

CHINESE SHOT AT DOOLITTLE MEN

—Says Capt. Moon

By INGA ARVAD

North American Newspaper Alliance
NEW YORK, May 3.—“Yes, the Chinese did shoot at Doolittle's planes,” said Capt. Moon Chin, famous Chinese pilot who flew the then Lieut. Col. James H. Doolittle out of China after he had crashed-landed following his Tokyo raid.

Captain Moon, one of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation's veteran pilots and reputed to know more about China's geography than any living Chinese, added: “They did fire, but can you blame them?”

“The field that sent up the anti-aircraft fire,” said Captain Moon, “is called Chichow; now, incidentally, occupied by the Japanese. It is southwest of Shanghai. Told to Expect Yanks

“When the officer in charge received a very secret message saying that on such and such a day he should expect American planes he was the happiest man in China. At last the event which not only he, but the whole of China, had prayed for and waited with the greatest impatience was about to happen—the arrival of the American planes.

“Thirty-five million Chinese dollars had been spent on bringing the necessary supplies to the field. Chinese pilots had toiled and slaved to get them there, often at great expense and danger, until at last every little thing was in order. What was in their minds was that the real attack on Japan could begin. From this base Tokyo could be easily reached, and the Allies could start to pay back in the same coin as the Chinese had been receiving for years.”

Every day for months the northwestern corner on the horizon had been scanned anxiously. In that direction lay Tokyo, and planes arriving from there meant only one thing to the Chinese—destruction.

“So after the commander of Chichow airfield had read the message which necessarily was very short and, because of General Doolittle's secret mission, not very explanatory, he sent out his men to check the heavy bombs and the high-octane gasoline, just to reassure himself that the toll of the many months had brought only the right fruits,” Captain Moon continued, “and that everything was ready for the American bombers to land, refuel, take in a load of bombs and be off to lay their eggs on Tokyo.

Here They Come! Japs?

“When on the designated date there suddenly was a great roar in the sky, the men on the field looked up. Planes were approaching. They did not come from the interior of China but from the dreaded northeastern corner. There wasn't much time to think; action had to be taken. The men on the field, as well as their commander, knew that if the Japanese succeeded in capturing Chichow it couldn't be taken back by the Allies until a large-scale counter-offensive had ousted the Japanese from the whole coastal region.

“The order was given, anti-aircraft fire was started, the planes seemed bewildered. None was hit, but they were on their way.

“As we all know today,” and Captain Moon looks distressed, “those planes were American. They were General Doolittle's Mitchell bombers trying to find Chichow, after having bombed Tokyo. When they saw the firing they thought that the Japanese had captured the base, or that a mistake had been made. To try to land under anti-aircraft fire is plain suicide, so naturally nobody attempted it. They continued and, as you know, had to bail out or land elsewhere.

“Let me tell you the end of the story. The commander of the Chichow airfield was arrested later, and I don't know for certain what did happen to him,” concluded the man who flew Jimmy Doolittle to safety with 71 refugees in a plane built to take only 21 passengers.

(Copyright, 1943.)

Seattle Prep Players to Give 'The Milky Way'

The Harlequin players of Seattle Preparatory School will present “The Milky Way” at 8:15 o'clock tonight in the Women's Century Club.

Jack Watchie and Jack Robinson are the leading players in the comedy presented as the annual spring dramatic production of the school.



JACK WATCHIE

Others in the cast are Dick aWrd, Pat Wilson, Ben Heflin, Frank Caldwell, Pait McDevitt and Jack Kruse. The Rev. George Seaver, S. J., is director, and the Rev. F. J. Falsetto, S. J., in charge of staging.

Give Government To People, Women Told

WASHINGTON, May 4.—(AP)—Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers of Chicago, president of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, told women of her party today that it is their duty to fighting men “to see that government is restored to the people themselves.”

Swedes Sing About Texas, See American-Made Movies

(Among a party of American newspapermen in Sweden are Blair Bolles of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Nat A. Barrows, Chicago Daily News Foreign Service. The Times published Mr. Barrows' first dispatch yesterday. Herewith is the first dispatch from Mr. Bolles.)

By BLAIR BOLLES

North American Newspaper Alliance
STOCKHOLM, May 4.—(By Wireless)—In an ancient cafe a block from the Royal Palace I heard gayety-seeking Swedes amusing themselves by singing “Deep in the Heart of Texas,” “Carry Me Back to Old Virginia” and other American songs. Twenty-nine of Stockholm's 44 movie houses are showing American films. Only one has a German picture, at a time when Germany is flooding the Continent with films.

John Steinbeck is a favorite author here. Other American books are read avidly by the Swedes, whose, whose country, inclosed inside Europe and surrounded by Axis-controlled regions, remains one of the last neutrals.

Evidence of good feeling for the United States in Sweden are deeply welcome to the American traveler, because, as for every neutral country, the great question asked about Sweden is whether it would offer a strong resistance to Germany if it were thrust into the war.

Gateway to Norway
The question is more acute today than in the past because of the possibility that the Nazis may seek to reinforce themselves to resist an Allied attack on Norway. Some German speculation sees Norway as the setting for a new front after Tunisia. Sweden's geographical position would make her a vital military factor in a Norwegian campaign.

The government has nursed Sweden's neutrality carefully. In the Stockholm restaurants Germans sit at the next table from Americans. Tokyo newspapers have correspondents here. But there is a growing popular restlessness with the aspects of neutrality which work to German advantage, like the privilege given the Nazis of moving soldiers and war material over Swedish railroad lines into Norway.

Debates in Parliament, the tone of Swedish newspaper editorials and a stream of petitions which flow into the government from labor unions in this highly unionized country reflect the dislike for the transit arrangement. These expressions strengthen Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson for making public announcements, such as his May Day speech, stating again that Sweden will fight if attacked, but the government resists suggestions it withdraw from Germany privileges already given.

Committed to Neutrality
The government is committed to a neutrality policy and at this point has given no sign it will voluntarily abandon it.

The tenseness of the issue between Sweden and Germany over the sinking of a Swedish ship resulting from German mine-laying in Swedish territorial waters is subsiding, although Germany has yet to apologize. Sweden maintains a naval patrol in the Baltic Sea (three-mile limit in an area busy with German ship traffic.

Sweden is not in the war but the war is markedly felt. In the past two weeks I have been in the other neutral countries of Portugal and Eire and in neither is life so severe as here. The most trying part of Sweden's position for an American here is its geographical isolation. Only an irregular air service connects Sweden with the western Allied world. Mail comes at best in six weeks from the United States.

Sweden's economic isolation was sharply borne home the day I arrived here by sudden government announcement of shoe rationing—one pair a person a year. Swedish leather comes from South America, and since January trade by ship with South America has been cut off. Until then five ships a month were permitted by the British and Germans to cross the Atlantic and enter Gothenburg Harbor.

Ship Runs Blockade
The Germans withdrew their assent to this traffic because a Norwegian ship in Gothenburg had run the German blockade for a trip from Sweden to England and returned to Sweden. The Germans threatened to sink it and another Norwegian vessel in Gothenburg if it moved out and announced they could not be responsible for the safe conduct of Swedish ships anywhere.

The holding up of this shipping threatens Sweden's defense plans. The safe-conduct ships were bringing in 125,000 barrels of crude oil every three months, chiefly for the use of the air force and navy. But now Sweden must rely on the stocks of oil at hand for her military needs.

Germany, petroleum poor, is supplying her, but Sweden's industries depend on importations of coal from Germany. Sweden has no coal beyond a few meager deposits in the country's southern part. The rivers do not run with force enough the year around to permit relying on hydro-electric power for industrial needs.

Public Wood Piles Many
A reliable, unofficial estimate is that Germany sent 4,000,000 tons of coal and coke to Sweden in 1942. Until 1940, Sweden was importing nearly 8,000,000 tons of coal and coke a year. Sweden is chopping tons of wood from her forests for wartime fuel, and a regular feature of Stockholm is the public woodpile every few blocks, but wood cannot replace coal as industrial fuel.

for developing a lively commerce with Soviet Russia after the war. A commercial agreement was signed with Moscow in 1940 after the Finnish-Russian peace. It contemplated the large-scale exchange of Swedish motors and other finished goods for Russian raw materials, including oil. The impossibility of transportation between Sweden and Russia makes action on the agreement currently out of the question, but it is expected ultimately to free the Swedes from their historic economic dependence on Germany. Russia is a traditional Swedish bogey, but signs exist here that the old antipathy is melting away.

The Nazis have been unable to exploit Sweden commercially for war purposes. Reliable Swedish circles say none of the Diesel engines sent to Germany is capable of being used in a U-boat. The Swedes are making plans that in the main Swedish-German commerce be carried out on a strict goods-for-goods basis.

No Help to U-Boats

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Tulelake Project Cost \$6,975,419

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 4.—(AP)—Construction cost of the Japanese relocation center at Tulelake, Calif., was \$6,975,419. The Klamath Herald and News learned today from Representative Lowell Stockman.

E. M. Rowatt, acting director of the War Relocation Authority, told Stockman that operation costs from July 1, 1942, through March 31, 1943, totaled \$4,947,398. He said that cost of operation is \$457.44 per man year.

Extra Pay for Police, Firemen Restricted

OLYMPIA, May 4.—(AP)—Police-men or firemen of first class cities cannot be given extra compensation for services over and above regular hours of work, unless an emergency exists within provisions of the budget law, the attorney-general's office informed State Auditor Cliff Yelle yesterday.

Regular employees of the City of Tacoma can be employed at extra pay to fill relief and substitute positions, subject to certain limitations, the opinion said.

Goodman Toots His Clarinet—It's a Girl

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—(AP)—Benny Goodman, band leader, had good reason to play a happy tune on his clarinet yesterday.

His wife, the former Alice Hammond Duckworth, New York society girl, gave birth to a daughter at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

The baby, named Rachel, was the Goodmans' first. They were married 18 months ago.

\$315,525 in Bonds Bought by Loggers

A total of \$315,525.55 in war bonds was purchased by the 1,200 employees of the Simpson Logging Company during the Second War Loan drive which closed Saturday.

Of this total, \$50,000 came from King County; \$187,850 from Mason County and \$77,675.55 from Grays Harbor County. Residents of Mason County subscribed \$626,118 as against a quota of \$200,000.

Tests showed that peat is more economical than any other fuel in Eire.

Frederick & Nelson's
Downstairs Store

Invest in Victory! Buy U. S. War Bonds

Bemberg Sheers

4.99

PRETTY DRESSES IN RAYON PRINTS
PRICED TO FIT BUDGET ECONOMIES

Hundreds of flower fresh prints bring spirit and color to your busy life! Dresses you'll wear for so many occasions—with graceful pleats and drapings, soft shirings; sweetheart, square and round necks. Sizes 12 to 20; 38 to 52; 16½ to 24½.

DOWNSTAIRS, Dresses

DOWNSTAIRS, Millinery

DOWNSTAIRS, Shoes

DOWNSTAIRS, Suits

NEW BERET OF STRAW
Tilts over eye. Gracefully veiled, has shirred ribbon pins. Many other Straws—Fabrics!
3.98

SMART CADET PUMPS
Merry-Go-Rounds' Cadet pump in gabardine and leather. Black or navy. Many others!
5.50

SHETLAND SUITS
10.95

GLEN PLAIDS AND CHECKS
Own at least one carefree suit—it's changeless from season to season. 100% wool in beautifully blended plaids and checks and plain pastels. Sizes 12-20.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—(AP)—Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers of Chicago, president of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, told women of her party today that it is their duty to fighting men “to see that government is restored to the people themselves.”