

Olympic Forest Is Closed Again

OLYMPIA, Sept. 16.—(AP)—The Olympic National Forest closure again is in effect, Supervisor Cary B. Neal said yesterday. The closure was lifted recently but the new notice countermands that action and again requires registration before entry into the forest.

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EX-SEATTLEITE ADMITS FRAUD

Reuben Greiling, 44 years old, former Seattle real estate man, who was sentenced August 31, 1942, to 21 months in the McNeil Island federal penitentiary in a conspiracy mail-lottery case, yesterday pleaded guilty in Detroit, to a charge of violating mail-fraud statutes, according to the Associated Press.

United States District Judge Frank Picard sentenced Greiling to two years in prison, but suspended sentence because Greiling is in the penitentiary.

Greiling was the first to be apprehended of 16 defendants, indicted June 16, 1942, on a charge of using the United States mails to promote a Cuban lottery. The remaining 15 defendants are to be extradited from Cuba, Panama and states outside Michigan.

The case was described by postal authorities in Detroit as one of the largest and most extensive international lottery operations. The Seattle sentence grew out of an indictment naming Greiling and nine other men on federal charges of conspiring to use the mails in lottery operations.

U. S. Editor Returns
LONDON, Sept. 16.—(AP)—Paul Patterson, president and executive director of The Baltimore Sun papers, has left for home after a stay of several weeks in Britain writing on political and military aspects of the Allied war effort in the United Kingdom.

MEXICO FILLING VITAL WAR ROLE

(Mexican henequen is providing the rope needed to win this war. Mexican workers are helping relieve serious American labor shortages. These are part of the developments discussed in the following article, one of a series dealing with the present and future of the southern republic. The author, Edward P. Morgan, Chicago Daily News Foreign Service correspondent in Mexico City, is a former Seattle newspaper man.)

By EDWARD P. MORGAN
Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Mexico is furnishing the rope, you might say, to hang the Axis. Heading a long, impressive list of materials which this republic is piling into the United Nations' war chest is henequen fiber. Experts class henequen, from which rope and twine are made, as Mexico's most important single wartime export from a strategic standpoint. Without it, the United States could not overcome the deficiency in Manila rubber stated by the loss of the Philippines to the Japanese.

The United States is buying nearly 90 per cent of the henequen crop of Yucatan. Mexico's internal needs have suffered from this diversion of supply, but many Mexican processing plants are handling the crop en route to the States and are thereby able to keep operating. Henequen happens to be the one major product which Washington is buying from Mexico at a subsidized price. That is, the price paid the Yucatan grower is higher than the ceiling price in the United States. Washington buys the fiber at 9 cents a pound, resells it to American defense plants at the lower ceiling price of 8 1/2 cents, and absorbs the loss.

Growers Rap Price
Growers complain that 9 cents is too low because inflation has hit Mexico and their costs have risen. So far, American officials have resisted all pressure for an upward revision of the contract figure which runs for the war's duration, or at least until May, 1945, if peace should come suddenly.

Mexico's contribution to the war is large. It is being paid for in cash. But Mexico is having a price too. Ironically, the cash, although needed to build Mexico's postwar future, is only complicating home-front problems because now with normal consumer goods unavailable it is causing inflation. The United States cannot reasonably expect (and undoubtedly never has expected) Mexico to pay the same price, even proportionately, in this war that we are paying.

Observers call for realism. To the average Mexican, as to most Latin Americans, the war is not his war but ours. He has agreed to make some contribution toward winning it, largely because his government has said so. But he does not expect that contribution to be minimized or unappreciated.

11,000 Enter U. S. Army
Yet Mexico's role in the fight is not flippant, it is real. In convening the 38th congress September 1, President Manuel Avila Camacho revealed that more than 11,000 Mexicans had been enrolled in the United States Army; many have fallen in battle and others will fall. Many of this number undoubtedly were American citizens, but they still were Mexicans. The president called this Mexico's "human contribution" to the war.

Although it probably will not see action abroad, the Mexican army is being reorganized, enlarged and modernized. But there is another army of which little has been heard. It is the army of Mexican farmhands and track workers laboring in the United States to ease the war manpower shortage.

Under two bilateral agreements made between Washington and Mexico City during the past 13 months, 65,000 Mexican peasants and laborers are being shipped to the United States as "certified" workers of the United States to help harvest crops, plow the fields, herd sheep, ice refrigerator cars and do unskilled labor along the railroad rights-of-way. Approximately 50,000 have already been recruited. The remainder will be sent in coming weeks.

The Mexicans have been assigned to nearly every state west of the Mississippi River.

Outcome Is in Doubt
Many of these peasants have been earning as much as \$50 and \$60 a week in these emergency American jobs, more money than they had seen in six months or a year before. They wear shoes, sleep in beds, eat nourishing meals and get free medical care and insurance. Their most probable reaction when they get back to their miserably poor milpa—cornfields—will be discontent. On paper, the Mexican government has plans to center them in modernized agricultural communities, lend and sell them farm machinery and encourage them to increase the crops; Mexico's internal economy is based on agriculture but now it doesn't produce enough to feed itself.

A serious hitch in this plan developed when the United States, busy with other things, failed to provide the machinery. That situation is being slowly adjusted. What the social ramifications of the project will be, nobody can safely say.

(Copyright, 1943.)
(To Be Continued)

Bothell Man, 88, Is Accepted For Jury Duty
Henry Coker, 88 years old, a retired Bothell lumberman and building contractor, one of the oldest jurors ever to be called in King County Superior Court, was accepted yesterday after he told an attorney questioning him that he is "fit as a fiddle and still going strong."
Coker added that he has served on virtually every kind of jury duty from Justice Court to federal grand jury.
"I had not expected to be called back again," he said. "Now that I'm here, I'll stay around and show some of these youngsters how to serve."

Allies Resume Offensive

(Continued From Page One)

the north and to free Italy from German domination.
"I am highly gratified by the efficient manner in which the British and American troops have worked side by side. Their performance has justified the confidence placed in them by the people of the United Nations. They know that we shall drive on relentlessly until our job is done.
"I desire the contents of this letter to be a communication to all ranks in your command."

While the terrific fight raged back and forth under the thunder of 15-inch guns from British battleships and the artillery of lesser warships, Allied naval might poured a flood of reinforcements into the area.

General Clark's Fifth Army, composed equally of British and Americans, is now the largest Allied force engaged in a single battle since the Mediterranean war started, and it was supported again yesterday by more than 2,000 sorties flown by the powerful North-western African Air Force and separate raids by Middle East heavy bombers.

The entire Allied air force thus joined the struggle for the second straight day and hurled hundreds of tons of explosives upon the Germans' positions with earth-shaking barrages.

Warships Continue Attack
With unchallengeable control of the sea, the Allies exploited the advantage to the utmost by moving their mobile base closer to the blackened, smoking beaches and hulking tons of screaming steel into the teeth of the Germans. The British battleships Valiant and Warspite with their 15-inch rifles joined in the bombardment.

Casualties have been the heaviest of any in the Mediterranean fighting.

At least four German divisions had been identified in the action against the 27-mile front, and more were being sent up. It was probable that as many as five had been employed in the all-out effort to smash the Allied grip.

The magnitude and fierceness of the battle undoubtedly was draining German strength even more rapidly than Marshal Erwin Rommel's effort in Africa.

No Opposition in South
Montgomery's Eighth Army, racing dramatically up the Italian west coast, with the Italian toe behind it, passed through the ancient fishing village of Scalo, approximately 50 miles air line southeast of Agropoli, the southern anchor of General Clark's position, Allied headquarters announced.

General Montgomery's dust-stained warriors were meeting no opposition in the dash that had carried them more than 15 miles in 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the communique had nothing further to report of the British force which landed at Taranto and sliced off the Italian heel with the capture of Brindisi and Bari in a flanking drive on the east side of the peninsula. These troops were believed to be fanning out through the lower backbone of the Apennines, however.

The shifting nature of the hard-fought engagement at Salerno was indicated by earlier field reports that the Germans had been forced to make a limited withdrawal from the wedge they had driven at the center of the Allied line near Eboli and, apparently spent, were digging in in the higher ground, and by later reports that the German attack still was on the increase.

(A D. N. E. broadcast from Berlin said German troops had stormed Persano, at the mouth of the Sele River, indicating the splitting of the Allied front. Seventeen American tanks were destroyed and 700 prisoners taken, the broadcast declared. The German communique made no such report, but declared "landing heads were further narrowed. When storming Altavilla, Americans lost numerous dead and

ADM. FLETCHER BACK FROM KISKA

Vice Adm. Frank Jack Fletcher, commandant of the 13th Naval District and commander of the Northwest Sea Frontier, returned today from an inspection trip of the Aleutian Island chain, including the recently occupied islands of Attu and Kiska.

The admiral, who made the inspection both by air and surface ships, expressed himself as being well pleased at the progress being made in developing Navy installations in the North.

Admiral Fletcher conferred with high-ranking Army officials regarding further shore establishment cooperation between the Army and Navy, he said.

On most of the trip, the commandant was accompanied by Rear Adm. J. W. Reeves, Jr., commander of the Alaskan sector.

Accompanying Admiral Fletcher from Seattle was Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Jones, Jr., U. S. N. R., aide to the admiral.

November will be designated as "Food for Freedom" month by the Office of War Information and public support of the program will probably consist of pledges not to pay above ceiling prices.

Justice Douglas Returning to D. C.

LA GRANDE, Or., Sept. 16.—William O. Douglas, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, today was en route back to Washington, D. C., after a three-month vacation in Eastern Oregon.

Justice Douglas arrived here last June to spend the summer with his wife's sister, Mrs. Mollie Ruckman. He was accompanied by Mrs. Douglas and their children, Mildred and William.

War Cuts Japan's Production of Silk

LONDON, Sept. 16.—(AP)—Japan's spring crop of silk cocoons amounted to 108,000 tons this year—13,000 tons less than the expected yield and 5.8 per cent below the previous year—the Berlin radio reported yesterday in a broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, gave a shortage of workers and a limitation of mulberry-tree plantations as the reasons for the crop reduction.

HERO of the WEEK

LIEUTENANT J. G. U. S. N. R.,
MARTIN J. STACK

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Jap Teacher's Laundry May Cause Strike

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—(UP)—Maintenance employees at Smith College refused today to wash the clothing of Dr. Schuchi Kusaka, a Japanese alien, and threatened a general strike in protest against his appointment to the Physics Department.

Hundreds of townspeople, some of whom lost their sons at Guadalcanal, supported the 200 maintenance workers in contesting Kusaka's appointment, which was recommended by Miss Wu Chien-shung, a Chinese teacher of physics.

Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, in charge of Wave training at Smith College, appealed to the workers not to strike, warning that the Navy would be forced to take action if a strike occurred.

Herbert J. Davis, college president, and Prof. Oliver Larkin, head of the College Teachers' Union, refused to accede to the employees' protest. Davis said Kusaka had an excellent record during his six years of research work at Princeton University and the Federal Bureau of Investigation gave the Japanese a clear bill of health.

The 27-year-old physicist came to Vancouver, B. C., when he was 4 years old. After an early education there, he attended the University of British Columbia, the University of California and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

U-Boat Tells Plane Of Error in Code

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 16.—(AP)—A T. W. A. plane heard a strange radio call one day in mid-Atlantic, relates Otis Frank Bryan, vice president of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

"A clear voice in English advised our radio operator he was using the wrong code of the day," Bryan said—"and we were using the wrong code."
The voice was that of a German submarine commander, he added.

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