This Week Of The War Showing Progress Of The All Out Effort

The news of the week from Tunisia was the junction of the U. S. Second Army Corps and the British Eighth Army. Contact was made about 15 miles east of El Guettar on the Gafsa-Gabes road, which indicates that the British swung inland some distance in order to meet the American force.

This junction was effected during the afternoon of April 7 (Wednesday) after the decisive defeat of Rommel's determined counterattacks. Early Wednesday morning, when it became evident that the enemy could not maintain any position in the Wadi Akarit area north of Oudref, Allied mobile forces began moving forward. Wadi Akarit is a deep, natural tank barrier which affords excellent defensive positions, but the Allied forces pushed their drive relentlessly, French, British and American troops moving in close cooperation. And by afternoon the British and American forces had made contact.

Effective Air Support

Aerial tactics are still a great factor in the battle of Tunisia. On Sunday, April 4, Allied air operations cost the Axis 11 aircraft destroyed, Monday's operations cost the Axis 48 planes, and Monday night an enemy bomber was brought down. Tuesday's total was 27 Axis planes destroyed; Wednesday's operations shot down 14. Thus, in three days of aerial combat, the Allies put out of the fighting 101 Axis planes, at a loss of 23 of our own. Returning from an inspection tour, Brig. Gen. Aubry C. Strickland, commanding advanced USAAF headquarters, said that U. S. Ninth Air Force units in the Tunisian front lines helped "break the back" of German resistance.

Secretary of War Stimson, in a review of the war, told reporters that in one day—24 hours—American planes operating in the African theater shot down 50 Axis planes and lost less than one-fourth of that number. Some of these Axis planes, he said, were big transport aircraft trying to supply the Nazis with gasoline. The week's bombing raids on Axis airfields in Tunisia, Sisily and Sardinia resulted in the destruction of 120 enemy planes caught on the ground, in addition to those shot down in combat.

Victor Assured

Mr. Stimson said the immediate objectives of the present drive in Tunisia are not yet clear, but "we can be assured of victory in that theater." He confirmed an earlier claim that more than 5,000 Axis soldiers were taken prisoner last Tuesday when the British opened their new drive north of Gabes, and promised that the British success and the American flanking actions would be "exploited to the fullest." Commenting on the same developments, OWI Director Davis also was optimistic. He explained the continued Allied success against Rommel by pointing out that the pressure of U. S. forces against the right flank of the Afrika Korps compelled Rommel to divert part of his forces to meet the American drive, and British forces were thus able to drive through and take another German-held position.

Jap Air Strength

The size of the Japanese air armada—50 bombers escorted by 48 zeros—which was so decisively defeated on April 7 in its attack against U. S. shipping in the Solomons seems to verify recent reports that the Japanese have been increasing their aerial strength in the southwest Pacific. U. S. airmen, the Navy announced, shot down 37 out of 98 attacking planes, and at a loss of only seven of our fighters. Secretary Stimson admitted that the Japanese have built up their air reserves in this area, but said we have been doing the same thing. Although in some places we may not have a numerical superiority over the Japanese, the quality of our equipment and our men has constantly proved our superiority, and today we have an edge on them.

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Asco Coffee
really has a better flavor
"heat-flo" roasting brings out the best in every bean - - - the richest, finest, freshest flavor you have known in coffee. Ground as you prefer - - and yet it costs but
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WOMEN AT WAR

Leonora

Leonora straightened the objects on her desk with great care. She had put her desk at the end of her room facing the door so that when her mother came in she would have to cross the whole room under Leonora's stern executive eye to get to her. From movies and pictures in the newspapers Leonora had gotten a good idea of how the desk of a busy woman of affairs should look.

With an important scowl, Leonora picked up a sheet of paper. Now she was two people—herself, the busy woman, and her own stenographer. "Miss Simpkins, take a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, will you?" she murmured under her breath.

"Yes, immediately," she murmured back at herself.

Leonora cleared her throat and looked at the ceiling for inspiration. Miss Simpkins bent over the sheet of paper hanging on the words about to fall.

"Dear Mr. Morgenthau," — "Got that?" — "Yes, madam."

"I am — ahem — thirteen years old and anxious to be of all possible service to the country at this time, ahem!

"I earn a weekly income of from $1.37 to $2.12 by helping with the housework and by shovelling snow. I am at present in possession of one War Savings Bond and am buying stamps weekly. I want to become a member of the 10 percent Club. I feel it to be — ahem — not only my duty, but my privilege' ("How do you spell privilege?" asked Miss Simpkins. "Don't bother me with these details," said Leonora)—my privilege as an American to invest at least ten percent of my income in War Bonds.

Yours truly,"

"Get that off at once, Miss Simpkins," said Leonora. "Yes, Ma'am! You certainly are an important woman, ma'am," said Miss Simpkins.

(Letter from an actual communication in the files of the Treasury Department.) *U. S. Treasury Department*

—V—

Gardening this year amounts to a lot more than a way to get wholesome exercise or to blow off patriotic steam. These small plots can turn out an amazing amount of food.

—V—

April 22 wil mark the 111th anniversary of the birth of J. Sterling Morton, pioneer Nebraskan and founder of Arbor Day. "It is my hope that Arbor Day this year will be marked by a new nation-wide determination to see that our trees and forests are safeguarded against waste and misuse; that real forest conservation is achieved in the United States," says Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

IMPORTANT NEWS

On The HOME-FRONT

RATION REMINDER

GASOLINE:—

"A" book coupons No. 5 good for three gallons each and must last from March 22 to July 21 inclusive in the east coast shortage area.

SUGAR:—

Coupon No. 12 good for 5 lbs. Must last through May 31.

COFFEE:—

Stamp No. 26 (1 lb.) expires April 25.

SHOES:—

No. 17 stamp in War Ration Book One good for one pair through June 15.

FOOD:—

Blue stamps D. E and F good from March 25 through April 30, for 48 pts.

"THEY GIVE THEIR LIVES—YOU LEND YOUR MONEY":—

The second War Loan Drive, (which began April 12) must raise the astounding sum of thirteen billion dollars to support American Armies that are now attacking the enemy. An offensive army requires ammunition and materials that cost staggering sums of money. One night raid of 1,000 bombers requires $357,000 worth of gasoline. A million dollars worth of bombs may be dropped. In the future America's Armies will undertake still greater attacks, and these in turn wil require still more money. The 13 billion dollars must be raised in addition to the regular purchase of war bonds and stamps that our people are making now. Slogan for the second War Loan Drive is, "They give their lives—you lend your money."

RATION BOOKS FOR SERVICE MEN:—

Service men who eat 10 or more meals per week away from the army post are entitled to Ration Book Two.

ARMY HAS VICTORY GARDENS:—

Some army camps have already started their Victory Gardens and many more will soon be seen at camps where suitable soil is handy to living quarters. They'll produce whatever the men prefer, or whatever crop seems best suited to the location. Army gardens will not interfere with training. The men who till them do so as a voluntary off-time recreational activity. Food produced will be used by the soldiers and will not be sold.

ARMERS GET POINTS FOR MEAT:

When a farmer sells a slaughtered animal to a retail meat market, the market operator must surrender the right number of points to the farmer. The farmer must then turn the stamps over to the ration board.

MEN FOR DAIRY FARM WORK:—

Local selective service boards have been told to return men with experience to dairy farms. The program includes:—

1. Persuading 4-F men between 18 and 45 with experience to return to dairy farms if they are not in an essential activity.

2. Getting men over 45, not engaged in essential activity, to go back to dairy farming.

3. Giving men 18 to 45 thirty days to get into agriculture or another essential activity, otherwise they will be classified and available for military service.

FROZEN VEGETABLES FOR ALL:—

There will be plenty of frozen vegetables in 1943 for the armed forces without cutting the supply available for civilian use, the War Department has announced. The pack of quick-frozen vegetables this year will be between 240,000,000 and 260,000,000 pounds, according to present U. S. Department of agriculture estimates, as compared with a pack of 162,000,000 last year. The supply for civilian consumption will equal or surpass that of last year.

FEWER POINTS, LESS MOENY:—

Butchers may no longer reduce point values of rationed meats and fats without at the same time lowering money prices, according to OPA. If the retailer lowers the point value, he must lower the price at least 25 per cent below ceiling. If he lowers the point value more than 25 per cent, the selling price must be reduced in proportion, but in no case more than 50 per cent.

IMPORT JAMAICAN WORKERS:—

Ten thousand agricultural workers will be imported from Jamaica to relieve the farm labor shortage in critical areas in the U. S. The Jamaican worker will not displace U. S. farm laborers nor reduce established wage rates. Health authorities will check the physical fitness and when worker's contracts expire, the laborers will be returned to Jamaica. Similar agreements have been made with Mexico and the Bahama Islands.

SEED POTATOES:—

Retailers are now permitted to sell seed potatoes in any quantity for planting purposes. The former requirement that they be sold only in lots of fifty pounds, or more, has been removed by the OPA.

FOOD FOR DEMONSTRATIONS:—

Schools using foods for educational purposes, and other food demonstration groups may get allotments of rationed foods by applying to their local rationing board, the OPA announced. Many of these groups are conducting projects directly related to the government's food conservation program.

RESERVE PEAS AND BEANS:—

Fifty-five percent of dry edible beans and 60 per cent of dry peas and split-peas are to be reserved for military needs and the use of our allies. The average civilian will have about eight pounds of dry beans or 90 per cent of his usual supply and nearly one pound of dry peas, or about 75 per cent. For dry beans this is about one pound more each than was expected at the time beans and peas were added to the list of rationed foods.

BINDER TWINE PRICE UP:—

Binder twine prices will be somewhat higher this year, because of the increased cost of materials. Cordage and twine fibers, from which binder twine has been made in the past, are scarce.

MORE CANNED FISH THIS YEAR:

The amount of canned fish available to civilians from the 1943 pack should be somewhat larger than from last year's pack, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Due to a smaller carryover of canned fish in 1943,, however, the per capita supply for this year may be about three-fourths of the 1942 civilian consumption.

RETURN UNUSED COUPONS:—

Unused gasoline ration coupons and books which are no longer valid are the property of the government and must be turned in within five days after the close of the period of validity. Holders of unused first quarter "T" gasoline coupons, which have not expired, are asked to turn them in immediately to their local rationing boards.

RUBBER TIRES FOR TRACTORS:—

A plan to assist farmers in their vital wartime food production will provide rubber tires and tubes for converting approximately 20,000 tractors and implements, originally equipped with steel wheels, which have been bought since May 1, 1942. Local OPA war price and rationing boards will authorize conversions after certification of farmers applications by U. S.Department of Agriculture County War Boards. Reasons for certification are—1. Necessity of moving implement over the road from farm to farm. 2. Soil or topogarphy such that tractor is seriously handicapped by not having rubber tires.

WOMEN ON RAILROADS:—

The number of women employed on class 1 railroads increased almost 60 per cent from September 15, 1942 to January 15, 1943. A survey by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that in September 39,590 woment were employed in 49 types of jobs on the nation's railroads. By January, the number had risen to 63,-187 and the types of jobs to 74.

NEW PRICES FOR "SECONDS":—

New tires and tubes which have imperfections are now sold under separate maximum wholesale and retail prices set by OPA. The new prices are based on discounts of 20 per cent from the maximum price for perfect truck tires and tubes, and 25 per cent for other types.

INCREASE IN SALMON PACK:—

This year's pack of Alaska salmon is expected to reach five million five hundred thousand cases. Last year's pack amounted to five million three hundred thousand cases.

—V—

Our First Acid Test—War Bonds and War Taxes

You've Done Your Bit—Now Do Your Best *U. S. Treasury Department*

Maryland Musings

A price support program for wool has been announced by the Department of Agriculture in order to maintain the production of domestic wool and protect growers from losses that would be incurred if the stockpile were suddenly disposed of.

Fifty-four carefully selected Hereford cattle were offered in the third annual sale of the Maryland Hereford Breeders' Association held at Frederick on April 14. They came from ten of the leading herds in the state.

To eliminate regional inequalities in connection with the program of milk price stabiliation, the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration have announced tentative approval of increases in milk prices at both the producer and retail levels in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The farmer increases will amount to 43 cents per hundredweight for Washington producers, 35 cents for Philadelphia producers, and approximately the same for Baltimore producers.

To remove odors from bottles, fill bottle half full of cold water, add one tablespoonful of mustard, shake vigorously. Let stand one-half hour, rinse thoroughly with clean water.

Leftover slices of cooked meat keep moist in the refrigerator if they are wrapped in waxed paper. Chopped raw meat deteriorates more quickly than solid pieces and should not be allowed to remain long uncooked.

"MICKY" AND HIS GANG

By Sam Iger

DOROTHY DARNIT

By Charles McManus

SNOODLES

By Cy Hungerford

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