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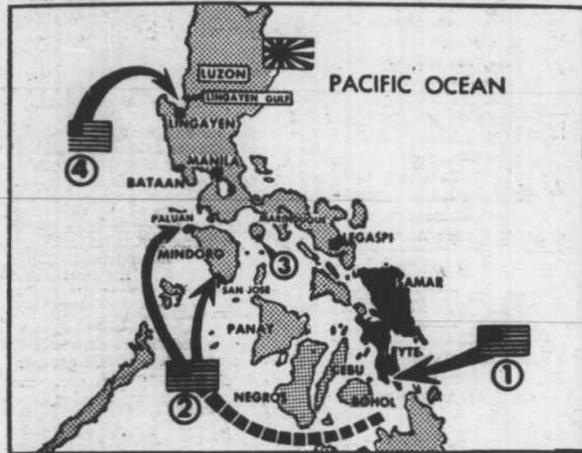
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Great Battle Shapes As Yanks Move on Manila in Philippines; Extend Controls on Home Front

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Key steps in MacArthur's return to the Philippines include (1) landing on Leyte and neighboring islands; (2) invasion of Mindoro; (3) landing on Marinduque, and (4) great invasion of main island of Luzon.

PACIFIC: Battle Looms

On the great plain leading southward to Manila in Luzon, the decisive battle of the Philippines shaped up, as the U. S. Sixth Army moved inland from an expanding 25-mile beachhead on Lingayen Gulf and the Japanese brought up troops to counter the liberators.



General MacArthur Outfitted Willy Fox

As the first large-scale open fighting of the whole Pacific campaign loomed, after three years of arduous undercover jungle warfare, U. S. war planes clouded the Philippine skies in endless attacks upon enemy installations and lines of communications leading to the big battleground.

Like a good prize-fighter, General MacArthur struck on Luzon in a 800-ship, 70-mile long convoy after successfully feinting the enemy out of position, with the result that the American landings were almost bloodless. In establishing a base on Leyte, and overrunning Mindoro and Marinduque, all just south of Luzon, MacArthur compelled the enemy to keep a strong guard strung below Manila. Then, he moved to the north.

With Luzon the center of their whole Philippine defense system guarding the Asiatic mainland, the Japanese appeared determined to put up a stiff fight for it, with the enemy's top field marshal, Tomoyuki Yamashita, reportedly commanding some 200,000 troops.

Working in close coordination with the ground forces, Adm. Chester Nimitz' Pacific fleet rode the enemy's inner sea lanes in an effort to prevent the Japanese from rushing reinforcements to their Philippine armies.

EUROPE: Back Again

Their drive stopped, their flanks under increasing pressure from Field Marshal Montgomery's forces on the north and Lieutenant General Bradley on the south, the Germans slowly withdrew from their big bulge in Belgium and Luxembourg, seeking satisfaction in their claims that the offensive had relieved Allied pressure on the Ruhr and Saar.

Meanwhile, the Nazis continued their limited offensive in Alsace on the southeastern end of the winding 400-mile front, shifting the weight of their attacks to the Strasbourg region after the U. S. Seventh Army blunted their attempt to split it in two near Bitche.

Although relinquishing most of the ground gained during the initial burst of his great December offensive, Field Marshal Von Rundstedt managed to extricate the bulk of his forces from the bulge, leaving only scattered rearguards to cover his retreat through the swirling blizzards.

By diverting the bulk of Allied forces with the drive into Belgium, the Nazis claimed, they preserved much of their war-making potential by temporarily stalling the drives on the great steel, chemical and coal centers of the Ruhr and Saar.

Action on the eastern front continued to center in Hungary, though the Russians were reported probing into German defenses in the Baranow region, some 120 miles below Warsaw on the road to Silesia.

HOME FRONT: Tighten Economy

Congressional hearings on a work or fight bill for men from 18 to 45 years old; imposition of an \$18 ceiling per 100 pounds on live beef cattle; an appeal to householders to keep temperatures at 68 degrees, and a ban on all advertising lighting using power developed from coal marked the government's latest moves on the home front to fit the nation into the tightening war economy.

Considered after President Roosevelt's demand for a national service act, the work or fight bill under discussion provides for the induction of any draft registrant from 18 to 45 into army labor battalions if he fails to enter essential employment or shifts jobs without permission of local boards. With the services planning to take 900,000 men within the next six months, and with another 700,000 persons needed in essential war work plus replacements for those drafted from industry, some sort of legislation was held to be the most effective way for routing manpower in the future.

Regarding the draft, Secretary of War Stimson said practically all

Exclusive on Farm Draft!

By Walter Sheard
WNU Washington Correspondent
The farm public is unduly alarmed over the recent directive of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes subjecting 369,000 agricultural workers 18 to 26 to induction in the new mobilization of manpower for the army and navy, according to farm leaders in the nation's capital.

There is no evidence, they say, that the Selective Service commission intends to nullify the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service act, which specifically provides for deferment of farm labor, if replacements are not available, and if local draft boards determine the workers are more essential on the farms.

It could be, authorities say here, that if there are any farm workers who have left the farm for other work . . . if there are any who may be considered non-essential, such as workers on hop farms, or mushroom growers . . . they may be called to military service under reclassification.

able-bodied men under 30 will be drafted this year, because of the services' emphasis on younger men.

Establishment of an \$18 ceiling on live cattle up to July 2, when the top will fall to \$17.50, came after lengthy discussion between government representatives and feeders, who declared the move would result in less choice beef because of rising production costs. Emphasizing its desire for output of more low grade beef, Economic Stabilizer Vinson ordered OPA and War Food administrator to limit choice and good cattle slaughter for each month.

The appeal to householders to keep temperatures at 68 degrees, and the order to cut off advertising lighting, were both aimed at conserving fuel, what with estimated consumption of soft coal for 1945 set at 620,000,000 tons and production at 580,000,000, with the latter figure reflecting a reduction of 45,000 in the mining force since 1943. Furthermore, the industry's stockpiles amount to only one month's supply.

FOOD: 1945 Prospects

So far well fed Americans can continue to look forward to substantial nutritious fare in 1945 although supplies will be below last year's, WFA Supply and Distribution Director Lee Marshall declared.

Although there will be about the same amount of beef, there will be less pork, veal and lamb, Marshall said. Poultry supplies should be larger.

Supplies of dairy stocks will be spotty, Marshall predicted, with more fluid milk, enough evaporated milk to meet essential needs, but less butter.

Although in good supply, the volume of fresh fruits and vegetables for the next three months will not approach last year's, Marshall said. Offsetting a slight increase in the supply of canned vegetables for 1945 will be about 12 per cent less canned fruits and juices.

Cereal products will be plentiful but the sugar situation will be tight, the WFA official declared, because of smaller reserves and increased military requirements.

PEACETIME DRAFT: Hit by Colleges

Although pledging full support for an adequate defense program, the Association of American Colleges went on record as against immediate enactment of compulsory peacetime military training for youth because other methods have not been fully explored and the subject should be given more study than now is possible.

Chairman of the committee drawing up the resolution against immediate enactment of peacetime conscription, Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton college, said: "This country did not get into the present mess through lack of manpower, but because it lacked a real foreign policy, as was evidenced in failure to apply economic sanctions against Japan and Italy."

In the field of education, the association found " . . . menacing possibilities (in compulsory military training) that indoctrination — its traditional method of wholesale teaching — might become a dangerous political weapon with us as has been true in other countries. . . ."

RECORD FLIGHT: Postwar Promise

Model of America's super airliner of the postwar world, Boeing's converted B-29 army transport flew from Seattle, Wash., to Washington, D. C., in an indicated six hours, surpassing the record.



"Strato-cruiser" in flight.

passing the giant Lockheed Constellation's time of 6 hours and 58 minutes from Los Angeles, Calif., to the capital.

To be known as the "strato-cruiser," the postwar version of the B-29, now known as the army's C-97, will carry 100 passengers and use engines of more than 3,000 horsepower each.

Although army officials refused to comment on the B-29's record flight, the ship has been undergoing service tests on the west coast since November with gratifying results, it was learned.

BUDGET: 87 Billion Asked

Total authorizations for the war program since 1940 will have reached 450 billion dollars by June 30, 1946, with President Roosevelt's request for an 87 billion dollar budget for the next fiscal year ending on that date.

At 87 billion dollars, the President's budget was about 13 billion dollars below last year's 100 billion dollars, with most of the reduction in war expenditures. Because of decreased war expenditures, however, individuals and corporations will receive less income and pay less taxes, with revenue expected to go down to about 41 billion dollars. By the end of June, 1946, the national debt will reach 292 billion dollars, the President estimated.

Included in the President's budget was a request of 2 1/2 billion dollars for veterans' benefits, which can be expected to increase upon demobilization, he said, and the asking of a half billion dollars for the War Food administration for the farm price support program. He also requested that the borrowing authority of the Rural Electrification system be raised to 150 million dollars and that of the Farm Security administration to 125 million.



Snowflakes:

King George of Greece is irked with his public relations experts. They kept him staying in his London hotel room during the Athens mess — instead of okaying His Highness' usual routine of making the London late places surrounded by a bevy of beauts. . . . Cuba's Batista will settle in Brazil.

The Federal Trade commission is checking up on endorsers of products in ads. Wants to find out if the celebs who endorse them actually use them. . . . The reason for the New York butcher strike is this: The Gov't clamped down hard on black marketing. The butchers learned the fine was too high to make any profit, even at b.m. fees. They decided it was cheaper to get out of business than make wholesalers rich and themselves poor.

Add rackets: Phones in Florida are bringing as high as \$500 each from people who lost their ties to the armed forces a year ago. . . . The mobs are set to run the bookmaking in Mexico and Havana. They had been figuring on the tracks suffering disaster for more than a year. . . . Sidney Kingsley dashed off a five page scenario in 30 minutes, for which Zanuck paid him \$50,000. More than a 1,000 smackers per minute.

Though war plant absenteeism was a contributing factor, the Washington grapevine is saying that the main reason for closing the tracks was this: congress was preparing to stick a 10 per cent tax on the mutuels, and the track owners (instead of cooperating gladly in view of the fortunes they've garnered lately) made ready to fight it. . . . It was their attitude, more than anything else, which irritated the powers that be.

The first Broadway hit show to beat the jinx of the amusement page alphabetical listing is "A Bell for Adano." . . . Many shows that put an "A" in front of the title to inherit the top of the list flopped. "Angel Street" was the exception for a long time. . . . The commies in Indianapolis, Erie and Buffalo last week started their campaign to discredit G-man Hoover with a national-smear attack. . . . They say N. Y. Times' critic, Brooks Atkinson (now in the hospital after a long session covering China's part in the war), doesn't want to resume drama-inspecting. He prefers doing something important, such as his recent assignment. His excellent reports are credited with actually influencing U. S. policy in the Orient.

Faces About Town: Libby Holman, the blues thrush-tobacco heiress, who is quietly backing Broadway shows. . . . Band chief John Kirby, \$5,000 wealthier after winning a libel action from a Pittsburgh writer, who cast aspersions on his draft status. . . . Canary Bernice Parks, currently at the St. Regis, who will decorate Life's pages as best-dressed gal. She has 16 fur coats. Her match book covers feature photos of her feller. . . . Horace MacMahon, one of the stage's capes, serving the nation by delivering war bond speeches—while waiting for producers to come to their senses. . . . Milton Berle, who at this tardy time is feuding with Joe E. Lewis over the song, "Sam, You Made the Pants Too Long!" Apparently after reading the "Fight or Work" edict.

Story of the Week (By Dr. Elisha A. King): Do you remember the Indian juggler described by William Hazlitt in one of his famous essays? The juggler was perfect in throwing and catching brass balls—keeping four in the air at once. That was his whole stock in trade, but it was the best he had. Seeing a number of people go to the Shrine of the Virgin Mother bowing, praying, etc., he became interested and wanted to worship. Finally, he went in, squatted in front of the image and performed. It was the best he had to offer and doubtless acceptable. . . . I mention this because of a report from Guadalcanal describing a Christmas evening service. Father Gehring celebrated midnight Mass, but no one could play Christmas music. A soldier had gotten a small organ from somewhere, but no one could play it. However, one man was found who knew only one tune, "Yiddisher Mama," so he played that.

With the heavens for a roof, Mass was said in Latin, a Jewish boy played the one piece he knew and several hundred Protestants, Catholics and Jews knelt and listened.

Recent Deaths of Two Men, One in the West and One in the East, Recall Days When Gunfighters Wrote Their Names in Blood in the 'Wild West'

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

THE Old West lived again recently and, paradoxically, it lived again because of the deaths of two men within the span of two weeks.

One of them died in the West and the other in the East, but both had once been closely associated with events in what was once known as the "Wild West"—the West of roaring cow towns and rowdy mining camps, of quick-shooting peace officers and equally hair-trigger-fingered outlaws, of lusty, action-filled life and Boot Hill burials.

When death claimed the Rev. Endicott Peabody at the age of 87 in Groton, Mass., newspaper dispatches chronicled the fact that he had been the founder of the Groton school and its headmaster for many years, during which time he had molded the minds and characters of many an eastern notable, including President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But few, if any, of these dispatches mentioned the fact that this same Rev. Endicott Peabody had once lived and labored in one of the wildest towns in the history of the American frontier—Tombstone, Arizona.

Into such an environment in the summer of 1881 came a young Episcopal minister, recently ordained in Boston, and what happened thereafter is best told in the words of a man who knew him then and there. That man was William M. Breakenridge, who was one of Sheriff Johnny Behan's deputies in Tombstone at the time. In his book, "Hell-



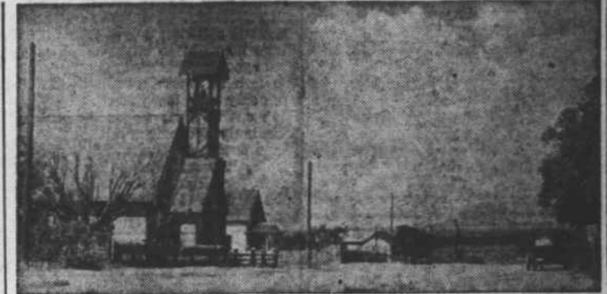
DR. ENDICOTT PEABODY

rado: Bringing the Law to the Mesquite," published by the Houghton Mifflin company in 1928, "Billy" Breakenridge writes of "The Fearless Preacher" thus:

"His name was Endicott Peabody. He was about twenty-four years of age, and full of vim and energy. He immediately got busy building up a membership for his congregation and getting funds together to build a church. He was a good mixer and soon got acquainted, not only with the very best element of society in Tombstone—and there were some educated people there—but he undertook to get acquainted with everybody, with the mining magnates and managers, the federal, county and city officials, the professional and business managers, the miners and muckers, the ore-haulers or teamsters, and the saloonkeepers and gamblers. He soon had a large congregation and had the money donated to build his church. When it was completed, he had the money to pay for it, and the church has never been in debt since."

How the Money Was Raised.
An incident which Breakenridge relates sheds light on the young preacher's money-raising ability. One day a group of mining men, including E. B. Gage, general manager of the Grand Central and Contenton mines, was sitting in a back room of the Prospector hotel enjoying a stiff poker game in which frequently as much as a thousand dollars was in the pot.

"Gage was an Episcopalian," writes Breakenridge. "Mr. Peabody came back where they were playing and introduced himself and asked them for a donation to help build a church. He explained that it was something needed badly, and the only way it could be built was to get everybody he possibly could to subscribe toward building it. Gage counted out about a hundred and fifty dollars from his pile in front of him, and everyone else in



Episcopal Church in Tombstone Built by Dr. Peabody.

the room followed his example. Peabody was dumbfounded for an instant, and then told them that it was a much larger contribution than he had expected, but it was for a good cause and he knew they would never regret it.

"Peabody was a fine athlete, and was named the official referee in all baseball games and other outdoor sports that were carried on by the young men of Tombstone. His decisions were never questioned, as he was known as being absolutely square and he had no favorites. He loved a good horse-race, and frequently attended the gymnasium where he kept himself in fine physical condition by exercise; he never refused an invitation to put on the gloves with anyone and never was bested."

Bad Man "Backs Down."

Perhaps that fact had something to do with the "back-down" of one of the bad men who infested Arizona in those days when he tried to bluff the "fearless preacher." Breakenridge tells the story thus:

"In the summer of 1881 the Reverend Mr. Peabody was invited down to Charleston to deliver a sermon. His subject was the evil of the cattle-stealing rustlers and the drinking and carousing cowboys. Billy Claybourn, the would-be bad man who had killed one or two in saloon fights in Charleston and who was afterwards killed by Frank Leslie in Tombstone, heard of the sermon and sent word to Mr. Peabody that if he ever came to Charleston again and preached such a sermon, he, Claybourn, would come to the church and make him dance. Peabody told the man who delivered the message that he expected to return to Charleston in about two weeks, and would preach a sermon that he thought appropriate, and if Mr. Claybourn would come to the church and listen to it, and then thought he could make him dance, to try it.

"Peabody was known to go into the saloons and gambling-houses and go up to the gambling-tables when they were in operation, with a crowd around them, and say 'Gentlemen, I am going to preach a sermon on the evil of gambling Sunday night, and I would like to have you all come to the church and listen to it.' All who could get away went to hear him. He had large audiences always."

Less than two weeks after the death of Dr. Peabody, the wires recalled the news that Albert Bacon Fall had died at the age of 83 in El Paso, Texas. The news of his passing served to recall briefly a great national scandal in the recent past—how Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico was appointed secretary of the interior in President Harding's cabinet, how he was one of the chief figures in the Teapot Dome oil case, and how he became the first cabinet officer in American history to serve a prison sentence for a crime.

Again few, if any, of the newspaper accounts gave much space to his career as a young lawyer in the Southwest nor told of his association with some of the notables of the frontier. Yet he was the attorney for the defense who won freedom for the slayers of two famous gunfighters—both of whom illustrate the truth of the age-old saying that "he who takes the sword perishes by the sword."

One of these gunfighters was John Wesley Hardin of Texas, possibly the most notorious killer in the annals of the "Wild West" and popularly credited with 40 notches on his six-gun—39 of them before he was 21 years old.

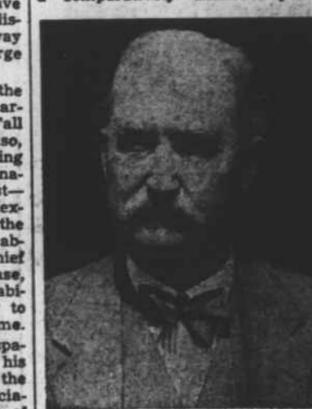
The 40th notch—it was Deputy Sheriff Charles Webb of Brown county—put Hardin in the penitentiary for 15 years. He employed them usefully, studying law, and after his release in 1894 he hung out his shingle in various Texas towns, ending up in El Paso the following year. There he became involved in a dis-

pute with the Selmans—Young John, a city policeman, and Old John, a constable who had a record as a killer himself. The result was that on the night of August 19, 1895, Hardin went down before the blazing six-shooters of Old John Selman—shot from behind, so his friends said, as he stood drinking at the bar of the Acme saloon.

Selman, when tried for the killing, denied that he had shot Hardin in the back. He insisted that Hardin was looking him straight in the eye and apparently about to draw his gun when the constable fired. A young attorney, named Fall, who had just come to El Paso, agreed to assist in Selman's defense. Years later, Ex-Senator Fall, recalling the case, told Eugene Cunningham, author of "Triggometry: A Gallery of Gunfighters":

"I couldn't help being impressed by Selman's appearance when he assured me that he had been looking Hardin in the eye. I knew Selman well and I felt that he wouldn't lie to me and he had all the appearance of a man telling what he firmly believed. It puzzled me, so I went down to look over the scene of the killing. I stopped at the Acme's door and looked inside. There was a man standing at the bar and he lifted his head. Then I had the explanation of Selman's statement. For as that man stared into the mirror, I had the illusion for an instant of looking him straight in the eye." Apparently Fall's explanation was convincing to the jury, for Selman was freed.

"Few of the gunmen of that era lived past the turn of the century," says an editorial on the passing of Albert B. Fall which appeared in the Chicago Daily News recently. An exception to that statement is Pat Garrett, slayer of Billy the Kid, the 21-year-old gunman with the 21 notches. That killing made Garrett a national figure. Three times he was elected sheriff of Donna Ana county in New Mexico. In 1901 President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him collector of customs in El Paso, Texas. Then he retired from public life and took up ranching in New Mexico. He had a dispute over some trifling matter with a comparatively unknown young



ALBERT B. FALL

man named Wayne Brazel and on February 29, 1908, a shot from Brazel's six-shooter ended the career of the great Pat Garrett.

Brazel was tried for the killing and acquitted. His attorney was Albert Bacon Fall. "Few of the men who knew these gunmen or who saw them alive remain alive today," continues the Daily News editorial. "Albert Fall knew a lot about many of them. It was popularly believed in the Southwest that he might, if he chose, shed light on mysterious circumstances surrounding the sudden demise of a number of them. But, if he could, he didn't. And, with his death, another colorful segment of frontier history grows fainter and recedes farther and farther into the fabulous past."