

Toast to Victory in Europe



Gen. Omar Bradley of the 12th U. S. army group, left, and Russian Marshal Ivan S. Konev clink glasses as they toast victory over the Nazis at a banquet given shortly before V-E Day, at a country house near Berlin. Not long after the German military machine was utterly crushed, and Europe was free again.

Rattler Surrenders



In command of escort carrier USS Guadalcanal, which attacked and captured U-boat 505, was Capt. Daniel Gallery of Chicago, shown here on conning tower of the sub. The carrier is known as the "Can Do" ship.

Dons Civvies for First Time in 8 Years



Pvt. Wesley Wilson of Johnson City, Tenn., purple heart wearer, and who rates 115 points under the new point system, dons a civilian coat for the first time in almost eight years, as buddies at Fort Dix, N. J., look on. Wilson is leaving the army for good.

All Is Not Fighting on Okinawa



There is work for young and old alike on Okinawa Island and this young native (below) is proud to do his share. And an important task it is, lugging water to other natives near Kim. Upper left: Marine Clarence J. McFarland, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, amuses native boys as a basket porter. Horseplay of this type has won friends for the marines among the island folks. Upper right: No red points needed for this Okinawa pig, killed by shellfire (it says here). Leathernecks are, Corp. F. E. Allen (left), Lake View, Ore., and Corp. Victor Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Truman's Mother Arrives by Plane



The 92-year-old mother of President Truman is shown, center, as she arrived in Washington from Kansas City to visit her famous son. At the left is Miss Mary Truman, the President's sister, who accompanied her mother on the trip. President Truman, right, greeted them at the Washington airport.

Bare Brutality In Death Camps

Allies Uncovering Ghastly Story of Mass Murders in Germany.

LONDON. — Belsen, Buchenwald, Breendonk and Vught are destined to be among the blackest names in German history, for they represent German concentration camps where thousands of young and old men, women and children have been tortured and killed.

Part of their story is becoming known now as Allied troops from the west sift the evidence left behind by the Germans. And these were only four of the concentration camps—as differentiated from prisoner of war camps. In the concentration camps the Germans held civilians of their own and occupied countries who were suspected or convicted of "crimes" ranging from curfew violations to merely being considered dangerous to the German state.

Breedonk is near Malines in Belgium. It is relatively small, yet by the British army's official account 350 persons were executed there, and more than 1,000 at the national camp near Brussels. There are no figures for the number who died of starvation or passed through these camps. These are only 2 of 18 prisons or execution depots in one small country.

Beatings Break Bones. At Vught, a concentration center in Holland, 30,000 persons, at a conservative guess, died at German hands. Some were beaten until their bones were broken. Others were tortured in special chambers and then shot and then thrown into limepits.

Vught housed as many as 35,000 at one time. Many of them were sent to Germany just before the camp fell to British troops of the First Canadian army.

According to one estimate there were nearly 40,000 in Belsen near Bremen, when it was overrun by the British Second army, and 30,000 had died in the last few months. But figures so far are merely based on what prisoners have told correspondents and the published approximations vary widely.

This is understandable because of conditions described by one observer:

"There was a pile 60 to 80 yards long, 30 yards wide and 4 feet high of women's bodies."

5,000 Seriously Ill. At Buchenwald, near Weimar, 21,000 were in the camp when it was overrun by the United States 3rd army. Five thousand were seriously ill. It is estimated 60,000 to 75,000 persons have died there and the records show 18,000 died since the camp was opened.

Thousands, however, were killed there who never actually were inmates of the camp or were recorded in its register. They were simply brought there to be killed.

The latter two camps were peopled mainly by civilian captives from erstwhile occupied countries and by anti-Nazi Germans.

A sample captive at Belsen was a German professor who had made rude remarks about Hitler.

Mrs. Booth Tours Camp. Representatives Clare Boothe Luce (Conn.), John Kunkel (Pa.) and Leonard Hall (N. Y.) viewed the horrors of Buchenwald concentration camp along with 10 members of Britain's parliament. The visits of the two parties of legislators coincided by accident.

Mrs. Luce saw stacks of bodies of Buchenwald's victims and declared:

"The most important thing to remember is that this could happen to us in 20 years."

Flu Vaccine Promises Big Things for Mankind

NEW YORK. — A new influenza vaccine, with 10 times more immunizing potency than usual commercial flu vaccines, is announced in the Journal of Experimental Medicine of the Rockefeller Institute.

The vaccine has been tried on human beings. Unpublished reports indicate that the results are most satisfactory.

The vaccine was developed under the auspices of the medical research committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, America's scientific war agency.

The studies which led to the vaccine are reported by Dr. Wendell M. Stanley of the Rockefeller Institute, Princeton. The experiments were made with the aid of Miss Josephine M. Stafford and Miss Mary Elizabeth Eshelman.

The vaccine includes the viruses causing each of the three present known strains of flu. These are Porto Rico, Lee and Weiss. The vaccine affords some protection against all of them, and more against the Weiss form than other reported vaccines.

U. S. Infantry Outfit In Line for 500 Days

ROME. — The veteran United States 34th infantry division claimed a record for American forces in this war recently when it completed 500 days of actual combat.

As a matter of fact, 5th army headquarters announced, there are some Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota national guardsmen, who made up the original 34th, in the division who have been in line more than 600 days and are still going strong.

Jap Workmanship Is Found Mediocre

Wasteful Use of Material Is Reported by Experts.

WASHINGTON. — The Battelle Memorial Institute of Industrial and Scientific Research reported that metallurgical examination of captured enemy war materiel shows that Japanese workmanship is "consistently mediocre" while German craftsmanship "is just as consistently good."

The report, covering studies for the army ordnance and United States navy departments, described the Japs as being "copycats" in their workmanship but said, "unpressed by the need for metal conservation, they can afford to lag in design and to accept inferior standards in the production of their war materiel."

The studies have shown the Japs are using an abundance of vital alloying metals, indicating they had adequate sources or stockpiles at the time the products were made, the report said.

"German war material, on the other hand, shows definite shortages of some metals," it added, "and many of the new materials, processes, and designs which the Germans originate are answers to the shortages in critical materials."

The research experts reported it is generally considered the Germans are short of copper, nickel, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, chromium and manganese.

"Significant in Jap war material," the report said, "is the wasteful use of steels made from scrap carrying a high level of residual metals. This indicates either indifference to waste of alloying elements or inability to control steel-making well enough to use them."

The report also said Japanese lack of experience with technology and precision manufacture is shown in the manufacture of highly stressed parts of airplane engines.

Old Jewish Manuscripts Recovered From Germans

WITH UNITED STATES 3RD ARMY IN GERMANY. — A large collection of Jewish manuscripts, paintings and other cultural articles stolen by the Nazis in various parts of Europe was discovered by the 5th division recently at Hungen, 10 miles southeast of Giessen.

The collection, which includes some things dating from the 14th century; was the second treasure trove found by the United States 3rd army in three days. Gold bullion worth \$100,000,000 and paintings and other things of value were found in a salt mine at Markers.

The Jewish collection served as a basis for pseudo-scientific attacks by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, notorious Nazi propagandist, on world Jewry. Most of the manuscripts and books were believed to have been taken from the Oppenheim museum at Frankfurt am Main, the Jewish Historical museum at Amsterdam and museums at Paris.

Lt. Robert Schoenfeld of Brooklyn led the detail which found the collection. Most of it was in an old castle.

Great Mansions at New York on 'For Rent' List

NEW YORK. — "For Rent" signs appeared, figuratively, on the J. P. Morgan and William Guggenheim suburban mansions shortly after the Charles M. Schwab town house and William K. Vanderbilt country home were registered similarly with the city's vacancy listing bureau.

Both the \$1,500,000 Morgan house—46 bedrooms, 21 baths, 2 kitchens—and the relatively cottagelike Guggenheim mansion—20 rooms assessed at \$380,000—were offered primarily for foreign government missions.

The 75-room \$3,000,000 Schwab mansion on Riverside drive had been offered for a \$75,000 annual rental. A spokesman for the Chase National bank, custodian of the Schwab show place, did little to entice tenants.

"There is not a piece of furniture in it," he said. "It takes about 10 tons of coal a day to heat it in the winter, and it could be made suitable for accommodating a number of families only at great expense."

What a Pal Was This! Now Johnny's in Pickle

GREEN BAY. — A Green Bay schoolboy had a pal and, he believed, a good trick until—

When the boy's report card wasn't much to bring home the pal would sign the name of the boy's mother. Recently the boy began to get extra assignments and asked his teacher why.

The teacher showed him the card. His ex-pal had written: "Please give my son more homework. Mrs. B."

Wealth Goes to Things He Never Cared About

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. — Arthur W. Keep, wealthy exporter, who died last November, left the bulk of his fortune of more than \$600,000 to the city of Birmingham for sports fields, swimming pools, and bus and trolley shelters. Associates said he never had shown any interest in sports, never learned to swim.

Kathleen Norris Says:

Your Marriage Is Worth Saving

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



"Dorothy is a completely changed creature, and I don't want to take on a stranger for my wife. She and my mother are like two girls together..."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

IT MAY take you six months, it may take you a year to rebuild, when that man of yours comes home, but marriage is worth six months or twelve months of doubt and pain. True marriage is a miracle, and to cheat yourself out of wonderful years of companionship and planning just because things are difficult now, is an expensive mistake.

"I'm completely bewildered," writes William Martin, in a letter that illustrates this point. "I've been two years overseas. When I left her my wife was a sweet, shy girl who had no friends in my home town and cried bitterly when she came to join my mother for my absence. Just before I left Dorothy had the sad experience of losing a new-born baby, so that my memory of her is of an exiled, scared, tearful, bashful little thing who assured me that she could not hold her head up at all until I came back."

'Completely Changed.'

"Well, I got back six weeks ago, and if you ask me, I'd just as soon return to France. Dorothy is a completely changed creature, and I don't want to take on a stranger for my wife. She and my mother are like two girls together; laughing all the time. They play cribbage every evening, gabble at every meal, and trot off to work still chattering. They work part-time in the same foundry. Dorothy has picked up a lot of friends, most of them daughters of my mother's old crowd; she wants me to go on week-end parties, where she is a great favorite, and she wants to have them in for impromptu suppers and games. She's perfectly amiable about everything, anxious to make me happy, says she'll give up work the minute I'm established, hopes we'll have a lot of children someday,—this doesn't sound so bad. I wonder if I'm getting over to you what I mean?"

"I mean that a man likes to be important in his own house, he likes to have the say. If I suggest this, Dorothy is all attention; what would I like to do? Well, the truth is I don't want to do anything, except sit around. I don't even want my mother or wife near me, part of the time. I always wanted to take a forestry course, but after two years of college I quit, and got a job, so I could marry. Then the war came. I have no money now, and I'll be darned if I want my women to support me. Shall I just get out of their lives, go off somewhere, and work it out myself?"

No, by no means do that, Bill. Your marriage is worth saving, with such a woman. Instead of running away, as so many of our people do, today, work it out yourself—but at home.

I think you'd make those two women supremely happy if you announced that they had to support you until you finished your forestry study. Your government will help you, and all it will amount to will be that they take care of themselves for another year or two. Then go to work with a vengeance, and see how fast you can beat the regular term time.

The moment you're hard at work the whole world will change for

HOLD ON A LITTLE WHILE

Another returning soldier has found his wife changed. When he left she was timid and shy, and depressed by the death of their first child. Now she is gay and happy, interested in parties and entertainment, and quite a social favorite. She lives with his mother and works in the same foundry on a part-time shift. The two women get along very well, and are always laughing and "gabbing."

While Dorothy is affectionate and anxious to please, she is no longer dependent and clinging. William feels somehow that she is a stranger... not the woman he thought he married. He wonders if he should try to "make a go" of this marriage... maybe, he thinks, he had better get out of it for the benefit of both himself and Dorothy. He left college in order to marry her, and now he wonders if it were the sensible thing to do.

The separation and the experiences of war change both husband and wife, replies Miss Norris. One will mature more than the other, but when there is no fundamental disagreement, time will harmonize the differences, and the original happiness can be regained.

you. Work is the supreme panacea. There isn't going to be a household in America, in the next year or two, that doesn't face this or some other serious problem. The problem of our physically maimed and wounded isn't going to be the worst of it; it'll be the mental, the nerve, the psychopathic cases that put a heavy burden on us all. Lift your burden off the great total by accepting the unexpected gaiety and independence of this wife of yours; add to her capability, her completeness, a new capability and completeness of your own.

Normal Pattern Will Return.

Once you're well started, and the first baby likewise, the whole pattern will fall into normal lines, and this restless, dissatisfied, resentful phase of home-coming will seem only a dream. You have the materials for an unusually happy marriage here; don't throw them away.

Postwar marital problems present every variation of trouble to which human hearts are heir. The returning husband who grows beyond his wife, and finds her unexpectedly dull, less pretty, less dear than he remembered her. The wife who hardly knows the boy with whom she danced so merrily into wedlock, and who doesn't like him much, on later inspection. The returning soldier jealous of his baby.

The waiting wife all ready with plans for divorce. The criticisms of her because she lived with his mother, or because she didn't. The discontent because she worked, or else she didn't. The wounded problems and the problems of the maimed and the blind.

Make a fresh start, Bill, and solve yours yourself.

Value of Victory Garden

A good home garden is first of all a source of food. It is important from an economic standpoint as it supplies fresh foods in season and a surplus for canning. It is also important from the standpoint of health and family morale. Working in a garden is a source of recreation and education for all the family. It develops team work and fellowship between family members of all ages. It also gives youngsters an appreciation of the land and its marvelous products.



Finish your forestry course...