

### JUDGE BRYAN, 75, IS DEAD

Judge Egbert K. Bryan, 75, former Superior Court judge for the Eastern North Carolina district and a prominent lawyer in the State since 1891, died at his home last night.

Judge Bryan had been in declining health for some time. He is survived by his widow, the former Maie O'Connor.

Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Judge Bryan was born in Kenansville August 23, 1870. His parents were Kader Bryan, of Sampson county, and the former Miss Nancy Spicer.

He began to read for the bar in Jacksonville, studying under Frank Thompson while serving at the same time as deputy sheriff of Onslow county. Following this he attended law school at the University of North Carolina. He received his license and was admitted to the bar in 1891.

After six months' independent practice in Kenansville, he came to Wilmington in 1892 to work for the firm headed by D. L. Russell, prominent attorney. When Russell was elected Governor, Judge Bryan joined forces with A. G. Ricard.

When Addison Ricard left Wilmington for New York City in 1898, Judge Bryan ran the firm's office by himself briefly, then formed another partnership, this time with Franklin McNeill.

The departure of McNeill for Raleigh, where he had been appointed to function as chairman of the Corporations Commission dissolved this combine. Judge Bryan practiced alone until 1924, when he took W. B. Campbell into a partnership which lasted until 1935.

At intervals during his legal career he held public office twice, assuming the duties of City Attorney for two years during the majority of Irwin Moore, and being appointed in 1901 to occupy the bench of the Superior Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina. The latter appointment was made by Governor Aycock to complete the unexpired term of Judge Moore.

He married Miss Maie O'Connor November 28, 1900.

Judge Bryan was a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and from 1896 to 1934, when he resigned, a member of the Cape Fear Club.

The first lighthouse in America was built in 1716 at the entrance to Boston harbor.

Sara Bagley of Boston was the first woman telegraph operator.

### Obituaries

#### MRS. ANNIE L. ROBINSON

SUPPLY, March 4.—Mrs. Annie Lewis Robinson, 66, died at 1 a. m. today at her home on Route one, Supply.

She is survived by seven daughters, Mrs. W. T. Benton, of Thomaspboro, Mrs. E. F. Mosley and Mrs. J. F. Briley, of Brunswick, Ga., Mrs. C. L. Clemmons, Mrs. W. F. Roach and Mrs. Gladys Cason, of Supply; and two sons, Hamilton Robinson and Treake Robinson, both of Supply.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Monday at the home of Mrs. C. G. Roach, on Route one, by the Rev. C. N. Phillips and the Rev. Theodore Newton. Burial will follow in Silent Grove cemetery.

Active pallbearers are J. F. Briley, Bedford Ludlum, C. G. Roach, L. C. Clemmons, W. S. Roach, and W. T. Benton.

#### A. G. SMITH

A. G. Smith, 62, employe of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company, died at 2:45 a. m. yesterday in James Walker Memorial Hospital.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edna M. Smith, of 804 Dock street, and three sons, A. G. Smith, Jr., of Winston-Salem, J. Franklin Smith, of Newport News, Va., and Eugene M. Smith, of Bladenboro, as well as by three grand-children.

Funeral services will be conducted at 3 p. m. Wednesday at the residence by the Rev. S. L. Blanton and Dr. J. H. Foster. Burial will follow in Oakdale cemetery.

#### PRIDGEN B. FLYNN

Pridgen B. Flynn, 83, of Hallsboro, died at 2:25 p. m. yesterday at his home.

Funeral services will be conducted from the home of his daughter, Mrs. O. N. Council, by the Rev. J. Rasberry, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hill. Interment will follow in the Flynn cemetery near Hallsboro.

Beside his daughter, Mr. Flynn is survived by seven grandchildren.

### SOVIETS REACH COAST OF BALTIC

(Continued from Page One)

were isolated in western Latvia farther along the Baltic coast.

The base of Zhukov's drive to the Baltic in the sector adjoining Rokossovsky's breakthrough was a 40-mile sector extending from Reetz northward to Tempelburg. The latter is 22 miles southwest of Neustettin, which was captured last Wednesday by Rokossovsky's men.

In their great surge northwest Zhukov's troops toppled the great stronghold of Dramburg, Labes, Regenwalde, Freienwalde, Wangerin, Schivelbein, Koerlin, Falkenburg, and Tempelburg.

Caught between the two Russian armies were thousands of German shock troops and members of the Volkssturm, home army recruits, which Moscow dispatches said were easy victims since they included youngsters of 14 to old men of 80.

Streaming across the flat lands of Pomerania, source of much of Germany's dwindling food supply, the Russians overran great masses of broad military highways and railways which will aid them in the coming strikes deeper into central Germany.

Berlin said that Rokossovsky's troops had fanned out 23 miles eastward from Koeslin toward Danzig, reaching the stronghold of Schlawe, 78 miles west of the former free city whose Nazi garrison was digging in for a protracted siege now that it was caught in a double trap.

### WEATHER

(Eastern Standard Time)  
(By U. S. Weather Bureau)  
Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m. yesterday.

Temperature: Maximum 65; minimum 50; normal 51.

Humidity: 65.

1:30 a. m., 63; 7:30 a. m., 61; 1:30 p. m., 66; 7:30 p. m., 60. Maximum 65; minimum 50; normal 51.

1:30 a. m., 60; 7:30 a. m., 50; 1:30 p. m., 67; 7:30 p. m., 61.

Wind: Variable, 5 to 15.

Total for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m. 0.00 inches. Total since the first of the month, 0.03 inches.

Forecast for Today

(From the Tide Tables published by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Wilmington	High 2:28a	Low 8:28a
Masonboro Inlet	12:21a	8:42a
	11:29a	5:50a
	8:54a	

Sunrise, 6:36a; sunset, 6:11p; Moonrise, 10:12a.

The common lilac is said to have come from Persia in the 16th century.

### HEAT SOOTHES BACK PAINS!

Heat relieves muscle pains—quickly, effectively. To get welcome, continued relief, for days, right at the sore spot, apply one big Johnson's RED CROSS PLASTER—or the heavier, warmer Johnson's Back Plaster. The mild, active medication gently heats the back, stirs up blood circulation, fights congestion, eases pain. Warm cloth covering retains body heat, protects back against chilling, provides continuous support. Try this clean, easy, proved way to "heat treat" simple backache and other muscular pains—TODAY. (In case of chronic backache, see your doctor.) Always insist on the GENUINE, made by Johnson & Johnson.

**Johnson's RED CROSS PLASTER**  
**Johnson's BACK PLASTER**

### WITH THE AEF

## Germans Are Dirty Fighters

By ROBERT EUNSON

Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon

WITH ALLIED ARMIES IN BELGIUM, March 2.—(Delayed)

—The wanton butchery of innocent women and children in Antwerp by the indiscriminate use of buzz bombs and rockets has made the Germans seem just as barbaric a foe as the sneaky-eyed Japanese who delight in torturing prisoners of war.

During America's opening rounds in World War II, the German was often referred to as "a fair fighter" who was a tough foe to meet but who would never perpetrate such a gruesome crime as Bataan's infamous march of death.

You have to see what needless slaughter is caused by the German V-1 or V-2 weapons to believe it.

When the German buzz bombs and rockets started hitting city buildings that had stood for centuries, and crumbled them into dust, soldiers, sailors and civilians seemed to accept the fact that sooner or later they would be wearing a patch over an eye

or carrying an arm in a sling because they never knew when the air would be filled with flying brick and glass.

The Belgians who had put up with German occupation for four years and had become accustomed to seeing grey uniforms around suddenly found themselves on the receiving end of the bitter barrage hurled by the Nazis. Civilian suffering became almost unbearable.

American, British and Canadian soldiers who were veterans of Normandy often found themselves unable to work more than a few minutes at a time on rescue squads that went into the wreckage of buildings looking for bodies.

"When a soldier gets it, well you sort of expect it," was the general comment, "but women and children all mangled and bleeding, that is too much."

As during the blitz on London every civilian who could leave Antwerp did, columns of them going down the roads carrying their food and clothes. They could not get far but relatives in neighboring villages took them in.

Those of them left behind learned the lazy rumbling sound of the buzz bomb motors and within a few days could judge its approximate direction just as the Londoners before them had done.

If the sound spelled imminent danger they learned to scurry into a basement and hope that the explosion they knew was coming did not bury them alive.

Of course there is no warning from the V-2 rockets. Just an enormous explosion.

Once in Antwerp a bomb landed in a street. Cars and tracks were blown helter skelter. Civilians crossing the street were piled in distorted bleeding heaps. Women's dresses were blown off leaving their naked bodies on the icy street. A Canadian military policeman disappeared completely and it was concluded he had been hit squarely by the bomb.

An army of scientists and engineers are working on the defense against these rockets. Several methods are being experimented with but there is only one sure way to stop this civilian murder and that is the end of the war.

### 1,000 Russians Revolt Against Nazi Masters; Aid Comrades In River Push

By DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, March 4.—With

RAF bombers attacking Dresden

in the flame-rent darkness early in January, more than 1,000 Russian labor slaves revolted, stoned and clubbed their Nazi guards to death, and escaped into the woods of Saxony.

Pravda Correspondent Doris Poleyov related today the story of the men who formed the "U. S. S. R." guerrilla unit and of their four weeks' fight to freedom.

In the one-month campaign the guerrillas scored several victories behind the German lines.

The existence of the U.S.S.R. unit was disclosed during the fight for a bridgehead over a river which can not yet be named.

Sapper Captain Alexei Kustov, who already had spanned 13 rivers during the war, described the bridgehead battle.

"My boys and I got across on boats and planks at night under very critical conditions," he related. "When Major Sergei Naumov's motorized infantry joined us, German artillery and machine-guns raked our positions. It was touch and go. Naumov's tanks were not yet across but they aided us from the opposite bank. We were pinned down but we were

determined to hold on until daylight when reinforcements might arrive.

"Suddenly I saw mortar shells exploding over the German positions. I was mystified but so were the Germans. The mortars were firing from their rear. Then I crawled up a little hill and saw a crowd of men dressed in every imaginable kind of clothing running towards us from a grove. They were brandishing rifles in the air and shouting.

"We held our fire and soon these men were hugging us. Around their arms were red bands with the inscription U.S.S.R. Red ribbons were stuck in their caps.

"We are Soviet men. We want to fight with the Red Army," they told us.

Pravda said the guerrilla leader, Serafim Shamilin, gave this account of his brigade's brief but brilliant history:

"I was once employed in the Mariupol metallurgical works. After my capture by the Germans I was taken to the Farben chemical plant near Dresden with other Soviet citizens. We were treated like slaves. The Germans beat us daily. My lungs bled from my injuries.

"In January we knew the Red Army was coming to our relief and as we saw thousands of fugi-

tives pouring into Dresden we decided to make a break.

"We chose a moment when British planes were raiding the city at night to overpower our guards and kill them. We used pieces of bricks and sticks. In the woods we collected and organized our brigade. We had 18 rifles and three submachine-guns. That same night we attacked a small freight depot where the Germans kept a supply of food. We charged under the cover of darkness and frightened away the entire battalion of German railway troops, who left their arms behind.

"We started to fight our way forward, getting more arms as we went along and our brigade grew like a snowball because new people liberated from the German enslavement continually joined us.

"All the roads were clogged with endless streams of refugees and each village and railway station was swarming with mobs of people which enabled us to move without attracting notice.

"We took time out for military exploits—burning up ammunition dumps near Calau (50 miles southeast of Berlin), demolishing one of the bridges over the Spree, wrecking a train on the Dresden-Cottbus line and scattering a convoy evacuating machinery from Guben."

### Yanks Attempt To Cross Rhine, Berlin Declares

(Continued from Page One)

Americans fighting only five miles

away on the south.

Rheinberg's bridge was one of

six still standing in the area where

the Germans were being pinned

against the river.

The others are one battered high-

way bridge at Wesel, one railway

bridge decked for highway traffic

at Homberg, which the Americans

now are trying to capture, and one

railway, one highway and one tem-

porary bridge at Duisberg.

The Germans were getting no

rest anywhere along the Western

Front.

While laying siege to Cologne, the

First Army also was striking for

Bonn, forging across the Ertf river

at two points 10 and 11 miles west

of that communications city lying

15 miles southeast of Cologne on

the Rhine.

The U. S. Third Army to the south

drove across the Kyll river, fast

big water hurdle before the Rhine,

and established a bridgehead at

Hosten, 45 miles from the Rhine-

land city of Coblenz, where Ameri-

cans of another generation stood

watch on the Rhine in World War

I.

Other Third Army troops batter-

ing northeast of Pruem were 40

miles from the Rhine.

The U. S. Seventh Army seized

control of a five-mile stretch of

high ground two to three miles

south of Saarbruecken and was

raising shells on that capital of the

Saar Basin.

Berlin said U. S. troops were

rushing up rubber boats northwest

of Duesseldorf, apparently intend-

ing to "cross the Rhine as

speedily as possible."

This same broadcast added the

German high command, for reasons

which must "remain secret,"

had ordered its troops to disengage

as soon as the Americans launched

their offensive, but that neverthe-

less "German losses are consider-

able."

The Germans were falling back

to Cologne's inner defenses before

Lt. Gen. Hodges' First Army, and

resistance appeared to be crumbling,

judging from reports of gains

of six miles or so all along the

front.

The exact point where the Third

Armored Division reached the

Rhine was not disclosed, but pres-

umably it was about six miles

south of Cologne where tanks were

### PATTERSON HITS DETROIT STRIKE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(AP)—

Undersecretary of War Patterson

asserted today that if strikes con-

tinue "the paralysis which now

grips part of Detroit's great arsenal

will make its effects felt on the

very field of battle."

In an address from here carried

over radio station WJR at Detroit,

Patterson said he was "heartened

by the news that leaders of the

local union involved in one of the

present stoppages are urging an

immediate return to work.

Asserting that "no man can stay

idle with a clear conscience," the

undersecretary added:

"Let this be plain: there never

has been a greater need for the

products of the Detroit arsenal than

there is today.

Allied forces are driving ahead

in Germany, Patterson said, and

"another great victory is in the

making, like the victory we won

last summer in France."

While the German drive into

Belgium was taking place last Decem-

ber, he continued, "no one thought

of stopping work" but "now the

news is better and at such a time

the idea gets around that a work

stoppage will do no great amount

of harm."

As an example of what is being

produced in the Michigan arsenal,

Patterson said:

"One of the strongest weapons

of the war—a new tank—is being

built in Detroit. That tank is Amer-

ica's answer to the German Tiger.

It is the most powerful tank we

have ever built. Its wide tracks

give it power and flotation in mud.

It carries heavier fire power than

any tank we have built before."

### FILIPINO FORCE STRIKES ENEMY

(Continued from Page One)

sive and were made by a strong

force striking from high ground

along a powerful defense line.

Heavy air attacks were reported

in support of ground forces

against Japanese strongpoints on

Luzon.

American bombers continued

their daily attacks on Formosa,

destroying 30 enemy planes on

the ground and sinking a 7,000-

ton freight-transport.

Mitchell medium bombers hit

a Japanese airfield on the Babuyan

islands north of Luzon, crater-

ing the strip and wrecking instal-

lations.

Alexander Hamilton wrote Amer-

ica's first report on lighthouses in

1790.

A single oyster may spawn

500,000,000 eggs in a season.

### U. S.-FRENCH AID PLAN THWARTED

(Continued from Page One)

thorities in Washington last June,

a few days before D-Day, and is

said to have since led to some

misunderstanding of the problem.

Plan A, it was stated, was based

purely for planning purposes on

the supposition that a collapse of

all German resistance might oc-

cure soon after the Allies had ef-

fect ed successful landings in

France; that the Axis-occupied

countries of Europe would be li-

berated, and that the Germans

would not pursue a "scorched

earth" policy in their withdrawal.

On that supposition, an estimate

was made in Plan A that the whole

of continental France would re-

quire for civilian relief in a six

month period a total of approxi-

mately 2,225,000 tons of imported

supplies. This included some 700,

000 tons of food, 150,000 tons of

petroleum, 40,000 tons of soap, 400,

000 tons of agricultural rehabilita-

tion materials, and 900,000 tons of

agricultural rehabilitation ma-

terials, and 900,000 tons of coal.

Food requirements included esti-

mates of 420,000 tons of wheat,

70,000 tons of canned meats and

stew, 50,000 tons of evaporated

milk, 45,000 tons of dehydrated

soup, and smaller quantities of

cheese, lard, sugar, coffee and

salt.

In turning over these estimates

to the French authorities in Wash-

ington, the War Department stated

explicitly and in writing that they

could not in any sense be regard-

ed as commitments; that they were

based on certain stated assump-

tions, and that the estimates did

not deal with whether the supplies

would be procurable, nor whether