

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### U. S. Bombers Reduce Rabaul Defenses; Hitler's Black Sea Bases Periled by Red Armies' Ukrainian Break-Through; British Strikers Slow War Production

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



Burma—U. S. Commander of Chinese troops on Burma front, Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell (at left in raincoat) queries wounded Jap prisoner (seated).

## EUROPE:

### See Zero Hour

As the Axis radio dinned that the invasion of Europe could be expected at any day, huge fleets of heavy U. S. and British bombers escorted by fighter planes continued to pour fire and destruction on the enemy's industry and defense installations, with Berlin the No. 1 target.

Expecting the grandest amphibious assault in military history, the Nazi high command continued to boast of its steel and concrete coastal fortifications equipped with long and short range rocket guns, and, declaring the impending hostilities were to determine the future fate of Germany, insisted that they must fight it out in their deep defenses rather than make a wholesale retreat.

In Italy, strong armored German forces jabbed at stubborn U. S. and British lines on the Anzio beachhead below Rome, while heavy slush and snowfall slowed Allied advances on the bloody Cassino front, where bitter house to house fighting again was resumed after a long lull.

## GREAT BRITAIN:

### Coal Strikes

Laying down their tools in dissatisfaction over recent national wage adjustments which failed to take account of their work in excessive dust and water, an estimated 87,000 Welsh coal miners walked out of 156 pits and were joined by thousands in other English and Scottish fields as the government pondered taking over the properties.

Formerly, the Welsh were paid a weekly bonus of \$1.20 or more in addition to their regular wage of \$18.07 for working under unfavorable conditions, but when the government recently raised the minimum pay of all the nation's miners to \$20, no adjustment was made in their compensation.

With war industries, railroads and special overseas shipping threatened, the government insisted the men return to their jobs before it moved to meet the Welshmen's demands, and also strove to iron out complaints of piece-workers that the new minimum wages gave straight-time miners producing less equal compensation.

## War Production

Fully girded for war since the declaration of hostilities, Great Britain's bustling industrial machine has turned out 83,000 tanks, armored cars and gun carriers; more than 115,000 guns of more than 20 mm. caliber; nearly 5,500,000 machine-guns, rifles, submachine guns and automatic pistols; more than 1,000,000 vehicles and almost 90,000 aircraft.

With the U. S. producing the major bulk of the Allies' merchant shipping, British yards have concentrated on naval construction, with the result that His Majesty's fleet is greater now than at the beginning of the war.

Because of Britain's concentration on the production of heavy bombers, it has been able to supply three-quarters of the total structural weight of the Royal Air force, with the U. S. providing 18 per cent and British dominions 6 per cent of the remainder.

## U. S. SHIPPING:

### Equals All Others

Asserting that the U. S. merchant marine is greater than all of the Allied shipping combined, War Shipping Administrator Rear Admiral Emory S. Land called for storage of those vessels not used for world trade after the war.

In advocating extensive use of U. S. merchant vessels in the post-war world, Admiral Land said that formerly Japan carried 80 per cent of her exports in its own ships, Germany 70 per cent and Italy 60 per cent.

Declaring that the U. S. is bearing the bulk of Allied shipping in the war, Admiral Land told a congressional committee conducting hearings on extension of the lend-lease act that 42 per cent of the outbound cargo from this nation last year was lend-lease material, and of the total less than 2 per cent was lost in comparison with 5 per cent in 1942.

## TVA:

### Control Sought

Carrying his bitter feud with Tennessee Valley Authority Chairman David E. Lillenthal to the senate floor, Sen. Kenneth McKellar (Tenn.) led in the move to amend the 8 1/2 billion dollar appropriation bill for independent offices so as to compel TVA to turn all of its revenues over to the treasury and operate only on monies allocated to it by congress.

Showing that TVA netted almost 54 million dollars from power operations for the 10-year period ended June 30, 1943, McKellar claimed that TVA had favored the Aluminum Company of America with lower rates than the Reynolds Metal Company, and Lillenthal had used TVA funds for advertising.

Taking another slap at government bureaus, Senator Russell (Ga.) introduced legislation under which all semipermanent federal agencies created by the President would have to go directly to congress for funds if remaining in existence after one year.

## Faithful Dog



Object of a five-hour search by 50 schoolboys and townspeople of Wyckoff, N. J., 18-month-old Veronica De Vere was found waist deep in the mud of a swamp 1 1/4 miles from her home, with her black cocker spaniel, Tippy, whimpering faithfully by her side.

## VETS EMPLOYMENT:

### Company Plan

With many of its 15,000 men and women in the services already being discharged, the International Harvester company announced one of the first comprehensive vets' re-employment plans in industry for its 21 plants and 187 sales branches.

Objective of the plan is to restore vets in their old jobs, or positions of comparable seniority and pay. Special training programs are to be established for physically handicapped, while full use will be made of new skills acquired by vets in the services. Vets' pay during training will be reviewed at least once a month.

Handicapped employees will be given lighter work, and mechanical changes will be made to further ease the labor of the more seriously disabled.

## U. S. CASUALTIES:

### Report 162,282

Of America's 162,282 battle casualties as of February 23, 37,853 lost their life and 35,565 were missing, either as prisoners of war, dead or men lost who had not yet made their way back to friendly hands. More than 87,000 were wounded.

Of the total, army casualties included 20,592 dead and 47,318 wounded, while the navy reported 17,261 dead and 9,910 wounded. The army suffered its heaviest losses in the Mediterranean region, where up to January 31, 9,271 were dead, 29,278 wounded, 3,141 missing and 7,361 prisoners.

In London, the army's chief psychiatric consultant, Col. Lloyd J. Thompson, reported that 75 per cent of the mental cases treated have been cured and returned to duty. Another 50 per cent of the more serious cases have been cured after special insulin, shock and sleep therapy and group psychotherapy.



## Spy Stuff

One of the most bitter ironies of modern history is the fact that British Intelligence had evidence proving that Hitler intended to start a war in Europe. But Chamberlain refused to believe it. Instead of believing his own intelligence—Chamberlain took Hitler's word when he said that he wanted peace. . . . When the war is over the story will be told: It will reveal how an American newspaper man gathered the evidence that resulted in America kicking out Nazi diplomats—because they were working as Nazi espionage agents. . . . Each Nazi chief has a private spy ring that he uses to keep tabs on other Nazi biggies. That's why Goebbels has a switchboard which is used to listen in on every conversation in his building.

Glamorous Mata Hari are seldom used these days. The Nazis train ordinary looking people for spy work so that they won't stand out in a crowd and excite suspicion. . . . In Argentina the Nazis control more than a dozen widely circulated daily newspapers and distribute over 300,000 pamphlets weekly. . . . Each Nazi spy gets certain tricks to use. As soon as he is nabbed those tricks go on a blacklist to make certain another agent won't use the same act.

Germans in America who refused to work for the Bund were kidnaped—shipped back to Germany and shot. Yet we still have many Bund supporters in this country who aren't in cells! . . . The Nazi espionage network is a tremendous organization: The British discovered that there were 14,000 Nazi agents in Britain who were posing as servants. . . . Five years ago the Nazis spent more money on espionage activities than we spent for our army and navy.

The Jap system is to educate every Jap with the idea of being a sneak. When a Jap returned from a visit to another nation he promptly went to the Jap foreign office and told them everything he saw and heard. . . . Even the most innocent type of information is vital to spies. Something that may seem unimportant to you could supply the missing link to a vital secret for a trained spy. . . . One of the duties of Nazi agents in this country was to jot down overheard conversations. It served as a guide to our morale. If they heard many Americans in one part of the country spouting racial hatred—that's where the Nazis concentrated their hate propaganda.

Nazi agents run many schools in Argentina—where Argentine children of German descent are given military training. They used to run similar schools in California until this reporter exposed the recently indicted Nazi agent behind that plot—F. K. Ferez. . . . Mata Hari was as great a spy as legends assert.

Espionage is a Hollywood thriller is old hat. The best weapon of Japanese agents is propaganda. The Nazis have discovered that destroying a nation's will to fight, by spreading confusion and disunity, helps them more than destroying war plants. . . . A Nazi outfit named World Service draws up the propaganda blueprints to be used by their supporters in democratic nations. Many American rabble-rousers were on its mailing list. Some Americans are still making use of the propaganda lessons they learned from the Nazis. . . . As far back as 1936, Congress was given evidence of Jap espionage in America, but it was ignored. . . . When American newspapers and mags arrive in neutral countries, everything written about Nazism is clipped by Nazi agents and sent to Goebbels.

The international spy exchange does a thriving business inside neutral nations. It is composed of espionage agents who gather information about any country and sell it to the highest bidder. . . . A skunk disguised as a dove isn't anything new. When Franz Von Papen directed German sabotage and espionage activities (in America before the last war) the outfit he used as a front was labeled: The National Peace Council.

One of the unknown home-front heroes is Walter Morrissey. He was the superintendent at the Nazis' New York consulate. When the Nazis gave him documents to burn in the furnace he turned them over to the FBI. Evidence from those documents helped the G-Men crack one of the biggest spy rings in America.

## Death of 91-Year-Old California Author Recalls How He, as a Young Army Lieutenant, Recorded for Posterity Famous Speech of a Great Indian Chief

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

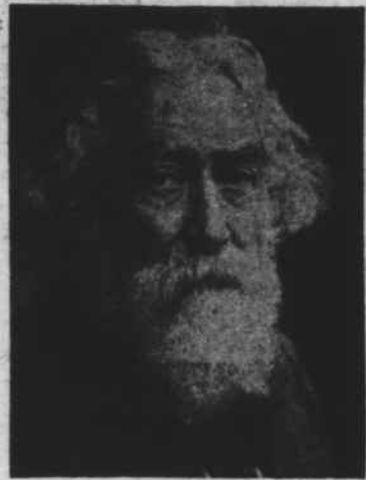
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

THE recent death of Col. Charles Erskine Scott Wood in California recalls one of the most dramatic incidents in American military history, for he was one of the chief actors in that drama. It was the surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians in the Bear Paw mountains of Montana on October 5, 1877, after his epic retreat of more than 1,000 miles which won for him a place among the great captains of all time.

Colonel Wood, then a young lieutenant on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, was present at the surrender, took down the Indian leader's "surrender speech" and it is to him that we are indebted for a complete and accurate text of what has become a classic of American oratory.

The story of the Nez Perce war of 1877 and of Chief Joseph's retreat is too familiar a tale to need repetition in all its details here. Its origin was the old, old story of a broken treaty, of white men covetous for Indian lands, of white aggression that brought about retaliation by the red man and then a call for troops to "put down an Indian uprising." In this case, however, the leader of the Nez Perces did not decide to try to defend his native soil by fighting the soldiers. Instead, he conceived the bold plan of fleeing with his people to Canada, fighting only if the troops barred his road.

Gen. O. O. Howard, commander of the Military Department of the Columbia, acted promptly when news of the killing of four settlers by a



C. E. S. WOOD

young Nez Perce warrior marked the opening of the "war." He began concentrating troops at all strategic points to surround the Nez Perce. The first engagement took place on June 17 when Captain Perry and a small body of troops attacked Joseph's camp in White Bird canyon. Displaying unexpected military skill, Joseph laid a trap for Perry and all but annihilated his command.

After this defeat General Howard took the field himself and the chase was on. Before it was ended the Nez Perce leader outwitted, outfought and outmarched the troops of Howard, Colonel Sturgis of the Seventh cavalry and several other detachments sent to intercept him. To realize the greatness of his achievement one has but to read this brief summary:

The Nez Perce leader was encumbered with women and children whom he refused to desert and allow them to fall into the hands of the soldiers, as he might have done several times to facilitate his flight. His fighting force never at any time exceeded 300 warriors. Yet with these handicaps he fought 11 engagements, five of them pitched battles, and he lost only one. In the other six skirmishes he killed 126 and wounded 140 of the 2,000 soldiers who were on his trail at one time or another with a loss of 151 killed and 88 wounded of his own people.

Then, having left his pursuers far behind, he stopped 50 miles short of his goal—the Canadian line—in order to give his weary people a chance to rest. He did not know of the approach of Col. Nelson A. Miles and the Fifth Infantry until his camp in the Bear Paw mountains in Montana was attacked on the morning of September 30. For five days the Nez Perce leader and his little band, greatly outnumbered, withstood the soldiers' attacks.



THE SURRENDER OF CHIEF JOSEPH As depicted by Frederic Remington in General Miles' "Personal Recollections."

On October 4, General Howard with his two aides, Lieut. Guy Howard, his son, and Lieutenant Wood, accompanied by two friendly Nez Perces (both of whom had daughters in the hostile camp) and an interpreter, arrived in Miles' camp. The next day, these two Nez Perces, George and Captain John, entered the camp of the beleaguered Indians. They told the chief that General Howard was there with promises of good treatment and that his whole command was only two or three days behind him. With tears in their eyes they begged him to surrender because his was a lost cause and Joseph agreed.

The scene which followed is described by Wood in a letter which has never before been published. It follows:

"The surrender was October 5, 1877. Joseph rode up the hill near sunset to where we were—Howard, Miles, Chapman, the interpreter; Oscar Long, adjutant to Miles, Guy Howard, the general's son and aide de camp, and myself. I was aide de camp, also adjutant general in the field—in charge of records, etc.

"Three or four men on foot hung around Joseph, clinging to his knees and saddle blanket. All were bare-headed. Joseph's hair hung in two braids on each side of his face. He wore a blanket—I do not remember the color, but I would say gray with a black stripe and I would say it was girdled about his waist but carried up and around his shoulders. Under his blanket he wore a woolen shirt open at the throat, a dark color—I am inclined to think it was army blue. He wore moccasins and leggings. His rifle was across the pommel in front of him. When he dismounted he picked up his rifle, pulled his blanket closer around him and walked toward General Howard and offered him the rifle. Howard waved him toward Miles. He then walked to Miles and began his speech."

The text of that historic speech as given by Colonel Wood follows:

Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before—I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Too-hul-hul-suit is dead. It is the young men now who say "yes" and "no" (vote in the council). He who led on the young men (Ollicut, his brother) is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people—some of them—have run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find; maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs, my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever!

The above version of the "surrender speech" is the one given in an article "Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce" by Colonel Wood which appeared in the Century magazine for May, 1884. It has often been reprinted with considerable variation in the text but we have Colonel Wood's assertion (in Chester A. Fee's "Chief Joseph—The Biography of a Great Indian") that this is the correct one. In the letter, previously quoted, he says: "Neither General Miles nor anyone else knows Joseph's long surrender speech accurately except myself. No one was interested to take it down. Oscar Long, Miles' regimental adjutant, was there to take it down but did not. No one was told to take it

down. I was not told. The speeches of Indians were not considered important. I took it for my own benefit as a literary item."

And thus it was that the young lieutenant who took down this speech as a "literary item" preserved for posterity this pathetic utterance of a heartbroken Indian patriot. It has often been compared with the historic speech of Chief Logan of the Cayugas, which became widely known through being printed in the McGuffey Readers and which was a favorite "piece to be spoken" by several generations of American schoolboys.

Wood was born in Erie, Pa., February 20, 1852, the son of William Maxwell Scott, who was the first surgeon-general of the United States navy. Educated at Erie academy and Baltimore city college he was appointed to the United States Military academy at West Point at the age of 18 by President Grant. He was graduated in 1874 and soon after receiving his commission as a second lieutenant was assigned to duty at Fort Bidwell in northeastern California.

By 1877 he was a first lieutenant and on the staff of General Howard. Detailed to act as military escort to a civilian explorer in Alaska, he was in that country when word came of the outbreak of the Nez Perce war. The same mail that brought him word that his regiment was ordered into the field also brought him permission to stay on for the exploration of Alaska but he elected to join his regiment. Thus, as aide to General Howard, he participated in the long, stern chase after the fleeing Nez Perces.

The Nez Perce campaign, however, was not his only Indian war service. The next year he served on Howard's staff in the Bannock and Piute campaign in Idaho which was nearly as strenuous and dangerous as that of 1877. For a year or so he was stationed at Fort Vancouver across the river from Portland, Ore., and while there he resolved to quit the army and study law. Before resigning from the army he was made adjutant at the military academy at West Point and while there began studying law, re-



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ceiving his law degree from Columbia university and being admitted to the bar in 1884.

Returning to Portland, he soon became the outstanding admiralty lawyer of the Pacific coast and continued its practice until 1889 when he retired to devote himself to a career as a writer and painter, winning success and fame in both fields before his death at the age of 91.