

The year began with these im-

portant events:

January

- 1-Russians capture Velikye Luki, great railway center.
- 6-78th Congress convenes. 23-British troops enter Tripoli, capital of Libya.
- 25-Advancing Russians take Voronezh, Nazi anchor.
- 26-"Unconditional Surrender" agreement of Casablanca conference announced.

THE WAR

- 1-Russians recapture Velikye Luki, U. S. Department of War Informa-tion announces 61,126 service casual-
- tion announces 61,126 service casualties to date.

 12-U. S. planes based in Africa bomb
 Naples, Italy.

 19-British only 40 miles from Tripoli.

 23-British enter Tripoli, Libyan capital.

 25-Voronezh, big Nazt stronghold, falls
 to Russians.

 30-"Unconditional Surrender" agreement of Casablanca announced.

February

- S-Last German troops surrender in Stalingrad; U. S. Naval forces repel major Japanese attacks in Solomons area.

 -Allied headquarters establish separate U. S. command for North Africa.

 -Last Japs withdraw from Guadalcanal.
- 14—Rostov and Voroshilovgrad captured by Russians. 15—Russians take Kharkov, important
- base.
 16—Cruiser Chicago is sunk by Japa;
 U. S. Navy reports 15 Jap ships hit.
 26—U. S. flyers raid Kiska in Aleutians.

March

- 3—Rzhev retaken by Russians.
 4—Allied bombers destroy Jap convoy of 22 ships.
 11—British attack Mareth line in Tunisia.
 17—American forces take Gafsa in Tunisia.
- nisia. 20-Chinese check Jap drive in Hupeh-Hunan region.
 24—Advancing Russians retake Abinsk and other towns near Smolensk.
 26—U. S. and British troops advance in
- Tunisia.
 31-British take Matoula and two other cities in Tunisia.

- 1—Fortresses raid Cagitari, Sardinia; Chinese drive Japs back into Burma. 6—Chinese retake Chuchiachuan. 5—Allies bomb Naples, Kiel, Antwerp,
- Brest.
 17—Bremen and other north German cities bombed in "biggest raid."
 20—Russians attack on Kuban front.
 21—Japanese execute U. S. flyers.
 23—U. S. Naval forces occupy Funafuti islands, southwest Pacific.

- Lt. Gen. Jacob Devers is named U. B. commander of European theater.
 Bizerie falls to Americans; British
- first army takes Tunis.

 14—Last resistance ends in North Africa.

 19—U. S. bombers raid Pantelleria, Italian island fortress.
 23—Guerrilla wartare spreads in Balkans.
 30—Japa admit loss of Attu.
 31—French Alexandria fleet joins Allies.
- June
- B-Curtin says invasion danger past in Australia.
 11-Pantelleria, Italian island fortress,
- surrenders.

 12—Lampedusa, fortified Italian island, capitulates.

 13—Chinese recapture Sungtze, port city.

 16—Chinese charge Japs use gas.

 17—RAF bombs Cologne.

 30—U. S. forces land on Rendova, in Solomons.

July

- 1—Rendova taken by U. S. forces.

 5—Russians launch offensive on 160 mile front; U. S. Navy battles Japs off Solomons.

 12—British capture Syracuse.

 23—U. S. troops enter Palermo.
- 23—U. S. troops enter Palermo, 24—Americans take Marsala, Trapani, 25—MUSSOLINI RESIGNS, KING EM-MANUELASSUMES GOVERNMENT.

27-Italian peace negotiations begin. 28-Fascist party dissolved.

August

- 1-U. S. planes bomb Ploesti refineries. 5-Russians take Orel; British capture Catania, in Sicily. 6-Americans occupy Munda, in Solo-
- mons.

 11—Russians drive into Ukraine.

 17—Allies enter Messina; Island of Vela Lavella in Solomons taken.

 18—Resistance ends on Sicily.

 21—U. S. and Canadian troops occupy Kiska.

 24—Quebec conference on war plans ends.
- -British Admiral Mountbatten made chief of Allied Southeast Asia com-

30-Russians retake Taganrog, Nazi an-

September

- 1-Japs withdraw air base from New
- Guinea.

 2-Allied forces invade mainland of Italy near Reggio Calabria.

 7-Allies capture Palmi, Delisnova, Britaly Surrenders UNCONDITIONALLY; Stalino, steel center, fails to Russians.

 8-British troops take Taranto; Greatest Allied raids strike northern France.

 10-Germans seize Rome.
- 10—Germans seize Rome. 11—Allies take Salerno. Italian fleet
- surrenders.
 -Salamaus falls to U. S. and Aus-

tralian forces. 16-Novorossiisk recaptured by Russians. 24-Nazi troops e-acuate Corsica. 28-British taka Foggia.

October

1-Ailied forces take Naples, 22 days after landing at Salerno.
3-Australian troops capture Jap base at Finschhafen, New Gwinea.
5-Island of Corsics, in Mediterranean, is freed of Nazis. July

13—Italy formally declares war on Germany, by action of Premier Marshal Badoglio. 14—In great raid on Schweinfurt, Germany, important ball-bearing factories are destroyed, at a cost of 60 Flying Fortresses. 23—Melitopol, key city of German defense in south Ukraine, falls to Russians.

- sians. 25—Russian troops recapture Daeprope trovsk, important industrial city.

 29-U. S. and New Zealand troops land on Treasury Islands, in Northern

November

- 2-U. S. marines invade Bougainville is-4-RAF planes drop more than 2,000 tons of bombs on Dusseldorf, Ger-
- many.

 6-Klev, capital of the Ukraine, retaken by Russians.

 7-British Eighth army advances in Italy, taking eight towns.

 11-Nazis scuttle ships, blast installations to block harbors of Leghorn and Pescent
- 13—Russians capture Zhitomir, important rail center of southern front; Chinese forces report gains along Yangize
- river.

 19—Greatest raid in history blasts Berlin, dropping 2,500 tons.

 23—Another huge air attack smashes Berlin. One-fourth of city said to be
- razed.
 Makin island, member of Gilbert group, is taken by U. S. combined forces.
- forces.

 26—Russians rip 37-mile-wide gap in Nazi lines north of Gomel.

 27—Marines take Tarawa, one of Gilbert islands, after 'toughest fighting' in their history.
- British Eighth army bursts through Nazi lines in Italy, approaching Rome.

December

- 1-RAF and U. S. bombers continue massive raids, hitting Dusseldori
- massive raids, hitting Dusseldorf region.
 President Roosevelt meets with Churchill and Chiang Kaishek in Cairo, Egypt. Agree to "strip Japan of her stolen empire."

 Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran, Iran, reach "complete agreement on messures to crush Germany"; U. S. naval task force raids Marshall Islands.

 Chinese admit loss of Changteh im.

- crush Germany; U. S. naval task force raids Marshall Islands.
 7—Chinese admit loss of Changteh, important city in "rice bow!.
 9—Turkey promises Allies all "aid short of war"; Chinese recapture Changteh.
 13—Russian troops regain initiative in Klev area; British Eighth army cracks Nazi line in Italy, capturing 6,000.
 14—President Roosevelt, returning from conferences, visits Malta and Sicily.
 15—American planes raid Greece; U. S. heavy bombers smash Jap base on New Britain Island.
 16—Prime Minister Churchill stricken by pneumonia; German bombers sink 17 United Nations merchant ships.
 17—American Sixth army lands at Ara-
- American Sixth army lands at Ara-we, on New Britain island, southwest Pacific.

I COMESTIC

January

- 1—President Roosevelt calls for unity among Allies, stresses "the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after the war."

 5—78th Congress convenes; Samuel Rayburn speaker of house for third term; Pleasure driving banned in eastern states; Fuel oil ration reduced 25 per cent.

 11—U. S. and Britain relinquish extraterritorial rights in Chins.
- 12—OPA sets corn ceilings at approxi-mately \$1 a bushel. 28—Joint draft system, by which men can be inducted into navy, marines and
- coast guard as well as army, at

February

- 8-National income in 1942 was \$113.824.000,000 as compared with \$94.500,000,000 in 1941.
 9-Roosevelt orders 48-hour work week
 minimum in labor shortage areas.
 20-Dried foods rationed, effective
 March 1.
 23-Secretary of Agriculture Wickard
 superpole wheat quotass.
- Secretary of Agriculture Wickard suspends wheat quotas.

- 3-U. S. and Chile representatives sign lend-lease agreement.
 7-Draft classification "4R" for men between 38 and 48 ended.
 11-Lend-lease extension to July, 1944, signed by President.
 24-Establishment of naval base at Casablishment of naval base at Casablishment of naval base at Casablishment of naval base.
- blanca announced by navy.
 25—Chester Davis named food chief.
 29—A "critical shortage of doctors is
 developing," an OWI survey reveals.
- President moves to check inflation by executive order freezing wages and forbidding war workers to change
- and forbidding war workers to change jobs.

 10 Feed corn ceiling prices raised from \$1.02 a bushel to \$1.07.

 11—A bill permitting the national debt limit to rise to 210 billion dollars, and a rider repealing the \$25,000 net salary limit becomes law without President signature.

 20—President Roosevelt confers on war and postwar problems with President Camacho of Mexico.

 30—Soft coal miners of United Mine Workers union reject President Roosevelt's order; U. S. breaks relations with Martinique.
- May

- 1-Federal government takes over closed coal mines.
 5-President Roosevelt promotes 63 army officers to rank of general.
 11-Churchill arrives in Washington for
- Churchill arrives in Washington for war conference.
 Merger between Western Union and Postal Telegraph is announced.
 Nir Bapproves eight cent an bour raise for more than a million non-operating railway workers.
 Machinists union, with 585,000 members, withdraws from the AFL.

- 3-United Nations food conference ends.
 7-Coal miners of the United Mine Workers union return to work.
 8-As aftermath of Los Angeles' "xoot suit" riots, the entire city is declared out of bounds for navy personnel
- elared out of bounds for navy personnel.

 10—President signs "pay-as-you-go" income tax bill.

 21—Riots in Detroit between white and
 colored mobs are suppressed by Federal troops, after more than 24 hours
 of disorder. Twenty-nine silled, "90
 injured; Coal miners strike for third
 time since May 1.

 12—President Roceevelt threatens to
 draft strikers in essential industries;
 A caudal anesthetic for use in childbirth is reported favorably from
 Baltimore.
- Judge Marvin Jones succeeds Ches-ter Davis as War Food Administrator.

 Five senators appointed to visit war zones and report on U. S. Army and Ailles; Stocks on New York exchange reach a three-year high.

1—House rejects amendment to Labor Federal Security bill, thereby cutting off funds for National Youth Admin

THE YEAR'S TEN BIGGEST EVENTS

- SELECTED By: BAUKHAGE (WNU Washington Correspondent.) I-MILITARY: (a) Russian summer-fall offen-
- (b) Pacific offensive (Attu, New Guinea, Solomons, Gilberts).
- (e) Italy surrenders. (d) Air offensive against German cities.

II-DIPLOMATIC: The four-power conferences

(Moscow-Cairo-Teheran). Formation of the UNRRA.

III-DOMESTIC:

(a) Passage of the Connally Resolution. (b) Administration moves to right (OPA, Food Administration, War Mobilization,

Stabilization, Economic

- Warfare). Republican political gains. (d) Congress revolts against anti-inflation program (sub-sidies, reduced tax bill, resolution favoring railroad wage increase).

- istration; President Roosevelt gives last minute reprieve to Max Stephen, sentenced to death for aiding escape of a Nari flyer.

 7—Gen Henri Giraud, French commander of Northwest Africa, arrives in Washington.

 13—The Board of Economic Warfare is abolished, and its functions transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Chester Bowles is named general minager of the Office of Price Administration.

 19—World's largest pipeline, the "Big Inch," running from Longview, Texas, to Phoenixville, Pa., is opened.

 21.—John Lewis, as president of United Mine Workers, signs two-year contract with Illinois Coal Operators Association; War Department reveals 65,035 prisoners of war in country.

 28—Nays asks for more WAVES, stating that enrollment must reach 91,000 by end of 1944; Coffee rationing ended by OPA: Blue Network of Radio Corporation of America sold.

August

- 2—Race riot sweeps New York, result-ing in death of five negroes, and in-juries to 500; Drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers set to begin on Oc-tober.

Harbor fathers set to begin on October 1. 5—June personal incomes totaled \$12,-162.000,000, a new record. 13—Gasoline ration in Midwest and Southwest reduced from four to three gallons per coupon. 14—The War Manpower Commission establishes new list of 149 critical occupations for first priority in draft deferments. 19—The army must be raised to 8,200,000 men by January 1, 1944, and the navy to 2,861,000, the War Manpower Board announces. 23—The Guffey Coal Act, passed in 1937, to stabilize coal prices, expires. No move made to renew it.

- September 2-The exchange ship Gripsholm sails
- with 1,310 Japanese, to be exchanged for 1,250 Americans at Goa. Portu-gese India: Churchill and Roosevelt confer in Washington. -William Jeffers, director of the nation's rubber program, resigns.

 -Churchill asks Anglo-American alli-
- 6—Churchill asks Angio-American alliance.
 7—Republican Postwar Advisory Council meets at Mackinac Island, Mich.
 8—Drive for 15 billion dollar third war loan opened by presidential address.
 14—Col. William Coleman is convicted by a military court for drunkenness and careless use of firearms, demoted to captaincy.

 16—U. S. casualities total 105,205, OWI reveals; 20,104 dead, 28,226 wounded, 32,905 missing, 23,970 prisoners; Rep. James Curley, Mass., and five others indicted on charges of having accepted retainer fees to obtain war contracts.
- contracts. President Roosevelt reports to Con-
- President Rossevelt reports to Con-gress on Quebec conference.

 Army and navy chiefs of staff ask full draft quotas, and state delay in drafting fathers will prolong war.

 Shoe ration stamp becoming valid November I, must last six months.

 Edward Stettinius Jr. moves from lend-lease administrator to succeed Sumner Wells as undersecretary of state.

state. 29 Senators report on war tour.

October

- October

 4—Treasury asks for ten and a balf billions in new tax revenue.

 7—Merger of Weatern Union and Postal Telegraph companies is completed.

 11—Censorship of weather news is lifted.

 12—National Labor Relations Board rules that labor unions have a moral responsibility not to strike in wartime.

 13—American Federation of Labor votes to take United Mine Workers back into fold.

 18—Third war loan passes goal of 15 billion dollars by nearly four billions.

 20—The 48-hour week for war industries is extended to 30 more localities.

 22—Zinc-steel pennies are to be discontinued. Treasury announces.

 26—Wildcat coal strikes referred to President by War Labor Board.

 23—Jams and Jelles are placed on rationed list, other items raised, a few lowered.

- November Federal government seizes 3,000 coamines in which strikes are halting production.
- mines in which strikes are halting production.

 3—Elections of various state and national officials reveal Republican trend.

 3—United Mine Workers ordered to return to work as president John Lewis accepts new wage agreement, giving miners \$55.74 for 48-bour week.

 5—Senate votes postwar collaboration with other nations, 85 to 5.

 6—Fifteen non-operating railroad unions reject wage increase offered by emergency committee; Bernard Baruch is appointed chief of a new unit of the Office of War Mobilization.

 10—National Labor Relations Board head William Davis says board will adhere to wage stabilization program; Herbert Lehman is appointed director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

 13—Interned Japanese at Tule Lake, Calif., stage another demonstration; U.S. was expenditures from July, 1940, through October, 1943, total 138 billion dollars.

 18—Army officials reduce budget by 13 billion dollars, which sum will revert to treasury.
- A subsidy of 100 million dollars is al-located to stabilize price of flour. January draft call to be twice as large as War Manpower commission estimated. estimated.
 -House votes against extension of con-sumer subsidies.

- December 1-Ration values of meats reduced 30
- 1—Ration values of meats reduced 30 per cent.

 3—U. S. plane output for November announced as 7.789.

 4—Army will retire 25.000 officers, reducing total to 825.000.

 7—Biggest U. S. battleship, the 45.000-ton Wisconsin, is launched.

 10—Non-operating rall workers get senate approval for eight cent per hour raise.

 11—Senate military committee plans graduated discharge pay for servicemen, ranging from \$200 to \$500.

 16—President Roosevelt returns to capital; senate committee votes to retain food subsidies for 80 days.

 17—OPA promises lowering of meat ration points.

January

- January

 1—New Year's Day football results:
 Rose Bowl—Georgia 9. U. C. L. A. 0;
 Sugar Bowl—Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7;
 Orange Bowl—Alabama 37, Boston
 College 21; Cotton Bowl—Texas 14,
 Georgia Tech 7; Sun Bowl—Second
 Air Force 13, Hardin-Simmons 7;
 Kazar Stadium—East All-Stars 13,
 West All-Stars 12

 17—Ted Williams, formerly of Boston
 Red Sox, named "player of the year."
 21—Dodgers sign Cooney, Waner, Sisler;
 Yankees get Nick Etten.

February

20—William Cox, New York sportsman, purchases Philadelphia Phillies for about \$230,000 from National League. 24—Bucky Harris signs to manage Phil-adelphia ball club.

March

- 13—Greg Rice runs fastest 2 miles at K. of C. meet, in 8:52.7.
 17—Philadelphia team wins the Golden Gloves championship in New York.
 18—Detroit wins national hockey league the control of the c
- Cornelius Warmerdam sets new pole vault record of 15 feet, 8% inches. April
- 8—Detroit Red Wings defeat the Boston Bruins, 2-0 to capture the Stanley Cup.

May

- 1—Count Fleet wins Kentucky Derby, in 2:04.
 8—Count Fleet wins Preakness, in 1:57.2.
 21—Bob Montgomery outpoints Beau Jack to gain lightweight title. June
- 20—Gunder Hagg outruns Greg Rice to win 5,000 meter race.
 26—Francisco Segura wins Nat'l Col-legiate tennis title, defeating Tom Brown Jr
 28—Whirlaway, 5 year old race horse, retired.

- 2—Patty Berg defeats Dorothy Kirby for Women's Western Open Golf Championship.

 10—Gunder Hagg establishes 8:53.9

 American record for 2 miles.

 13—American League team wins annual All-Star game, 5 to 3.

 26—Harold McSpaden defeats Buck Whitney by 1 stroke to win All-American golf title; Patty Berg takes women's title.

- 8-Ryder Cup golf team, captained by Craig Wood, defeats Walter Hagen's
- team.

 -Howard Schenken wins the contract bridge master's championship for fifth time. 25-College All-Stars defeat the Wash-

champions, 27-7.

- September
- 6—Lieut, Joseph Hunt takes the national amateur tennis championship.

 18—The St. Louis Cardinals defeat the Chicago Cubs, 2-1, clinching the National league pennant.

 19—Detrois Lions beaf the Chicago Cardinals in professional football opener.

 25—The New York Yankees take the American League pennant for the 14th time.

- October
- October

 3—Final baseball standings: St Louis Cardinals, won 105, lost 49, for a percentage of .682. The New York Yankees won 98, lost 56, for a percentage of .626.

 8—Columbus, O., American Association team, defeats Syracuse, N. Y., International league team, to capture "little world series" title.

 10—Yankees win World Series, defeating Cardinals, four games to one.

 24—Ossie Bluege signs two-year contract to manage Washington Senators, and Leo Durocher signs to run Dodgers in 1944.

- November
- 2—Stanley Musial, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder, named most valuable player in National League.

 5—Spurgeon Chandler, New York Yankees pitcher, chosen most valuable in American League,

 14—U. of Southern California and the U. of Washington chosen for Rose Bowl.

 19—Beau Jack regains lightweight title, outpointing Bob Montgomery.

 27—Great Lakes defeats Notre Dame (19-14) in year's biggest football upset.

December 12—Chicago Bears win western pro foot-ball championship. 13—Ned Day regains title as All-Star National Bowling champion.

January

- 6—Fire kills six and injures 100 in Chicago bowing alley.
 21—Thirty-five Americans die when a transport plane crashes in the jungle near Surinam. Dutch Guiana.
 26—Brig. Gen. Carlyle Wash and nine other army men die in an army transport plane that came down near Flomaton, Ala. 31-Twenty-eight persons die in sanitar

Eighteen lose lives when a Liberator bomber crashes in Newfoundland. Twenty-eight die when four engine bomber crashes affame into a packing plant in Seattle, Wash. Yankes Clipper swashes and sinks in Tagus river, Lisbon, Portugal.

February

March Nineteen bodies recovered in coal mine disaster at Bear Creek, Mont.
 Flood waters spread over a wide area in Georgia, Mississippl, Alabama and Louisiana. About 2,500 persons removed by Red Cross.

13—Omaha airport and village of Carter Lake, Iowa, flooded when Missouri river dikes break.
 19—Seven Sea Scouts drowned, and three missing, when cabin cruiser founders off Long Island.

May

- Explosion and fire in munitions plant at Elkton, Md., kills 13 and injures
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- Death toll in flooded region of lower Mississippi valley reaches 17, and 160,000 are estimated to be without shelter.

6—Navy reports 84 men killed when an ammunition ship collides with tanker off Port Arthur, Tex.

- 22.-Maj. Gen. William Upshur. Capt. Charles Paddock, both U. S. M. C. officers, and four other persons are killed in Navy plane crash near Sitka, Alaska.

 27.-Three soldiers who became lost in desert maneuvers near Yuma, Ariz., die of thirst.

 28.-Hurricane sweeping over Texas Gulf coast kills 13 persons. Damage estimated at 10 million dollars.

- 1—Ten persons, including Mayor Wil-liam Baker and Maj. William Robert-son, die when Army glider crashes in demonstration flight in St. Louis. 2—Five Negroes killed, more than 500 white and colored injured in race rioting in New York city's Harlem
- Fourteen persons are drowned in a "flash" flood in central West Vir-

"flash" flood in central West Virginia. -Twenty-one miners are killed in gas explosion at Sayreton, Ala. -Twenty-nine persons are killed and 150 injured in wreck of crack Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R, R, train near Wayland, N, Y.

September September

6-Eighty persons killed and 177 injured, when Congressional Limited of the Pennsylvania R. R. is deralled near Philadelphia.

7-Twentieth Century Limited train of New York Central R. R. is deralled near Canastots. N. Y., killing three; Houston, Tex., hotel fire takes lives of 50 men.

17-Explosion of depth charges at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., takes 25 lives. About 250 are injured.

20-Twenty-five soldiers die when Army transport plane crashes near Maxton, N. C.

October 15—Crash of airliner 47 miles west of Nashville, Tenn., takes 10 lives. 23—Navy announces that 86 seamen died when two tankers collided off Palm Beach.

November

33-Six children die in farm home fire near Chicago. December

13—Twenty marines killed, 29 injured in Hawall when collision of navy planes releases bomb. 16—Sixty-nine killed, 50 injured in collision of two fast trains near Bule, N. C. Forty-eight of the dead were servicemen.

January

5-Famed Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, 78. 6-President emeritus of Harvard U., Dr. Abbott L. Lowell, 88. 10-"Message to Garcia" hero, Col. An-drew S. Rowan, 85. S. Howan, 8: 23—Alexander Woollcott, 56, "The Town Crier" of radio, author, critic, play-wright, actor.

February

7—Dr. Attilio H. Giannini, 68, physician, banker, motion picture executive, civic leader. 19—Lynn Overman, 85, comedian. March 10—Poet and author Stephen Vincent Benet, 44, Pulitzer prize winner with "John Brown's Body." 30—Former governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lewden, 82.

28—James A. Farrell, 80, president of the United States Steel corp.

April Luren D. Dickinson, 84, former governor of Michigan, foe of "high life."
 Maj. Gen. Robert Olda, 46, commander of the U. S. Second Army Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, 68, chief of infantry in U. S. Army, 1928-32.
 Adm. Henry A. Wiley, 76, Pacific fleet commander, 1927-29.
 Edsel B. Ford, 49, president of Ford Motor Co.

4—Maj. Kermit Rooseveit, 53, son of the former President, on active duty in Alaska.

16—Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, noted his-torian and Harvard U. professor, at 88.

23—Rear Adm. Nell E. Nichols, 63, for-mer commandant of Boston Navy Yard. 14—Actress Beverly Sitgreaves, 76. 27—Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf, 67, bishop of the Methodist church, Chicago

area. 29—Opera star Marie Gay Zanatello, 64. August

1—President of China, Lin Sen. 79, scholar and artist.

15—Lieux Gen. William M. Wright, 79 commander of two divisions in World War I.

21—Dr. William Lyon Phelps, 78, of Yale university. September 6—Former ambassador to Poland, John C. Cudahy, 55. B—Rear Adm. Walton Sexton, 66, for-mer chairman of the Navy General Board. 21—British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, 62.

October

 Patrick Nash, 80, political leader of Democrats in Cook County, Ill.
 Samuel H. Church, 85, president, Carnege Institute.
 Dem Bernie, 52, band leader. November

9—Dr. Jesse G. Bullowa, developer of pneumonia serum, at 64. 21—Rep. J. W. O. Her (R.—Penn.). 22—Rep. H. B. Steagall (D.—Ala.).

December 13—Marvin McIntyre, 65, for 20 years secretary to President Roosevelt, at Washington. 16—E. C. "Billy" Hayes, 59, well-known track coach of Indiana U.; the Rev. Dr. William A. Brown, 77, Presbyterian minister, one of founders of World Council of Churches. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

FOOD RATIONING

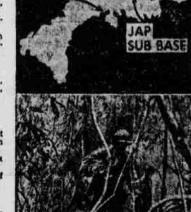
then exclaimed: "The poor dairy people! How the butterflies must

QUEBEC CONFERENCE



COAL STRIKES





GUADALCANAL!

FATHERS' DRAFT

The year drew to a close with these important events:

December

- 1-Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek pledge to strip Japan of imperialistic gains. Exchange ship Gripsholm arrives with 1,223 American re-
- 2-Fathers' draft bill delays during absence of President. 16-President Roosevelt returns to

America following five weeks'

patriates from Far East.

17-Army announces successful landing on Japanese base in New Britain.

diplomatic trip.



Cowslips Annoying, Too

A farmer was explaining to a city woman what a menace insects are to farm products-how potato bugs ruin potato crops, how corn borers destroy the corn, and so on

The woman listened attentively,

bother them!"

Convinced Her A small-town customer kept asking a farm woman if her eggs were fresh, Every day for three weeks this went on until the farm wife became so exasper-

"Lady, my eggs are so fresh, if the hens hadn't made a mistake in the calendar, these eggs wouldn't have been laid till tomorrow!"

The lady purchased the eggs.

ated she exclaimed:

All Planned He-If I had a million dollars do you know where I'd be? She-I'll say. You'd be on our

honeymoon. Mary had been promoted to the third grade. Meeting the secondgrade teacher, whom she had liked very much, she said: "Gee, Miss Kate, I wish you were smart enough to teach me this year,

Quite Natural Customer - Waiter, take this chicken away. It is actually tough

erough to be made out of stone.

Waiter-Nothing strange about that, sir. It's a Plymouth Rock. **How To Relieve Bronchitis**

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phiegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back. CREOMULSION for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Sunlight in the Atlantic Sunlight may penetrate the wa-ters of the mid-Atlantic to a depth

of nearly 5,000 feet.

SWEET POWDERS Has merited the confidence of mothers for more than 45 years. Good for children who suffer occasional constipation—and for all the family when a reliable, pleasingly-acting inxative is needed. Package of 16 sasy-to-take powders, 35c. Be sure to ask for Mother Gray's Sueet Powders. At all drug stores.

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Keep Awake Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.

SNAPPY FACTS

ABOUT

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66 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

the end of this year on war workers' cars in Ohio are likely to be completely according to a survey which showed that war workers faced a crisis in their motor transportation. Fallure to

have three recupped in time is one factor responsible for this situation.

Use of nylon cord Instead of cot-

ton or rayon has made possible the manufacture by B. F. Goodrich of an airplane tire that conserves materials, yet provides extra strength and light weight. Nylon cords in motor vehicle tires are well ad-

Jerry Show

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