

# SNAP SHOTS

By Frances Gilbert Frazier Staff Writer

The reports here that Adolf Hitler is dead last week, Benito Mussolini died the most ignominious death possible for any man. Both of these men died as they had lived, craven cowards to the end. Mussolini was screaming "NO! NO!" to his assassins as he left his mortal coil, and almost before his body hit the ground, the populace were spitting out their long-repressed venom.

Those who had cringed even as they bootlicked for favor, turned with the fury of demons let loose and still further degraded the form of their erstwhile idol, the idol of their people.

Adolf Hitler, be he dead or alive, has lost the vaunted adoration of the Germans and will go into oblivion as quickly as he came into power.

Three weeks ago, another man went down that long road to everlasting Eternity and the whole world mourned his passing. Every walk of life was represented in the grief that was universal, for each felt that he had lost a personal and valued friend.

That's the difference between Democracy and Despotism.

With the conquering and unconditional surrendering of the Germans, the whole world begins a new era. Nothing will ever be quite the same. There's scarcely a home that has not been touched by the grim finger of this war.

Many families will be incomplete forever; others married and scarred by casualties. Those returning to their loved ones with unscarred bodies will ever carry in their hearts and minds the horrors through which they have passed to victory. Death and life will never have the same value as it did before they went into the fearful massacre. Their lips will compress with the agony of memory and the desire to forget it in the upward march of the future.

We have made work ahead of us and we have all got to work in unison to prepare for the end of the other way in which we are now engaged. Then will come plenty of time for celebrating. Let's get our bad debts collected before we go on a financial spree.

To our mind there is one way and the only way in which we can return to normalcy and the right course to follow. This war and all wars, are caused by one single idea, greed. Perhaps the word is ill chosen but it amounts to the same thing, call it selfishness, vanity, egotism or by whatever name you choose to call it. It all stacks up to the fact that there is too little consideration given the other fellow. As long as this situation predominates the lives of all of us, there will be continual unrest and more wars. It is inevitable.

Somewhat the first rule that the writer was taught when she studied bridge might do well for the present time and for all of us. It was this: "Remember there are three other players, respect their rights at all times."

# Chronology World War II

1939  
Sept. 1—Germany launches invasion of Poland.  
Sept. 3—Britain and France announce that a state of war exists with Germany.

1940  
April 9—Germany invades Norway and Denmark.  
May 2—Germans repel British attempt to invade Nazi-Norway.  
May 10—Germany invades the low countries. Churchill becomes prime minister.  
June 2—Four-fifths of British troops evacuated from Dunkirk.  
June 10—Italy enters the war.  
June 18—Nazis occupy Paris.  
June 22—French accept German's peace terms.

1941  
April 6—Germans invade Yugoslavia and take command of Greek-Italian front.  
May 1—British driven out of Greece.  
May 10—Rudolph Hess lands in Britain by parachute.  
June 1—German paratroopers take Crete.  
June 22—Germany invades Russia.  
Dec. 7—Japanese make sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Hong Kong.  
Dec. 8—U. S. declares war on Axis countries.

1942  
April 18—Doolittle leads American bombers in bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities.  
May 6—Corregidor surrenders.  
May 8—American forces defeat Japanese fleet in the Coral Sea.  
July 1—British Eighth Army halts Rommel at El Alamein.  
Aug. 19—Commandos raid Dieppe.  
Oct. 4—Battle of Solomons starts.  
Nov. 8—U. S. troops land in North Africa.

1943  
Feb. 2—Germans lose the battle of Stalingrad.  
May 13—Tunis and Bizerte fall, ending German resistance in North Africa.  
July 10—Allies invade Sicily.  
July 25—Mussolini out, Badoglio becoming premier.  
Sept. 3—Allies land in southern Italy.  
Sept. 8—Italy surrenders unconditionally.  
Nov. 23—Americans invade Gilberts, Makin and Tarawa.  
Nov. 22—Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek meet at Cairo.  
Nov. 28—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran.

1944  
Jan. 22—Fifth Army troops establish Anzio beachhead.  
Jan. 31—Americans invade Marshall Islands.  
Feb. 16—Pacific fleet attacks Truk with heavy Japanese sea and air losses.  
Feb. 23—Yanks invade Admiralty Islands, overrunning Los Negros.  
Mar. 4—First All-American air raid smashes Berlin.  
Mar. 15—Allies level Cassino.  
Mar. 30—Red army drives into Romania.  
Apr. 10—Reds recapture Odessa, last major Russian city in hands of Nazis.  
Apr. 22—U. S. troops land along 150-mile front on Dutch New Guinea.  
May 8—Russians recapture Sevastopol and the Crimea.  
June 4—Rome falls.  
June 6—Allies begin invasion of France.  
June 15—U. S. invades Marianas.  
June 16—German robot planes attack England.  
June 17—French invade Elba.  
June 26—American troops enter

Cherbourg; Russians in Vittebsk.  
June 29—Yanks bomb Bucharest.  
July 3—Reds take Minsk.  
July 9—Caen falls to British troops.  
July 19—Leghorn, Ancona fall to Americans.  
July 21—U. S. troops invade Guam.  
July 30—Russians reach East Prussian territory.  
Aug. 3—Rennes taken by Americans.  
Aug. 5—Americans enter Brest.  
Aug. 7—Russians seize Polish Galicia oil fields.  
Aug. 13—Florence freed by Allies.  
Aug. 15—Allied troops invade southern France.  
Aug. 23—Romania sues for peace.  
Aug. 25—Paris liberated.  
Sept. 1—Allies overrun World War I battle fronts.

Sept. 11—Roosevelt and Churchill arrive in Quebec for conference; American troops invade Germany; U. S. troops land in Halmahera.  
Sept. 17—Allied airborne army lands behind lines at Arnhem, in Holland.  
Sept. 19—Russo-Finnish armistice signed.  
Sept. 25—2,000 survivors of "Red Devil" British airborne division quit Arnhem, Holland, after landing Sept. 17.  
Oct. 11—Americans begin destruction of Aachen after Germans reject ultimatum to surrender city.  
Oct. 15—Germans announce death of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.  
Oct. 17—Americans mop up Aachen.  
Oct. 18—Hitler decrees formation of German Home Guard, with Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler in command.  
Oct. 20—Gen. Douglas MacArthur lands on Leyte, in Philippines.  
Oct. 23-27—Jap navy routed and crippled in battles in Philippine waters, 53 to 60 enemy ships being hit and 24 sunk.  
Oct. 28—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell revealed as recalled from Far East at request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.  
Nov. 13—Churchill reveals striking of German battleship Tirpitz in Norwegian fjord by RAF Lancasters using six-ton bombs.  
Dec. 6—British troops fire on ELAS (Leftist) troops in Athens.  
Dec. 15—MacArthur lands on Mindoro, in Philippines.  
Dec. 16—Germans launch great winter counteroffensive against U. S. first army in Ardennes forest.  
Dec. 17—Germans drive into Belgium and Luxembourg; France and Russia announce mutual assistance treaty.  
Dec. 23—Americans cut into edges of German salient; U. S. tanks racing, taps professional athletics for manpower.  
Dec. 25—MacArthur announces successful conclusion of campaign for Leyte Island, Philippines.  
Dec. 26—Germans 50 miles inside Belgium and 4 miles from Meuse river—their point of deepest penetration in counteroffensive.  
Dec. 27—Relief column reaches American troops trapped in Bastogne; Germans admit some troops in Belgian bulge pulled back.  
Dec. 28—German offensive in Belgium reported broken.

1945  
Jan. 5—Germans open drive for Strasbourg.  
Jan. 9—MacArthur lands on shores of Lingayen Gulf, Luzon island, Philippines.  
Jan. 11-12—25 Jap ships sunk off Indo-China by American task force; Germans drop resistance in west end of bulge.  
Jan. 13—Stalin announces opening of great Russian winter offensive.  
Jan. 17—Russians take Warsaw.  
Jan. 19—American counterattack to check Germans below Strasbourg; Russians take Lodz, Krakow.  
Jan. 20—Roosevelt inaugurated for fourth term; Russians 200 miles from Berlin.  
Jan. 22—Germany's salient into Belgium collapses.  
Jan. 23—Russians reach Oder river in Silesia, about 13 miles from Bessan; Americans recapture St. Vith.  
Jan. 30—512 survivors of Bataan death march rescued in raid on Cabanatuan prison camp.  
Feb. 1—Lt. Gen. Eichelberger's 8th Army lands Manila by landing south of city.  
Feb. 4—Americans drive to heart of Manila, liberating 1,350 at Santo Tomas prison camp.  
Feb. 5—"Big Three", Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill reported to have begun conference at secret spot, later disclosed to be Yalta, in Crimea. Japanese set fire to Manila in battle of extinction.  
Feb. 7—"Big Three" announce agreement on coordinated blows for destruction of Nazi Germany.  
Feb. 10—First army takes Schwammenauel dam. Russians take Elbing.  
Feb. 12—"Big Three" announce agreement on nine-point program at Yalta. Allies take Kleva and Przem.  
Feb. 13—Russians crush last resistance in Budapest.  
Feb. 14—Japs slaughter civilians, start new fires in south Manila.  
Feb. 16—Paratroops land on Corregidor. Carrier task force of over 1,200 planes raids Tokyo. MacArthur completes capture of Bataan.  
Feb. 17—1,500 planes bomb Tokyo in second day of task force raids.  
Feb. 20—Fleet Admiral Nimitz announces landing on Iwo Jima. Russians launch drive into Brandenburg.  
Feb. 22—9,000 planes hit Germany in greatest air raids of war; 3rd Marines land to reinforce 4th

and 5th on Iwo Jima. Pravda says Russians across Oder.  
Feb. 22—General of the Army Eisenhower announces opening of great offensive by U. S. first and ninth armies. Russians take Poznan.  
Feb. 24—MacArthur announces liberation of Manila.  
Feb. 27—Americans score breakthrough of Nazi lines, 9th Army units plunge toward Rhine under news blackouts. Russians drive 44 miles toward Danzig.  
Feb. 28—Americans cross Ertz river. Americans land on Palawan, in Philippines.  
March 4—Roosevelt reports to Congress on Yalta conference, 9th Army takes Muenchen Gladbach, reaches Krefeld.  
March 5—9th Army reaches Rhine at two points.  
March 6—Cologne taken. Patton opens offensive with 32-mile advance toward Rhine. Russians reach Oder river outlet at Baltic.  
March 7—U. S. first army captured great Ludendorff bridge intact at Remagen and crossed the Rhine.  
Nov. 21—Superforts based on Saipan bomb Tokyo first time.  
March 15—U. S. seventh army went over to the offensive on a 30-mile front in the Saar and Palatinate.  
March 16—U. S. third army broke across the Moselle river south of Coblenz, outflanking the Saarland and Palatinate.  
March 17—U. S. third army captured Coblenz, seat of American occupation forces in the first world war.  
March 22—U. S. third army crossed Rhine between Mainz and Worms.  
March 23—British second army, with Canadian first army units, crossed Rhine west of Wesel.  
March 24—U. S. ninth army crossed Rhine south of Wesel.  
March 25—German defenses east of Rhine smashed by three allied armies.  
March 26—U. S. seventh army crosses Rhine. Americans land on Cebu, in Philippines.  
March 29—British warships join Americans in raids on Ryukyu as Tokyo continues to report American landings there.  
April 1—Encirclement of Ruhr completed by allies. Americans land on Okinawa island, in Ryukyu, with help of 77th division troops who previously had landed in Kerama islands in same Ryukyu group.  
April 1—U. S. third army moves from Goch to Erfurt and Leipzig in apparent effort to unite with Russian forces and cut off German escape into Bavarian mountains.  
April 3—Americans take Kassel, Gotha and Suhl. Russians take Tver. Russians denounce non-aggression treaty with Japan. Premier Koiso's cabinet resigns. Admiral Kantaro Suzuki called to form new Japanese cabinet. MacArthur named commander of all land forces in Pacific and Nimitz commander of all naval forces in Pacific.  
April 7—Russians enter suburbs of Vienna. Americans smash German defense lines on Weser river. Fourth of remaining Japanese fleet, including battleship Yamato, sunk by American planes in East China sea.  
April 9—Russians take Koenigsberg.  
April 10—Allies down 297 German planes.  
April 11—U. S. 9th Army reaches Elbe river at Magdeburg 57 miles

from Berlin.  
April 12—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 63, dies of cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga. Harry S. Truman becomes 32nd U. S. President.  
April 15—Franklin D. Roosevelt buried in rose garden at his Hyde Park estate.  
April 16—Gen. Clark launches general offensive in Italy.  
April 21—Soviet armies break into Berlin.  
April 25—San Francisco Conference for postwar security opens.  
April 25—Six-ton bombs obliterate Hitler's chalet near Berchtesgaden.  
April 26—American and Soviet armies officially joined.  
April 28—Benito Mussolini, one-time dictator of Italy, killed by partisan firing squad. His body was brought to Milan where it was scorned and spit upon by the people he once ruled.  
April 28—False report of Germany's unconditional surrender flashed across America by Associated Press from San Francisco. Report was later denied by President Truman.  
April 28—Fifth Army reaches Swiss border.  
April 30—General Mark Clark announces virtual end of Italian battle.  
May 1—German radio reports death of Adolf Hitler at post in Berlin. Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz becomes Fuehrer of Germany.  
May 2—Marshal Stalin announces capture of Berlin by Russian armies.  
May 2—Gen. Mark Clark announces unconditional surrender of all German troops in Northern Italy and Western Austria.

**Members Grace Church Attend Convention In Hendersonville**

The following members of Grace Episcopal church attended the Diocesan Convention of Western North Carolina which was held in Hendersonville on Tuesday of this week: Mrs. J. F. Abel, Dr. J. Rufus McCracken, William Shoobred, Miss Rose Tatum, and Rev. Robert G. Tatum.

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If you place your order and your Consumer Declaration with your dealer before May 15, you are entitled to get, before October 1, 30% of your normal annual requirements if you are ready, willing, and able to take delivery of any usable solid fuel on terms agreeable to you and the dealer.

Generally a dealer is prohibited from delivering, and the consumer is prohibited from receiving, during the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, more than 80% of the consumer's normal annual requirements.

Generally a dealer is prohibited from delivering, and the consumer is prohibited from receiving, before September 1, 1945, more than 50% of the consumer's normal annual requirements.

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ADMISSION: Children Under 12 Years, 12c; Adults, All Seats, 35c—TAX: On Children's Pass, 2c; Adult Pass, 6c.

THURSDAY-FRIDAY — MAY 10-11  
"Bring On The Girls"  
In Color—With Veronica Lake and Sonny Tufts.

SATURDAY — MAY 12  
"Bordertown Trail"  
With Smiley Burnette and Sunset Carson.

LATE SHOW — 10:30 P. M.  
"White Zombie"  
With Bela (Dracula) Lugosi.

SUNDAY — MAY 13  
"Roughly Speaking"  
Starring Rosalind Russell and Jack Carson.

MONDAY-TUESDAY — 11-15  
"Objective Burma"  
With Errol Flynn and Henry Hull.

WEDNESDAY — MAY 16  
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