PEACE B.J. - Sunoco 4.P.+ B. Kenday, Feb. 10, 1947.

Italy is at peace today with the rest of the world, at peace officially and finally, just forty one months after she surrendered to the Allied Armies. But the Italians are not happy about it. There was fierce rioting in Rome. A mob of more than twenty five thousand angry Italians aimed part of their fury at Uncle Sam's mbassy. They tore an American flag to tatters, and three rocks at the building that houses the Jugoslav Commission. But most of the tumult occurred in the Piazza Venezia, the Square where Mussolini seven years ago thrust his jaw over the edge of that famous balcony and announced that he had declared war on Britain and France.

there. But apparently that had nothing to do with the demonstration. At Rome, one crowd marched to the Italian Parliament and called the Deputies traitors for approving the treaty.

The treaty cuts Italy down to a third rate power cuts the Italian Army and Navy to Yxxxx virtually nothing but token military forces, takes away her colonies and gives a chunk of the province of Venezia Giulis to Yugoslavia. Such is the price the Italians pay for having endured twenty four years of Mussolini and Fascism, for having thrown in their lot with Hitler.

The treaty was signed in Paris at the Quai D'Orsay as were well as those with Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland. Uncle Sam's Representative signed all except the pact with Finland, since we never went to war with the Finns. In fact, all through the hostilities, Finland continued to pay interest on the money she owed to the United States, although the fact was not made public until after the war, since President Roosevelt considered it bad policy to reveal it.

The hapless people of Britain tonight are in a worse plight than they were at any time during the war. The devastating cold spell, with its correspond crippling of the coal mines, has Hteratip paralyzed industry throughout the island. So many factories have had to close down that four million workers tonight are idle. Hundreds of thousands more, perhaps millions more, stayed away from work because they were not sure of what would happen. The working period in all business establishments has been cut to five hours a day, but the entire population feels insecure. Sedan has there here such a black Monday in any part of King George's Dominions. In a large part of England, the picture was like that of early victorian days.

Lights went out at ak nine o'clock this morning in stores and offices, banks, drug stores, even destarts doctor's and dentists' offices,

Government offices, Buckingham Palace, and in homes.

You might think that was not so serious in daylight, but there was virtually no light, for most of the

island was blanketed with a heavy mist of almost peasoup fog proportions. To make things still more pleasant, all of London and much of the rest of England was blanketed with snowdrifts piled high everywhere, with communication crippled. The traffic lights were out on the street, and policemen directed traffic at the risk of their lives. Electric power was shut off even from private houses from nine to until noon, and two to four in the afternoon. Nothing like this has even taken place in modern England.

Prime Minister Attlee took to the radio today and begged the people to do all in their power to cooperate. He described the state of affairs as amounting to a national memergency, and it surely is

In the House of Commons, the opposition, as of course made)

political capital of the crisis. The Tory members accused the fuel minister of dereliction of duty, said it was his fault for havings having allowed the coal

benches came shouts of "resign" to which replied with the most emphasis that he hadn't the slightest intention of resigning.

There has been talk throughout the last few days that this crisis would ectually work to jeopardize Socialist-Labor Government, retard the consummation of Socialism. Labor governments before have run into bad luck, almost every time they took office. But the present one assumed the reighs with such an overwhelming majority, that these predictions of doom seem excessive. Besides, the British people, in the long run, are too long headed to throw government out on account of a crisis which a great extent was precipitated by a spell of weather such as no living Englishman has ever seen.

There were weird sights throughout the Kingdom; for instance, his Majesty's Judges, in their robes and wings, pr presiding over trials by candlelight.

A police magistrate holding court wrapped in not only

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his overcoat but two blankets. At Ten Downing Street, official residence of the Prime Minister, the staff worked in their overcoats, flapping their arms to keep out the cold. Some government offices were so dark that it was impossible to carry on there.

Britain's rivers are still frozen, and that sounds a notable alarm, for when the ice goes out, there alarm floods, especially with all the snew piled up in the counties.

The debate in Parliament pened an

opportunity which Winston Churchill could not overlook. He said there was little doubt in his mind that things would become worse, that a breakdown was inescapable. What the British are experiencing, he said, is simply Socialism, or rather half-baked Socialism in action. The true fact, he added, is that Socialism means mismanagement, bad housekeeping incompetence in high places, and progressive degeneration of life in the British Isles.

## ADD BRITAIN

Be that as it may, Britain's continuing cold wave and bad weather combined to throw a scare today into three of America's top ranking professional tennis players - Bobby Riggs, Don Budge, and Alice Marble. They had narrow escapes today when the airliner in which they were flying from Sweden to England skidded off the runway as it landed at a London Airport and plowed into huge snow drifts.

the tennis pros in as many days. Yesterday, their plane got to within ten minutes of London and them was forced, by had weather, to turn around and fly all the way back to Sweden.

Caustic words were exchanged at today's meeting of the Human Rights Commission of United Nations Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was on one end, Tepliakov of Russia on the other. \*\* The argument was about freedom of the Press. Mrs. F.D.R. maintained that freedom of the press was one of the first considerations of the Human Rights Commission. Unless the newspapers are free to report conditions throughout the world, the Commission would not be able to learn about violations of human rights.

Up spoke the Russian with a question - did that mean that there are no violations in countries where there is a free press?

Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "Certainly not, but in countries where you have a free press we at least have know about such violations," and she added: "There's a very great difference."

The end of the argument was that the Human Rights Commission voted to set up a committee of twelve members to define freedom of opinion and

freedom of the Press. The delegates voting against it were those of Russia of course, Jogoslavia of course, also, surprising enough, Australia as well as China. The Chinese Delegate objected because he felt that this committee would be doing duplicate work, here because of the worldwide conference that has been planned to discuss free newspapers. He complained that the United Nations was becoming too complex and cumbersome. But Mrs. Roosevelt stuck to her guns and won the day.

The proposal to make David Lilienthal hairman of the Atomic Energy Commission provoked a storm in the Senate this evening. Hitherto, his Chief and almost only opponent has been Senator McKellar of Tennessee, and it has been Wedely printed that he hates Lilienthal because Lilienthal as head of the TVA didw not give enough jobs to McKellar followers. But today Representative Eugene Cox of Georgia urged Lilienthal to ask President Truman to withdraw his nomination. He repeated McKellars charge that Lilienthal hask had allowed TVA to become a hot-bed for Communism. Cox. of course, has no voice in the approval of Lilienthal's appointment, but he aired his views anyway. He si said that whoever controls the atomic bomb would hold in his hand the power to destroy the world and must be above suspicion. "Mr. Lilienthal", he shouted, "is not that man. "

Somewhat to the MMP surprise of the spectators, Republican Senator Wherry of Nebraska and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire joined the

Dilienthal as an appeaser of Russia. Wherry rasied the same point that Cox had put forward in the House, that the Head of the Atomic Energy Commission should be one against whom not even the remotest shadow of suspicion can be raised. There are such men, added Wherry, but Lilienthal, he echoed, is not one of them.

Senator Johnson of Colorado is also against Lilienthal. In fact it began to a look today as though it would be at least a close vote, and possibly defeat for President Truman's choice.

The heads of the Soviet Union do not want war! - that is what we've heard twice from Premier Stalin. Today John Foster Dulles, Uncle Sam's Delegate to the United Nations, repeated that assurance in a speech he made at Chicago, and is added that the American people do not want it either. But, he said that if we draw back in our negotiations with Russia, we will give the Soviet leaders the idea that we are afraid, and tempt them to push ahead recklessly. The greatest danger of war, said Dulles, is from miscalculation on the part of the Soviets.

The man who will probably be our Secretary of State if the Republicans win in Nineteen Forty Eight, pointed out that political leaders who are dynamic often become overconfident after they have had great success. to begin with Evidently he was thinking of Hitler, who won the time after time by didn't dint of agressive bluffing. Such leaders, Dulles continued, are apt to take greater and greater risks until they are pulled up by realizing they have calculated wrongly. The Soviet

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dynamic force will keep within tolerable bonds, he believes, if it comes up against a victorious opposition, but not it if encounters mushiness.

NEW LEAD PAINTING (Substitute for early story.)

exhibition of paintings at Dayton, Ohio. At the Dayton Art Institute, where a canvas by Rembrandt, a self portrait valued at One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars, was on view-allito be greated if its and of the people of Dayton.

But F.B.I. agents ruined the exhibit. It

REMBRANDT AND TWO OTHER

seems that the paintings had been stolen way back

in Nineteen Twenty-Two from the Museum at Weimer,

Germany. Nothing more was heard of the paintings

for years. Then in Nineteen Thirty-Four, two German

seamen brought them to New York and there they were

purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ernst of Dayton.

Ernst denies that he knew the paintings had been stolen. He says he took them to art dealers all over New York, all of whom labeled them fakes.

Mrs. Ernst, however, wasn't satisfied that
the paintings had no value. So she took them to
Ziegfried Weng, Director of the Dayton Art Institute.
That was back in Nineteen Forty-Five.

## NEW LEAD PAINTING - 2.

Weng, astounded and suspicious, asked help from the F.B.I. in confirming his belief that they were valuable originals.

And tonight the paintings are in the possession of the Government. They had been stolen, and consequently are still legally the property of the Museum, thus fitting into the category of alien property. They were seized under the Act of Congress governing trading with the enemy.

tertain William Districts command of the

High winds, eighty to ninety miles an hour, and more, swept the Pacific today from Honolulu to the mainland, causing an unusually high surf to beat against the California coast.

And at Oceanside, the wind and waves brought tragedy. Three Marine amphibious tractors engaged in training maneuvers were swamped; and seven Marines are reported lost.

A wave washed over one tractor, and the next comber dumped its occupants into deep water a hundred yards off shore.

Two other tractors rushed to the aid of the twenty men thrown into the sea and were themselves turned turtle by the pounding surf.

Captain William Lunn in command of the Tractor Task Force and several other Marines heroically dived into the giaht waves to bring their floundering

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to safety. And other Marines threw off their heavy equipment and swam the hundred yards to shore.

But seven apparently didn't make it. Crash boats and an observation plane have been searching the area, in vain, ever since ten this morning.

## NEW LEAD WEATHER - (Substitute for early story.)

Parts of Florida had their first snowfall in thirty years yesterday, and a frost has killed much of the state's citrus fruit crop.

But while Floridians shivered, the movie operators in Miami, they never had it so good. The movie business is booming as never before, standing room only, crowds in all theatres.

The explanation? Miami hotels are not heated, movies are.

a snow storm in Florida!

The people of Florida last night suffered their first snowfall in thirty years, and a frost that destroyed their crops. So, we have to expect even higher parces for oranges. The citrus commission of the state put an embargo on shipments of fresh fruit effective tomorrow. Schools and factories are closed down, and two hundred thousand people idle.

In Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, the frost brought about a shortage of natural gas, and that closed factories and steel mills. In Detroit, a hundred

of gas in some of the southern states too. In several parts of the country schools have been closed down not only by coal but by \*\*\*\* snowdrifts on the highways.

Bus trips were cancelled in Western New York, trains running two hours late.

The cold wave will moderate for a couple of days; after that we can expect another one; feeduse a new mass of cold air is forming over western Canada and moving slowly

Uncle Samuel stepped in today to spoil an interesting exhibition of paintings at Dayton, Ohio.

It was at the Dayton Art Institute, where a canvas by Rembrandt, a portrait of the painter himself, was on view to the great edification of the people of Dayton.

Uncle intervened in the person of Attorney

General Clark, who seized that Rembrandt canvas and two
others said they had been stolen from the museum at
Weimer, capital of the ill-fated German Republic back
in Nineteen Twenty two.

The thief sold them to a couple of German seamen when brought there paintings to New York and sold them to a Dayton citizen who, said the Department of Justice, knew that they had been tolen. Consequently, there pictures were the property of the Weimer Museum and thus fit in the category of alien property. Tom Clark seized them under the act of Congress governing trading with the enemy.

More than ninety-one people perished in that

fire that destroyed nightclub in Berlin. All night

long, police were searching through the ruins, which

are covered with ice. Among the people who attended

the costume ball at the night club were eight British

soldiers, but only three of their bodies ar were found.

furnace, It flared in the ceiling around the stovepipe of the heater, and the flames immediately spread
all over the building. What happened then was a
repetition of the burning of The Coconut Grove in
Boston a couple of years ago, when four-hundred-andninety-two people were killed. The eight-hundred
people who were there proceed all
the result of the killed had been trampled to death than
the flame lives many other way.