GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

All eyes are on Australia these days, and tonight there so a hopeful note in the news, though not too optimistic. An American reporter cables from Melbourne that the air forces of the Allies appear to be growing stronger. To be sure, that is a consummation REXERDED AND RESERVED AND STREET AND STREET statements talk about Allied air operations, which would indicate that American planes had been delivered in that region. But, the military censorship in Australia has grown extremely strict and forbids any detailed reports of aerial activities by United States flyers in the southwest Pacific.

Prime Minister Curtin of Australia at today
Canberra announced that a small force of Japanese

fourteen heavy bombers in two formations. The official account is that there were some casualties but small was down. This constitutes damage, that is a denial of the Axis propaganda reports that the Japanese had destroyed, military installations at Darwin.

And here's a United States Army communique
that sounds the significant. Nine of Next New Your Army fighter
planes were on patrol north of Australia on March

Four teenth, fighter planes of the P-Forty type. They
ran into large enemy fighter bombers escorted by

Japanese fighter planes. Though greatly outnumbered,
our planes attacked the enemy formation. One enemy
fighter plane and one enemy bomber were shot down.

One of our planes dashed headlong into an enemy fighter,

La suicide dosfight — and

rammed him, and the result was they both planes were

destroyed. Eight of our fighters returned to their bases

undamaged.

Another communique from the War Department reports that an American flying fortress on reconnaissance patrol passed over the airdrome at Raboul on the island of New Britain, now held by the But that Japanese. The flying fortress did a little bit more than reconnoitre; it dropped several bombs on the runways, caused considerable damage, and destroyed two enemy planes on the ground; The bomber also returned to its base undamaged.

It is figured that this episode brought up to five hundred and six the number of Japanese aircraft destroyed by United States naval and army forces in the Pacific and the Far East war zones.

Meanwhile, the United States Lend-Lease Mission Captal of Questralia, has been at Canberra, conferring on plans for American

The Australian Minister at Washington uttered a loud note of warning today. In the Pacific war, he said, the United Nations have been on the defensive too long. It's time for an offensive. The only way to save Australia is by attack. The battle for Australia, declared Minister Casey, may be the last chance the United Nations have of making a stand and a come-back in the western Pacific. "We must attack," he said, "and go on attacking, while anything remains of us."

helpfor Australia, and Australian help to America.

W.C. Wassermann, the head of the mission, gave out

an interview in which he prophesied that the flow of

material from the United States to Australia would

soon become a mighty river.

Two more Japanese vessels destroyed, says the Navy. One, an enemy warship, was torpedoed by one of our submarines in Japanese waters. The other, a three thousand ton tanker sunk off the Philippines.

This means that our naval forces have now sunk sixty-four Japanese ships; and, the Army has accounted for some twenty-six.

Japanese.

There was a bit of a lull in the fighting in Which way be
Burma today. Explained by the fact that the Japanese were mopping up in Rangoon and the surrounding country, particularly in the delta of the Irrawaddy River. The British Imperial forces took advantage of that to dig in, in southcentral Burma, with a Chinese army at their side. Some military experts believe that the manpower of the the may be enough to give the Imperials the balance of power in fighting on land. But the decisive factor still will remain - air power, and there and information that the British have enough of that to be able to meet the Japanese on equal terms.

No new fact of military significance comes up to allay the anxiety about India. The Indian Army, to be sure, has a million men, not counting reserves, but its mechanized motor equipment is limited and its air force negligible as compared with that of the

and that

However, one hopeful note was heard at the annual session of the Indian House of Princes, those glittering rajahs, maharajahs, nawabs, potentates, whose lineage goes back to the days of Alexander the Great = and whose fortunes are uncountable. The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General, said to the Princes that he entertained no manner of doubt about the final victory of the Allied nations. It was only a matter of time, he declared. The House of Princes, once more for its part, expressed its loyalty to the British, and to determination to help them for all the Princes are worth. They also made plans to receive Sir Stafford-Cripps, the special envoy sent by Prime Minister Churchill.

Hitler's flamboyant speech of yesterday was answered today by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles. That speech by the Fuehrer, said Welles, left implicit in every word and every phrase Hitler's own recognition of his impending downfall and mx the inevitable defeat of the German army and its conquest. Welles used these words:- "The technique of the subtle, monstrous lies which Hitler has made his own, unfortunately deluded many people during the earlier years of Hitlerism. Today, however, his declarations and promises are recognized everywhere as being but a tissue of lies. There is increasing evidence," declared the Acting Secretary, "that the German people themselves, like the people of Italy, fully recognize this fact. For this reason, " he continued,

"it is doubtful whether any useful purpose would be served by making any extended comment on Hitler's latest speech."

Welles also spoke about the magnificent resistance of the Russian armies and of the defeats which they inflicted on the forces of Hitlerism.

These, he pointed out, are the armies whose annihilation Hitler announced many months ago.

Hitler's promise to defeat Russia in the forthcoming summer as an acknowledgment that the Soviet winter campaign had been effective. They also point out in London that previously Hitler had promised his people that the Russians would be defeated in the Spring. Now he has postponed it again. Evidently,

he will wait until the end of the mud season, which

follows the Russian winter. He doesn't intend to run any risk of having all that new equipment bogged down in the mire.

On the other hand, we have the news of two

Two more of owr

of our own freighters torpedoed in Caribbean waters.

Place

and a Chilean steamship sunk thirty-seven miles off

the Atlantic coast. of thr United States. A survivor

from the Chilean related that the torpedo from the

enemy submarine had just ripped her apart and sunk her

Nown in

within six minutes.

The survivors from the Caribbean torpedoing were brought into a Cuban port. Both ships had been loaded with sugar.

There was a great to-do in Washington today over the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie as head of the textile branch of the War Production Board. Senator Mead of New York was quick to announce that the Committee investigating the war effort will make an immediate inquiry into the charges that Guthrie made when he resigned on Saturday, He declared that he was quitting because he was unable to make any progress, that trade associations in the textile industries had resisted all attempts to convert their factories to war work, and there had been opposition even within the ranks of the War Production Board.

Senator Truman of Missouri, Chairman of the investigating committee, made the comment that he had found the war effort shot through with men interested primarily in serving their own interests. Medical declared that there was delay not only in textiles but aluminum,

steel, rubber, ships and nearly all other portions of the procurement program -- delay for selfish reasons.

On the other hand, Donald Nelson, head of W.P.B., lost no time in writing a letter in reguttal to Senator Truman. The gist of the letter was that if Guthrie dhadn't made any progress, it was his own fautl.

Scongressman Taber of New York made a sensational statement before the Women's National Republican Club in New York City today. He declared that "eyeryone in Washington seems to be trying his best to put the defense program across with the exception of what he termed "a certain group."

"Mow much longer," said the Congressman,

"must Harry Hopkins, with his proved incompetence,
have the major say in ourdefense program?" Then
he asked, "How much longer are we to put up with
Madam Perkins' and her obstruction of the defense
program, the Farm Security Administration and its
Communistic farm program?" He also paid his
compliments to Secretary Harold Ickes.

As for the President, Congressman Taber added: - "Let Mr. Roosevelt come all out for defense and there will be unity such as we have never seen before."

The rebellion in Congress against President Roosevelt's pro-labor policies reared its head again today. The leader of the movement once more is Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia, He is nothing daunted by the defeat of his last bill to abolish the forty-hour week for the duration of the war. He offered another measure today even more drastic. This bill would make it unlawful during the emergency for any naval contractor to make a contract with any labor union that restricts its hours to forty a week, and requires overtime for work in excess of forty hours a week or for work on Saturdays, holidays and Sundays.

Congressman Smith for this bill has adopted shrewd parliamentary tactics. He made it apply only to work for the Navy. Consequently, the bill will be

considered by the Naval Affairs Committee of the

House, who will undoubtedly approve it. If it were

made inclusive like the last measure that Smith

offered, it would go to the Labor Committee, which

would turn it down. He intends to introduce a similar

bill to govern actions of army contractors; which

will be referred to the House Committee on Military

Affairs.

In order to raise more than nine billion dollars by a sales tax, that tax would have to go as high as ten per cent on everything. So says the Treasury of the United States. The Treasury was getting up these figures for the information of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which has been leaning towards a sales tax - which the Treasury opposes!

In order to raise more than nine billion by that
ten per cent tax, the tax would even have to be put on
purchases made by the federal government; also by
state and municipal governments, and by war contractors.
Says the Treasury: If you exclude all those, even an
over-all ten per cent sales tax would yield only four
billion, six hundred and thirty-two million.

56

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made the suggestion today that Labor should take its overtime pay in defense bonds. And she believed that workingmen would be willing to do H, provided of course that expitalists also took all their profits over three per cent in defense bonds.

One of the reporters at her press conference

today asked the First Lady how she would list herself

if all women are obliged to register. She replied that

she would describe herself as a housewife, with some

experience in writing and hecturing. "I am very bad

at cooking," admitted the First Lady, "but I'm a

wonderful home nurse." She added that she could

also do translation work from French, German and

Italian if she brushed up on her vocabulary a bit.

Also she could drive a car; but was no good at fixing

the motor or changing a tire.

The automobile city of Pontiac, Michigan, has been trying out a plan and experiment which the rest of the country will do wel transportation. There are two phases to this program, one of them is called the "Let's Ride Together" system, by which people who have to drive. ride to work pool their cars. Factory workers arrange this through their union groups. One of the men directing the experiment declared that it will take a little time before this part of the program is completely worked out, but it will probably be fully developed by the end of the week. The purpose,

to raise the average number of riders per car.

The other principal essential in the Pontiac plan is a system of staggered hours. Half of the twenty thousand factory workers in Pontiac went to work on the hour, the others on the half hour.

The school hours for children are also staggered.

And all this so

They were squarranged that by the time the factory

and school rush is over, the business and professional

people went to work. The Retail Merchants Association by opening also changed the shopping hours at their stores at ten

instead of nine, and closing at six instead of five.

That part of it still is in the experimental stage.

Pontiac was chosen as a test city as planned group

So chosen

by the State Highway Commissioner and a known of

traffic engineers.

Unquestionably Springis cars, this year,

though it's wiser to say that with the fingers

it may still have a blizzard in store for us. Still,
there are plenty of springlike signs. Among them,
the first tornedo of the year. It bleefin central
Illinois, and cut a path half a mile wide for a
distance of fifty miles in the richest farming country
of the state. Ten killed, at least fifty injured,

and much damage. Like all twisters, it did freakish things, zig-zagged on a northeasterly course around the cities of Champaign, Urbana, St. Joe and Ogden.

Hilinois. The worst damage was done at the little town of Alvin, in Illinois; it was there that most of the killed and injured lived.

Another harbinger of Spring is the opening of the annual Flower Shows, always an event of peculiar

delight to garden fans and even for many who never so much as lift a trowel. The biggest shows are all opening on the same day this year - New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Even in the Flower Shows, the war motiff appears, as for instance a new variety of flower named for General MacArthur. The Philadelphia, Boston and New York shows all made a particularly strong feature this year of vegetable gardens. Vegetables for Vitamins for Victory, is the slogan.

And High what is In Your slogan tanglet?