

training flight. No were given.

WAR COMPENSATION ORDERED

Washington, March 4—(UP)—The navy has directed its contractors whose employes have been interned or who are missing as a result of the Japanese capture of Wake and Guam, to pay their next of kin \$100 a month, it was revealed today. Payments started Jan. 1.

Jap Prisoner



Arthur V. Capps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps of Wellington, who is reported interned at Shanghai as a Japanese prisoner. He was employed by a construction contractor on Wake Island when it fell to the enemy.

Arthur Capps Safe In Japan

Word that Arthur Capps is safe, although he is a prisoner in Japan, reached Wellington late last week by short wave radio from that country. The broadcast was picked up by Andrew Poteet and relayed to the young man's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps.

Mr. Capps stated that he was well treated and that he would like to have books sent to him through the American Red Cross.

Broadcasts such as this one are being allowed from time to time by the Japanese government.

The Wellington man had been listed only a week and a half ago as a probable prisoner of the Japanese.

Arthur Capps Believed Jap War Prisoner

Arthur Capps of Wellington is one of 94 Texans listed by the Navy Department as deemed likely to be a war prisoner of the Japanese. The list was released Thursday, February 19, and included officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and civilian employees of public works projects.

Capps was a civilian employee at Wake Island when the Japanese struck December 7, 1941.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps of Wellington. Members of the family had several weeks ago expressed their belief that he was a prisoner of the

(Continued on Page Six)

CIVILIAN WORKERS ON ISLANDS TO BE PAID

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10. (AP)—Navy headquarters here announced today civilian workers on the islands of Guam and Wake, held prisoner by Japanese, would continue to be credited with wages, and that allotments to their families, arranged before the war, would be continued.

The announcement followed a conference between the officer in charge of the Pacific Naval Air Bases and the commandant of the 12th Naval District. Several hundred workers from the west states were engaged at Guam, Wake and Midway when they broke out.

Arthur Capps -

(Continued from Page One)

Honolulu July 21, and spent three days there visiting points of interest.

He has been employed on several large construction jobs before going to Wake Island, including the Denison Dam at Denison, and at Bisbee, Arizona.

Wake Island is located approximately 2,500 miles west of Honolulu, and about 1,500 miles east of the Japanese controlled Mariana Islands.

Japs Will Put U. S. Prisoners to Work

TOKIO. (From Japanese Broadcasts) Feb. 26 (AP).—Hundreds of United States prisoners of war taken in the Japanese capture of Guam and Wake Islands will be put to work Friday reclaiming wastelands, it was announced Thursday.

In groups of 80, the men will work seven hours daily, with commissioned and noncommissioned officers exempted.

Arthur Capps On Defense Work In Wake Island

Arthur Capps, former Wellington boy, sailed July 18 from San Francisco, Calif., for Wake Island, where he is employed on construction work at the Wake Island Naval Air Base. This is one of the government's defense projects.

Mr. Capps is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps of Wellington. He was educated in the local schools. He visited here with his parents and with his sister, Mrs. Frank Thomason and family a few weeks ago.

In a letter to his parents, he reported a good trip. Sailing on the liner Matsonia, he landed in

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Arthur Capps -

(Continued from Page One)

Japanese.

One other man from this area was included on the list from the Navy Department. He is Jacob Max Sanders, a private first class with the U. S. Marine Corps and at the time of attack was serving at Wake Island.

It was pointed out that because of the interruption of communications and the eliminating of contact entirely when various outposts were overwhelmed, the Navy Department cannot have absolute information of the exact status of all individuals who were serving in the armed forces or civilians who were engaged on these Pacific Island outposts.

However, from information that had been available up to the time or near the time of the capture of some of the groups, and from the rosters of personnel serving at the different places, it is presumed that those not otherwise accounted for are prisoners of war.

Japs Will Swap Prisoner Data With Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, announced Friday that he has been officially notified that Japan has agreed to an exchange of information regarding prisoners of war.

Thus information on the welfare of American prisoners, held by the Japanese, from Wake Island, Guam, the Philippine Islands and other points in the Pacific, soon may be available to their relatives, Davis said.

The Japanese government also has signified its readiness to exchange information concerning interned non-combatants "as far as possible."

As soon as the American prisoner of war lists are received in Washington, the next of kin in the United States will be notified by the Prisoners of War Bureau of the United States Army, Davis explained.

He said the Red Cross is not the agency to which to apply, unless the next of kin is notified that the military man is reported "missing." The Red Cross will then send out a query trying to trace him through the International Red Cross.

The lists of interned non-combatants will probably come to the American Red Cross.

In anticipation of consent for shipment of food, some types of clothing and other comforts on a reciprocal basis, the American Red Cross is working on plans to send aid to Americans imprisoned in the Pacific area.

The first move will be to charter one or more ships to carry clothing and prisoner-of-war boxes to American prisoners. It is likely that the boats will be sent from Australia, because of its closeness to the war area, when guarantees of safe conduct are obtained.

Rubber Firm Will Brand

of people.

Table manners: When in doubt whether to use the fork or spoon, use the knife and remove all doubt.

Most of us admire those who are independent enough to agree with our own views.

An "advice" columnist says that a man should make his wife a silent partner. Good trick if you can do it.

Tip to Husbands: Next time your wife uses your razor for sharpening a pencil, remember that powder puffs are fine shoe shiners.

Arthur Capps Sends Message

A direct message from their son, Arthur V. Capps, just released from a Japanese prison, was received Thursday, September 13, by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps.

He stated that he was on an island in the South Pacific but would see them soon.

"The message came on our 34th wedding anniversary, and you can be sure it's the happiest anniversary we've ever had," Mrs. Capps said.

Mr. Capps, a civilian employee at Wake Island, became a prisoner when that island fell to the Japanese December 23, 1941.

PAGE FIVE

U. S. Is Unable to Check on Persons Still in Manila

If you have a civilian relative or friend in Manila, evacuated last week by American forces and now in the hands of the Japanese, nothing can be done now to determine their safety, the State Department announced Tuesday at Washington, in response to a query.

Secretary Hull's offices were sought in an attempt to learn something about Nat Floyd, former Star-Telegram employee, now a member of the staff of the bombed Manila Bulletin. Floyd, son of Mrs. J. B. McGeehon of Denison, has been in

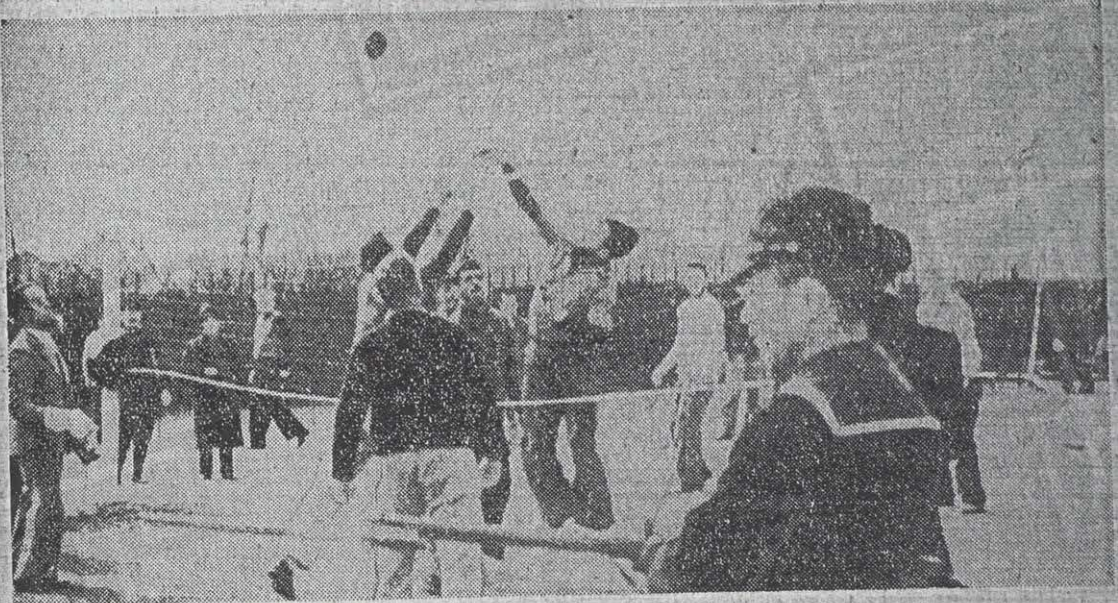
the Orient since 1935, first at Tokio and later in the Philippine capital.

The State Department says the only way to get word about American nationals in Manila is through the Swiss government when and if it agrees to handle United States relations in the Philippines. The State Department has no means of checking now, and the army and navy have ruled against it.

The proper procedure to follow in the case of a civilian: Write the State Department, special division, Washington, D. C., and make the inquiry, giving the full name, last known address, whether he is an American citizen. If the person about whom information is being sought does not have a passport, citizenship must be verified by a birth certificate.

PRISON

ed behind the prison's gray walls. guests are at the ringside while the inmates are in the bleachers. Track, field and ring events were held.



atrol
vair.
units

Held by Japanese

THIS SCENE from a war prisoners' camp "somewhere in Shanghai" appears in the Japanese propaganda magazine "Freedom" and is cited by the Japs as evidence interned Americans have plenty to eat, and enjoy games.



Exchange Ships Reach Japan With Refugees

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 20 (AP).—The liners Asama Maru and Conte Verde reached Yokohama Thursday with 1,421 Japanese repatriates, mainly from the United States, exchanged for Americans taken from the Orient to Portuguese East Africa by the same liners.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was Japan's ambassador to Washington, and Saburo Kurusu, special envoy to Washington when the Pacific war broke out, were among the passengers.

Relatives to Be Barred From Gripsholm Pier

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP).—Regulations barring relatives and friends of those arriving on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm from the pier in Jersey City, N. J., have been announced by Harry M. Durning, collector of customs.

The ship is due next Tuesday. Durning said it may be two or three days before all of the 1,451 passengers are disembarked from the Swedish ship. First to be permitted ashore, he said, would be United States diplomats, then in order, foreign diplomats, passengers in transit to other countries, other American officials, other foreign officials, American citizens and other passengers.

Special preparations have been made with the American Red Cross and Social Security Board by Government authorities to convey messages from friends and relatives to those on board.

exposed to sunlight. Keep the cap on the tube of tooth paste, so the contents will not be wasted.

When washing a hair brush, place it bristles downward to dry; then the back is not likely to crack.

Considering that the soiled powder pad is a busy creator of blackheads, it might be just as well to use absorbent cotton instead. Cut small squares, keep them in a squatty glass jar. Lamb's wool feels softer than cotton and holds powder better. If you use them, do wash them frequently.

Clean Dust Bag Aid to Vacuum

A clean dust bag gives a vacuum cleaner its greatest efficiency, according to Bernice Clayton, specialist in home improvement of the A. and M. College Extension Service. This was established by a demonstration with two machines of the same make, one having a clean bag and the other a dirty one.

Used on alternate strips of the same rug, the machine with the clean bag removed 12 times as much dirt as the other. But when the bag was emptied and brushed clean, and the machine run over the surface had covered previously, the amount of dirt removed was considerably increased. The study demonstrated that machines clean best if the bag is emptied after using,

Low Air Mail Rates Announced For Overseas Personnel

Relatives and friends writing to men of the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps who are stationed outside of continental United States may now take advantage of a reduction in Air Mail rates applicable to such mail.

Six cents per half-ounce of mail is the new rate now effective, according to a statement issued by Postmaster Harvey Washburn. The same rate is effective for the men of the armed forces writing home. This compares with a former rate for such mail amounting to 20 cents per half-ounce for air mail to the Hawaiian Islands, 40 cents to Wake Island, 60 cents to Midway Island and 70 cents to the Philippines or the Orient.

Such mail should be addressed to the individual showing his rank and the unit to which he is assigned, care of Army or Navy and Marine Corps headquarters for the area; on the west coast, either San Francisco or San Diego.

A new regulation is also in effect in regard to parcel post to service men stationed outside of the continent. Formerly it was the practice to charge such postage on the basis of the 8th zone rate, the highest possible charge. Now, however, such parcel post is charged according to the zone in which the post office of address falls.

In the case of parcel post addressed to men care of the San Francisco post office, to be forwarded to stations of units in the Pacific area, the charge would be under the zone 3 rate. The same zone would be used for packages addressed care of the San Diego post office.

Latest Report On T...

134 U. S. Civilians From Guam Will Be Interned at Kobe

TOKIO, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—A total of 134 United States civilians who arrived at Zentsu, Shikoku Island with American prisoners-of-war from Guam will be interned soon in the seamen's mission at Kobe.

Missing Men's Families Aided

Army and Navy Act
Under Provisions of New
Law Covering Allotments.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (P).—Acting under authority of a newly enacted law, army and navy officials sought Thursday to remove any possibility of financial distress among families of American soldiers, sailors and marines captured by the enemy or reported missing.

The law, empowering the Secretaries of War and Navy to order dependency allotments from salaries of men captured or missing, was signed by President Roosevelt earlier this week, and officials said many cases of real or potential hardship were expected to be quickly corrected.

Salary allotments constitute the basic arrangement by which men in the armed services may provide for their families while they are away on duty. An officer or enlisted man stationed at Honolulu, for instance, would in these times leave his family in this country. Out of his pay of, say, \$80 a month, he would allot possibly \$45 for their support. This allotment would be sent to them directly by the Government and the man's own monthly check would be for only \$35.

While a man has control of his own affairs, the making of a regular allotment is entirely up to him. Once he falls into the hands of the enemy, however, or is interned in a neutral country or shipwrecked or stranded on some remote island, the new law takes control of his salary. It provides that in cases where no allotment has been made, or where the one in force was inadequate, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Navy may make an original allotment out of a man's salary, or raise or lower the one already in effect. Allotments also may be made to pay for insurance.

If a man is missing, his pay continues for six months. Unless his whereabouts or his death has been definitely established at the end of that time, it goes on another six months before the 12-month legal limit is reached and a final settlement is made on the assumption of the man's death.

Refugees From Japan Debark

Gripsholm Passengers Pour
Down Gangplank, Grim
Pictures of Jap Cruelty.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., (P).—A steady stream of grim testimony to war's burden on civilians—men and women returning from the Orient with thin bodies and shadowed eyes—disembarked from the diplomatic liner Gripsholm on the day after its return from Japanese-occupied territories.

By late Wednesday afternoon, 601 of the more than 1,400 repatriates who had completed a long voyage home had left the docked vessel, including approximately 145 whom the Government sent to Ellis Island for further questioning concerning their loyalty to the United States.

Though instructed by the State Department to speak cautiously of their experiences—out of deference to their compatriots still living in the conquered countries—some volunteered information about starving, face slapping and humiliating tactics of the Japanese. Others spoke of more happy treatment.

Most of the stories of severe treatment came from those who lived through the capture of Hong Kong where prison conditions immediately after the Japanese occupation were described as abominable.

Walter F. Arndt, assistant general manager for the American President Lines at Hong Kong, told of being held for 16 days in a Chinese brothel where for two days none of the five occupants of a tiny room was given either food or water.

"I was kept in a 15x17-foot cell with 30 other persons, mostly Ori-

Liner From Western Pacific Area Expected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (P).—The State Department announced Tuesday night that the liner Gripsholm with 1,451 American and other nationals from the Western Pacific area is expected to arrive at New York Aug. 25.

In order to expedite the disembarkation of passengers after examination by customs and other officials it has been decided that no visitors will be allowed on the pier until the examination is completed.

sent to residents of enemy or enemy-occupied territory, through the International Red Cross Committee, on standard Red Cross forms. Forms and regulations have been distributed to the 3,700 Red Cross chapters, where application should be made.

The prisoners, with the name and address of next of kin, included the following Texans:

Marine Detachment, U. S. N.,
Wake Island.

Kahn, Gustave Mason, lieutenant (JG) Medical Corps, USNR, Mrs. Mason Kahn, Galveston.

Naval Air Station, U. S. N.,
Wake Island.

Dixon, Floyd Alton, seaman, second class, B. Y. Dixon, Big Spring.

Marine Detachment, U. S. M. C.,
Wake Island.

Breckenridge, Albert Harold, private, first class, Mrs. R. G. Breckenridge, Irving.

Byrd, Harry Joseph, private, first class, E. C. Nolen, Spring.

Condra, Charley Henry, chief cook, A. W. Howard, Cleveland.

Holmes, Charles Ardon, staff sergeant, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Girard.

Johnson, Solon Lamar, private, first class, Mrs. A. L. Wiskochil, Dallas.

McClanahan, Wilbur Clyde, private, first class, William Gordon Miller, Crowley.

Miller, Hershel Lopez, corporal, Mrs. Preston W. Miller, Alvarado.

Sapp, Charles Walter, private, Mrs. J. L. Sapp, Midland.

More Texans Jap Prisoners

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The names of more marines from Texas who were captured at Wake Island and are held as prisoners of war at Shanghai were announced Wednesday by the War Department.

The Texans in Wednesday's list, together with their next of kin, include Albert Coleman Curlee, private first class, next of kin, Mrs. Essie Ruth, Skellytown; Robert Leon Deeds, private first class, Mrs. Dossie Deeds, Dallas; Roger Forman, private, Marshall Dorman, Iether Oakwood; Kenneth Linton Melton, private first class, Mrs. Maud Melton, mother, Skellytown; Jessie Elmer Nowlin, private first class, Mrs. Jessie Nowlin, Leonard.

Ralph Edward Phipps, private first class, Mr. Lewis Phipps, Snyder; Erwin D. Pistole, private first class, Mrs. Opal Pistole, mother, Dallas; Anthony Polousky, gunnery sergeant, Mrs. Julia H. Polousky, wife, Dallas; and James Cameron Venable, private first class, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Venable, parents, Route 1, Frisco.

PAGE TWO

120 Prisoners of Japs Listed

Texans Included Among
Captives; Mail May Be
Sent Under Special Rules.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The first official list of Americans held as prisoners of war by the Japanese, containing 120 names, was published Monday by the War Department.

Most were navy and Marine Corps officers and men who were captured at Wake Island or at Chinese stations early in the war.

Included was Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham of the navy, who was commander on Wake Island when the navy and marine garrison there was overwhelmed after a heroic fight. His next of kin was listed as Mrs. Louise Cunningham, Long Beach, Cal.

Omitted was the name of Maj. James P. Devereux, who commanded the marine detachment under Cunningham.

The names were obtained by the International Red Cross and turned over to the army provost marshal general, Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion. Officials stressed that it was incomplete.

The prisoners were in addition to 219 civilians interned by the Japanese whose names were published March 16.

Conditions for Mail.

The American Red Cross reported that mail addressed to prisoners and interned civilians might be sent by relatives and friends via regular postal channels through the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva. These conditions were imposed:

Only mail addressed to prisoners or interned civilians listed by the provost marshal general can be forwarded. Mail to prisoners requires no postage under a 1929 Geneva convention, with which Japan has agreed to comply, but arrangements have not yet been completed for free postage for internees' mail.

The form of address for a prisoner's mail should be: Name, military title and branch of service; "Formerly of Wake Island" or whatever his former station, "American prisoner of war in Japan, care of International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, Switzerland."

In the Stamp Space.

In the space usually reserved for the stamp should be written "prisoner of war mail, postage free."

Similar procedure should be followed for mail addressed to interned civilians, but postage must be paid.

No provision has been made for transmitting packages or money either to prisoners or internees.

The Red Cross reported also that

Nomura and Kurusu Return Home Heroes

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 21 (AP).—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, former ambassador and special envoy to Washington, returned home Thursday and were immediately rewarded with a dozen bottles of wine and other delicacies from the emperor "in recognition of their conduct of Japanese-American relations."

(These two were still negotiating "for peace" in Washington last week while the Japanese were attacking Pearl Harbor).

Relief Ship Waits Only Okay of Japs

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (AP).—The mercy ship Kanangoora, with 165 carloads of Red Cross supplies in her hold is ready to sail for the Orient when Japan agrees to safe conduct.

The ship is filled tightly with war food packages, clothing, medical supplies, tobacco and candy for American and Allied prisoners of war and interned civilians in the West Pacific area.

A. L. Schafer, Red Cross Pacific area manager, said "much depends on this first sailing. If it works out as we hope, the Kanangoora or another vessel like her will operate in a regular shuttle service under international Red Cross supervision across the Pacific."

Many Texans Included Among Wounded in Navy's Second List of Casualties

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The Navy Department Monday issued its Casualty List No. 2, covering the period from Dec. 7, 1941, to April 15, inclusive.

The following Texas enlisted men, with their next of kin, are reported as wounded:

Howard Aldridge, boatswain's mate, first class; sister, Mrs. J. T. Gregory, Kennedale.

Billy W. Allen, corporal, marine corps; mother, Mrs. Sarry E. Allen, Van Alstyne.

James Gilbert Autrey, seaman, second class; father, Miles M. Autrey, Bryan.

James Woodrow Babb, private, first class, marine corps; mother, Mrs. Minnie Babb, 4324 Colonial, Dallas.

Jerome Kearby Beale, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Nannie G. Loard, Lewisville.

Louis Edgar Carson, gunner's mate, third class; father, Edgar Olander Carson, Merkel.

Tilden Robert Childs, ship fitter, first class; mother, Mrs. Lottie Hattie Childs, Fairfield.

Willie Edwin Cook, seaman, first class; father, Lum Columbus Cook, Jacksonville.

Tommie Jackson Dale, private, first class, marine corps; father, William Dale, 1305 Lee Avenue, Fort Worth.

Eugene Fuller, mess attendant, first class; mother, Mrs. Ethel Fowler, 23-A Canal Street, Waco.

Joseph T. Coleman, private, first class, marine corps; mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Coleman, 153 South Fifty-second Street, Paris.

Estel Hendrix Gotcher, fireman, second class; father, Ed Gotcher, Farmersville.

Thornton E. Hamby, private, marine corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrel E. Hamby, Seymour.

Alva Allen Harrison Jr., seaman, second class; father, Alva A. Harrison Sr., Coppell.

R. J. Hodnett, seaman, first class; mother, Mrs. Eva Hodgett, Hico.

James Thomas Lackey, seaman, second class; father, James Madison Lackey, Beeville.

Lewis Emil Lagesse, seaman, first class; father, Emil Lagesse, 510 North Seventeenth Street, Waco.

John Edward Lowe Jr., storekeeper, third class; father, J. E. Lowe, 714 S. Marlborough, Dallas.

Carroll Frederick Lutz, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Clara L. Lutz, 810 Marshall, Vernon.

Henry W. Sublett, private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Frances Sublett, Cisco.

Artis Loern Teer, seaman, second class; father, Spurgeon Tryson Teer, Josephine.

Robert Eugene Wainscott, seaman, second class; father, Ora Lee Wainscott, 3611 Nolte, Dallas.

Richard J. Watson, private, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Watson, 518 N. Magdalen, San Angelo.

James Weldon Wayland, electrician's mate, first class; wife, Mrs. Laverne Blanche Wayland, 2121 W. Tenth, Dallas.

Joe Warren Weyl, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Nathan S. Fehnbach, 7030 Casa Loma, Dallas.

Erby Lewis Whitaker, fire controlman, second class; father, Orbin Whitaker, Van Alstyne.

William A. McElwaine, Michael McKillip, Nichal Richard McKinnon, Arthur J. Merfeld, Elizabeth Michel, James D. Miller, John Miltner, Landner W. Moore, Agnes G. Morris, William F. Murphy.

Ella N. Nicodmus, Bernadette Nohe, Charles Kenneth Parker, Jessie Riker, Sara L. O. Rourke, Paul F. Rusch, Cornelia R. Schroer, John C. Smith, Martin Mosser Smyser, Eduard Louis Stevenson, Harry Thomas Stillman, Gordon W. Thompson, Lucienne Touchette, Frank J. Tribull, Ernest L. Vest, Clarence J. Witte, Theodore Demarest Wolser, Harold Johnson Woodman, Elmer H. Zaugg, Paul Herman Zimmerlin.

Those seized at Guam:

Frank Marion Angell, Giuseppe D. Angelo, Robert Baker Aitken, Thomas D. Apocaille, Richard A. Arvidson, Woodrow Oren Ashby, H. Edward Bacon Jr., Gabriel Brother Badalamenti, James Barbour, Paul Beltz, Ralph Joseph Beltz, Thomas Lloyd Bendon, (Rev.) Arnold Bendowske, George Leonard Blackett, Harold Kimball Brinkerhoff, Max Brodofsky, Forster Dean Brunton, Harry Franklin Burrows, Chester Carl Butler.

Nell Douglas Campbell, Cecil (no first name), Leigh S. Chambers, Avenill Belmone Ciudad, Eugene Edward Clark Sr., George Milton Conklin, Natlaman Newton Corley, Otto Taskus Cox, Charles Gardner Craver, Edward Lee Davis, Richard D. Devine, (Rev.) Adelbert Doflon, Troy Downing, Walter Edward Durhan, Kenneth Robert Edmonds, Clark Henry Eldridge, Hiram William Elliott, Dominice Encerti, Fred Welsley Fall, William J. Falvey, Gurden J. Farwell, Herbert Geisy Fearey, (Rev.) Alexander Feely, Hubert William Flaherty, George Godfrey Foden, Kenneth Fraser.

Martin Paul Gahley, Marcelle S. Ganbelluri, Elmer L. Gay, Francis M. Gus Gilbert, William Ferguson Gordanier, Charles F. Gregg, James Marion Hadson, Fred Haller, Alfred Hammelef, Marten Hansan, Kenneth F. Hardy, Leon Anthony Harris, Harold Deroy Haun, R. C. Henning, Joseph M. Hermes, Robert Owen Hoffstot, William Henry Homley, Robert Reed Hubbard, William Rufus Hughes, Ronald Neale Huston, Arthur W. Jackson, William G. Johnston, Albert Kerner, David W. Kinnison, Robert E. Kirsch, (Rev.) Aloin Lafair, Lu Franklin Lankford, (Rev.) Felix Ley, Enoch Bradford Lowe, Harley J. Lucke, (Dr.) Stanley C. MacNulty, (Rev.) Mel McCormack, Albert Percy Manley, (Rev.) Xavier Marcuette, Edward G. Maxim, Kenneth Eldred Mayer, Herbert Sumner Mead, Halsey Gaw Meyer, Sidney MacMichael, Charles Ernest Moneghon, Joseph Morgenthaler, Edward Lawrence Myers, Larry F. Neass, James Earl Nelson, John C. Nelson, Rosario Occhipinte, Patrick Joseph O'Conner, James Bernard O'Leary, Euell Francis Olive, Fred B. Oppenborn.

(Rev.) Marclan Pellett, Everett Henley Penning, John R. Petorovich, Walter Henry Pleitner, Melton Orland Robinson, Wallace M. Robira, Raymond George Rorkowyk, Frank D. Rupert, Hans H. Sachers, Charles A. Smith, Roy Smith, William Harry Smith, Bryant Holman Sterling, Zane Allen Stickel, (Rev.) Ferdinand Stippich, William J. Stubbe, Jack Leslie Taylor, James Issay Terry, (Rev.) Theophang Thoma, Gomer

Stephenville Marine Is Prisoner of Japs

STEPHENVILLE, March 15. — Corp. T. G. Crews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. C. Crews of Stephenville, has been a prisoner of war of the Japanese since Dec. 8, 1941, according to word received this week from marine corps headquarters.

Crews was with the marines stationed in North China, and is interned in a camp in the vicinity of Shanghai, the letter stated.

Jefferson Thomas, James Oscar Thomas, James Holland Underwood, Robert John Vaughan, Wallace Lafayette Vaughan, Harland Wilmer Walford, Charles Londa Walker, Donald Charles Wallace, Mortimer E. Watson, Grant Seigler Wells, Carl M. Vest, Alton Royce White, Harold Wickmann, Arthur Edward Woodruff, Everett Bentley Woollescrott, R. H. Young Jr.

SECOND SECTION

US Men Held by Japs Soon to Be Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Senator Clark of Idaho said Tuesday the War Department expected to receive from the International Red Cross soon a list of all United States citizens captured by the Japanese on Pacific Ocean islands.

He said his informant told him that the United States had transmitted a list of Japanese captured by United States forces to the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, and that the Japanese were expected to reciprocate.

"I have been assured that the list will be made public as soon as it is received," said Clark.

Clark said he had received more than 100 inquiries from relatives of upward of 600 Idaho men believed captured.

Lieutenant III.
R. E. Tarvin of 44th

FORT WORTH STAR-T

Interned U. S. Group Listed

Names of 219 Americans
Held by Japs Are Received
Through Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The first official Japanese list of interned American civilians, received from Tokio through the International Red Cross and containing 219 names, was announced Sunday by the War Department.

Ninety names listed were of civilians "interned in Japan," presumably having been seized there when the war started. The remaining 129 names were of civilians taken in the Island of Guam and who are now interned in Japan.

The lists, forwarded by the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, as received from Tokio, lacked home addresses and other identification.

They contained "all information available to date in regard to Americans in the hands of the Japanese," the War Department said, adding that Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, the provost marshal general, "has no information as to the welfare or health of those named."

Local chapters of the American Red Cross, it was said, were expected to be able shortly to furnish information on means of communication with the interned Americans.

Some of the civilians listed as taken in Guam were named in a list published Feb. 19 by the navy.

Those interned who were in Japan at the outbreak of the war:

William Abromitis, Thamasin Allen, Margaret S. Ankeny, Thomas A. Barry, Robert Bellaise, Jasper Bellinger, Alice Catharin Bixby, William H. Blamey, Henry G. Bowenkerk, Joseph C. Brandmeire, E. F. Briggs, Robert W. Buerrell, Harry Bryden, William Campbell, Arthur Edward Caro, L. W. Chamberlain, C. M. Chrichton, Agnes E. Comber, R. T. Conger, Irene Colford, Sara M. Cough.

Francis Devendorf, Charles Dreher, Joseph Duini, Joseph E. Dynsn, Thomas H. Evans, Alice Fournier, P. J. Games, William M. Garrott, Helen I. Gerhard, Robert H. Gerhard, Fred Golden, Gerard Gutsumidle, Rowland Ray Haker, Howard E. Hannaford, Clement Hansan, Alfred William Harding, David Hatter, Kales Francis Henry, Charles William Hepner.

Barney T. Jones, Frank Jonsh, Mailhot Joseph, Clara Kemper, Denis Kildoye, Peter H. Kipp, Edward Koehel, Louise G. Koppenhater, William A. Laffin, Nora Lane, Antoine Lanoue, Florence Lynch, A. W. MacCoy, Daibhidh Mackenzie, Duncan Joseph Mackenzie, Emily Margaretta Mackenzie, William MacDonald Mackesy, John D. Maple, Frank M. Corkle, Gertrude McGrath.

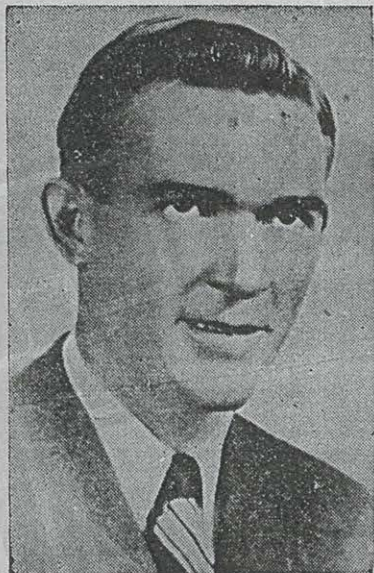
Constant Hunger Felt By Men In Prison Camps, Capps Reports

Regarded not as civilian internees, but as prisoners of war, the 1,000 men employed at Wake Island, along with 400 Marines and a few Guamanians, were the first Americans captured who had put up resistance after the Japanese attack, Arthur Capps, one of those men, revealed here last week.

Mr. Capps reached Wellington October 16 to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps. He was a prisoner from the fall of Wake December 23, 1941, until the surrender of Japan.

He speaks matter-of-factly of his imprisonment. He does not emphasize the brutality with which the men were treated, but he is quick and frank in saying there was nothing fair or just about their treatment. He speaks of the hunger that was with them from the time of their capture, work in the mines and steel mills of Japan, of living in unheated buildings in winter. And these are in addition to the many, many smaller things the Japanese did to make life almost unbearable for their prisoners.

The Wellington man went to



ARTHUR CAPPS

Wake Island in July 1941 to do structural steel work on the air base and submarine base. This was approximately 20 per cent complete on December 7.

Civilians were then ordered to disperse over the island. Asked if they were armed to fight the enemy, Mr. Capps replied:

"There were not enough firearms even for the Marines. The Japanese would send reconnaissance planes over during the day to spot the gun positions, and the civilians worked at night changing them. The island was bombed every day except one. Yet losses were surprisingly light.

"After the surrender, we were held on the island until January 12. About 250 men were left and the remainder sent aboard ship to Yokohama, then two days later we were sent to Shanghai, where they put us in the old Jap barracks at Woo Sung," Mr. Capps recalls.

"They didn't treat us quite so bad after they decided what to do with us. We were the first prisoners to reach Japan who had resisted. The Guamanians didn't resist and they were treated as internees and given considerable freedom of movement. But we were (Continued on Page Twelve)

They remained at Shanghai until August 23, 1943, when 500 were transferred to Japan.

"I was one of the 500," Mr. Capps said. "We were taken to Kawasaki, near Tokyo. It was a little bit worse than Shanghai. In fact, each place got worse by degrees."

Surrounded by a high guarded fence, the men left only to work or go to the general hospital.

"We had one interpreter who realized the men would do more work if they didn't die from infections or disease. We wondered at first why he was so kind but decided that was it," he recalled.

Along with others, Mr. Capps was sent to work around the steel mills. At first the Japanese tried to assign work according to skill, but the prisoners wouldn't work this way and it got to where everyone did common labor.

The men were supposed to work eight hours, but it was usually more. At first they had each Sunday as a day of leisure, but in Japan they worked 10 days and were off the 11th.

As American power in the Pacific increased, bombings were frequent.

"But we didn't mind these. We could tell what was happening. After we were moved away from Tokyo, the time seemed to go slower and we didn't know what was going on," Mr. Capps recalled.

Last April, everything was burned to within a block and a half of their barracks, and even these caught fire.

Speaking briefly of their treatment, he said,

"Punishment was unreasonable. If a man were caught doing something, the Japanese went to the extreme. The men got the feeling that if they were going to try to do anything, they might as well go all the way. For instance, instead of stealing a package of cigarettes, they'd take a whole carton.

"I've seen men beaten half to death because they took rice that had already been thrown away," he declared.

"We just tried to live," he said in summing up the situation.

The Chinese Marines were permitted to set up a hospital.

"I suppose that was one time the Japs did give us a fair break," he said thoughtfully. Medicine came through the Red Cross, but vitamin tablets were kept by the Japanese for an "emergency," which of course, never came. The Japs added a few herbs, valuable medicine only in the light of their own superstitions. Nothing whatever came out of their own stores.

The men were fed chiefly a cereal diet—rice, barley and common maize. They were constantly hungry, all lost weight, and some developed diseases due to diet deficiency. They received one set of work clothes and what was supposed to be one set of winter clothes. These had been taken from British residents of Hong Kong.

Little word of what went on in the outside world reached the prisoners. Five B-29 pilots who were shot down brought information. The Japanese told of President Roosevelt's death, and they learned of Germany's surrender.

The men guessed then the war wouldn't last much longer.

Late in the war treatment was less severe. Men were not punished brutally for taking food from Japanese gardens, and other irritations were dropped, such as the guards coming into the barracks after the men returned from work and forbidding them from lying on the beds, or making them bow to the guards at the gates, or keep their shoes polished when nothing was provided to polish them with.

"The Japanese didn't seem to realize the war was over," Mr. Capps said. "It took about ten days to get orders from Tokyo what to do."

In the end, the men were taken to Yokohama by their guards, turned loose, and left for American soldiers to pick up.

The general run of Japanese ci-

vilians were friendly enough to the men, but it was when they were given a little authority that they became so cruel, Mr. Capps explained.

"It seemed to me that the common people didn't care too much about the emperor or anything else as long as they had enough to eat, and it didn't matter whether it came from the Japanese or the Americans," he declared.

Mr. Capps left Friday to return to California for a physical check-up. But he will return to Wellington to live, he declared upon leaving.

Constant Hunger -

(Continued from Page One)

treated as prisoners of war and not on short rations."

In prison the men were divided according to race, but all received the same treatment. Prisoners from one of the President liners were added to their camp, then British from Hong Kong, and later 1,500 North China Marines from Peking and Tsingsing.

Despite the January cold, they were given only four cotton blankets and the barracks were unheated.

Capps Is Liberated From Jap Prison

Arthur V. Capps, one of the first men from this county to be taken a prisoner by the Japanese, has been liberated from the prison camp in Japan, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps were notified in a message from the War Department Monday, September 10.

A civilian employee on Wake Island when the Japanese attacked, he became a prisoner when the island fell December 23, 1941.

The message from the Provost Marshal read in part:

"Am pleased to inform you of the liberation from Japanese custody of your son, Arthur V. Capps. Physical condition good." The remainder of the telegram gave Mr. and Mrs. Capps directions for sending a message to their son before he returns to the United States.

Only two weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Capps received a prisoner-of-war card from him, although it was written December 22, 1943, more than 18 months ago. At that time he was at the Kawasaki prison camp, in the Tokyo area. He wrote:

"This finds me well. I weigh the same as before. Two months ago I received 20 letters from Nola and you. Hope to receive personal packages this Xmas. Hope you recognized my voice. Hope you are well. Love."

Mr. Capps, 30 years old, was reared and educated in Wellington. After being employed away from here for several years, he went to Wake Island in July, 1941, to work on the Naval Air Base then under construction.

From time to time, Mr. and Mrs. Capps have received prisoner-of-war messages from him, although all were many months old when they arrived. He has also spoken on prisoner-of-war broadcasts from Japan.



LIBERATED

Arthur V. Capps, a prisoner of the Japanese since December 23, 1941, has been liberated from a camp at Kawasaki, Japan, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capps were notified Monday, September 10. He was a civilian worker on Wake Island when it was attacked by the Japanese.



Arthur Capps worked on Denison Dam before wwII driving a Euclid earth mover