

Superforts Hit Naval Arsenal In Nagoya Area

No Opposition, Good Bombing Results Reported

Guam, Tuesday, Aug. 7 (AP)—Japan's great Toyokawa naval arsenal near Nagoya was pounded heavily by high-explosive bombs by 125 Superforts from the Marianas about noon today.

Results were described as excellent. Ack-ack was meager, and there was no fighter opposition, a spokesman reported after Gen. Spaatz announced the raid in a communiqué.

Two-bombed Mustang fighters escorted the B-29's.

The arsenal, attacked for the first time by Superforts, was rated one of Japan's first 10 in its type. The blow was described as of prime importance in the systematic reduction of Japanese war industries.

Toyokawa arsenal is located on a coastal plain northeast of Atsumi bay, about 37 miles southeast of Nagoya castle.

The communiqué also officially confirmed the earlier-announced 87-plane Mustang raid on the Tokyo area yesterday, when nine airfields and other targets were attacked.

There was no mention of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima. Shortly before the communiqué was issued, Spaatz' headquarters said all Hiroshima eyewitness stories would be cleared through the War Department, Washington.

Final reports of the B-29 mission the morning of August 6 showed that 572 bombers struck the primary targets—four forewarned cities and a coal-liquefaction plant at Ube.

Twenty-eight Superforts dropped mines and nine bombed targets of opportunity.

Spaatz reported that the crew of the one B-29 lost on that raid was rescued.

The United States unleashed Monday the most terrible weapon in the history of war, an atomic bomb carrying the destructive power of 20,000 Superforts that crashed with annihilating force on a Japanese army base, Washington announced.

Official sources here remained silent, but Secretary of War Stimson declared in Washington that the big base and port of Hiroshima, on Japan's inland sea, was destroyed.

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Hiram Johnson, Famed Isolationist Senator, Dies

California Republican Cast Lone Vote Against United Nations Charter

Washington, Aug. 6 (AP)—Sen. Hiram W. Johnson died today, fighting to the end the battle against tie-ups with foreign nations which he began a quarter-century ago in the bitter battle against the League of Nations.

Death, attributed by his physician to thrombosis of a cerebral artery, came at 6:40 a. m. EWT, in Bethesda Naval hospital.

The 78-year-old California Republican, a national political figure since early in the century, had been under treatment there for 2½ weeks. He was in a coma when the end came.

Opposed World Charter. One of the senator's last official acts was to cast the lone vote in the senate foreign relations committee against ratification of the United Nations charter for a world organization of nations.

Johnson was born in 1867 in the town of San Jose, Cal. He was educated at the University of California and served in the army during the Spanish-American war.

He was elected to the California legislature in 1894 and served for two years. He then moved to the United States senate, where he served from 1903 to 1913.

Johnson was a leading isolationist and was one of the few senators who opposed the League of Nations. He was also a strong supporter of the United States navy.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1917 and served until 1923. He then returned to California and served as governor from 1925 to 1931.

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That one bomb alone carried a wallop more violent than 2,000 B-29 Superfortresses, normally could hand an enemy city, using old type TNT bombs.

Stimson Makes Report. Secretary of War Stimson followed through with a report that the blast stirred a cloud of smoke and dust so impenetrable as to make immediate, accurate observation of results impossible. The power of the bomb, Stimson said, is such as to "stagger the imagination" and he asserted it would "prove a tremendous aid" in shortening the Japanese war.

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The Germans were striving desperately to win this highly secret contest in the closing months of the European struggle.

Scientists agreed that a new epoch in both war and peace is probably at hand. Although much experimenting remains to be done, this newly-controlled energy can doubtless also be used to drive (Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

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City Where Atomic Bombs Are Made Grew To 75,000 in 3 Years

Oak Ridge, Tenn., Aug. 6 (UP)—Atomic bombs are made in this city of 75,000, the fourth largest in Tennessee—a city which didn't exist three years ago.

It cost the government \$1,065,393,380 and it was built so secretly and quickly that only a few of its residents and workers had the slightest idea of its purpose until its product was announced today.

But it is only a relatively small part of a government reservation of 53,000 acres (Oak Ridge covers 5,120 acres) called the Clinton Engineering works. It was permitted to say that the works include "more than" 425 buildings and raw material is separated by three different methods.

Vital War Secret

For three years no newspaper or radio station under the voluntary censorship code could mention Oak Ridge or its surrounding plants. It was one of the most important and consequently best kept of America's war secrets. Residents of Knoxville, 12 miles away, knew of course that tremendous things were occurring here but not one had the slightest idea of what they were. The Clinton workers were housed, fed, entertained and secluded in this city of their own to keep them away from outsiders. Airplanes constantly patrolled the vast reservation in the Tennessee hills. It was a "closed area" for commercial planes.

So extreme was the secrecy, that the head of one plant on the Oak Ridge reservation was not permitted to have any contact with other Oak Ridge plants where different processes and methods were used. Not only were all workers in the dark, but it was said, most of them could not be sure they were producing anything.

Great Uncertainty

Always the atmosphere was one of the greatest uncertainty. Workers saw huge quantities of material going into giant plants functioning at top speed day and night. But nothing came out of them—that is nothing which was seen.

The site was chosen because of its remoteness from sea coasts, its general isolation, and its accessibility to power and water. The land was acquired in the autumn of 1942. The farmers living on the lonesome land dotted with pine and oak trees were required to evacuate.

Knoxville slowly came aware that the reservation was swarming with carpenters, plumbers, electricians, bricklayers—artisans of all skills. Vast shipments of machinery, building tools and materials were hauled out in great fleets of trucks.

YOU SHOULD WEAR AN IDENTIFICATION BRACELET

\$250

FREE NAMES ENGRAVED

White or Yellow Gold Finish

Strong and durable, these identification bracelets have a wide curved outer plate, durable quality chain that should give the wearer extended service under the most exacting conditions. Styles for men, women and children. Ideal for those in the service. Send no money. We will send C.O.D. if desired. MONEY BACK GUARANTEED if no bracelet is on bracelet. Act quickly, supply limited!

EXCEL GIFT CO.
P. O. Box 915, Dept. L2
Newark 1, New Jersey

Enough time was lost from farm accidents last year to have produced five bushels of wheat for each of the 137,000,000 persons in the United States.

State-Times and Morning Advocate want ads get quick results.

Gigantic Wave Wrecks U. S. Carrier Hornet

Washington, Aug. 6 (AP)—A mountainous wave lifted up and smashed down the 27,000-ton Aircraft Carrier Hornet so hard last June 5, that the forward corners of the flight deck folded down along the sides.

Thus nature, in the form of a 120-knot gale (138 miles an hour), achieved what the Japanese never were able to do in 14 months of hard-fought action—it damaged the big ship.

The Navy told the Hornet's story today. It let the Japanese know exactly where the Hornet is—Hunters point in San Francisco Bay. She steamed through the Golden Gate July 7, and went to drydocks for repair.

Behind her lay 1,270,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk or damaged and 1,410 enemy planes.

Some Figures

Six hundred and sixty-eight planes shot down; 742 planes destroyed on the ground; one cruiser sunk; one carrier sunk; ten destroyers sunk; 42 cargo ships sunk.

The Hornet, named for the ship which launched the first bombing raid on Tokyo, was 150 miles off Okinawa when the typhoon struck at 2 a. m. June 5.

Her bow rose atop a great wave and then dropped with an impact which folded down the flight deck. The engines were stopped and the ship drifted before the raging wind. She had to back into the wind next morning to get search planes off the deck. They helped reassemble the task force. After their return the Hornet retired from the area.

The Hornet spent 52 days under Japanese air attack without being hit by even a machine gun bullet. Her crew claims a record in the shooting of 255 Japanese planes in a 30-day period.

In one day she accounted for 67. The Hornet was launched at Newport News, Va., August 30, 1943, and after the shortest shake-down cruise in carrier history was in action against the Japanese exactly seven months later.

Under Rear Adm. (then captain) William D. Sample (of 234 West Gonzales street, Pensacola, Fla.), the Hornet went into the Marianas, from Guam to the Bonin and Volcano islands, through the battle of the Philippine sea, to Iwo Jima and the Bonins again, to Eniwetok and back to the Bonins. She was in the Guam invasion, then hit Yap, Ulithi and the Bonins again.

Development Group

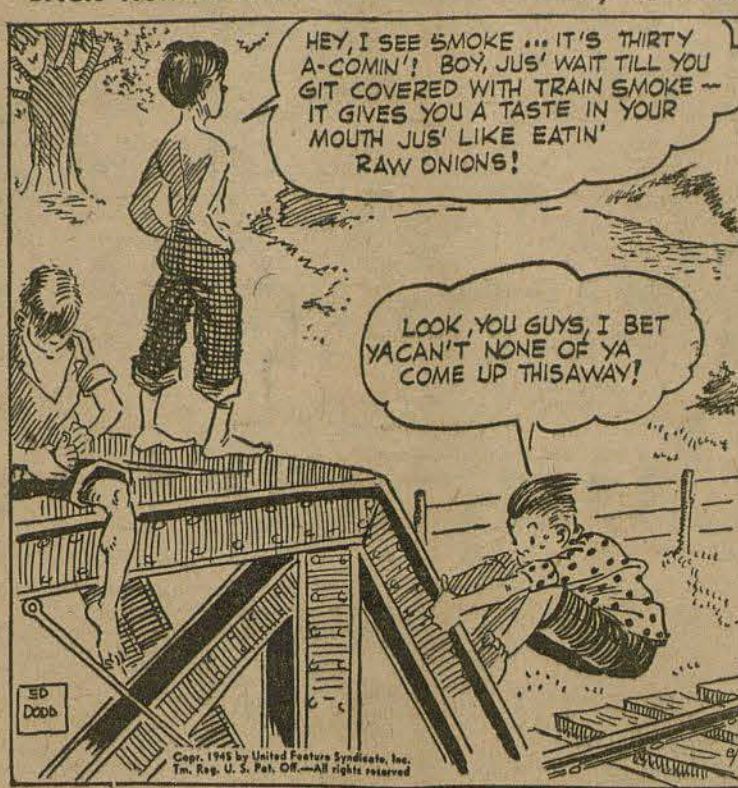
As part of Task Force 58 and flagship of Rear Adm. J. J. (Jocko) Clark, she was into the Bonins so often the men formed a "Jocko Jima Development corporation" for the purpose of "developing and selling shares in real estate within 500 miles of Downtown Tokyo."

After the successful Marianas operation, Capt. Sample was made a rear admiral and succeeded as the Hornet's skipper by Capt. Austin K. Doyle (of 701 North Palafax street, Pensacola, Fla.) who took her through the subsequent campaigns.

These included strikes in the Philippines and Okinawa, support of landings in the Philippines and, in February, 1944, the great carrier strike on Tokyo. For two days the big ship steamed unchallenged 200 miles off the coast of Japan, sending her planes in to

BACK HOME AGAIN

By Ed Dodd



spread destruction. Later in February she took part in the Iwo Jima invasion.

On Easter Sunday the Hornet was off Okinawa again, this time for the invasion of the island. On April 6-7, more than 1,000 Japanese planes attacked Clark's group. The group accounted for 152 of them, the Hornet claiming more than a third of those destroyed.

The Hornet's last major action was the destruction by her planes of a huge new Japanese aircraft factory of the home island of Kyushu before it had time to manufacture a plane.

Roll of Honor

LOUISIANA

Navy Wounded
Boddie, Wayne Lamar, private first class, USMCR, Taylor.
Bumstead, John Alden, Jr., private first class, USMCR, New Orleans.

Constant, Percy Henry, private first class, USMCR, Vacherie.
Corley, Melvin Monroe, seaman first class, Doynline.
Hopel, Ray Alvin, seaman first class, USNR, Gretna.
Jacob, Clarence Paul, Jr., private, USMCR, New Orleans.
Littleton, Cecil, private first class, USMCR, Clarksburg.

Louviere, Clifford Joseph, seaman first class, Union.
Metzler, Wilfred Paul, Jr., private, USMCR, New Orleans.
Santane, Curtis William, Coxswain, USNR, Anacoco.
Thorne, Stanley Robert, corporal, USMCR, New Orleans.
Walsh, Ulysses Vetro, torpedoman mate second class, USNR, Dusan.

Army Dead
Johnson, James H., private first class, Mason City.
Langley, Sam F., private first class, Berwick.

Ponstein, Walter L., sergeant, New Orleans.
Walsh, Robert N., second lieutenant, Winnfield.

MISSISSIPPI

Navy Wounded
Buntyn, Johnnie D., private first class, USMCR, Morton.
Carr, John Harvey, private, USMCR, Crystal Springs.

Cochran, Hubert McKinley, private, USMCR, Waynesboro.
Floyd, Lewis Rowan, Jr., private first class, USMCR, Jackson.
Houston, James Robert, seaman first class, USNR, Bruce.
Jackson, Fred Leroy, Jr., corporal, USMCR, Gulfport.

Johnson, Herman Leo, private first class, USMCR, Philadelphia.
Lea, William Michael, Jr., private first class, USMC, Summit.
Middleton, John Vail, corporal, USMC, Clinton.
Rich, John Franklin, private, USMCA, Stonewall.

Army Dead
Lochridge, Alvin L., captain, Greenwood Springs.
Army Wounded
Lindsay, William F., private first class, Lona.

MISSISSIPPI

Navy Dead
Laseter, Marion Kenneth, corporal, USMC (previously reported missing), Tylertown.
Marsicano, Joseph Vincent, private, Vicksburg.
Sumrall, Robert, private, USMCR, Overt.

Navy Wounded
Croston, Sam, private first class, USMCR, Senatobia.
Farr, James Columbus, private first class, USMCR, Nettleton.
Foster, Andrew, private first class, USMCR, Cascilla.

Holland, William Loyd, Jr., private, USMCR, Kosciusko.
Jones, Mitchell Lewis, private first class, USMCR, Taylor.
Mokak, Carleton Rainey, Seaman 2c, USNR, Summit.
Moore, Lester Beach, private first class, USMCR, Cleveland.

Scruggs, Virgil Ray, seaman 1c, USNR, Laurel.
Tucker, William Levert, private first class, USMCR, Fulton.
Warren, Thomas Thrash, private first class, USMCR, Philadelphia.

Army Wounded
Burns, Wade H., TS, Grenada.
Hester, Casey J., private, Guntown.
McCombs, Brice, Jr., private first class, Magnolia.

Scott, Merimon, private first class, Senatobia.

LOUISIANA

Navy Wounded
Castille, Claude, Jr., steward's mate 1c, USNR, Jennings.
DeBlanc, Alvin Francis, private, USMCR, New Orleans.

Fizer, Cornelius, Jr., steward's mate 2c, USNR, New Orleans.
Harvey Kenneth, corporal, USMCR, New Orleans.
Ledoux, Jimmy, private first class, USMCR, Ville Platte.
Mitchell, R. C., private first class, USMCR, Merryville.

Newels, Charles Dupree, private first class, USMC, Hammond.
Rains, Russell, private first class, USMCR, Shreveport.
Sandel, Calvin Martwain, private, USMCR, Florien.
Smith, Daniel Echols, Jr., private, USMCR, New Orleans.
Sommer, Cleophas Joseph, corporal, USMC, Basile.
Swearingen, Gordon Conrad, pri-

Jap Red Cross Disclosed as Adjunct to Military Machine

By Bonnie Wiley

Okinawa (AP)—The Japanese Red Cross, claiming to be the second largest in the world, was disclosed as virtually an adjunct of Nippon's military machine, in documents discovered here.

The partly destroyed paper, found in the ruins of an office building in the Okinawa capital of Shuri, showed that with the outbreak of war the Japanese military stepped in and took charge. Even before the war, officials of Red Cross units had to have military approval.

An American Red Cross supervisor, Monroe Sweetland of Portland, Ore., has the stack of material. Translators are working on it for him.

The salvaged papers declared Japan's membership of 1,000,000 was second only to the United States. A membership of 10,000 was claimed on Okinawa.

Red Cross women got a tremendous play in the unit magazine, Hakui, which devoted many pages to pictures of their activities as nurses on hospital ships, in front-line hospitals and in rear area convalescent wards. The pictures showed them as trim young women wearing snappy military uniforms, with red crosses on their sleeves, steel helmets, slightly more becoming than the American Army type, and gas masks.

"One of the military jobs of the Red Cross in wartime seems to be to re-educate Japanese women along modern lines," Sweetland said. "For example, a lot of this literature was devoted to encouraging the Japanese women to take wartime factory jobs. Their dresses, long and flowing, were not recommended for wartime, the magazine suggesting the Japanese women wear slacks and do their hair in a neat knob on the backs of their heads rather than piling it high. The latter, it was pointed out, was likely to get caught in whirling machinery."

One report in the salvaged material told of the 52nd annual meeting of the Japanese Nation Red Cross held in May, 1944, in Tokyo and attended by military heads, who pointed out that "We are entering the long phase of this war."

Straight propaganda articles cited similarity between the German and Japanese races, and bitter cartoons criticized Churchill and Roosevelt.

The paper shortage is reflected in the shrinking of the Japanese Red Cross magazine from 40 well illustrated smooth pages to 16 sheets of undergrade paper.

Delta Shipyards Are Cited for Production

New Orleans, Aug. 6 (AP)—J. R. Sanford, U. S. Maritime commission director here, extended his congratulations by letter today to Delta Shipbuilding Co., Inc., for its wartime production of ships.

Delta is scheduled to launch its 187th vessel next week and its final ship, the 188th, later, completing its contracts.

Sanford's letter stated: "As the shipbuilding program of your yard draws toward its close and your last ship is soon to be launched, I feel that I can do no less than offer my heartiest congratulations to those men and women who have worked with us straight through to the end. For they, and not the transitory workers, have made the wartime merchant fleet possible."

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Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Gomez of 2012 Ferndale avenue, have two sons in service. First Lt. Hewitt B. Gomez has arrived home after spending five months in the European theater of operations. A navigator on a B-24 Liberator, he has just received a promotion to first lieutenant and was awarded the Air Medal, and is also the wearer of two battle stars on his EAME ribbon. At the end of his 30-day furlough he will report to Slouss Falls, S. D., for reassignment. He and his wife, the former Jackie Tullier, reside at 827 Mayflower street. Prior to entering service he had completed one year at LSU and was assistant physical education director at YMCA. Lt. (jg) Griffin L. Gomez, USNR, is with the NATS somewhere in the Pacific and has been in service 3 years and overseas 2 months. He completed 2 1/2 years at LSU and prior to entering service was employed at the Baton Rouge High school.

Sgt. Russell C. Cappel of the infantry somewhere in the Philippines has been awarded the Bronze Star medal for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy. As a scout and rifleman Sgt. Cappel was well forward of the main body of an attacking rifle company when heavy enemy machinegun fire inflicted numerous casualties among the members of his squad. The casualties were so far forward that immediate evacuation was impossible, finding himself alone with the enemy attempting to close in to kill his wounded comrades. Sgt. Cappel took up a firing position which he steadfastly maintained in the face of the enemy fire. By continuous and accurate rifle fire he held off the enemy until other elements of the company could wipe out intervening pockets of resistance and reach his position and effect the evacuation of the wounded. His tenacious devotion to duty saved the lives of his comrades and is deserving of high praise. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Cappel of 420 Sagrada street. He is a graduate of Baton Rouge High school and has been in service 2 years and overseas 14 months.

Whitney Eugene Braud, Jr., CBM, USN, has just returned from the Pacific theater after ten months overseas. He will spend 30 days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Braud of 152 North Eighth street. He entered the service in 1941. During the invasion of the Philippines, his ship was hit by a Jap suicidal plane. He wears the Good Conduct medal, the Presidential Unit citation, Asiatic-Pacific ribbon, European-African ribbon, the American Area ribbon, and the Pre-Pearl Harbor and the Philippine Liberation ribbons.

Coast Guard Lawrence Langley, seaman first class, whose wife Wilma W. Langley resides in Zachary, is somewhere in the Far Pacific where he is presently seeing off duty at a Coast Guard base. A former welder at the Stone and Webster Co., Langley enlisted in the Coast Guard in October, 1942. The son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Langley of Zachary, he formerly attended LSU.

Ens. George Saluagio, 21, USNR, Route 1, piloted a carrier-based Hellcat on 74 combat missions, shot down two Jap planes and destroyed seven others on the ground while attached to the fighter-bomber squadron of Air Group 17, has returned on leave from a tour of duty in the Pacific. Air Group 17's pilot, flying from an Essex-class carrier in Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's famed task force, shot down 234 Japanese planes and sank or damaged over 200,000 tons of warships and more than 16,000 tons of merchant shipping. This they did at a cost of 28 pilots and 12 enlisted men, listed as killed or missing in action. Led by Comm. Edmond G. Konrad, USN, Oskosh, Wis., the group began its second tour of duty in the Pacific with the initial carrier strike against Tokyo on February 14. From that beginning, 17 went on to help in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns and to blast remnants of the Imperial fleet in the waters around Japan in day and night attacks. The fighter-bomber squadron was shipped by Lt. Edwin S. Conant, formerly with the Flying Tigers in China. During an aerial battle over Kure harbor, Honshu, his squadron shot down 20 from a flight of 40 enemy fighter planes. Two days later they intercepted 23 Jap Bettys with covering fighters approaching the task force, and destroyed seven Bettys and a Zeke fighter. Ens. Saluagio, whose mother, Mrs. Catherine Saluagio, lives at Baton Rouge address, has been awarded the Air Medal. Before entering the Navy he attended LSU. He won his wings in April, 1944.

W. H. Nickens, MM 3/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Nickens of Galvez and husband of the former Ella Mae Edwards, has recently been home on a 10-day leave after being overseas since February. He was serving on a weather ship off the coast of Newfoundland and Greenland. They have two children, Billy and Linda, who all reside at 205 Ford street. Seaman Nickens reported to Manhattan beach for further training before going to the Pacific.

Pfc. Joseph V. Roy, the son of Mrs. C. L. Roy of 2537 Main street, is returning home from Europe with the Eighth Infantry division. Roy entered the Army in September of 1945 and has spent 1 1/2 years overseas. He is the wearer of the ETO ribbon, Purple Heart, Good Conduct medal, and the Combat Infantryman's badge. He attended Catholic High school, and prior to entering the service was employed at McInnis Chevrolet company.

Lt. Col. Carl W. Plitt who lives at 658 North Seventh street was due to arrive on the James Parker in Boston around the 2nd of this month. Col. Plitt holds the Croix de Guerre with a Palm, the Silver Star with a cluster. He landed on D-day with the First division in Africa and Sicily. He won his Silver Star in Sicily for capturing, in company with one other officer, about 40 Germans. He won the cluster for D-day landings with the 16th infantry. Col. Plitt has been overseas 3 years and 2 months.

M/Sgt. Ross C. Morel, the husband of Mrs. Camille Morel of 2314 Galvez street, and First Sgt. Edward L. Daigre, the husband of Mrs. Pansy C. Daigre of 1814 Highland road, have arrived at the Presque Isle Army Air field aboard an Air Transport Command plane of the North Atlantic division's Snowball fleet. Morel wears the Middle East ribbon, and the Good Conduct medal. Daigre is the wearer of the Bronze Star medal, Purple Heart, Asiatic-Pacific ribbon, MTO ribbon, Pre-Pearl Harbor ribbon and the Good Conduct medal.

Adam C. Mayon, 27, fireman, first class, USNR, Zachary, is one of the sailors serving in the lower decks of a warship—down in the very "heart" of the ship, where the temperature often climbs to 116 degrees and where the important propulsion equipment is kept

operating at its peak efficiency. His wife, Katie Sue, and daughter, Miki, 5, live in Zachary, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Mayon, in Plaquemine. After his enlistment last June, Mayon took boot training at Camp Wallace, Houston, Tex., and then attended firemen's school at Newport, R. I., and operational boiler school in Philadelphia, Penn. He was assigned to this ship at the time of its commissioning last September, and although the vessel just recently joined the Pacific fleet, it has already seen action as a support unit for a fast aircraft carrier group making air strikes on Okinawa and other Ryukyu islands. Mayon was employed as a derrick man for Work Over, Inc., Jennings, before the war. He has a brother, Leonard, a corporal in the Army, serving with Gen. Patton in Germany.

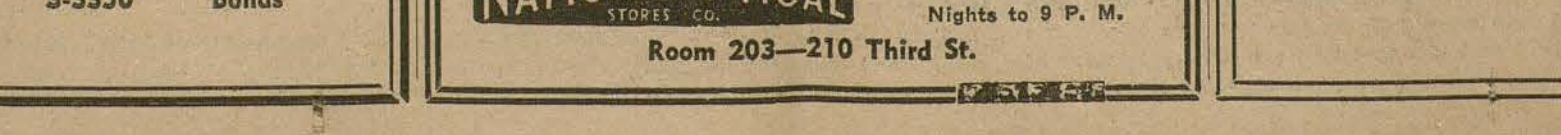
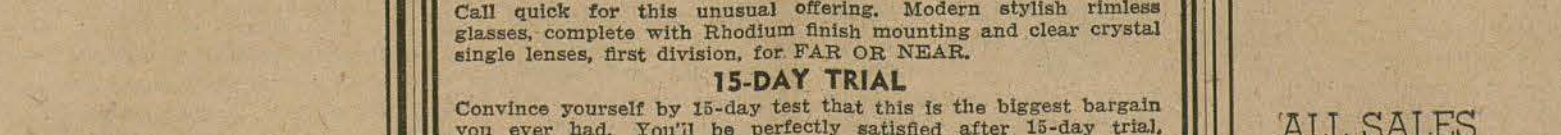
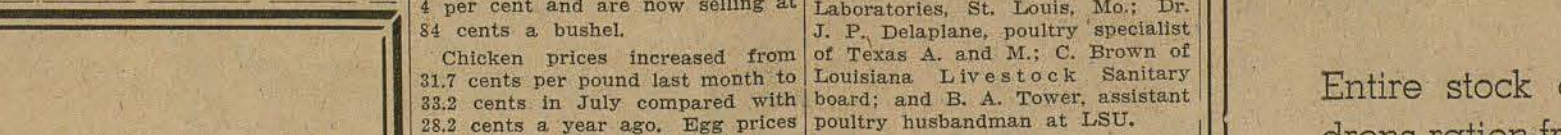
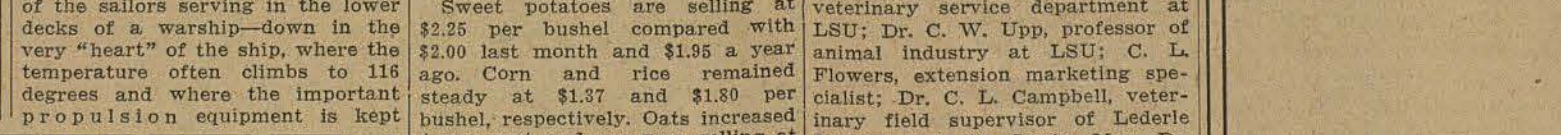
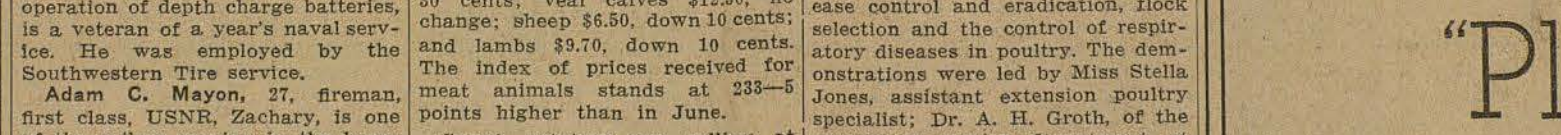
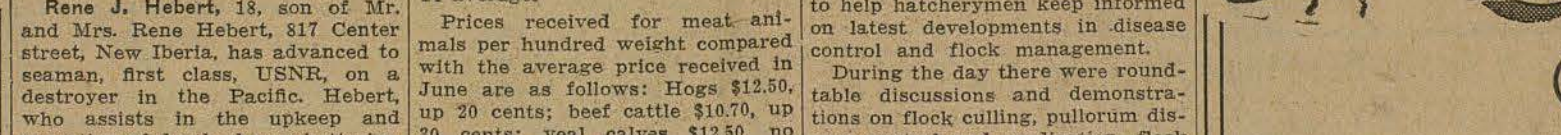
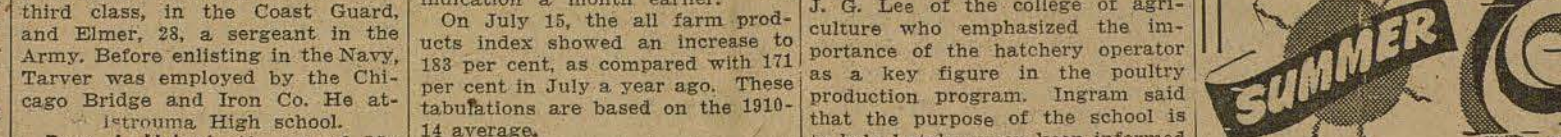
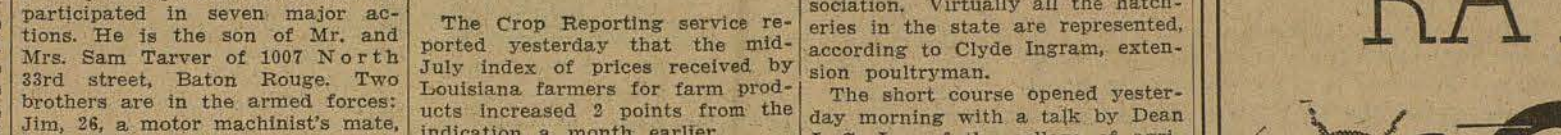
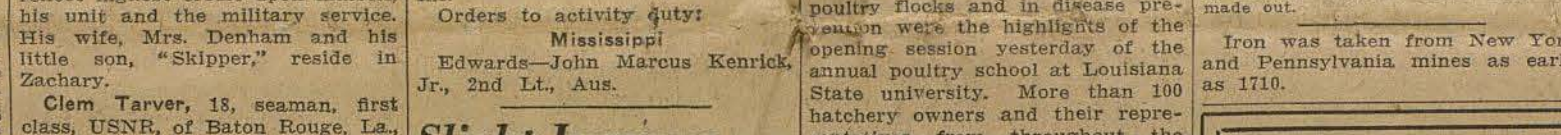
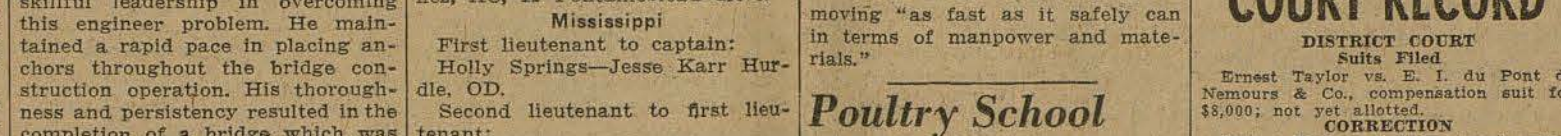
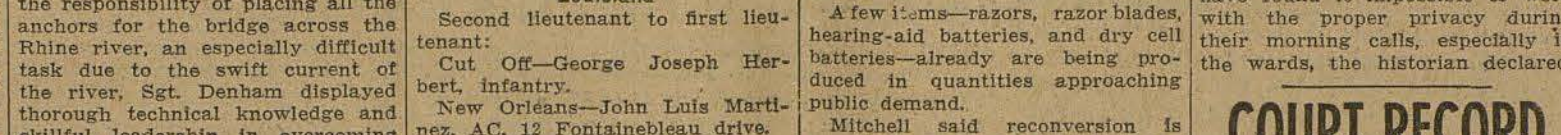
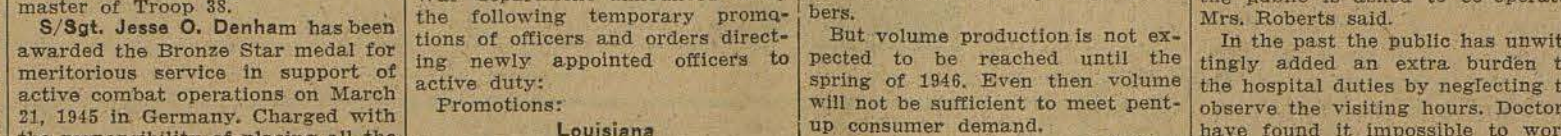
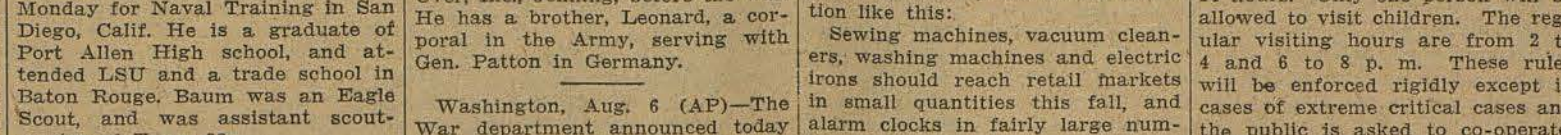
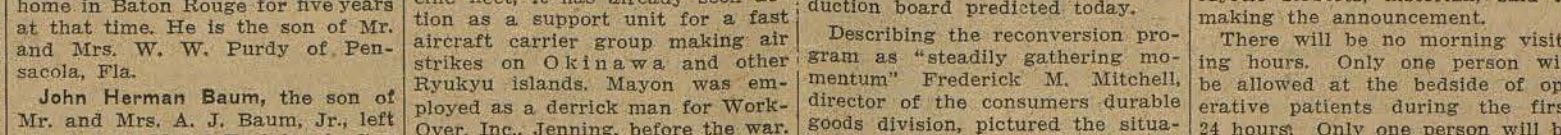
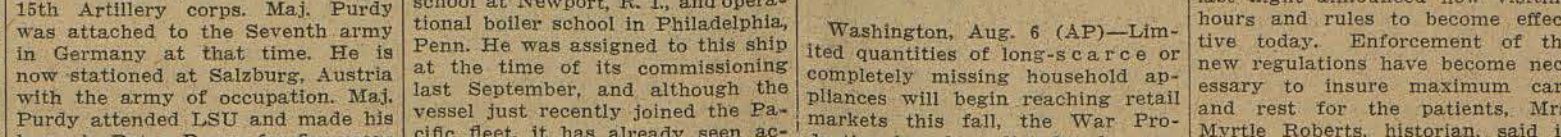
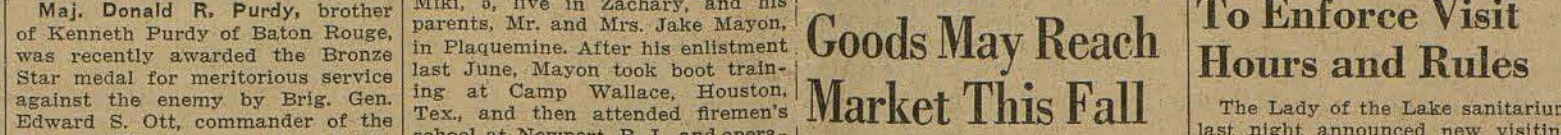
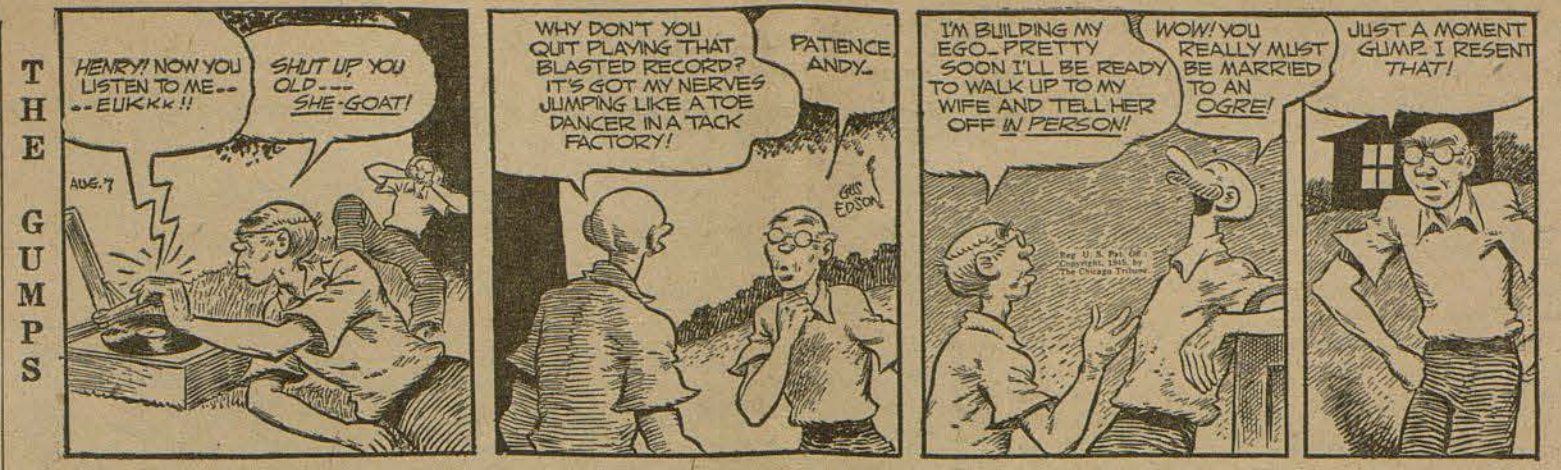
Washington, Aug. 6 (AP)—The War department announced today the following temporary promotions of officers and orders directing newly appointed officers to active duty:

Louisiana
Second Lieutenant to first lieutenant: Cut Off—George Joseph Herbert, infantry.

New Orleans—John Luis Martinez, AC, 12 Fontainebleau drive.

Mississippi
First Lieutenant to captain: Holly Springs—Jesse Karr Hurdle, OD.
Second Lieutenant to first lieutenant: Cleveland—Charles W. Capps, Inf, 212 N. Leflore street.
Crystal Springs—Mott Lockwood Frey, Jr., AC.
Ellort—Charles Douglas Neilson, Inf.

Orders to active duty: Mississippi
Edwards—John Marcus Kenrick, Jr., 2nd Lt., Aus.



5 Persons Die In Detroit Fire

Detroit, Aug. 6 (AP)—Five persons, including two seven-year-old twin brothers, lost their lives and another inmate was in critical condition after a Sunday night explosion and fire at a Detroit orphanage and old people's home.

More than 120 other persons were led or carried to safety by orphanage employees and firemen.

Police identified the dead as: Albert and Alfred Cade, 7; Christine Lenth, 80; Elizabeth Berch, 82; and Ida Albrecht, 85.

Receiving hospital authorities listed the critically injured as Helene Kreutz, 90, who is suffering from shock and smoke inhalation.

Inspector George W. Smith of the Detroit fire department arson squad said the blaze broke out in the basement laundry of the Evangelical Home for Orphans and Old People, which is on West Grand boulevard.

He quoted one of the boys at the orphanage as saying that several had been playing with matches in the vicinity of a barrel of inflammable liquid.

Mrs. Esther Kock, supervisor of younger boys, told police that she heard an explosion and a few moments later saw two boys, identified as the Cades, rush from the basement with their clothing afire.

Mrs. Kock grabbed one and extinguished the flames, while George Bothe, supervisor of older boys, did the same with the second boy.

By this time, smoke was seeping through the corridors of the institution, creating a minor panic among the children and elderly inmates, many of the latter being bed-ridden.

Firemen responding to three alarms joined in the rescue work and then confined the blaze to the basement of the home.

McClellan Wants Emperor Scrapped

Washington, Aug. 6 (AP)—Sen. McClellan (D., Ark.) today joined the growing ranks of legislators demanding that Emperor Hirohito's power be destroyed when Japan is defeated.

"I regard him as no different from Hitler and Mussolini, and he should be dealt with accordingly as a war criminal," McClellan said in a statement.

Over the week-end, Sen. Lucas (D., Ill.) also called for destruction of Hirohito's power, saying it must be wiped out "if we are to uproot and destroy Fascism in Japan."

Sentiment in the State department regarding the future of the Japanese throne is reported divided, with some officials holding that the United States can make use of it after Japan's defeat, to lead that nation into peaceful ways.

Scarce Household Goods May Reach Market This Fall

Washington, Aug. 6 (AP)—Limited quantities of long-scarce or completely missing household appliances will begin reaching retail markets this fall, the War Production board predicted today.

Describing the reconversion program as "steadily gathering momentum," Frederick M. Mitchell, director of the consumers durable goods division, pictured the situation like this:

Sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and electric irons should reach retail markets in small quantities this fall, and alarm clocks in fairly large numbers.

But volume production is not expected to be reached until the spring of 1946. Even then volume will not be sufficient to meet pent-up consumer demand.

A few items—razors, razor blades, hearing-aid batteries, and dry cell batteries—already are being produced in quantities approaching public demand.

Mitchell said reconversion is moving "as fast as it safely can in terms of manpower and materials."

Lady of the Lake To Enforce Visit Hours and Rules

The Lady of the Lake sanitarium last night announced new visiting hours and rules to become effective today. Enforcement of the new regulations have become necessary to insure maximum care and rest for the patients.

Mrs. Myrtle Roberts, historian, said in making the announcement:

There will be no morning visiting hours. Only one person will be allowed at the bedside of operative patients during the first 24 hours. Only one person will be allowed to visit children.

The regular visiting hours are from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. These rules will be enforced rigidly except in cases of extreme critical cases and the public is asked to co-operate.

Mrs. Roberts said:

In the past the public has unwittingly added an extra burden to the hospital duties by neglecting to observe the visiting hours. Doctors have found it impossible to work with the proper privacy during their morning calls, especially in the wards, the historian declared.

COURT RECORD

DISTRICT COURT
Suits Filed
Emmett Taylor vs. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., compensation suit for \$8,000; not yet allotted.
CORRECTION
Clifford Dodge of Olive street, whose name appeared in the Court Record Saturday for a "disorderly" charge, was not fined in City Court.
Dodge did pay a \$35 fine for one of his employees, and the receipt was made out in his name. His name was listed by mistake when the report sheet was made out.
Iron was taken from New York and Pennsylvania mines as early as 1710.

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Editorial:

● 'Chosen Instrument' or Competition

President Truman says that it will be all right for three American air lines to operate over international routes for the next seven years. But Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada says it ain't necessarily so.

The senator is a champion of the "chosen instrument" as opposed to "controlled competition" in our international commercial flying. He has written a bill to create a single "all-American flag line" which he is expected to bring to the senate floor shortly, after months of committee hearings that wound up in a tie vote.

Nothing beyond confusion can be predicted if congress should vote to create this one-company air line. The president has signed the Civil Aeronautics board certification which would permit Pan American, TWA and American Export to fly as far as Moscow, Bombay and Calcutta. And there seems to be considerable doubt that the McCarran bill, if passed, could be retroactive in the face of the Truman-signed certificate.

Nevertheless, Sen. McCarran and others are continuing their campaign for the "chosen instrument." They argue that the United States can compete with other countries' government-subsidized aviation monopolies only by creating a one-company line of its own.

It is true that our international aviation was in the hands of one company until the war, in spite of the CAA act of 1938 which permitted regulated competition to the extent of serving domestic and international commerce, the postal system and national defense.

The McCarran bill apparently would recreate and perpetuate the monopoly. It would permit domestic carriers to acquire interest in the single overseas line, if they desired, in proportion to their individual share of the total gross revenue of all commercial air lines. But it is foreseeable that several domestic competitors' attempt to run a harmonious business might result in confusion and eventual operation by one company.

Champions of the "chosen instrument" have failed to prove that elimination of competition in international flying would reduce the single company's costs, increase its efficiency, or lessen the need of government subsidy.

The history of our industrial progress suggests that competition has promoted, rather than retarded, low costs and high efficiency, and that it has stimulated research, production and employment. On the other hand, the history of "chosen instruments" shows that government regulation of a single company usually winds up in government control of it.

It seems safe to say that the United States government and most of its citizens don't want monopoly or subsidized control. The State, War, Navy, Justice and Commerce departments are on record in favor of "controlled competition" in aviation. The president's signing of the CAB certification indicates that he is of the same mind.

● Pushing Back a Frontier

Those interested in postwar automobiles—and that includes practically everybody, we suppose—are invited to take a look at the postwar auto of Lt. Robert Morgan, a British air observer. The body of Lt. Morgan's auto will be pear shaped, about 15 feet high and 25 feet long, built almost entirely of glass and steel. This glass and steel body will contain a single giant wheel, within whose 12-foot diameter the driver will sit, peering through a telescope and controlling fins, brakes and retractable skids by pushbutton.

The lieutenant's auto will be driven by jet propulsion and, needless to say, is not intended for operation on one-way streets or even on superhighways. Lt. Morgan is looking for a 30-mile stretch of flat sand on which to make his trial run. He expects to reach a speed of 520 miles an hour, exceeding by 150 miles an hour the land speed record set by John Cobb at Bonneville, Utah, in 1929.

This sounds fantastic—and it is. But there is little reason to doubt that the lieutenant will reach the speed at which he aims. The accomplishment won't be of great immediate value to the average motorist, who will continue to find even 52 miles an hour dangerous under most conditions. But such stunts are not without their long-range scientific importance. They serve, along with such racing classics as those formerly held at the Indianapolis speedway, to test fuels, engines, construction and men at new high speeds and to furnish data with the aid of which the machines of another decade can be built. By such means does mankind push back the frontiers of science.

● Musical Therapy

The Nazis, in their early days of power, made potent use of the great heritage of German art, especially music, debasing and perverting it to bolster their doctrine of racial supremacy. They made state occasions of the performance of the Wagner operas, and distorted the operas' mythological characters to symbolize the Nazi "superman."

Today many Germans consequently have a twisted conception of their own nation's culture and a complete ignorance of that of some other nations. All of which lends sense to Fabien Sevitzky's proposal that the occupying powers appoint an international board of psychologists, psychiatrists and musicians to apply "musical therapy" in assisting Germany's return to national sanity.

Mr. Sevitzky, conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony orchestra, told a press conference in New York that he favored a 20-year supervision of Germany's music as part of the re-education program. He would not ape the Nazis by banning certain composers. But he would restore great music of all races and nationalities—some of which the Germans have not heard in years—and rescue German music from the Nazis' phony political connotations.

He would have the Germans "sing for construction, not destruction," and "listen to opera as entertainment, not national politics."

● SECRECY HID POTSDAM MEETINGS

By Thomas L. Stokes

Washington—Newspaper correspondents who were permitted access to the vicinity of the Potsdam conference—and it was a restricted list—led a sort of shut-out and barred-off existence without even keyhole privileges.

They couldn't even see President Truman play the piano, though that's possible here, even now that he's chief executive. And, when he was vice president, he sat at the piano one Saturday afternoon at the National Press club canteen, the center of a happy throng of soldiers and others who happened to be around, and Lauren Bacall sat on top of the piano to add her bit to the merriment. Photographers recorded the scene for posterity—and the next election.

The correspondents were only told at Potsdam that the president played the piano. At that, it turned out to be the biggest story they got. For the communique announcing the results of the conference was not released to them, but to correspondents here, in London and in Moscow who had to take only a short walk or taxicab ride to get the big news.

After the Potsdam conference was all over, correspondents who remained were taken on a sight-seeing tour of the sacred precincts where the conference was held. They saw the table about which the heads of states sat and heard the amusing story about the protocol problem as to how, and at which doors, the various individuals comprising the Big Three should enter the meeting room.

That also was a good story, showing the mumbo jumbo that still lingers after the most tragic war in history which was fought to save and extend democracy.

But there was some good news for the press out of the Potsdam conference, despite the shoving around the newspapermen got while it was going on. President Truman undoubtedly was responsible for this good news.

He went away from here with a promise at one of his press conferences to try to open up to newspapermen the various countries from which they thus far have been barred. These largely were nations under the influence of Russia, the Soviet satellite states.

He kept his promise. For, sprinkled through the 6,000-word communique, are such pledges.

The communique, for example, says that representatives of the Allied press "shall enjoy full freedom, to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections" that are to be held there in keeping with the Yalta agreement.

Covering an election in our country is rather routine business, and so long accepted that this news has a strange ring to American ears, like something out of the Middle Ages. Even the copy boy gets in on an election night here. He's mighty handy to bring up the sandwiches and beer at proper intervals. But the word from Potsdam is good news, for newspapermen have not been able to go into Poland.

The communique also says that "the three governments have no doubt that, in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland."

Not exactly definite, but hopeful. More restricted are the privileges in Germany itself, where freedom of the press is to be permitted "subject to the necessity for maintaining military security." This, of course, might mean anything, any sort of censorship, when you know how broadly that phrase "military security" can be, and has been, interpreted.

But this is all a gain, and President Truman is due credit and thanks.

Easy access to information and freedom to transmit and publish it are of the essence of democracy, and if Europe is to get any kind of democracy, one of the first essentials is freedom of the press. If we are to be hopeful in establishing and fostering it there, it is necessary, too, that we know what is going on there.

In those respects the Potsdam conference made progress.

● A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

By Hal Boyle

(Across Africa and Europe with the American armies, Ernie Pyle and Hal Boyle reported to American newspaper readers, each in his own way, what happened inside the boys at war. They were the two most widely circulated war columnists, yet Boyle never seemed to feel that he was competing. He began to receive letters telling him he was "better than Ernie Pyle," but he would only grin, and his every expression was that of a country boy privileged to work beside a master. When Pyle won the Pulitzer prize, Boyle was truly elated. When Boyle won it himself he at first refused to believe it—he had never tried to copy Ernie. As a matter of fact, he had set his own pattern in Africa before Ernie arrived. But Ernie went to the Pacific and his career was cut short. Hal, now on his way to the Pacific, too, stopped by to see Ernie's family. This is the first of two columns about that visit.)

Dana, Ind. (AP)—The roots grow deep in the Middle West—deep enough to anchor even the vagabond soul of Ernie Pyle.

You can feel Ernie's presence even now in the white frame six-room farmhouse southeast of here where the war columnist spent his boyhood. He always regarded it as his true home.

The keepers of his spirit still live there—his "Aunt Mary," Mrs. Mary Bales, and his Dad, Will C. Pyle.

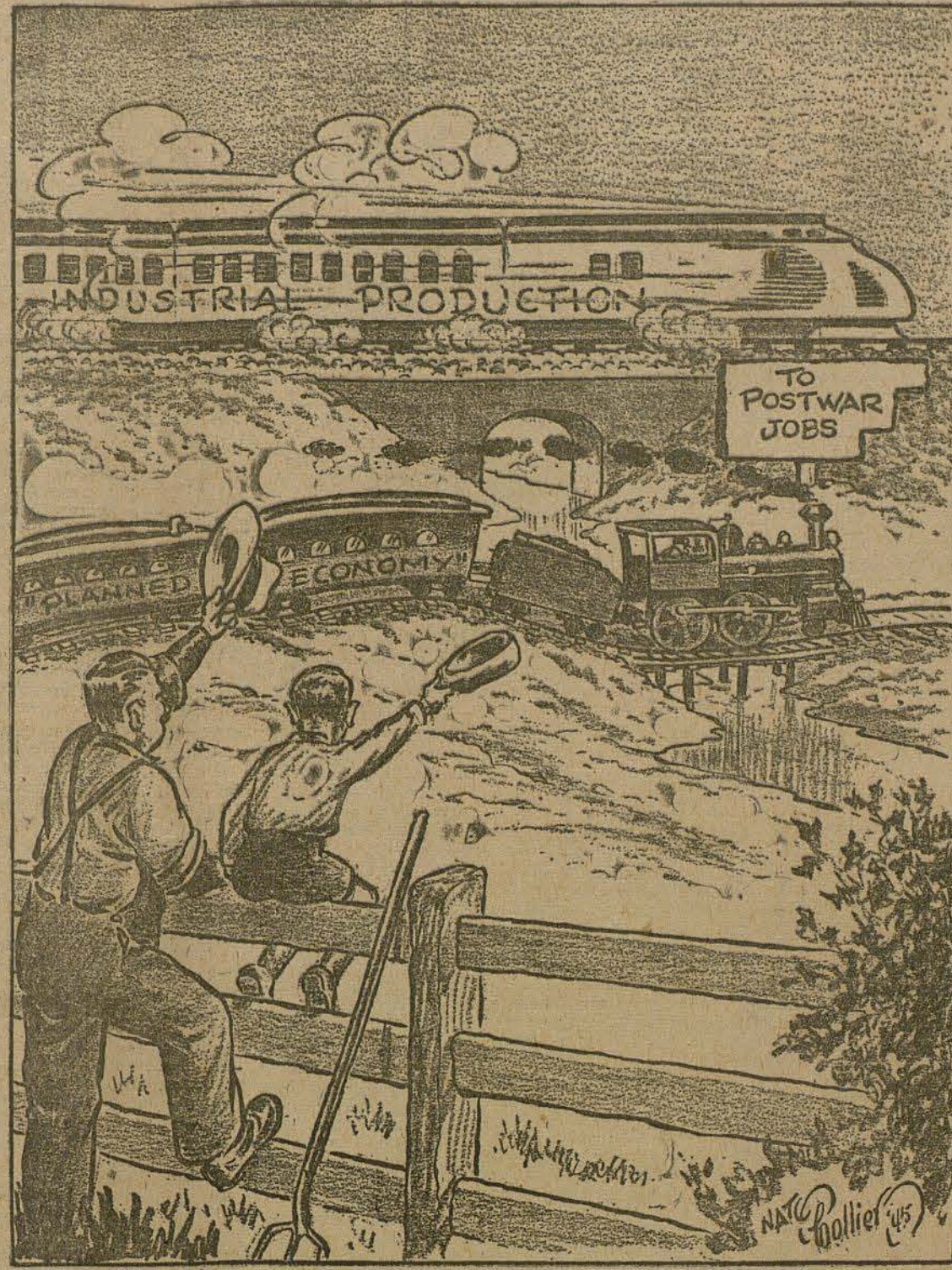
Aunt Mary is a vigorous blue-eyed woman of 79 who still drives her car to town at a 40-mile-an-hour clip to do her shopping. Ernie's dad is 77. He uses a cane and complains mildly that his eyes "aren't what they used to be." He is small and has the Puckish humor of his famous son. Aunt Mary has Ernie's great gift of humanity.

The 77-acre Pyle farm is now tilled by the neighboring Howard Goforth family, friends of long standing about whom Ernie often wrote.

"Will hasn't been able to do heavy work now for ten years, but he helps out at sowing time," Aunt Mary told me.

"We kept a cow until two years ago. Then it got to be too much for us in the winter time. We still have some chickens. The last time Ernest was home I told him that Will and I were thinking of giving up the place and moving into town, and he

● The Streamliner



● INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

By James D. White
(Associated Press Writer)

San Francisco, Aug. 6 (AP)—Japan's immediate response to the atomic bomb, if anything, is likely to be a smug "so what?" with its closely controlled channels of information, the Tokyo war machine is unlikely to say much which would give the Allies any hint of the real effect of this terrible new weapon, the implications of which must be as clear to Japanese leaders as they are to the American public.

One bomb has been dropped on Hiroshima, a big army headquarters base on the inland sea on western Honshu. It is possible, on the basis of early reports, that nothing much is left of this city of 315,000 people today.

It is also possible that few if any eyewitnesses are left in the vicinity of this town which has been made the center of an explosion more than 2,000 times as great as the biggest bomb ever dropped on Germany.

By now the Japanese must be practiced in the art of isolating such scenes of disaster and therefore allowing only such details to get out to the Japanese public as suits their own propaganda purposes. Consequently it may be that the Japanese public will not hear of the bomb's real effect, or get anything like an accurate picture of the damage it does, until the Army Air Force is able to drop enough leaflets—and enough more bombs—to tell them.

Even then, it is questionable how much effect there will be in the Japanese people. While more than 99 per cent of them can read, they have read nothing but what their leaders wanted them to for many years. They are taught to discredit all else.

The very word "atomic" held frightful possibilities for any educated person in this country when applied to weapons, and in announcing the new bomb President Truman used words so grave as to

just looked at me in that quiet way of his and said, "If you do, I will never come back again."

Aunt Mary looked around the neat parlor hung with pictures of Ernie, tracing his career from childhood to the last days before he left to meet a doughboy's death on faraway Ie Shima Island in the Pacific. She said:

"I guess we will stay on now and keep things just as he liked them."

Untouched except for her daily dusting is the simple first floor room which once was Ernie's. The plain wood-framed mirror before which he tied his necktie before going off to Indiana university still hangs there, never again to reflect the shy boyish Hoover grin. The plain old-fashioned double bed is there, a reading lamp fixed to the headboard.

"Ernest put it there himself," said Aunt Mary. Aunt Mary keeps as busy as ever. She still has many talks over the party line telephone—Ernie once said people in Dana didn't mind party line phones because they had nothing to hide anyway—and she goes to monthly meetings of the Merry Housewives' club.

"We don't gossip or play cards at our club," she smiled. "At least we don't think we gossip."

Aunt Mary has been widowed 18 years. She has worked hard all her days and nursed her sister—Ernie's mother—for four years before Mrs. Pyle's death.

Holding her work-gnarled hands before her, she said half-shyly, half-humorously:

"They aren't the hands of a lady."

But the way she said it you knew she didn't regret a wrinkle or callous in them. She has had the serenity of spirit to rise above every sadness in life except the loss of the one she loved as "Ernie" and whom she always called "Ernest."

She and Will went to Indianapolis as guests of honor at the world premiere of her nephew's motion picture, "The story of G. I. Joe," proceeds of which went to a Pyle journalistic memorial scholarship fund at Indiana university.

Before signing the movie contract Ernie had grinned and told Producer Lester Cowan he would do so only with the proviso that his dad and

indicate clearly his feeling that he might be sounding the keynote of all possible future conflict—with implications of destruction and horror for the entire human race.

Many Japanese have varying degrees of training in physics and chemistry, but it remains to be seen whether this training will let the word "atomic" sound in their minds the knell of doom it actually carries for those attuned to hear it.

As for the Japanese militarists and other leaders who are running the war, they already know it is lost in the long run, and this new development does not necessarily alter their fundamental position—that they can drag the war out and thereby gain a more favorable peace.

It is of course possible that they will be able to bring themselves to say: "this is too much; we planned a war with existing weapons. Devastating than—even the divine Japanese—could stand up under." In this connection it may be significant that for some time Japanese propagandists have been complaining to domestic audiences that American technical and material superiority can only be overcome by the "Japanese fighting spirit."

But such an admission would not conform to their past behavior, when each succeeding blow—giant B-29 fire and explosive attacks, the loss of the fleet, the bombardment of coastal cities—failed to bring from Japanese leaders anything but further expressions of defiance and the charge that the new disasters were staged as propaganda stunts.

The same old hurdle remains in the Japanese mind—pride and self-interest among the leaders in power.

Give the atomic bombs a month or so to advertise itself in Japan.

Until the word gets around from Japanese to Japanese, Tokyo is likely to try to gloss it over, and call history's most terrible discovery—the harnessing of the atom—just another propaganda stunt.

Aunt Mary got "free passes" to the first performance.

When the lights came up, Aunt Mary was weeping. The portrayal of Ernie on the screen had shaken her.

"Oh Ernest," she said. Then she stretched out her trembling hand to help Ernie's Dad from his seat, and she said:

"We just can't seem to let him go."

● SO THEY SAY

We hire war veterans only, and if they are disabled, that doesn't matter. If a man can't stand, we find him a bench job.—Maj. Douglas Yule, Quincy, Mass., plant operator.

These people (Germans) may not look so bad compared with other Europeans. But, brother, the girls and children back home have it all over them like a tent.—Ella Logan, entertainer.

Meat-hungry Americans may be surprised to know that in the midst of the (meat) shortage, there are more cattle on U. S. ranches today than in any prewar year.—Virginia, Minn., Mesabi News.

The Franco government (in Spain) is clearly Fascist. It's a closer oligarchy with none of the civil liberties that are the essence of our democracy.—Sen. J. H. Ball of Minnesota.

In defeat he (Winston Churchill) remains, as he will always, a great statesman and a valiant leader of Britain at war.—Akron, Ohio, Beacon-Journal.

The invasion of Japan will be made by the most overwhelming forces ever concentrated in military history.—Real Adm. D. C. Ramsey, chief of staff, U. S. 5th Fleet.

Today ballet has become, with big companies, a kind of musical comedy.—Leonide Massine, ballet director.

● THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson

Washington—Ever since Franklin Roosevelt died, some of his most ardent senate followers have talked about organizing to carry on his left-of-center program. Finally, encouraged by the British elections and worried over what would happen to our domestic economy if the war ended overnight, 17 Democratic senators gathered at a private luncheon last week.

Practically every senator present was a personal friend and booster of President Truman. Yet behind their luncheon was a veiled threat that if Truman became too much influenced by the reactionary wing of the Democratic party, he would have trouble—real trouble—from the liberals.

The luncheon was called by Senators Pepper of Florida and Kilgore of West Virginia. They brought with them a mimeographed five-page document labeled "full employment—objective of domestic policy." In this carefully written document, they proceeded to point out that:

"American economy has never provided stable full employment under modern conditions of high labor productivity and mass production. A review of economic conditions between World War I and World War II makes this clear. . . . In 1929, though we reached the production level of 1929, there were 7,000,000 more unemployed.

"There are some of short memory," the survey continued, "who today urge on the federal government a 'do nothing' policy toward ensuring full employment. . . . we believe that extensive federal action is essential at this time."

12-Point Program

The "federal action" proposed by Senators Kilgore and Pepper was outlined to the other 15 senators immediately after the luncheon in the form of a 12-point program.

"I am tired," said the West Virginia senator, "of seeing the opposition use us as a chopping block. The time has come for some action—and now."

Each senator then discussed the program. The comment was deadly serious, most of them worried over what will happen in our economy after the war. Only levity occurred when Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, whom some senators had not expected to be present, was introduced by Pepper as "Poll-Tax Bilbo." The gentleman from Mississippi sat grinning as Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah jokingly remarked:

"We have a program here for postwar prosperity. Our slogan, in which we expect you to join, senator is, 'support the fair employment practices act.'"

Bilbo laughed and replied: "Jim here has one of those committees in his state." He gestured toward Jim Mead of New York, where a fair employment act recently was signed by Governor Dewey. "Let's see how it works out before we start worrying about it down here."

If Jap War Ends Suddenly One of the most interesting interchanges took place between Maryland's Senator Radcliffe and Connecticut's Senator Brien McMahon. Radcliffe expressed general approval of the program but added that he knew of no unemployment problem in the nation. Whereupon, McMahon interrupted and said that there was a growing unemployment problem in Connecticut.

"We're in for a bad time if the war in the Pacific should end during the summer, before additional legislation has been passed to provide for additional employment," McMahon continued.

"It seems to me," he added, "the administration is on the horns of a dilemma. If we don't spend to provide employment, we'll be in a bad way; if we do spend, our huge public debt will continue to pile up."

"There is no problem there," interposed Rhode Island's agile 48-year-old Senator Green, himself a millionaire. "There is only one course. If we do not have a high level of employment and general well-being among the people of the country, then we are headed for bankruptcy anyhow."

"This country," continued Green bluntly, "has not caught up with the democratic movement in Europe. The recent British elections are a good example. These in control over here are not in touch with the changes taking place in the world. They are in control of the press, in control of vast aggregations of wealth, in control of the utilities. But we in the senate must not be defeated. We must go ahead with a new legislative program."

Army-Navy Hog-Piling New York's Senator Mead, who succeeded Truman as chairman of the senate war investigating committee, remarked:

"It's about time this country began to shift from a two-war economy to a one-war economy. The Army and Navy have got to stop sitting on billions of dollars' worth of materials they don't need and which industry does need."

"Not only materials," continued Mead. "They've got to release manpower we need in the coal mines, the steel mills, the railroads. We can't keep our civilian economy going. . . . at least the Army and Navy can release 100,000 key men for these industries. We've got to speed up for the reconversion process."

Bilbo Tells 'Em "The Man" Bilbo also threw in his two-cents' worth on reconversion.

"I am not a politician," he opined, "but from a practical standpoint, we Democrats had better do something damn quick or the Japanese war will end (Continued on Page 5)

MORNING ADVOCATE

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Washington Merry-Go-Round

(Continued From Editorial Page)

and we'll have five or ten million people looking for jobs. There will be riotous conditions throughout the country and when we come back here for the next congress, there won't be enough Democrats around for our own funerals. We have got to do something damn quick to provide 60,000,000 jobs."

Bilbo, however, couldn't accept all the 12-point program. Raising the minimum wage level was too much for him. This caused Sen. Pepper of Florida to remark jokingly that it wasn't proposed to raise farm wages (Mississippi being largely an agricultural state). "Don't think I'm that dumb," shot back the gentleman from Mississippi. "You raise industrial wages and you won't get anyone to stay on the farm. I can't grow cotton today because the hands want too much money."

The other items on the 12-point program which apparently met with Sen. Bilbo's OK follow:

1. Gearing of reconversion to full employment;
2. Continuing stable and profitable agriculture at high levels;
3. Creation of expanded opportunities for business;
4. Expanding foreign trade;
5. National housing program;

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6. Stabilization of community construction;
 7. A broad national health program and social security system;
 8. Increased education and training for all;
 9. Greater development of natural resources;
 10. Gearing a fiscal policy to full employment;
 11. Adequate security, training job opportunities for veterans.
- Note—The 15 senators present in addition to Kilgore and Pepper were: Thomas of Utah, Thomas of Oklahoma, Mead of New York, Stewart of Tennessee, Green of Rhode Island, Lucas of Illinois, Murdock of Utah, Johnston of South Carolina, Johnson of Colorado, Taylor of Idaho, Magnuson and Mitchell of Washington, McMahon of Connecticut, Radcliffe of Maryland, and Bilbo of Mississippi.

Man Arrested for Aggravated Assault

Charges of aggravated assault were made against Jimmy Youngblood Lee, negro, of 43 South 17th street, who was arrested by city police at the Piccadilly cafeteria Saturday at the request of the district attorney's office. The assault victim, who suffered a fractured skull, is in the hospital, police records show.

Lee told detectives that he was tried in city court on a charge of disorderly conduct and fined \$25. He said that he had "some trouble" with some negroes on South 13th street but that no one was hurt. These negroes ran upon his porch and tackled him so he knocked one of them down on his porch with a chair, he said.

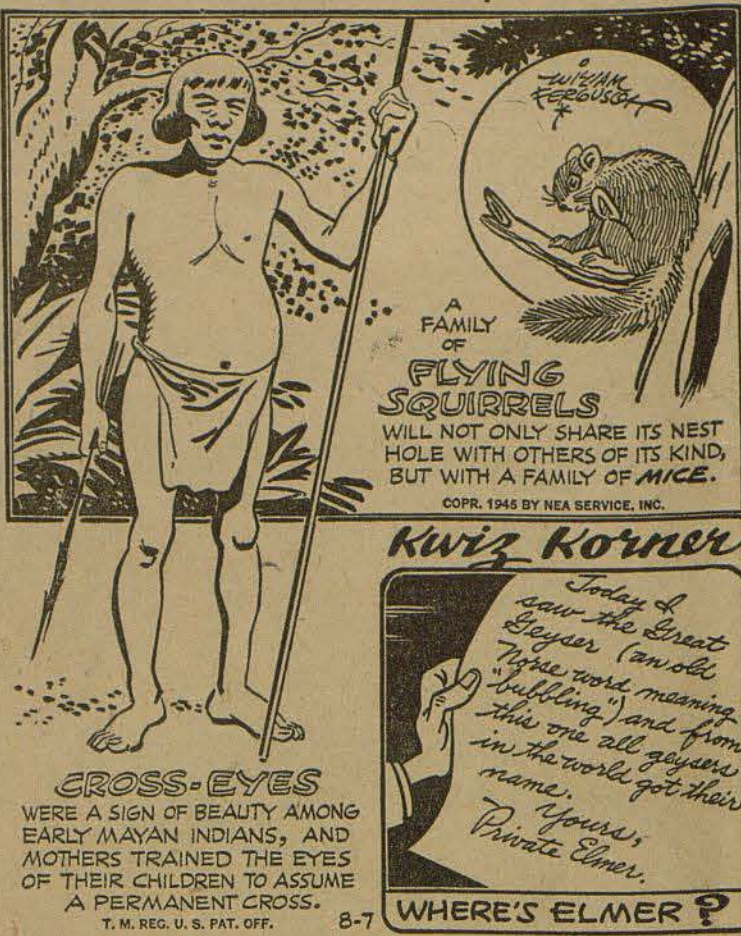
Lee has been transferred to the parish jail.

U. S. LEAVES IRELAND

Belfast, Aug. 6 (AP)—The United States Army officially left Northern Ireland tonight when the key to Langford lodge, used by U. S. forces during their assignment here, was handed back to the Royal Air force by Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson, commander of the 15th corps.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Iceland.

Scientist Says Atomic Bomb Will Shorten Jap War

Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—The distinguished atom-smasher, Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, 44, declared today "The atomic bomb will surely shorten the war and, let us hope, it will effectively end war as a possibility in human affairs."

Dr. Lawrence's huge cyclotron on the University of California campus, contributed to a great extent in the success of the new bomb and achievement of the historic use of atomic power.

Lawrence won the Nobel prize for physics in 1939. Two years earlier he had won the Comstock prize of the National Academy of Science, highest scientific honor of the kind in the United States.

The 225-ton cyclotron, largest of its kind, was built by Lawrence, and at the start of the war he was planning one of 2,000 tons. The secrecy of military security halted all mention of further expectations.

Lawrence's atom-shattering cyclotron uses the principle of repeated use of low voltage to give speed and energy to the "bullets" which split up the tiny particles of matter.

Much of the laboratory work on the atomic bomb was planned, organized and directed by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, professor of physics at University of California, the school said today. He now is at Los Alamos, N. M., where the bomb first was tested.

The Isle of Man is 30 by 12 miles in size.

Man Extradited To Florida Police

City detectives yesterday re-arrested Calvin Harry Vaughn, who was arrested July 23 on charges of non-support and abandonment, after extradition papers were granted by Gov. Davis to Florida authorities.

Vaughn, who had refused to waive extradition rights, had secured bond after his first arrest and was released. Chief of Police J. R. Reichert of St. Petersburg then sent in the request for extradition to Gov. Davis.

Vaughn was turned over to a representative of the St. Petersburg police and taken back to Florida yesterday.

LINGUISTS NEEDED
Chicago, Aug. 6 (AP)—Chicago policemen feel the lack of a knowledge of Chinese writing. The reason: There was a fire in the Chinese laundry near the Chicago avenue station. Since the officers send their shirts to that establishment, they tried to retrieve the packages. But the identification tags were written in Chinese.

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Bomb Experiments Used Tiny Amount Of Materials

Richland, Wash., Aug. 6 (AP)—Scientists producing material for the atomic bomb experimented with amounts much less than a millionth of a gram, while construction men were moving millions of yards of earth, and placing huge quantities of concrete, steel and brick.

When the process was first discovered in March, 1941, and building of plants first was contemplated, no more than a microgram—a millionth of a gram—of the material could be made by methods then available.

Working with a so-called "ultra-micro" scale, scientists designed plants for production 10 billion times greater. They worked with chemicals in fractions of micrograms—a dime weighs 2,500,000 micrograms—then in milligrams. Not until July, 1944, did the experimental amounts reach as much as 10 grams.

On the other hand, construction involved:

Excavation—25,000,000 cu. yds.

Material—40,800 carloads received on the site, moved over a specially built line—the equivalent of a train 333 miles long.

Concrete—780,000 cu. yds. poured, equal to 390 miles of highway.

Building Construction—40,000 tons of steel, 1,500,000 concrete blocks, 750,000 bricks.

Lighting and Power—11,000 poles, about the number required to

build a power line from Chicago to St. Louis.
Roads—About 345 miles constructed on the site and 340,000,000 passenger miles of bus transportation furnished during construction phase of the job.

Jap Trains Canceled In Hiroshima District

San Francisco, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Osaka radio announced tonight the cancellation of various trains in Hiroshima prefecture—the district in which, President Truman disclosed the first atomic bomb in the world had been dropped.

The enemy broadcast did not refer to the bomb or to any damage that might have resulted from it, however. No mention was made of any form of explosive.

Other Japanese broadcasts earlier had reported only that Hiroshima, Southwestern Honshu army center, had been raided by "a small number" of American B-29's with incendiaries and explosives at 8:20 a. m., Monday (Tokyo time).

Missouri's motto is "Let the Welfare of the People be the Supreme Law."

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The Kudzu vine, often used in erosion control work, sometimes grows 60 feet long.

A 600-foot tank ship expands 12 to 14 inches in length when her cargo of oil is loaded.

HEADACHES-NEURALGIA Eased Quickly with "BC"

Agonizing headaches and annoying neuralgic pains usually yield in a hurry to the quick-acting ingredients in the "BC" formula. "BC" is also effective for the relief

of muscular aches and functional periodic pains. Acts as a sedative in simple nervousness. 10c & 25c sizes. Use only as directed. Consult a physician when pains persist.

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Nervous Group of Scientists Watched Steel Tower Vaporize At First Atomic Bomb Blast

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 6 (AP)—A nervous group of renowned scientists and military men on July 17 saw a steel tower "vaporized" while dust and smoke rolled 40,000 feet into the sky in the first man-made atomic explosion.

Some details of this epochal experiment—perhaps marking the start of transition to an atomic age—were disclosed today by the Army simultaneously with announcement that a truly terrific new atomic bomb was being used against Japan.

The scene was a remote section of Alamogordo Air Base, 120 miles south of here. The time was 5:30 a. m.

Darkening heavens, pouring fourth rain and lightning up to the zero hour, heightened the drama.

Complete failure was a possibility. Too great a success might have meant an uncontrollable weapon.

The revolutionary atomic bomb was mounted on a steel tower. Its component parts had arrived from distant points. The achievement had cost millions, created whole cities.

The nearest observation point was set up 10,000 yards south of the tower. Controls for the test

were situated in a timber and earth shelter.

The key figures in the atomic bomb project took their posts. These included Dr. R. F. Bacher, in normal times a professor at Cornell; Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the office of scientific research and development; Dr. James Conant, president of Harvard.

Stationed at a reserve switch was a soldier scientist ready to try to stop the explosion if the order should be issued.

The zero hour approached. Robot mechanism took over and from then on the whole great complicated mass of intricate machinery was in operation without human control.

Then, a blinding flash. It lighted the whole area brighter than the midday sun. A mountain ridge, three miles away, stood out in bold relief.

Then a roar, a sustained roar. A heavy pressure wave knocked down two men outside the control center.

A big multi-colored cloud boiled 40,000 feet into the air, finally to be dispersed by stratospheric winds.

The steel tower was vaporized. When it had stood, there was nothing but a crater.

SAM DUPREE

(Continued From Page 1)

by the police jury concerning subdivision roads, subdivision developers were authorized to do nothing but grading and graveling without police jury permission.

The road is being built with a limestone base, it was reported, and Sam Dupree was authorized to take up the matter with the Melrose subdivision developers.

It was pointed out that the police jury cannot be responsible for the maintenance of roads that it has not inspected or approved.

The committee recommended an extension of the time, already expired, allotted for the signing of a contract for black topping on Winbourne avenue.

In connection with a canal which the parish built on the property of Harry Hinneshitz several years ago, and for which he now requests that a bridge be built for the privilege of that right of way, the committee recommended that second-hand lumber be furnished for the building of the bridge, and that a release from future obligations be obtained from Hinneshitz in return.

Plan Garbage Report
The committee recommended that the special committee on garbage collection bring in to the police jury a report on the garbage collection conditions, which are reported as extremely poor, and to recommend measures to be taken.

A recommendation for the reorganization of wage standards for four men employed by the parish in road repairs was also made. One man, now carried as a tractor driver at the rate of \$5.50, was recommended for the rating of labor foreman, at the wage of \$15.00 per month, for five days a week. Two men, now carried as graders, at \$5.20 per day, were recommended to be shifted to laborers at \$4.30 per day, five days per week. The remaining man of the four-man crew, now carried as a laborer, was kept at that status, and at the wage of \$4.80.

ATOMIC BOMB
(Continued From Page 1)
test and proved the German wrong. But what an incredible shock they got. They split uranium easily with neutron particle rays. And when one single uranium atom split, it released 200,000,000 electron volts of energy.

One pound of TNT releases five electron volts energy for each molecule of the explosive. And there are, usually millions of atoms in one molecule.

All the scientists of all countries saw the result. There wasn't anything secret about it. Germany, England, France and the United States went to work. Japan may have done so too.

Considerably more of this story, about how to cause a chain reaction so that a piece of uranium would blow up all at once was published before censorship clamped a world wide blackout on atomic bombs.

There are three kinds of uranium, and the explosion occurred in the three kinds of only one. The three are uranium 235, 238 and 234. The only known differences are in atomic weight. Only 235 exploded atomically. In one ton of commercial uranium there are 14 pounds of 235 and two ounces of 234.

The huge size of the American atomic bomb plants and the official descriptions of the great quantities of materials shipped into them indicate that 235 probably has been the main source of the new bomb.

It may not be the only one, for Secretary Stimson said another chemical element is giving off atomic power in the form of heat, which is still too meagre to run a steam engine, and Winston Churchill told of raids on a Norwegian water plant. Heavy water is deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, which means hydrogen atoms of twice ordinary weight.

It is easy to see how atomic power could be used to destroy most of mankind. In principle it is not yet easy to see how the earth could be destroyed, as was suggested to Ambassador Winant recently by Comm. Herbert Agar, an officer who had learned the atomic bomb secrets.

The principle under which the earth ought to stay put is that what explodes one kind of atom does not necessarily explode any other kind, and there are 92 kinds. Uranium is a comparatively rare chemical element. The 235 variety is still more rare. If all the uranium was to blow up, it still would not be likely to start the atomic fire that would disintegrate the rest of the earth.

Vandenberg Asks Specific Free Press Guarantee

Demands Access Into Poland, 'Blacked-Out' Areas of Europe

Washington, Aug. 6 (AP)—Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) demanded today that the Big Three specifically guarantee the free access of an uncensored press into Poland and other "blacked-out" areas of Europe.

He asserted in a statement that what he called "retrograde reference" in the Potsdam communiqué by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin to "free elections" and a "free press" is not a sufficient guarantee.

With Mr. Truman expected to return to the White House soon, Vandenberg expressed hope that the president "will shortly give us definite word that uncensored American correspondents actually have been admitted" to Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Areas of Mystery
"These are areas of mystery," the senator declared. "They are areas of violently conflicting and often disturbing reports of what goes on behind the blackout. Many of these reports invite conclusions wholly contrary to the complacent optimism of the communiqué."

It is not enough to say as the communiqué did, Vandenberg said, that the Big Three noted the Polish provisional government had agreed to free elections and "that representatives of the Allied press should enjoy full freedom before and during the election." Neither, he added, was it enough to say that "we expect those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property rights."

Americans Want Truth
"Many Americans have a deep interest in this matter," he continued. "Many of them, as do I, consider that American honor was pledged, for example, to these 'free elections' in a free Poland."

"It is an indispensable advantage of good international relations that all doubt upon the subject shall be removed. There is one sure way to do it—namely, turn on the light. The Big Three which made these promises should guarantee their execution."

King Re-elected To Canadian House of Commons

Alexandria, Ont., Aug. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King won re-election to the Canadian house of commons today by a landslide majority over his independent opponent, Dr. Richard Monahan, in the special election in Glengarry district, incomplete but decisive returns showed tonight.

King, who was defeated in his own district in the Canadian general election last June although his Liberal party was returned to power, had 270 votes to 221 for Monahan on the basis of returns from 22 of the 43 precincts.

The two other major Canadian political parties, the Progressive Conservatives and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, did not oppose King in this accepted maneuver to regain his seat and retain the premiership.

Monahan campaigned on a plan to assure every Canadian an income of \$300,000 a year.

Engineer Killed As Trains Crash

Lumpkin, Ga., Aug. 6 (AP)—An engineer was burned to death and about 18 persons injured, two seriously, when a two-coach Seaboard airline passenger train crashed into the rear of a freight train today near here, Station Agent C. K. Parker reported.

He said T. Hines of Americus, Ga., engineer on the passenger, died in flames when his gas-powered engine caught fire in the collision. Hines, he said, had only five or six more trips to make before retirement.

The trains were en route from Savannah, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala. Two train employees riding in the passenger's express car were badly hurt, Parker said, and about 16 passengers on the coach were injured slightly.

The caboose on the freight caught fire and burned.

Chennault Predicts Very Strong Postwar Air Force for China

Chungking, Aug. 6 (AP)—A prediction that China will have a "very strong" air force after the war was made by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, retiring commander of the U. S. 14th Air force, during a farewell tour of Chinese cities, an official statement said today.

Chennault, the statement said, was received with great honor everywhere on his tour which still is continuing.

SUPERFORTS

(Continued From Page 1)

engulfed in "an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke."

Transmitters on nearby Saipan and on Hawaii and in San Francisco bombarded the Japanese homeland with broadcasts declaring that this was the annihilation promised at Potsdam for scorching the surrender ultimatum.

The messages of doom crackled across the air waves even as the smoke of spreading ruin rose over four more Japanese cities struck early yesterday by 550 Superforts unleashing 3,850 tons of fire bombs.

Stimson said that damage at Hiroshima—because of its strategic value a logical guinea pig in testing the awesome force of the atomic bomb for the first time on populated places—could not be assessed at once because of the all-enveloping pall of dust and smoke hanging over the target.

Balkpapan was second only to Palembang on Sumatra as a pre-war Netherlands Indies petroleum production and refining center.



MARIANAS SERVICE — Cpl. Clyde E. Hughes (left) of Pittsburgh and Pfc. V. Reale of Waterbury, Conn., shown at a 313th bomb wing airdrome "filling station" on Tinian.



AQUATIC THERAPY—Nurses, WACs and Sgt. Kurt Jafar, instructor, watch pool exercises by (l. to r.) Pfc. O. A. Cowgill, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Pvt. D. J. Hinckley, Davenport, Ia.; S/Sgt. O. E. Gossman, Lombold, Neb.; Pvt. Mitchell Sturdevant, Menomonee Indian reservation, Wis.; and Pvt. A. J. Hansen, Chicago, at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver.



RICE FOR OKINAWANS—Honchos, village leaders of Okinawa, portion out American rice to their people at the edge of a tent city to which 30,000 natives were evacuated.

Flier Shoots Girl In Hotel Lobby, Takes Own Life

Houston, Tex., Aug. 6 (AP)—Lt. Ralph H. Hamilton, 22, of Winter Haven, Fla., bomber pilot veteran of the European theater, shot Mrs. Libby O'Brien, 21, Houston brunette, to death in the lobby of a hotel here, then took his own life, Justice of the Peace W. C. Ragan found in an inquest verdict.

Mrs. O'Brien, whose father, Warren Jackson, said she had been divorced recently, died on the lobby floor as some 25 persons watched yesterday. Bullets struck through her left breast, arm, thigh, and knee cap.

Hamilton, whose effects showed he wore the Air Medal with three clusters, the Purple Heart, a Distinguished Unit Citation and three battle stars, died in a hospital from a bullet which entered his right temple and smashed through the top of his skull.

Witnesses told Ragan that before the shooting they heard the pair arguing, saw Mrs. O'Brien hand the flier some letters, then turn to jot down something on the back of one of them.

Ragan said papers found on the flier's body showed him stationed at Marana Army Air Field, Ariz., on temporary duty the last six weeks at Waco, Tex., Army Air field.

His next of kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. Nettie L. Hamilton, of Winter Haven, Fla. A local funeral home said she was en route here to claim the body.

Jackson said Mrs. O'Brien had a 2½-year-old daughter, now in custody of her former husband.

Labor Shortage Is Acute in N. O.

New Orleans, Aug. 6 (AP)—The manpower shortage has become so acute in New Orleans that the city is threatened with being returned to the critical status of a No. 2 area unless labor supply shows an early upsurge, said Henry T. Underwood, area War Manpower commission director, today.

Despite cutbacks in some plants, there is not enough manpower to fill jobs and all war plants are being forced to resort to outside recruiting to help meet needs, he said.

The management at Consolidated Vultee Aircraft corporation reported that "an accelerated schedule of production" of PBV Catalina Patrol bombers at the New Orleans plant made it necessary to recruit at least 2,000 more workers. Demands also were made by other war industries here.

Underwood declared that Higgins Industries, Inc., has new contracts that call for more skilled workers and that at least 200 welders were needed immediately.

Alfred Duby Dies Here After Extended Illness

Alfred Duby, 83, of 3842 Government street, died at 7:25 a. m. yesterday at Our Lady of the Lake sanitarium following an extended illness. Funeral services have not been arranged. The body is resting at Rabenhorn's funeral home.

Duby had made his home here for the past 40 years, coming to Baton Rouge from Quebec, Canada. His church affiliations are Catholic.

Survivors include his wife; four

sons, Ernest, Edward and Alfred, Jr., all of Baton Rouge, and Bryan of Canada; five daughters, Mrs. E. M. Zammit and Mrs. J. W. Thornton of Baton Rouge, Mrs. Stephen Pierce of Schenectady, N. Y., Stanley DeLaune of New Orleans and Miss Elise Duby of Baton Rouge; seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.



OVERSEAS — Mary Mead (above), singer from the middle west, is a member of Kay Kyser's troupe of entertainers now in the Pacific. The 13-week overseas tour was scheduled to hit Okinawa and much of the Philippine Islands area.

Sculptor With Sense of Humor Does 'War Work' in Hollywood

By Howard C. Heyn (AP Newsfeatures)

Hollywood—Edgardo Simone is a sculptor with a sense of humor who finds this quality highly useful in meeting the exigencies of war.

Born in Brindisi, Italy, he has created 33 monuments in 26 cities, many of them in Italy. He came to the United States in 1927, was naturalized in 1933, and since then has portrayed many famous Americans in marble and bronze.

"But now I can't get bronze or marble," he says. "So I work in the motion picture studios."

The studios use a great deal of plaster sculpture for portraying European palaces, formal gardens, and even art galleries. Simone did all the statuary for "Son of Bernadette," including the figure of Christ. For "Mrs. Parkington" he made the masks which progressively aged Greer Garson from girlhood to 85.

"The studios ask you to do some odd things," says Simone, "but you are all right if you don't take them too seriously."

"I was recently asked to create an elaborate bathtub. This I designed as a swan, with graceful curving neck. But in the finished picture that swan has a magnificently spreading peacock's tail!"

TRUMAN REVEALS

(Continued From Page 1)

rockets, planes, ships and tanks for constructive as well as destructive purposes.

President Truman said the new bomb, which draws its energy from the same sources as the sun, had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT, itself a tremendously powerful explosive. Since one B-29 ordinarily can deliver about 10 tons of bombs to a target that means that 2,000 Superfortresses would be required to accomplish with TNT the destruction that one plane with one of these new bombs can achieve.

More Power Than British Bomb

By another standard, Mr. Truman declared the bomb has 2,000 times the blast power of the 11-ton British "grand slam" bomb—the most concentrated bundle of destruction previously known on this earth.

In fact, in evaluating the enormous power involved in this new weapon, the president had to reach beyond the limits of the earth for comparison.

"It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe," he said. "The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East."

This line appeared to hold dramatic possibilities for propaganda against the Japanese. They regard their Emperor Hirohito as a direct descendant of the sun goddess. Now they can be told that the very power of the sun itself is being turned to their destruction.

Work Still Secret

Still thick secrecy shrouds much of the atomic bomb work despite the intense excitement in the usually staid government offices, which attended today's startling announcement. Its size has not been revealed, beyond the statement that the size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small. Nor was it told how the atoms are stored for the moment of explosion.

The start of the project, which the government secretly named "Manhattan project," goes back before the war.

For years scientists had experimented with "splitting the atom"—that is, breaking off electrons from atoms to see what would happen. They realized that energy was released but also that it would take literally billions of atoms—perhaps massed into a shape the size of a pea—to release enough energy to have a terrific explosive effect.

But they knew also that once they got it they would have something unlike any force ever before released on earth. The British, and presumably scientists of all other leading nations, were at work on these experiments.

Germans Failed

"By 1939," Mr. Truman said in his statement, "it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it."

"By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed."

"We may be grateful to Providence the Germans got the V-1's and the V-2's late and in limited quantities (those were the buzz bombs and the rockets used on London and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all."

In 1940, months before Pearl Harbor, the United States and Great Britain pooled their ultra-secret knowledge of atomic energy. It was this time also that they pooled their knowledge to promote another spectacular new weapon of this war—radar. Specific research on an atomic bomb was begun.

Research in U. S.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill agreed it should be concentrated in this country

For a picture story laid 500 years before Christ, Simone was asked to fashion a sun dial, but protested to the art director: "there were no sun dials then. Galileo wasn't born until the 16th century."

"Simone," said the art director, "you know that, and I know that. But the public—they will never think of it."

"One other time," Simone relates, "when I got to the studio I was shown two plaques in birthday cakes. I was asked to adorn these with cherubs and other little figures in icing. I told the art director, 'Thirty-three monuments I have made, but never in my life, sir, have I been commissioned to decorate a cake.' He said, 'Mr. Simone, I thought you were a sculptor.'"

"I went home, very irritated. I told my wife, she said, 'Well, Simone, I will show you how to ice a cake' and she did. The next day I am back at the studio and I make the cherubs of icing. The art director is delighted, 'Simone,' he says, 'you are a true artist.'"

"You see, you must have a sense of humor in Hollywood!"

because of facilities and scientists available and because of the greater safety from enemy action. Two great plants and many lesser ones were built and are now in operation. The total cost with research and other items has been \$2,000,000,000.

One of these plants was located at Oak Ridge, Tenn. in the mountainous TVA country. A whole new city was constructed where only a little rural community had stood. Today it has a population of 75,000. The plant is known as the Clinton Engineer Works. It covers 59,000 acres.

Out in Washington State another "secret city" blossomed where once the little sagebrush hamlet of Richland had passed its tranquil days. In Washington State are approximately a half million acres were taken into the development. Richland is the residential center and plants sprawled in more than 15 other communities in the area, to comprise the Hanford Engineering Works.

Near Santa Fe, N. M., a special laboratory was set up to handle by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer whose "genius and inspiration" were credited with having been largely responsible for development of the bomb.

Bomb Itself Is Mystery

What goes on in these plants and others is still one of America's greatest secrets. It took 125,000 persons to construct them and more than 65,000 are now employed in operating them—but only a handful have known what happens there, President Truman disclosed. Many learned from today's announcement for the first time how truly vital has been "Manhattan project" to victory.

Exactly what the bomb is remains one of the mysteries surrounding it. The Army considered releasing a picture of it today, but decided not to. The president let it be known that the explosive charge is "exceedingly small"—it may be no larger than a pea, a marble or a golf ball.

However, around that mighty center there may be quite a large bomb casing both to protect the explosive and also to house whatever machinery is needed to set it off at just the instant it will do the most damage.

How it effects that damage is another unanswered question. When TNT explodes it blows the air away from it with great violence, creating a vacuum; then there is a backward rush of air which often wrecks what the outburst failed to get.

This bombwork involves a completely different principle, however. In fact, it seems likely that it does because of the incredible power it is said to unleash. All that is known is that uranium, an unstable radio-active element enters into the manufacture of the explosive. Uranium is found chiefly in Canada and the Belgian Congo. There is a little in the United States, a bit also in Germany.

The development makes Canadian and the Belgium Congo two of the more important areas in the world today—comparable to the strategic importance of lands which produce oil, except that many areas produce oil and few are now known to yield uranium.

Spar Recruiters to Be In Baton Rouge Today

A group of Coast Guard recruiters, Dorothy Ploetner Y3c, Jean Kennedy Y3c and Peggy Zwald S1c, will be in the post office in Baton Rouge August 7.

Young women between the ages of 20 and 30 are needed as replacements for Spars who are now serving in Hawaii and Alaska. Basic training is taken at the Coast Guard Training Station at Manhattan Beach, New York, and is of six weeks' duration.

At this time, applications are also being accepted from 17-year-old boys for enlistments as apprentice seamen. Steward's mates are also being recruited. Both apprentice seamen and steward's mates train at the Coast Guard Training Station at Curtis Bay, Md.

Jewish Woman Scientist Driven From Germany Aided New Bomb Research

(By The Associated Press)

A New York relative who would not permit her identity to be disclosed said last night (Monday) that Dr. Lise Meitner, the German Jewish woman scientist whose mathematical calculations played such an important part in the unlocking of atomic energy has been at the Stockholm academy of science since 1938.

Before Dr. Meitner was driven from Germany by Hitler's racial laws she had been at the Kaiser Wilhelm academy of science in Berlin the relative said.

Other reports said she was in Berlin when she made her now famous calculations, then went to Denmark to confer with Dr. Niels Bohr, the Danish physicist who had learned of her work and spread

its import to the scientific world. Later Dr. Bohr came to England and the United States to experiment with the atomic bomb. At present he is in Denmark.

Two other scientists engaged in developing the bomb were born in Berlin—Dr. Rudolf Peierls and Dr. Franz Eugen Simon. Both are Jews who had to leave Germany because of the Nazis.

Dr. Peierls had been professor of applied mathematics at Birmingham university since 1937 and Dr. Simon has been a reader in thermodynamics at Oxford since 1933.

"Both Professor Peierls and I feel pleased that we have helped the Allies win the race for a bomb which will shorten wars," a London dispatch quoted Dr. Simon as saying.

Jap High Command Abandons Territories Cut Off by Allies

Harry Grayson, NEA Staff correspondent on special assignment in CBI theater of operations, presents the background of battles in China, in which Chiang Kai-shek's forces against the Japs. This is the first of two articles from Kunming, headquarters of Chinese ground forces and the 14th U. S. AAF.

By Harry Grayson (NEA Staff Correspondent) Kunming—The Japs are definitely on the defensive in China. By now it is obvious even to the Japanese high command that the Nips have over-extended themselves throughout the Pacific and westward to India.

The resurgence of the Chinese Army stresses the foolish planning of the Japanese general staff, American successes in the Pacific

and the increased will of the Chinese to fight have convinced Jap warlords it's time to retrench. Indications now are that the Japs will abandon all south China, withdrawing to an area north of the Yangtze river. The Japs will fight desperately to hold the rich industrial areas in north China and Manchuria. Shanghai must be held for them to survive on the continent.

Japs Evacuate With the withdrawal from South China and the evacuation of the secondary seaports of Foochow and Wenchow, the Japanese high command for the first time is using sound military judgment. In no other area have the Japs evacuated except under the pressure of Allied arms.

Unparalleled shipping losses made it necessary to pull in sufficient rope to escape a self-inflicted hanging.

It goes without saying that Japan is losing a lot of face and many supporters by getting away from its announced basic principle, which was the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. That was its slogan, the formula of its propaganda—Asia for the Asiatics.

Natives in lands overrun by the Japs while they were doing as they pleased in 1942 have now lost faith in their conquerors, however, and are looking elsewhere for leadership.

And how about the feelings of the tremendous Jap forces cut off and left to go on their own in Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, the Andaman Islands, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda, Ambona New Guinea and the Bismarks and Solomons? The Japanese high command doesn't give a damn about them. They have had no mail for more than a year. No news except by radio. Submarines got some supplies to them but this source is closed now.

American and British intelligence know they are homesick and depressed, and that as time goes on more and more will surrender.

In Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province in the undeveloped west, you best grasp the vastness of the war in China and what until more recently was the desperate position of the Chinese.

It is as though the United States had lost everything east of the Mississippi and the country had been cut in two, with the principal industrial areas lost. In China, all supplies, after being shipped 15,000 miles by water, had to be transported by truck over a narrow, winding, treacherous road or flown over the Hump, and then trucked on from there over roads which in the States would not be tolerated. The wonder is that anything has been accomplished.

Supply Problem Acute All incoming supplies are for the armed forces, and in normal times China had a food problem because of lack of transportation. Naturally this is more acute now in Free China, where millions of refugees fled and had to be fed and housed together with the normal population. Work to which the refugees were accustomed was not available.

Kunming, farthest west, is the city most affected. Long a hang-out for smugglers and a place to which bandits and other bad men were banished, its normal population of 500,000 has been doubled. Cargo planes bringing the goods to China over the Hump of the Himalayas are lined up at various airports day and night. Kunming is the gateway to the Southwest. It is the largest American military center in China and now an important industrial city of Free China.

There Gen. Ho Ying Shin, supreme commander of Chinese ground forces, and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, recently resigned commander of the fabulous 14th U. S. Army Air Force, established headquarters.

Because of its altitude, Kunming is cool, which is especially refreshing after traveling at this time of the year across North Africa, along the Persian gulf and through India. But please remember that the roads in and around American military installations are not precisely paved highways. When it rains it's muddy, and when it isn't, muddy it's slightly on the dusty side.

The China theater is vastly larger than the whole of Europe. And the only thing U. S. forces or anybody else have had in plenty in China has been distance. Americans at home do not realize the vast areas, great distances and few facilities for movement of men and supplies. With Free China under virtual blockade for several years, the problem of supply has been a major factor in any military effort.

A couple of years ago supply for China was a few drums of gasoline and now then a truck or jeep down over the Hump, then the most hazardous airway in the world.

Ports Organized But organization of ports in India; operation of railroads and a waterway; construction of military roads; the clearing of Japs from Northern Burma and Southwestern Yunnan province by a two-pronged offensive in which Chinese divisions, trained and equipped by U. S. forces, played a big role; reopening of the Burma road and its linking with the Ledo to form the new Stilwell; construction of the longest gasoline pipeline in the world, and the betterment of air service with larger planes, more of them, safer routes and faster handling have improved the supply lines into the backdoor of China.

Yet in an over-all picture little more than a trickle of supplies is coming in.

Nothing in the way of a major offensive against the Japs in China can be undertaken until a first class port opening the door to satisfactory transportation is established on the China coast. Koochow and Wenchow won't do and the Japs have Formosa, flanking them.

Meanwhile the people of Free China are going along on a hand-to-mouth rice basis and with the seeds out of their ragged pants, but with such an infectious smile that you wonder just what it would take to rub it off.

It's still "Ding how!" in this war-weary country. That means "very good." The Chinese certainly can take it.

YANKS DIE IN CRASH Beaufort, France, Aug. 6 (AP)—Five American soldiers were killed and eight injured in a collision of two trucks near this Alsace department town tonight. Their names were not available.

The Pony Express had nearly 200 stations between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, placed about 20 miles apart.



MUSSOLINIS AT CAMP—Donna Rachele Mussolini, widow of Il Duce, and two of her children, Anna Maria, 16, and Romano, 17, are shown at internment camp "R" at Terni, Italy.

AFL Prepares Peace Plan

Chicago, Aug. 6 (UP)—The American Federation of Labor, warning that the nation was "far less prepared for peace today than it was for war at Pearl Harbor," tonight offered a six-point reconversion program "to win the peace."

William Green, AFL president, at the same time admitted the possibility that the AFL would sever its ties to an international organization rather than join the new World Trade Union congress.

The reconversion statement, issued at the end of the first day of a 10-day quarterly meeting of the AFL executive council, demanded that the war effort be scaled down "promptly" to a one-front war basis and asked that a new peace production program be begun on "a scale large enough to meet the nation's needs, but without interference to war production."

U. S. Suspends Coal Exports To Five Nations

Washington, Aug. 6 (AP)—The United States government will announce this week the suspension of coal exports to Argentina, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden, a high government official disclosed today.

The ban on the first three countries involves 95,000 tons of coal ready to be shipped in the following amounts:

Argentina, 4,000 tons; Portugal, 30,000 tons; Switzerland, 25,000 tons.

In the case of Spain and Sweden the suspension is on shipments which have not been assembled. These two nations were scheduled to receive United States coal in amounts which had not been determined.

State-Times and Morning Advocate want ads get quick results.



KING AND PRINCESS—King Gustav of Sweden and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark, photographed at a recent public appearance on a national holiday in Stockholm.

Canadian Troops Now in Pacific

Guam, Aug. 6 (AP)—Canadian troops, the vanguard of 30,000 men of the Canadian army Pacific force, have arrived in advanced Pacific areas.

They will be followed by Royal Canadian Air force squadrons and 60 ships of the Canadian navy, including two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, destroyers and frigates.

Col. Richard S. Malone, director

of the Canadian army public relations, said the Canadians will fight alongside the Americans in the Pacific, using American weapons, organization, tactics and terms.

During 1944, 40,000 OPA price panel assistants made 4,800,000 calls upon merchants.

Dr. John M. Harris
OPTOMETRIST
Specializing in Scientific Examination of the Eyes and Correcting Defects of Vision
301 Raymond Bldg.
Phone 5515



MIDGET 'TANK LINE'—Intricate B-29 control relays roll along a miniature assembly line in a Westinghouse plant at Fairmont, W. Va. Weighing less than three pounds, they act as nerve centers for the plane's electrical systems.



LIFE-SAVING DRILL—Several Navy men cling to a raft while another gives artificial respiration to a shipmate in "abandon ship" drill under battle conditions developed by San Diego naval training center.

The Chinese are believed to have been the earliest of all peoples to solve the chief problems of boat building, and to have first worked out the art of navigation.

State-Times and Morning Advocate want ads get quick results.

Overnight Home Trial for Blackheads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes (Externally Caused)

5 Minute Relief For Itchy Skin Or Remedy Free
If Tetterine doesn't relieve skin itching due to Eczema, Ringworm, Surface Rash, Athlete's Foot, Scabies or insect bites, it costs you nothing. Get Tetterine from any drug store or direct from Shuprine Co., Dept. J, Savannah, Ga., for 60c, use as directed, and if itching is not relieved in five minutes, keep the jar and get your 60c back to boot. (adv.)

Dr. FRED Palmer's Skin Whitener Ointment loosens blackheads for easy removal, helps dry up ugly pimples and often fades skin blemishes if externally caused. Thousands praise it to the skies. Get Dr. FRED Palmer's Skin Whitener Ointment from any drug store. Only 25c. Start using it tonight as directed. If it doesn't work, it doesn't give you a clearer, smoother skin, return package to us for DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK. Galenol Co., Box 284, Atlanta, Ga.



Today she proudly shows her card at the war-plant gate—the card which identifies her as an indispensable part of the nation's war effort.

But when RECONVERSION time comes for this particular plant, she will probably become a housewife again—and for her home she will demand normal peacetime goods and services.

Now, here's where the Laundry business is different. While many industries will require months to get back to normal... the laundry business will become normal the very minute sufficient workers can be found.

SHE WILL NOT RETURN TO WASHDAY DRUDGERY
The lady from the war plant won't want to return to washday drudgery. She won't need to do so. The so-called "reconversion" period of industry in general will be merely the period of new growth and expansion in the laundry business.

Laundry Institute OF BATON ROUGE
EVERY LAUNDRY WORKER IS A WAR WORKER

i-o-sal relieves ATHLETE'S FOOT
Just point on with handy applicator top for welcome relief. Use i-o-sal also for itching feet, common ringworm, cracked toes, mosquito, chigger and other insect bites. Get a bottle TODAY.
AT YOUR DRUGGIST

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

NOTICE To Contractors and Builders STRUCTURAL STEEL
Channels, Angles, Beams and Plates IN STOCK
Orders Fabricated to Specifications
ECONOMY WELDING SHOP
733 NORTH 21ST ST.
Day Phone 8797
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KEYS MADE TO ORDER
Expert Repair Work on Safes, Vaults, Door Closers, Etc.
More Than 20 Years of Experience
1800 ELLERSLIE DRIVE
BATON ROUGE, LA.
KEYS FOR ALL MAKE CARS

GOOD YEAR COME HERE

GOOD YEAR DEPENDABLE EXTRA-MILEAGE RECAPPING

NO CERTIFICATE NEEDED
Tires Thin? They won't go far on sizzling, summer pavements... better get some protection on them before they burn up and let you down. Save tires, save time and money... see us today for fast, expert, low-cost Goodyear recapping.
\$6.70 6.00x16
FREE...
Loaner Tires While We Recap Yours.

Pacemaker DeLuxe Ironing Board PAD, COVER \$139
Waffle knitted for greater resiliency, faster heat and moisture absorbency. Gives a smoother, more beautiful finish to garments and linens. Fits all standard ironing boards.

A SPADE FOR EVERY GARDENER \$175
Made of specially hardened, high carbon content steel; head 7x12".

RED STICK TIRE CO.
1405 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 5211

GIVE YOURSELF A Crowning Glory COLD WAVE PERMANENT
You can treat yourself to a perfect, soft, natural-looking permanent wave—done at home—in three hours or less with the simple, ready-to-use CROWNING GLORY
Cold Wave Permanent Solutions... Simply put your hair in curlers, dampen each curl with Crowning Glory, and in less time than you believe, you have a lovely new permanent—ready to set in your own most flattering style... And all you need is—Crowning Glory!

Safe for Children's Hair, too
Pure, mild, crystal-clear Crowning Glory permanent waving solutions will safeguard the baby-softness of your little girl's hair. Crowning Glory will give her a lustrous, natural-looking permanent wave, with curls you can easily coax around your finger. She'll be proud of her Crowning Glory permanent, and you'll be proud of her.
Crowning Glory \$2 plus tax
Complete with Curlers...
It's as Simple as This!

Attention Essential Drivers
A fleet of NEW AUTOMOBILES, on a rental basis, by day, week or month, is now available for essential driving.
DIAL 4404
Auto Rentals, Inc.
AT
Auto Hotel
"Brake Headquarters for Baton Rouge"
LAFAYETTE AT CONVENTION

Yesterday's Markets

Markets at a Glance
 New York, Aug. 6 (AP)—
 Stocks—Mixed; selected issues advance.
 Bonds—Irrregular; secondary rails in supply.
 Cotton—Quiet; light mill buying; liquidation.
 Chicago:
 Wheat—Easy to heavy; long liquidation; removal of hedges.
 Corn—Easy; light demand.
 Rye—Heavy to weak; profit cashing.
 Hogs—Active and fully steady; top \$14.75.
 Cattle—Steady; top \$18, the culling.

STOCK SALES

Total sales today	490,000
Previous day	510,000
Week ago	509,240
Year ago	1,071,969
Two years ago	463,440
January 1 to date	23,332,519
Year ago	154,595,460
Two years ago	203,102,330

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE 16
American Can 28 1/2
American Car & Foundry 35 1/2
American Sugar Refining 46
American Telephone & Telegraph 150
Anacosta 32 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 92 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 78 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio 50 1/2
Chrysler Corporation 107 1/2
Coca-Cola 140 1/2
Commercial Solvents 16 1/2
Continental Can 42
Du Pont de Nemours 169
Eastman Kodak 171 1/2
Electric Auto Life 53 1/2
Electric Power & Light 12 1/2
General Electric 48 1/2
General Foods 44 1/2
General Motors 52 1/2
Goodyear Tire & Rubber 52 1/2
Hudson Motors 28
International Harvester 82 1/2
Int'l Telephone & Telegraph 22 1/2
Clasgow & Myers 95 1/2
Louisville & Nashville 60 1/2
Montgomery Ward 18 1/2
Nash-Kelvinator 22 1/2
National Biscuit 21 1/2
Pepsi-Cola 21 1/2
Phillips Petroleum 12 1/2
Radio Corporation of America 12 1/2
Remington Rand 26 1/2
Republic Steel 32 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco B. 32 1/2
Sears, Roebuck 120 1/2
Shou Union Oil 120 1/2
Southern Railway 48 1/2
Southern Pacific 48 1/2
Standard Brands 38 1/2
Standard Oil of California 42 1/2
Standard Oil of Indiana 39 1/2
Texas Corporation 52 1/2
Texas Gulf Sulphur 48 1/2
United Gas Improvement 18 1/2
United States Rubber 67 1/2
United States Steel 67 1/2
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. 32 1/2
Woolworth 48 1/2

Grain Pits
 Chicago, Aug. 5 (AP)—Grain futures prices sagged in today's trading, which was under the average in volume. Wheat was about steady at the opening, but dipped under local selling, which was considered long liquidation. There was little demand and traders expressed some disappointment over reports government agencies had not accepted offerings of cash wheat at southwestern markets. At the close wheat was 1 to 1 1/2 lower than Saturday's finish. September \$1.65 3/4. Corn was 1/2 to 1 cent lower, December 1.17 1/2. Rye was 1/2 to 1 1/2 lower, September \$1.46 1/2. Barley was 1/2 to 1 1/2 lower, September \$1.10 1/2.

Provisions

	Open	High	Low	Close
Soy.	1.67	1.67 1/2	1.65 1/2	1.65 1/2
Dec.	1.66 1/2	1.66 1/2	1.65 1/2	1.65 1/2
May	1.66	1.66 1/2	1.65 1/2	1.65 1/2
July	1.59 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2
Corn closed: December, 1.17 1/2; May, 1.17 1/2; July, 1.15 1/2.				
Oats closed: September, 63 1/2; Dec., 63 1/2; May, 64 1/2; July, 62 1/2.				
Rye closed: September, 1.46 1/2; Dec., 1.46 1/2; May, 1.37 1/2; July, 1.32 1/2.				

New York, Aug. 6 (AP)—Cotton futures were quiet today as many traders held to the sidelines pending the first government estimate of the 1945 crop on Wednesday. After reaching early gains of 35 cents a bale on mill buying, prices worked down and the final range was 15 cents a bale lower to 5 higher.

There was considerable interest in the trade bids to be submitted to the Commodity Credit Corporation Tuesday for additional government stocks. It was expected there will be a strong demand for the more desirable grades, which are in scarce supply.

Oct.	22.84	22.87	22.81	22.82	Unch.
Dec.	22.85	22.87	22.83	22.84	+ .01
March	22.86	22.90	22.83	22.83	- .03
May	22.82	22.85	22.78	22.79	- .01
July	22.56	22.59	22.54	22.54	+ .01

* Bid.
Middling spot 22.22 nominal, unchanged.

The British parliament has been called the mother of parliament because almost all the representative bodies in the world have been copied from it.