

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-based Mutangs fighters escorted the B-29s.

The arsenal, attacked for the first time by Superforts, was rated one of Japan's first 10 of 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 forward air bases 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 2,000 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 air base and port of Hiroshima on Japan's inland sea was

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

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. (6 p.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 one vote in the Senate foreign relations committee against ratification of the United Nations charter for a world organization of nations.



SEN. HIRAM JOHNSON

Even after the onset of his fatal illness his vote was recorded against final ratification through a pair with two charter supporters, Sens. Reed (R., Kas.) and Thomas (R., Idaho).

Pairs on treaties require two senators bracketed against one, because of the two-thirds vote requirement for ratification.

The silver-haired Johnson, long a fire-breathing debater in the Senate, had been heard seldom on the floor in recent months. But he was still a factor to be reckoned with in committee room and cloak room.

Illness Halted Fight

He had been expected to come out again to the open fighting in the Senate chamber in opposition to the charter, but illness intervened.

One of his last great floor battles was against passage of the bill to draft teen-age youths early in the war. Then he pleaded with tears in his eyes against "calling children to fight our battles."

Only recently he told a reporter he believed this was no time to consider legislation for postwar collective action by nations.

Elected to the Senate in 1916 after six years as governor of California, Johnson was ranking Republican in the chamber. He took office March 16, 1917, just 16 days after Sen. McKellar (D., Tenn.).

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

Allied Patrols Cross Sittang River in Burma

Calcutta, Aug. 6 (AP)—Allied patrols have thrust across the old Sittang river channel at a point 60 miles northeast of Rangoon in lower Burma, while other forces battled to wipe out Japanese remnants still trapped west of the river, the Southeast Asia command announced today.

The patrols crossed the channel south of Abya and probed enemy strength. The Burma fighting in the Sittang area has cost the enemy more than 10,000 dead in recent weeks, and virtual destruction of the Japanese 28th army.

Other forces operating in flooded jungle areas between Myitkyina, 70 miles northeast of Rangoon, and the river's bend met continued resistance, a communiqué said.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

Suicide Wave in Germany Follows Big Three Meet

New York, Aug. 6 (AP)—The French radio, quoting the Swedish newspaper Stockholms Tidningen, said tonight that publication of the Potsdam communiqué in Germany has been followed by an "enormous wave" of suicides. The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said 1,200 persons, most of them business men and industrialists, took their own lives in Berlin during the past week, while Leipzig had 600 suicides, Hamburg 458, Frankfurt-on-the-Main "a larger figure" and Cologne 300.

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But is the opening wedge, and the terrifying aspect at present is that no man can know how far its destructive effects may be developed.

The president said this bomb is 2,000 times more powerful than the British earthquake bomb. But that does not mean it can spread its destruction 2,000 times farther. Air and earth cushion explosions, so that their effects fall off rapidly in distance.

The British bomb, for example, was officially given a radius of utter destruction of 100 yards, meaning a circle 200 yards in diameter. A bomb 2,000 times more

To Mrs. Mabel Richardson
Rt. 1, Box 84
"Sir
Ice Killed
In Crash

Maj. Richard Bong
Dies on Test Flight
In Jet-Propelled Plane

Burbank, Calif., Aug. 6 (UP)—Maj. Richard Bong, America's greatest air ace, died today in the flaming wreckage of a jet-propelled fighter plane which crashed while he was testing it.

Only 24 years old, he wore 25 decorations including the nation's highest honor, the Medal of Honor. He had survived countless air battles and shot down 40 Japanese planes without a scratch.

The knowledge he gained in those battles was too valuable to risk, so he was brought home to "safe" duty. He was on that "safe" duty today when his P-80 Shooting Star hurtled over a clump of trees and burst like a bomb in a bare field.

Witnesses Differ

Witnesses did not agree on the cause of the crash. One Army flier said Bong overshot the field. Another witness said something appeared to fall out of the tail of the rocket-like ship.

He had flown over the San Fernando valley for three hours in the Army's newest fighter model. The Army admits it will go faster than 550 miles an hour, and one averaged nearly that speed in flying from Dayton, Ohio, to New York last week.

With a roaring sigh like a giant blowtorch, Bong's craft shot over the field just before 3 p.m. (6 p.m. EWT) and then lurched over the trees and nosed down into the field.

Smoke and flame belled up and brought crowds running from the airport, a mile away.

Second P-80 Crash

It was the second crash of a P-80 since details of the jet plane were made public on Army Air Force day last Wednesday. A "Shooting Star" piloted by Maj. Ira Jones of Lancaster, S. C., a veteran of combat in the CBI theater, crashed Thursday near Brandenburg, Ky., during a test flight.

Curly-haired and blue-eyed, the Poplar, Wis., farm boy once admitted to his sister that he always was scared before he got into his plane to head out for a death-duty with the enemy.

An Army flier who talked to him two minutes before he took off on his last flight, said he was not nervous. The pilot couldn't remember what Bong had said.

Besides the Medal of Honor, he wore the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with 17 oak leaf clusters, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Silver Star.

He had fought twin-engined Lockheed fighters through the toughest battles of the Southwest Pacific; Bismarck sea, Oro bay, Buna, Wewak, Lae, Rabaul, Huon and Leyte.

The crash came suddenly, most witnesses said.

By the time anyone could reach the wreckage the ship had been almost entirely consumed. Bong's body was badly burned.

One witness, John McKinney of North Hollywood, said he saw something fall out of the plane's tail.

The plane started to wobble up and down, then went into a left bank and hit the ground.

"It exploded and burned and scattered wreckage over about a block square."

In a moment's time more than a thousand people were on the field. When the wreckage had

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

Allies Control Politics

Freedom to engage in political activity and form unions—and also of press and judicial liberty—still is subject to the approval of the local allied military governments, Eisenhower stressed. But he held out the prospect that these restrictions might be lifted.

Eisenhower's proclamation was read in his name over the Berlin radio and transmitters in the American zone. At the same time, a similar proclamation was read on behalf of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in the British zone.

The relaxation of control was in accord with the policies for the government of Germany laid down last week by the Big Three meeting at Potsdam. The ban on political activities had been relaxed in the Russian zone some weeks ago.

Destroy War Power

Eisenhower said that the plans were being announced since "our anti-Nazi program has proceeded sufficiently." But he emphasized that Germany would be prevented from "ever again threatening the peace of the world."

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Other forces operating in flooded jungle areas between Myitkyina, 70 miles northeast of Rangoon, and the river's bend met continued resistance, a communiqué said.

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

Oak Ridge, Tenn., Aug. 6 (UPI)—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 \$1,105,330 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.

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EXCELSIOR GIFT CO.

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Newark 1, New Jersey

Armies of workers were constructing 300 miles of highways, 55 miles of railroads, and hundreds of buildings.

The voluntary censorship code permits little to be written about the manufacturing plants, but a few statistics on Oak Ridge, the city which grew from nothingness in three years, will give an idea at least of size.

10,000 Living Units

It has 10,000 living units for families—houses, double houses, even larger houses; dormitories with a total capacity of 1,000 persons; barracks able to house 16,000; 5,000 trailers. It has one high school and eight elementary schools with a ninth under construction. Some of the 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 is a 300 bed hospital which cost more than \$1,000,000, a dental service building which cost \$92,000. Roads and streets are as modern as they are new, as are the sewage system and the water works. There are theaters, a library, a recreation center, and athletic facilities.

The first family arrived on July 3, 1943. There was no housing even for one family and it moved into a trailer. The first house was occupied on July 27. Soon houses were being built at the rate of 1,000 a month.

Workers Still Needed for New Bomb Project

Washington, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The War Manpower commission is still recruiting workers for the atomic bomb project.

It report'd tonight that it had recruited more than 179,000 workers from practically every state and that, because of the extreme secrecy involved, the job of getting workers was one of the most difficult ever undertaken by the commission.

Unlike most such programs, which originate locally and are routed through state and regional offices to Washington, the request for workers for this super-secret project was placed directly by the WMC by the Army here.

Workers recruited were unaware of the nature of the project even after they had been employed some months. United States employment service officials, in dealing with prospective workers, merely referred to a "highly secret" job.

Of the 179,000 workers recruited, \$8,000 were for the Hanford project, approximately \$9,000 for the Clinton project and about \$9,000 for all other phases of the activity which the Army referred to as the "Manhattan project."

Enough time was lost from farm activities last year to have produced five bushels of wheat for each of the 187,000,000 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 130-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—Hunter's point in San Francisco Bay. She steamed through the Golden Gate July 7, and went to drydock for repair.

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

Some of 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 284 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 Pagan and the Bonins again, to Eniwetok and back to the Bonins. She was in the Guam invasion, then New Zealand.

Louviere, Clifford Joseph, seaman first class, Union.

Metzler, Wilfred Paul, Jr., private, USMC, New Orleans.

Santanan, Curtis William, Coxswain, USNR, Anacoco.

Thorne, Stanley Robert, corporal, USMC, New Orleans.

Walsh, Ulysses Vetro, torpedoman, second class, USNR, Duson.

Army Dead

Johnson, James H., private first class, Mason City.

Army Wounded

Langley, Sam F., private first class, Berwick.

Ponstein, Walter L., sergeant, New Orleans.

Walsh, Robert N., second lieutenant, Winfield.

MISSISSIPPI

Navy Wounded

Buntyn, Johnnie D., private first class, USMC, Morton.

Carr, John Harvey, private, USMC, Crystal Springs.

Cochran, Hubert McKinley, private, USMC, Waynesboro.

Floyd, Lewis Rowan, Jr., private first class, USMC, Jackson.

Houston, James Robert, seaman first class, USNR, Bruce.

Jackson, Fred Leroy, Jr., corporal, USMC, Gulfport.

Johnson, Herman Leo, private first class, USMC, Philadelphia.

Lea, William Michael, Jr., private first class, USMC, Summit.

Middleton, John Vail, corporal, USMC, Clinton.

Rich, John Franklin, private, USMC, Stonewall.

Army Dead

Lochridge, Alvin L., captain, Greenwood Springs.

Army Wounded

Lindsay, William P., private first class, Lona.

MISSISSIPPI

Navy Dead

Laster, Marion Kenneth, corporal, USMC (previously reported missing), Tylertown.

Marsicano, Joseph Vincent, private, Vicksburg.

Sumrall, Robert, private, USMC, Ovett.

Navy Wounded

Cropton, Sam, private first class, USMC, Senatobia.

Farr, James Columbus, private first class, USMC, Nettleton.

Foster, Andrew, private first class, USMC, Cascilla.

Holland, William Loyd, Jr., private, USMC, Kosciusko.

Jones, Mitchell Lewis, private first class, USMC, Taylor.

Moak, Carlton Rainey, Seaman 2c, USNR, Summit.

Moore, Lester Beach, private first class, USMC, Cleveland.

Scruggs, Virgil Ray, seaman 1c, USNR, Laurel.

Tucker, William Leverett, private first class, USMC, Fulton.

Warren, Thomas Thrash, private first class, USMC, Philadelphia.

Army Wounded

Burns, Wade H., 15, Grenada.

Hester, Casey J., private, Guntown.

McCombs, Brice, Jr., private, Magnolia.

Scott, Merlemon, private first class, Senatobia.

LOUISIANA

Navy Wounded

Castile, Claude, Jr., steward's mate 1c, USN, Jennings.

DeBlanc, Alvin Francis, private, USMC, New Orleans.

Fizer, Cornelius, Jr., steward's mate 2c, USNR, New Orleans.

Harvey, Kenneth, corporal, USMC, New Orleans.

Ledoux, Jimmy, private, first class, USMC, Villa Platte.

Mitchell, R. C., private first class, USMC, Merryville.

Nevels, Charles Dupree, private first class, USMC, Harmon.

Rains, Brussell, private first class, USMC, Shreveport.

Sandel, Calvin Martwain, private, USMC, Florien.

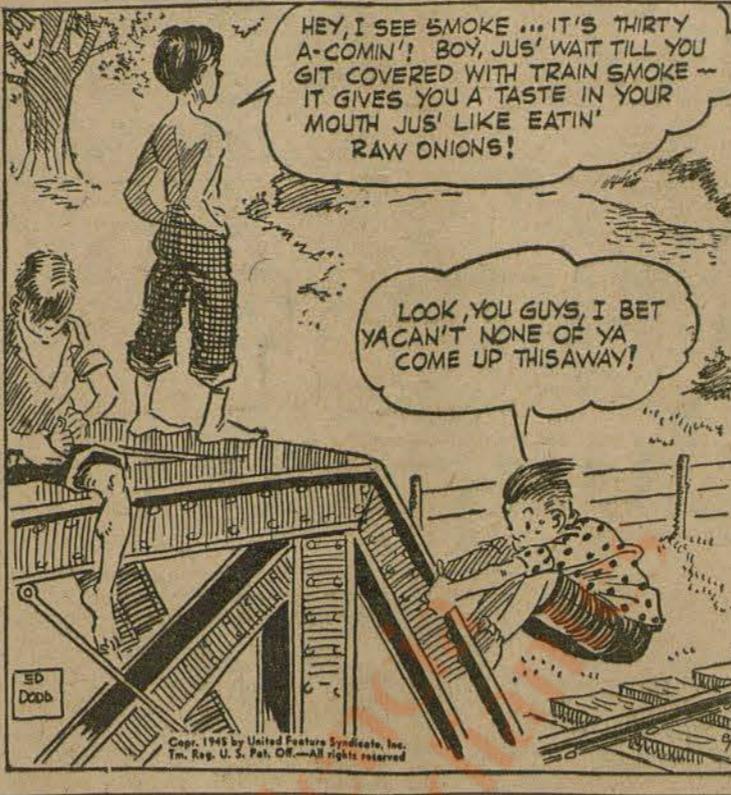
Smith, Daniel Echols, Jr., private, USMC, New Orleans.

Sonnier, Cleophas Joseph, corporal, USMC, Basile.

Swearingen, Gordon Conrad, pri-

BACK HOME AGAIN

By Ed Dodd



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 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)—R. S. Martin, 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 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."

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

QUICKLY KILLS BEDBUGS

Safe... inexpensive way to get rid of bedbugs. Non-staining, water-based oil directed simply pour Discovery down baseboards in cracks in walls, or around on beds—wherever bedbugs lurk and breed. Over 2,000,000 cans of Peterman's sold last year. Get Peterman's today.

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WHEN YOU NEED JANITORS' SUPPLIES SANITARY PRODUCTS

WITH THE SERVICES

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 Sioux 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. (j.g.) 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 2½ years at LSU and prior to entering service was an employee at the post office. Both are graduates of Baton Rouge High school.

Sgt. Russell C. Cappo 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. Cappo 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. Cappo 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. Cappo of 420 Sagura street. He is a graduate of Baton Rouge High school and has been in service 2 years and overseas 14 months.

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 2557 Main street, is returning home from Europe with the Eighth Infantry division. Roy entered the Army in September of 1943 and has spent 1½ 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 McAlpin Chevrolet company.

Lt. Col. Carl W. Pitt, who lives at 866 North Seventh street, was due to arrive on the James Parker in Boston around the 2nd of this month. Col. Pitt 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. Pitt 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. Fanny C. Daigre of 1814 Highland road, have arrived at the Prentiss 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

Coast Guardsman Lawrence Langley, seaman first class, whose wife Wilma W. Langley resides in Zachary, is somewhere in the Far Pacific where he is presently seeing duty at a Coast Guard base. A former welder at the Stoen 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 Saluaggio, 21, USNR, Route 1, piloted a carrier-based Hellcat on 74 combat missions.

WHEN FOOD DISAGREES

Pepto-Bismol
is good for that

Next time your dinner doesn't set well, and you feel sick and miserable, let soothing PEPTO-BISMOL help you. Relieves heartburn, sour, upset stomach—helps retard gas formation and simple diarrhea. Ask your druggist for PEPTO-BISMOL when your stomach is upset.

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Management of
(Formerly at the La.
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Howard Franklin
Your Patronage Will
Be Appreciated

UNTIL

The
War
Is
Won

VICTORY

Is
Our
Business
and
Then
There
Will
Be

CHEVROLETS

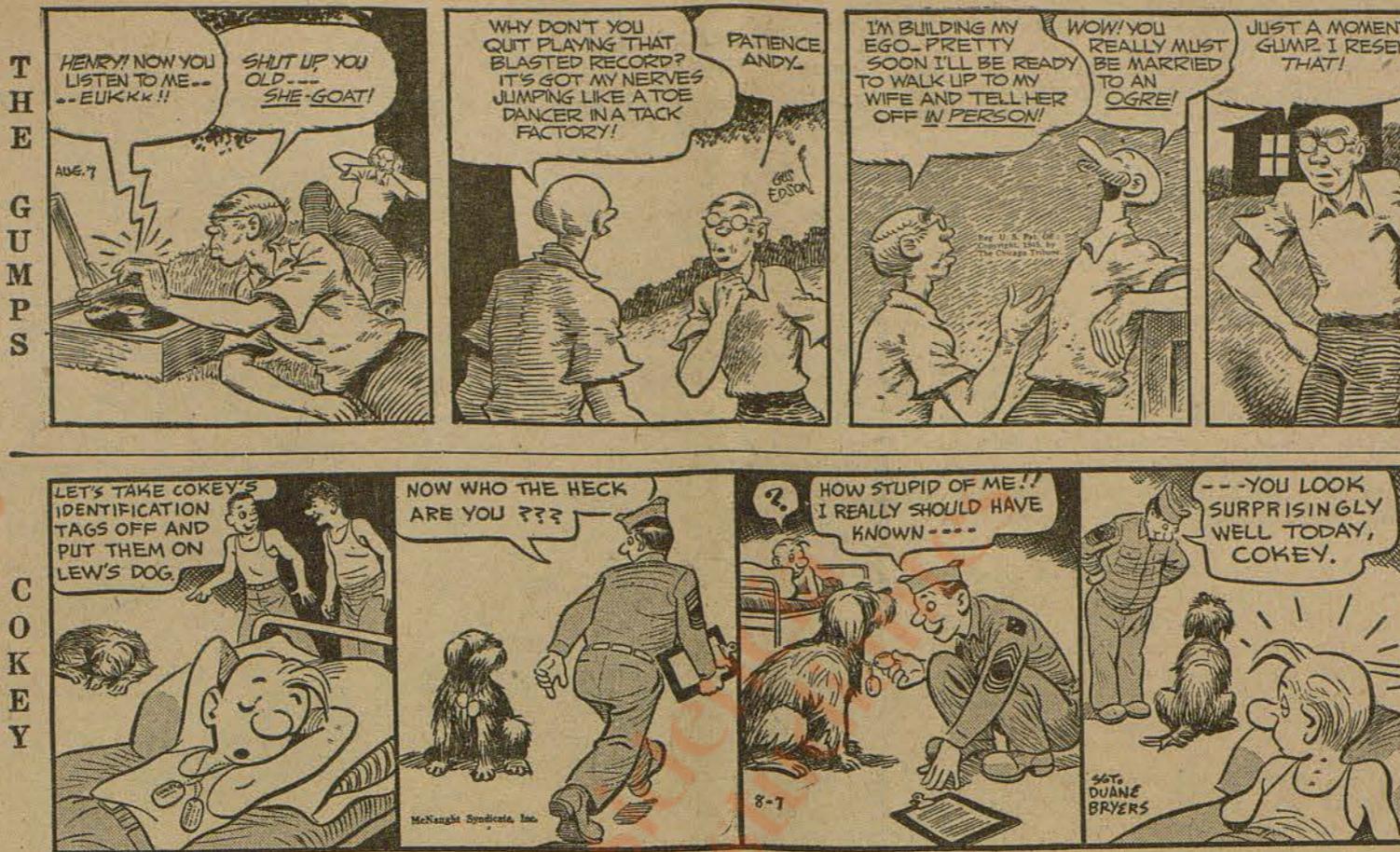
For
Every
One

Peterson
COMPANY INCORPORATED
CHEVROLET

(Opposite Standard Oil)

Buy
War
Bonds

3658
Scenic
Hwy.



They both have spent 28 months overseas.

Maj. Donald R. Purdy, brother of Kenneth Purdy of Baton Rouge, was recently awarded the Bronze Star medal for meritorious service against the enemy by Brig. Gen. Edward S. Ott, commander of the 15th Artillery corps. Maj. Purdy was attached to the Seventh army in Germany at that time. He is now stationed at Salzburg, Austria with the army of occupation. Maj. Purdy attended LSU and made his home in Baton Rouge for five years at that time. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Purdy of Pensacola, Fla.

John Herman Baum, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Baum, Jr., left Monday for Naval Training in San Diego, Calif. He is a graduate of Port Allen High school, and attended LSU and a trade school in Baton Rouge. Baum is an Eagle Scout, and was assistant scoutmaster of Troop 38.

S/Sgt. Jesse O. Denham has been awarded the Bronze Star medal for meritorious service in support of active combat operations on March 21, 1945 in Germany. Charged with the responsibility of placing the anchors for the bridge across the Rhine river, an especially difficult task due to the swift current of the river, Sgt. Denham displayed thorough technical knowledge and skillful leadership in overcoming this engineer problem. He maintained a rapid pace in placing anchors throughout the bridge construction operation. His thoroughness and persistency resulted in the completion of a bridge which was well anchored and stable, despite its great length and the swift current over which it was built. This devotion to duty and aggressiveness displayed by this enlisted man reflect highest credit upon himself, his unit and the military service.

His wife, Mrs. Denham and his little son, "Skippy," reside in Idaho.

Second Lieutenant to first lieutenant:

Cut Off—George Joseph Herber, infantry.

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

Mississippi

First lieutenant to captain:

Holly Springs—Jesse Karr Hurde, OD.

Second Lieutenant to first lieutenant:

Cleveland—Charles W. Capps, Inf, 212 N. Jeffers street.

Crystal Springs—Mott Lockwood Pevy, Jr., AC.

Elliott—Charles Douglas Neilson, Inf.

Orders to activity duty:

Mississippi

Edwards—John Marcus Kenrick Jr., 2nd Lt., Aus.

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-Overs, Inc., Jennings, before the war. He has a brother, Leonard, a corporal in the Army, serving with Gen. Patton in Germany.

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."

Promotions:

Louisiana

Second Lieutenant to first lieutenant:

Cut Off—George Joseph Herber, infantry.

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

Mississippi

First lieutenant to captain:

Holly Springs—Jesse Karr Hurde, OD.

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Elliott—Charles Douglas Neilson, Inf.

Orders to activity duty:

Mississippi

Edwards—John Marcus Kenrick Jr., 2nd Lt., Aus.

Demonstrations in the culling of poultry flocks and in disease prevention were the highlights of the opening session yesterday of the annual poultry school at Louisiana State University. More than 100 hatchery owners and their representatives from throughout the state are attending the three-day short course which is held under the sponsorship of the agriculture extension service of LSU and the Louisiana Poultry Improvement association. Virtually all the hatcheries in the state are represented, according to Clyde Ingram, extension poultryman.

The short course opened yesterday morning with a talk by Dean J. G. Lee of the college of agriculture who emphasized the importance of the hatchery operator as a key figure in the poultry production program. Ingram said that the purpose of the school is to help hatcherymen keep informed on latest developments in disease control and flock management.

During the day there were round-table discussions and demonstrations on flock culling, pullorum disease control and eradication, flock selection and the control of respiratory diseases in poultry. The demonstrations were led by Miss Stella Jones, assistant extension poultry specialist; Dr. A. H. Groth, of the veterinary service department at LSU; Dr. C. W. Upp, professor of animal industry at LSU; C. L. Flowers, extension marketing specialist; Dr. C. L. Campbell, veterinary field supervisor of Lederle Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. J. P. Delaplane, poultry specialist of Texas A. & M.; C. Brown of Louisiana Livestock Sanitary board; and B. A. Tower, assistant poultry husbandman at LSU.

Chicken prices increased from \$1.37 cents per pound last month to 33¢ cents in July compared with 28¢ cents a year ago. Egg prices increased 3 cents a dozen from June level and are now selling at 8¢ cents per dozen.

Sweet potatoes are selling at \$2.25 per bushel compared with \$2.00 last month and \$1.88 a year ago. Corn and rice remained steady at \$1.37 and \$1.80 per bushel, respectively. Oats increased 4 per cent and are now selling at 8¢ cents a bushel.

Chicken prices increased from 31¢ cents per pound last month to 33¢ cents in July compared with 28¢ cents a year ago. Egg prices increased 3 cents a dozen from June level and are now selling at 8¢ cents per dozen.

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Call quick for this unusual offering. Modern stylish rimless glasses, complete with Rhodium finish mounting and clear crystal single lenses, first division, for FAR OR NEAR.

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NATIONAL OPTICAL
STORES CO.

Room 203—210 Third St.

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, 8; Elizabeth Berch, 8, and Ida Albrecht, 85.

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

Inspector George W. Smith of the Detroit fire department arson squad said the glaze 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.

Mr. Esther Koch, 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. Koch grabbed one and ex-

tinguished 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 bedridden.

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)—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.

"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.

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'36 Models \$300-'40 Models \$850

'37 Models \$350-'41 Models \$1,100

'38 Models \$450-'42 Models \$1,250

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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.”

SECRET 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 communiqué 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 communiqué, are such pledges.

The communiqué, 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 communiqué 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 73 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 Ernie 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 snarling “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 quartermaster 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 318,000 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.

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.

The very word “atomic” holds 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 Hoosier 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 calls 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 the world knew 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 GI 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 labelled “full employment—objective of domestic policy.” In this carefully written document, they proceeded to point out that:

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.

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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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HER CRYING BABY

And mother knows that when baby cries and frets he's often so tortured these hot nights with fiery smarting heat rash that he can't sleep. But it's a wise mother who keeps Mexsana on hand. This soothing, medicated powder checks the miserable distress of simple skin rashes so baby can sleep. Used after every change even prevents diaper rash. Checks chafe irritation, eases smart and itch of minor skin troubles of the family. Save most in large sizes. Always demand

MEXSANA
SOOTHING MEDICATED POWDER

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

Man Arrested for
Aggravated Assault

Charges of aggravated assault were made against Jimmy Youngblood Lee, negro, of 48 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.

Empty Shelves

They need not be . . . for HERE . . . you'll find hundreds of cleverly designed and intriguing "WHATNOTS" with which to adorn these shelves. Whether it's a wall whatnot or a corner type . . . you'll like the many HERE from which to choose . . . animals . . . ships . . . books . . . and others . . . and they're priced so reasonably 25c to \$2.95

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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.

The other hand, construction involved:

Excavation—25,000,000 cu. yds.

Material—40,000 carloads received on the site, moved over a specially built line—the equivalent of a train 333 miles long.

Concrete—750,000 cu. yds poured, equal to 320 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).

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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 simultaneous 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.

Those 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 E. 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 lit up 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 had not inspected or approved.

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

In connection with a canal which the parish built on the property of Harry Hennershitz 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 Hennershitz in return.

Plan Garbage Report

The committee recommended that the special committee on garbage collection bring it 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 was also made that the jury advertise for bids for equipment for sanitary fill for garbage disposal.

A recommendation for the re-ranking of wage standards for four men employed by the parish in road repairs was made in conclusion. One man, now carried as a tractor driver at the rate of \$6.50, was recommended for the rating of labor foreman, at the wage of \$150 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 \$4.80 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 weapon right.

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 atoms of only one. The three are uranium 235, 233 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 meager 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.

Higgins was in Chicago to speak tomorrow at a dedication of a Marine room in the Museum of Science and Industry. Thereafter he will leave for the West coast and a tour of Pacific combat areas as a guest of the Navy department.

New Orleans, Aug. 6 (AP)—Frank O. Higgins, general manager, said production schedules for vital parts of the atomic bomb, which have been produced at the Higgins plant for 18 months, were quadrupled during the past few days.

He said that labor for the production of what he termed the "missing link" for the bomb had been given top priority but the plant still found it difficult to obtain labor "because of the impossibility of explaining the nature of the work to prospective workers."

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TOP AIR

(Continued From Page 1)

cooled they pulled the veteran flier's body out and threw a gray blanket over it.

One wrist and hand protruded from the blanket, showing his Army identification tag.

Wife Hears News

The scene was about a mile from Lockheed terminal, near the intersection of Caluenga and Oxford boulevards, and barely outside a crowded San Fernando residential area.

Army officials arrived within minutes and took charge.

Mrs. Bong, the former Marjorie Vatendahl of Poplar, Wis., whom he married in February, was not at home and Army officers were posted at her cottage to break the news.

She heard the report on the radio, however, and called Lockheed to confirm it. The Army service there told her the report was true.

"She seemed to take it very bravely," they said.

When she reached home Lt. Col. Charles J. Langmack gave her the details.

"The shock was great," the colonel said. "She hasn't had time to collect her thoughts."

The cottage was one which he and his beautiful former schoolmate had found after pounding in vain on the doors of 30 prospective landlords. They finally rented it when newspapers carried the story of how the hero, assigned to vital war work, was unable to find a place to live.

Bong died not quite eight months after he bagged his 10th Japanese plane over Mindoro Island, in the Philippines, on December 17, 1944.

That 40th victory came five days after he had received the Medal of Honor from Gen. Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur, as he pinned the medal on the flier's chest, said his "constant prayer" was that God would continue to protect him.

Shortly afterward, he was sent back to the United States. In February he married his schoolteacher sweetheart, Marjorie Vatendahl, whose picture adorned all his Lightning P-38 fighter planes.

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

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 "hysterical 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.

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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 to 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. Richardson Monahan, in the special election in Galtwyer district, incomplete but decisive.

King, who was defeated in his own district in the Canadian general election last June although his Liberal party was returned to power, had 2,790 votes to 221 for Monahan on the basis of returns from 22 of the 42 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.

SECRET HIGGINS

(Continued From Page 1)

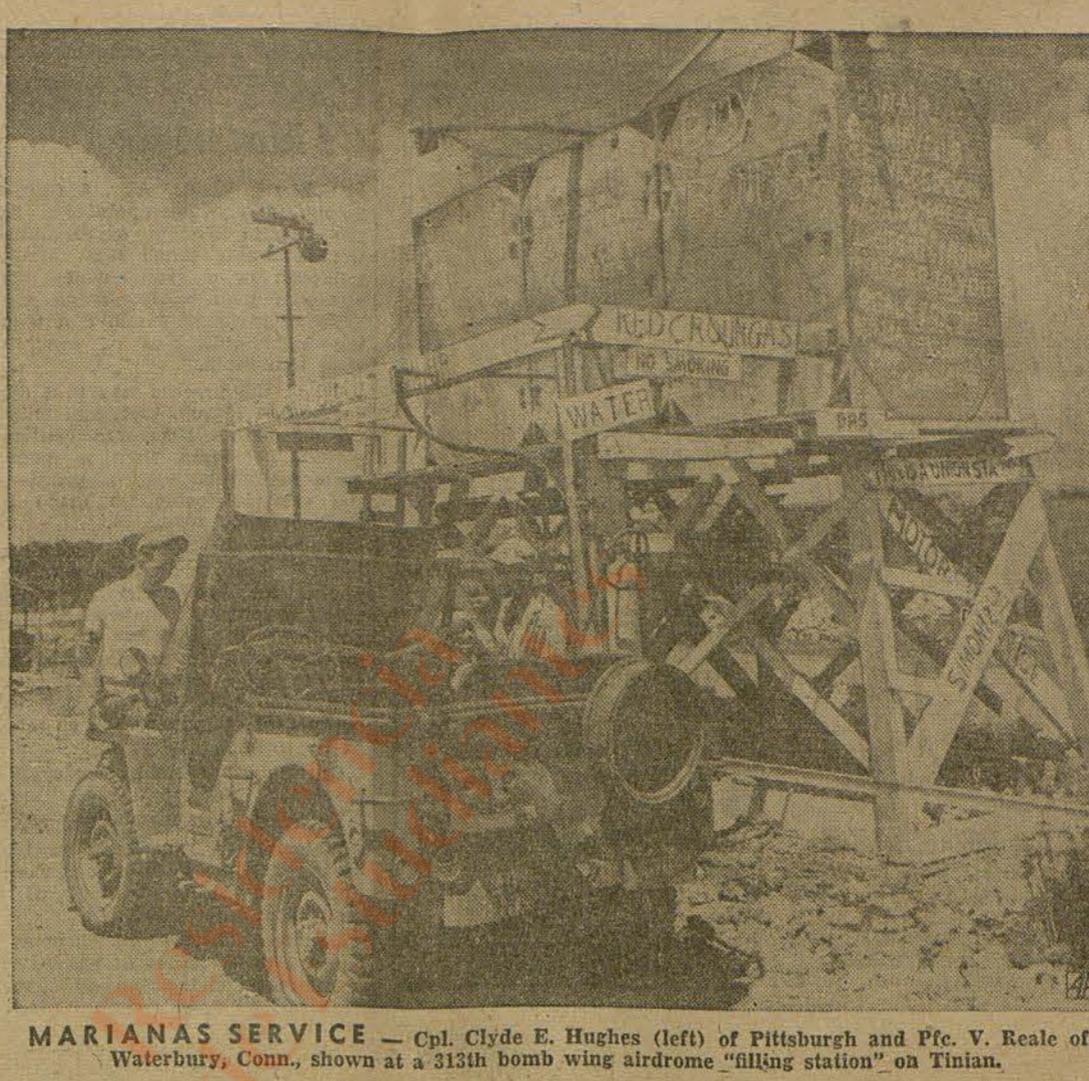
to make size by precision methods by December 23 and we had 12 finished that day, 63 made by Christmas and over 2,000 within 30 days thereafter."

Higgins said the work was disguised by "simply making everything look as plausible as possible from the outside; we didn't even have any armed guards, only plain clothesmen."

Higgins was in Chicago to speak tomorrow at a dedication of a Marine room in the Museum of Science and Industry. Thereafter he will leave for the West coast and a tour of Pacific combat areas as a guest of the Navy department.

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He said that labor for the production of what he termed the "missing link" for the bomb had been given top priority but the plant still found it difficult to obtain labor "because of the impossibility of explaining the nature of the work to prospective workers."



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 Jafay, instructor, watch pool exercises by (l. to r.) Pfc. O. A. Cowgill, Benton Harbor, Mich., Pvt. D. J. Hinckley, Davenport, Iowa, S/Sgt. O. E. Gossman, Laramie, Nebr., Pvt. Mitchell Sturdevant, Menominee 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.



OVERSEAS—Mary Mead (above), singer from the middle west, is a member of Kay Kyser's troupe of entertainers now in the Pacific. The 12-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—Edgaro 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.

"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 plain 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

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 retreat.

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 areas have the Japs evacuated except under the pressure of Al-

lied arms.

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

It goes without saying that Japs 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 song, 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 Sundas, Amboina, 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.

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 and then a truck or jeep flown 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 Lolo to form the new Stilwell road; construction of the longest gasoline pipeline in the world, and the betterment of air services 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. Koo-chow 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 seats 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

Beaumar, France, Aug. 6 (AP)—Five American soldiers were killed and eight injured in a collision of two trucks near this Aisne 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.

Waffles knitted for greater resiliency, faster heat and moisture absorption. Gives a smoother, more beautiful finish to garments and linens. Fits all standard ironing boards.

A SPADE FOR EVERY GARDENER

Made of specially hardened, high carbon content steel; head 7x12".

RED STICK TIRE CO.

1405 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 5211

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

Ask for CROWNING GLORY Cold Permanent Wave Packet at Leading Cosmetic Counters and Notions Departments

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Yesterday's Markets

| Markets at a Glance | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| New York, Aug. 6 (AP) | | | |
| Stocks-Mixed; selected issues | | | |
| advance. | | | |
| Bonds-Irregular; secondary rails | | | |
| in supply. | | | |
| Cotton-Quiet; light mill buying; | | | |
| liquidation. | | | |
| Chicago: | | | |
| Wheat-Easy to heavy; long li- | | | |
| quidation; removal of hedges. | | | |
| Corn-Easy; light demand. | | | |
| Rye-Heavy to weak; profit cash- | | | |
| ing. | | | |
| Hogs-Active and fully steady; | | | |
| top \$14.75. | | | |
| Cattle-Steady; top \$18, the cell- | | | |
| ing. | | | |
| Grain Pits | | | |
| Chicago, Aug. 5 (AP)—Grain fu- | | | |
| tures prices sagged in today's | | | |
| trading, which was under the av- | | | |
| age 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 ex- | | | |
| pressed some disappointment over | | | |
| reports government agencies had | | | |
| not accepted offerings of cash | | | |
| wheat at southwestern markets. | | | |
| At the close wheat was 1 to 1% | | | |
| lower than Saturday's finish, Sep- | | | |
| tember \$1.65%-%. Corn was % | | | |
| to 1 cent lower, December 1.17%. | | | |
| Rye was 1/2 to 1% lower, Sep- | | | |
| tember \$1.46%-%. Barley was 1% | | | |
| to 1% lower, September \$1.10%. | | | |
| Provisions | | | |
| WHEAT—Open High Low Close Chg's | | | |
| Sept. 1.67% 1.67% 1.65% +.02 | | | |
| Oct. 1.66% 1.66% 1.65% +.02 | | | |
| Nov. 1.66% 1.66% 1.65% +.02 | | | |
| Dec. 1.66% 1.66% 1.65% +.02 | | | |
| May 1.66% 1.66% 1.65% +.02 | | | |
| July 1.59% 1.59% 1.58% +.01 | | | |
| Corn closed: December 1.17% May, | | | |
| 1.17% July 1.15% May, 1.15% July, | | | |
| 1.15% July 1.15% May, 1.15% July, | | | |
| Rye closed: September 1.46%-% Decem- | | | |
| ber 1.46%-% May, 1.37%-% July, | | | |
| 1.37% July 1.37% May, 1.37% July, | | | |
| New York, Aug. 6 (AP)—Cotton fu- | | | |
| tures were quiet today as many | | | |
| traders held to the sidelines pend- | | | |
| ing the first government estimate | | | |
| of the 1945 crop on Wednesday. | | | |
| After reaching early gains of 35 | | | |
| cents a bale on mill buying, prices | | | |
| were 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 govern- | | | |
| ment stocks. It was expected there | | | |
| will be a strong demand for the | | | |
| more desirable grades, which are | | | |
| in scarce supply. | | | |
| The British parliament has | | | |
| been called the mother of parlia- | | | |
| ment because almost all the rep- | | | |
| representative bodies in the world | | | |
| have been copied from it. | | | |

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LOIS COLLIER JOE SAWYER

WILLIE AND JOE

By Mauldin



"His Uncle Willie must be home. He called me a damn brass hat."

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS

By Ernest Hix



Truman Tells Augusta's Crew About New Atom Bomb, Agrees It Will Shorten War With Japs

By Merriman Smith

Aboard USS Augusta, Aug. 6 (UP)—President Truman personally told the entire crew of this cruiser today about the success of the atomic bomb used against Japan and he happily agreed with the sailors that it would shorten the war.

"Send some more of 'em over Japan and we'll all go home," was the universal reaction.

The president was lunching with the crew. He rose from the chow table and told the sailors about it, then he walked to the second enlisted mess and announced it again. Next, he walked forward to the officers' mess. The officers started to stand.

"Keep your seats, gentlemen," Mr. Truman said. "I have an announcement to make. We have just dropped a bomb on Japan that is more powerful than 20,000 tons of TNT. The experiment has been an overwhelming success."

He was cheered loudly after each announcement. After he left the wardroom the jubilant crewmen broke into excited conversation.

"I guess I'll get home sooner now," a sailor who sat near the president at chow said.

Mr. Truman said afterward that he had never been happier about an announcement he has made. He paid particular tribute to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson for the part he played in the bomb's development.

"If ever a man worked on a thing heroically, it was Secretary Stimson," he said.

The president seemed buoyantly happy over the revolutionary missile because, as he said in his announcement issued in Washington, it will shorten the war and save American lives.

Stimson went to Potsdam to discuss atomic bombing plans with Mr. Truman and to get final clearance back to the War department.

It was evident that the new superbomb was one of the things the president had in mind when he, former Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek warned Japan to quit the war or be destroyed.

From past statements of the president, amplified by today's, it is obvious that Japan can escape total destruction only by surrendering unconditionally.

It was equally apparent, based on past military strategy and the introduction of new weapons, that the first atomic bomb was only a forerunner, an experiment. If past patterns are followed, the atomic raids will become regular and intensive.

The presidential party is expected to be back in Washington by Wednesday. Mr. Truman spent a good bit of this bright, sunny morning on deck watching the ship's company solve a battle problem, complete with smoke bombs.

Sutton's warbler was discovered in West Virginia in 1939, or 21 years after ornithologists supposed all birds in Eastern America had been tracked down.

Tokyo Radio Silent on Atomic Bombing; Reports B-29 Raid

By Harry Wilson Sharpe

Washington, Aug. 6 (UP)—Radio Tokyo remained silent today on the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, although admitting that a small number of American Superfortresses had raided the Japanese army depot city.

Tokyo reported the Superfortress raid took place at 8:20 a.m. today, Tokyo time, with the planes dropping both incendiary and explosive bombs on the city. There was no mention of any unusual blast.

Observers here believed the atomic bomb may have been a delayed-action type which would give the American planes sufficient time to fly out of range of the blast effect. President Truman's announcement of the bombing indicated that the explosion took place at about 10 a.m. Tokyo time.

Reconnaissance planes that flew over the city later found an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke obscuring the target area, it was announced here.

Hiroshima, a city of 318,000, is in the southern section of the Japanese home island of Honshu, some 400 miles west-southwest of Tokyo. It contains large military supply depots and manufactures large guns, tanks, machine tools and aircraft parts.

The city proper, together with its Ujina port district, covers an area four by three miles. There is an industrial and military storage district to the east that is three miles long and one mile wide.

It is possible that the atomic bomb may have destroyed a major portion of the city. The effect will not be known until the huge clouds of smoke and dust subside sufficiently for aerial reconnaissance.

Before the fateful explosion of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima the Japanese radio had deviated itself to its usual list of devotions. These included reports of widespread air raids, Japanese plans for increasing food, plane and munitions production, complaints that the Allied forces were "massacring innocent civilians" and boasts that Southern Kyushu's underground fortresses were impregnable.

One broadcast by the Japanese Domei agency heard by the FCC hinted that Japan was worrying about an invasion of its northern home islands of Hokkaido or the southern half of Sakhalin from American bases in the Aleutians.

The dispatch declared that the Allies were "not taking the north front lightly."

"Summer is the only time of year that fighting can be carried out easily in the north," the dispatch said, adding that "the fighting season has been entered."

The dispatch pointed out that Superfortresses from the Marianas could bomb Hokkaido and that fighter planes from Okinawa and Iwo Jima could attack Karafuto, the Japanese southern half of Sakhalin island.

The northern half of the island is in Russian territory.

The broadcast describing underground fortifications on the southernmost home island of Kyushu, which was heard by United Press at San Francisco, asserted that any landing attempt would be wiped out by the defenders.

"The huge cavern positions are accommodated with cabins, medical rooms, soldier rooms and ammunition dumps and all have wells, cooking room and bathrooms," the broadcast said, quoting a Japanese newspaper correspondent who had visited the defenses.

Members are asked to bring lunches and carfare as usual.

Editor, Morning Advocate:

My son-in-law, Vernon L. Ardif, recently returned from military service in consequence of injuries, is endeavoring to resume his activity and interest in researches afloat the river packet and excursion boats of the "latter" era, 1890s to the present.

Aside from a desire to hear about these "latter" boats, their names, last periods of service, identity of operating companies, etc., such as readers of this paper may be able to impart to him, he is extremely interested in the matter of steamboat mails.

For a good many years, there were numerous instances, some as late as the 1920s, wherein traveling postal clerks were assigned to the steamers, to sort mails en route between landings, canceling and postmarking mails posted aboard or at landings on the way, etc. Among these river mail routes were the "Bayou Sara & Baton Rouge R. P. O., the "Natchez & Bayou Sara R. P. O." and "Vicksburg & Natchez R. P. O." and many others.

Mr. Ardif would like to hear from any readers who know of the steamer mail routes, their terms, duration, etc., who staffed them, etc., and wants to obtain cards or entire envelopes which show the river boat postal markings.

He is also much interested in the matter of boat stationery, such as exemplified by the distinctively printed company return-address envelopes, with name of steamer (if not already printed) and to long-hand or rubber stamp, which served to cover the letters of boat employees and passengers, as written on board and mailed at landings or terminals ports. Can any reader oblige him with entire used envelopes in line of this sort of boat stationery, in the case of the later packets and excursion boats, 1890s to the present?

I am sure he would be glad to hear from any readers who may care to write to him in the above matter, and will respond promptly to all correspondence in the matter. Address him:

Mr. Vernon L. Ardif, in care of Lipscomb, East 2nd St., Farmville, Va.

Editor, Morning Advocate:

Mr. Ardif would like to hear from any readers who know of the steamer mail routes, their terms, duration, etc., who staffed them, etc., and wants to obtain cards or entire envelopes which show the river boat postal markings.

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