

MEADOWS' TAX RETURNS MAY BE SHOWN IN COURT

GREENVILLE, N. C., July 6. — (P)—Possibility that Dr. Leon R. Meadows' income tax returns from 1934 to 1943 may be brought before the court was indicated today as cross examination of the former East Carolina Teachers College president continued.

Special Prosecutor Jesse Jones, who had copies of the returns, was not permitted to examine Meadows yesterday. However, both Jones and Solicitor D. M. Clark said privately the judge would be asked for a special order to bring the original returns to Greenville before Meadows is released from cross examination.

Meadows testified he was unable to say how much his deductions were.

He also told of the alleged theft of his "third memorandum book" from his residence last year. Previously he had explained several items by saying they were incorporated in his third memorandum book.

ITEMS CHANGED

He said if an item in his "memorandum book one," had been changed from \$9.78 to \$59.78, he couldn't remember when such a change was made. He said the writing was dim and that photostatic copies designed to show such a change had been made also were too dim.

Meadows, who is charged with false pretense and embezzlement of more than \$14,000, said he told the board of trustees last year that some figures in the memo book might have been "strengthened" because of their dimness.

ROBERTS

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Friends of Senate Majority Leader Barkley (Ky) said they believed he would like a supreme court place.

POSSIBILITIES

Senate colleagues also mentioned as possible appointees Senator Hatch (D-NM) and former Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, now a member of the Seventh Federal circuit court. They recalled the close association of these two with President Truman when all were active new deal supporters in the senate.

Other sources say Justice Robert H. Jackson is President Truman's likely choice for chief justice, if Stone retires.

Roberts, who won fame as special prosecutor in the Teapot Dome oil cases, said only that since he had served 15 years he wished to avail himself of the retirement law.

President Truman expressed regret and said he accepted it only on a promise by Roberts to "continue to give your country the benefit of your sound judgment and advice as occasion arises."

BALIKPAPAN

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pieces which had been shelling the advancing diggers.

As the main southeast Borneo force of Japanese retreated toward the oil fields up the coast, they were subjected to ground pressure by Australian tanks and artillery and harassed from the air by Allied tactical planes which closely supported all phases of the operations. Guns of the fleet joined in blasting Japanese inland positions and the retreating columns.

LUXURY QUARTERS

The 7,000 Japanese civilians who were in the town before the invasion had fled, but evidence of their life of luxury was encountered in the residential areas. Associated Press War Correspondent Russell Brines said in a dispatch from the front most were thought to be heading with the military into the oil fields.

On the northwest coast, Aussie Ninth division troops seized an enemy ammunition dump on the Tanju river, seven miles northeast of captured Miri.

NEWCOMB

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comb. At once, a second tried his luck but was hit and, as the commanding officer, Comdr. Ira E. McMillan, Fort Worth, Tex., turned the destroyer sharply, the Japanese plopped harmlessly into its wake.

The third Japanese struck amidships, although hit. The plane sprayed gasoline, steam shot from a boiler and the amidship section became an inferno.

SHIP ABLAZE

The fourth Japanese was cut down far off by the Newcomb gunners, many of whom had been thrown bodily from their stations by the hit. Then two more planes took up the attack at the same moment. One slammed into the Newcomb amidships with a terrific blast.

All power was lost, the engine rooms were wrecked, ammunition magazines were ablaze and the gun handling rooms on fire. Smoke and flame shot 1,000 yards into the air. The ship stood still.

The sixth Japanese, struck by accurate gunfire thrown from the midst of the smoke and flame, kept coming, slammed into the forward stack and more gasoline splashed into the molten wreckage amidships.

RAMMED BOTH

The Leutze was coming at high speed, dashing heavy seas and the peril of the Newcomb's flaming magazines. The Leutze's commanding officer, Lt. Leon Grabowsky, Paterson, N. J., maneuvered alongside, and her firefighters, doctors and hospital corpsmen poured aboard the Newcomb.

At this moment, the pilot of the seventh Japanese plane aimed for both ships, setting his course for the Newcomb's bridge. Both destroyers opened fire, and the plane's wing was hit, swerving it from the bridge, but it scraped the deck of the Newcomb and rammed into the stern of the Leutze.

Another destroyer raced to the Newcomb's aid as the hard-hit Leutze began to drift away, her crew fighting her own fires and aiding her wounded. The Newcomb's fires were out in another half hour and both reached repair bases.

At one time the Leutze's fantail was two feet under water.

COMMITTEE

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as one of "extreme urgency and serious implications," saying it is boosting war costs and delaying reconversion by causing "manufacture of items identical with those now idle in the hands of our allies."

Also, the committee said, there always is the possibility that Allies allowed to keep arms given them under lend-lease to fight Germany might use them later in fighting among ourselves.

"So far as the committee was able to find out," its report said, "no one has even given any thought to the exploitation of this source for filling the requirements of the Pacific war. x x x 'So far as the committee was able to learn there is no agreement as between the Allied armies for pooling captured equipment and using it in the Pacific theater. Each of the Allies seems to be operating on the theory that it is the sole owner of the supplies it has captured.'

CRITICIZED

The committee sharply criticized "a tendency of many to tend lend-lease accounting as a matter of little consequence on the theory that lend-lease accounts would never be settled."

It said the State Department had "anything but a championing of 'United States interests' in mind in instructing Great Britain 'not to give itemized invoices of reverse lend-lease charges.'"

As a result, it said, Britain has refused to itemize supplies it furnishes to American troops, except by quarterly lump totals.

BRITISH

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was a minority of the total cast."

The conservative Daily Express said "most cautious" estimates gave a majority of 60 to 80 seats "for the government."

At the time of dissolution the conservative party had 358 of the 615 seats in commons, but with Allied parties it had a working majority of nearly 200 seats. With 640 seats in the new commons it will take 321 for a party or bloc to have a majority.

Complicating factors included the soldier vote, population shifts because of war work, and the 10-year lapse since the last elections, which meant that about one-third of the eligible electorate never had voted before.

The shifting of population and the German air blitz played havoc with election records. It was estimated that thousands who tried to vote found themselves disqualified because their names were lost from the polling registers.

"DISENFRANCHISED"

Among those disenfranchised was Churchill himself. He spent election day instead touring his constituency by car, shouting "have you all voted?"

The Express predicted Churchill would win by 20 to one over his independent opponent and called Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden a "certainty." It conceded the likely reelection of laborite leader Clement Attlee and possibly of his lieutenants Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison, all members of the former coalition cabinet.

Several big name conservatives were listed by the newspaper as "doubtful" of retaining their seats, including first lord of the admiralty Brendan Bracken, minister of war Sir James Grigg and minister of national insurance Leslie Hore-Belisha.

The new parliament will assemble Aug. 1 to elect a speaker and swear in the new members, but the state opening by the king is set for Aug. 8 to follow clearance after the August bank holiday.

NEW

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citizens in England and care of refugees abroad will continue to be financed by the British government, the foreign office said.

With establishment of the international status of the Warsaw regime, clearing the way for admission to the United Nations' security league, the London government headed by Premier Tomasz Arciszewski legally passed out of existence.

Actual dissolution of the exile government will not be as simple as that, for Arciszewski's group insists it will continue to represent what it describes as a "majority" of Poles. How and where it will accomplish that feat has not been indicated.

ONLY A STEP

The London and Washington announcements isolating the exile regime, with which the United States and Great Britain had dealt throughout the war, emphasized that setting up of the expanded Warsaw government was only a "step" in fulfilling the Yalta Big Three agreements.

President Truman declared that the Warsaw regime had "recognized" the Yalta agreement in full, thus conforming the Crimean plan for free elections. Prime Minister Churchill's comments were similar.

The President said Arthur Bliss Lane had been named U. S. ambassador to Poland. Churchill said Robert Hankey would be sent to Warsaw as a charge d'affaires ad interim, pending appointment of an ambassador.

The British-American recognition was followed by a similar announcement today by the Chinese.

BOND

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vide a suitable building site.

Proposal No. 4 authorizes the levy of a maintenance tax of not exceeding five cents on the \$100 property valuation to maintain the two institutions in providing hospital care for those unable to pay.

The Duke Foundation will continue to give \$1 to the enlarged county hospital system to help defray the cost of caring for charity patients, while the State of North Carolina at the last session of the General Assembly set up a fund of one million dollars a year to aid public hospitals in the care of indigents.

A reorganization of the Board of Trustees is also provided under the county hospital act, whereby a rotating board of trustees will be set up. Each township will have a member with three members each from No. Six and No. Four townships. This 15 member board will be appointed by the county commissioners, five for a term of one year, five for a term of two years and five for a term of three years. At all times two-thirds of the members will have had experience on the board. No member can succeed himself.

Lee Weatherly who has been general chairman, says, "There has been no organized opposition to the bond issue. I hope it will carry by an overwhelming majority as it is a humanitarian move for the relief of suffering mankind. Our hospital facilities are crowded. We are financially able and willing to invest in this great program."

POLIO EPIDEMIC

SAN RAFAEL, Cal.—(P)—An outbreak of infantile paralysis has reached epidemic proportions in the northern California city of San Rafael, according to health authorities.

Seventeen cases have been diagnosed.

MORGENTHAU

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Guardia of New York permission to visit France on a personal mission, not as an agent of the government.

He appointed Edward C. Moran, Jr. of Maine as assistant secretary of labor and elevated Jesse M. Donaldson to first assistant postmaster general.

The Big Three meeting will take place in about three weeks.

STRANGE POSITION

From now until Mr. Truman's return, Morgenthau will hover in a strange position, barring quick senate passage of house-approved legislation changing the order of presidential succession. For, although his resignation has been accepted, the treasury chief continues first in line for the Presidency after Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

The pending legislation would make House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) next in line after Mr. Truman.

Rumors have come up with amazing persistence for months — even years — that Morgenthau would leave the cabinet. Yesterday he went to see Mr. Truman. Then he wrote out his resignation, mentioning his association with the late President Roosevelt, his desire to go back to Dutchess county where they were neighbors, and his wish to leave Mr. Truman's hands "untied."

WANTS TO QUIT

The President asked him to stay until he returns from abroad. When reporters asked Mr. Truman for an explanation of the resignation he said Morgenthau simply wanted to quit.

As for the next secretary, Washington officials were discussing these possibilities today:

1. Fred Vinson, of Kentucky, who is powerful politically and is solid with Congress. He made a reputation as chairman of the tax subcommittee of the house ways and means committee, later served as a U. S. court of appeals judge and finally in three federal administrative posts.
2. John W. Snyder, of St. Louis, the new federal loan administrator. He is a close friend of the President, a banker and popular with Congress.
3. Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga) of the senate finance committee. At one time George was considered a red-hot prospect. But he came out in favor of some reduction in income taxes in 1945 (whether the war is over or not) and Truman spanked him promptly and publicly. So speculation over George's chances quieted down.
4. A trio of dark horses: Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the board of the Continental Illinois National bank and Trust company of Chicago; Edward E. Brown, president of the First National bank, Chicago; and J. F. T. O'Connor, a Los Angeles federal judge who formerly was comptroller of the currency.

U. S.

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Okinawa area; and

Army seventh fighter command Mustangs based on Iwo Jima.

To this lineup soon is to be added the army Eighth air force of European fame, under Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, which is to include Superfortresses.

SPAATZ IN CHARGE

The strategic air forces, the Eighth and the 20th, have been placed under command of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, whose strategic air forces delivered the long-range aerial knockout blow to German industry.

There has been no announcement concerning Kenney's 13th Air Force, now supporting Borneo operations.

Without waiting for additions, or for completion of the planned 25 miles of runways on Okinawa, the air forces already within reach of Japan were pounding away steadily in a war of attrition.

The Fifth Air Force fighters hit the Kyushu cities of Tojimbura, Byu, Izumi, Chiran and Amura, and sank three enemy float planes in the northern Kyushu harbor of Fukuoka. Those were the only enemy planes they sighted in a two hour sweep over Japan, although anti-aircraft fire was moderate to heavy.

On Thursday nearly 100 Mustangs of the Seventh fighter command from Iwo Jima raided airfields in the Tokyo area for the second consecutive day without air opposition and strafed docks and warehouses in Tokyo Bay.

They destroyed five Japanese planes on the ground and damaged 10 at Shimodae and Yatabe airfields northeast of Tokyo, for a two-day bag of 48 destroyed or damaged, and also sank one small boat, damaged 12 and shot up hangars and shops.

Navy privateer testifies in a fourth of July strike blocked several railway tunnels and destroyed two bridges and two locomotives on the main line to Manchuria in their first operation against southwestern Korea.

SEES

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Harold Stassen, a delegate at San Francisco, might testify. "There is an address here last night Stassen said it is of 'terrific importance' for people of this country and the world to realize that mere adoption of the charter will not of itself insure peace.

"The success in obtaining the goal," he declared, "will depend upon the good faith and continued alert interest of the peoples of the world."

Today's Markets

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N. Y. COTTON AT 2:00

	Today	Prev. Day
March	22.86	22.79
May	22.84	22.78
July	22.69	22.61
October	22.83	22.75
December	22.84	22.79

CHICAGO GRAIN WHEAT

	1.66%	1.67%
July	1.64%	1.64%
September	1.63%	1.64%
December	1.63%	1.64%

CORN

	1.18%	1.18%
July	1.18%	1.18%
September	1.17%	1.17%
December	1.17%	1.17%

RYE

	1.52%	1.53%
July	1.43%	1.43%
September	1.40%	1.41%
December	1.40%	1.41%

STOCKS AT 2:00

Am Rolling Mill	21
American Loco	33 1-4
American Tob B	77 1-4
American Tel and Tel	176 1-4
Anaconda Copper	34
Assoc Dry Goods	27 7-8
Beth Steel	79 1-2
Boeing Air	25 3-4
Chrysler	107 5-8
Curtiss-Wright	6 7-8
Elec Boat	16 1-2
General Motors	67 1-2
Pepsi Cola	22
Greyhound Corp	25 3-4
International Paper	26 5-8
Nash Kelv	19 1-2
Glenn L Martin	27 3-4
Newport Ind	35 1-4
N Y Central	28 1-2
Radio Corp	38 7-8
Reynolds Tob B	13 5-8
Southern Railroad	34 1-2
Sperry Corp	48 1-2
U S Rubber	31
U S Steel	57
Western Union	68 3-8
Youngstown S and T	46 5-8
	47 1-4

MODERATE RALLY

NEW YORK, July 6. —(P)—Stocks rallied moderately here and there in today's market although many leaders continued to suffer from light selling.

American Telephone was an isolated strong spot, touching a 1945 high. Ahead at intervals were Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, North American, Electric Power and Light, Du Pont, Westinghouse and Standard Oil (NJ). A cut dividend depressed swift international about three points. Laggards included Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Bethlehem, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Dow Chemical, American Can, United Aircraft and Texas Co.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO, July 6. —(P)—(WFA) Saleable hogs 5,500, total 8,500; active, fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts at 140 lb up at 14.75 culling; good and choice sows at 14.00; complete clearance.

Salable cattle 1,500, total 1,500; salable calves 500, total 500; very active week-end trade on all grades and class; generally steady to strong, top steers 17.85, three loads scaling 1324 lb at price; several loads 16.50-17.60, two loads about 1270 lb. south-west fed offerings at outside price; heifers practically absent; about forty per cent receipts comprised cows, this class steady to 25 cents higher; bulls and vealers in moderate supply; cutter and common beef counts; sausage bulls 13.00 down, cows 8.50-11.00 freely on outside at heavy fat bulls at 15.00 down; choice vealers 16.00; stock cattle slow, steady.

N. C. HOGS

RALEIGH, July 6. —(P)—(NCD A)—Hog markets steady with tops of 14.55 at Clinton and Rocky Mount and 14.85 at Richmond.

N. C. EGGS, POULTRY

RALEIGH, July 6. —(P)—(NCD A)—Egg and poultry markets steady to very firm.

Raleigh—U. S. grade AA large 46; hens, all weights, 27 1-2. Washington—U. S. grade A large 46; broilers and fryers 32.5.

BUTTER AND EGGS

CHICAGO, July 6. —(P)—Butter, firm; receipts 1,378,648, unchanged. Eggs, receipts 22,153.

CANADA RATIONS MEAT

OTTAWA, July 6. —(P)—Canada will resume rationing of meat shortly, Prime Minister MacKenzie King announced today. Meat has not been rationed since March 1, 1944.

Gastonia Loses To Forest City 11-7

In a game played in Gastonia last night, the Forest City American Legion juniors beat the Gastonia city juniors by a score of 11 to 7, it was learned here today.

To date Forest City has played three elimination games, losing one and winning two. Gastonia has played two games and suffered two losses.

PAY

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with a corresponding increase in pay.

3. Increase in base pay of teachers with graduate certificates from \$136 per month to \$153; increase in the maximum from \$172 to \$187. Base pay of teachers with certificates was increased to a beginning salary of \$125, to be followed by annual increases up to \$162 per month for class "A" teachers with nine years experience.

All textbook bids offered on arithmetic books for the third through the eighth grades were rejected, with a meeting set for July 12 to consider new bids.

RUSSIA'S

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coast of Spain. Twenty-nine miles northeast is John Bull's Rock of Gibraltar.

DOMINATING

Because of its dominating position, this zone was detached from Morocco in 1906 and placed under international guardianship. There were subsequent agreements and actual control came to rest with Spain, Italy, France, and Britain. Moscow bases its present claim on the fact that Russia was one of the participants in the original treaty although later she dropped out.

Tangier—in theory chastely neutral but very often mixed up in intrigue and power-politics—naturally zoomed into vast prominence when the war began. He who could control this spot on the straight of Gibraltar would indeed be in a powerful position. One of those who didn't overlook this was Spain's Generalissimo Franco.

Came the fateful month of June, 1940, when France was tottering and Britain was fighting with back to wall—and at this critical juncture Franco was moved to occupy Tangier "to guarantee its neutrality." This was a unilateral action—not interfered with by Italy and Germany. A bit later the generalissimo was further moved to incorporate Tangier in Spanish Morocco, and there was nobody to stop him.

SPANISH RULE

International law was displaced by Spanish law. Franco fortified the port of Tangier, despite allied protests. Throughout the rest of the war there were charges by the Allies that Axis ships were being

serviced at Tangier, that Axis submarines were operating out of there, and that German and Italian agents swarmed the zone like ants.

That brings us up to the present proposal that Tangier be returned to the status of a neutral international zone. Presumably because of Franco's unilateral action in 1940, Spain wasn't consulted when France and Britain took the matter up recently, although there have been reports that Madrid would be brought into the picture later.

Russia's desire to participate may be disconcerting to the western European powers, but it can hardly be surprising. She is pressing Turkey for new arrangements which

would give the Soviet free access to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles. The Muscovites certainly intend to operate in that strategic sea, and it isn't strange to find them interested in its western outlet.

WANT ADS

LOST: PAIR OF GLASSES WITH blue plastic frame at ball game Wednesday night. Brown case with A. K. Hawks, Atlanta, on case. Please return to C. C. Eskridge, 118 Grover St., or return to Star office. Reward. 10c

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