

WEATHER

North Carolina — Partly cloudy, warmer and humid today, tonight and Sunday, with widely scattered afternoon thundershowers.

The Shelby Daily Star

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- State Theatre Today - "The Gay Senorita" Starring JINX FALKENBURG

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TELEMAT PICTURES

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MACARTHUR ENTERS TOKYO WITH LITTLE FANFARE

WAINWRIGHT TO REACH HOME SHORES TODAY

Most Famous War Prisoner In Vanguard Of Returning Heroes

HORRORS REPORTED

By The Associated Press General Wainwright, America's most famous prisoner of war, comes home today in the vanguard of a growing stream of Allied soldiers, sailors and civilians released from the Japanese.

The hero of Bataan and Corregidor was scheduled to reach Hamilton field, Calif., about 2 p.m. (eastern war time) en route by plane from Honolulu to Washington, D. C. to make an official report on his treatment by the Japanese.

He will be honored in San Francisco with a victory celebration parade Sunday, which he is expected to lead.

In Hawaii, General Wainwright declined to comment on reports that he was slapped and beaten by his Japanese guards, but said: "I'll have plenty to say on that subject when I get to Washington—officially I mean."

The general's arrival will follow by approximately 24 hours the return to the United States of 64 sailors and marines, the first liberated navy personnel to be flown directly over the 8,000-mile water route from Tokyo Bay to San Francisco bay by the Navy Air Transport Service. They were greeted joyously by friends and relatives as the four transport planes carrying them landed at the Oakland, Calif., airport.

Meanwhile, as the stream of prisoners and interned evacuees reached a full scale flood stage, Allied officials from Singapore to Tokyo and from China to Washington checked and documented the increasing avalanche of prison horror reports, preparatory to war criminal prosecution of those responsible for the outrages against helpless captives.

In Manila, it was reported several thousand Japanese already had been marked to pay for atrocities against prisoners in that area.

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Support For Reorganization Plan Lacking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—Indications accumulated at the Capitol today that President Truman will not get anywhere near the freedom he wants to reorganize the government.

Members of the house expenditure committee said there was no chance there for a measure exempting only the general accounting office from reorganization, as desired by the President.

They did say there probably would be fewer agencies exempted than the 21 named in a bill by Rep. Manasco (D-Ala.)

On the senate side, a judiciary subcommittee already has adopted tentatively an amendment prohibiting creation of any new department of cabinet status—except a department of national defense.

NATIONAL DEFENSE This amendment is by Chairman McCarran (D-Nev.). He favors a department of national defense combining war and navy departments and the coast guard. He frankly says it might be easier to get it through a presidential reorganization plan than through congressional action.

In general, the reorganization bills in both houses propose that the President draw plans which would improve government efficiency. He would submit each plan to Congress and it would become effective in 60 days if Congress did not say "no" in a resolution.

UNDER PRESSURE It is the reverse of the usual procedure where Congress sends legislation to the White House and the President can veto it.

The theory back of the reverse is that it is more likely to get results. Congress itself under a lot of pressure when it undertakes to change government agencies around.



PLANE CRASH IN SOUTH CAROLINA KILLS 22—Deep in a dense swampland lies the wreckage of an eastern Air Lines transport plane which crashed near Florence, S. C., Sept. 7, killing all of its 22 occupants. There were 19 passengers and three members of the crew. Searchers were unable to penetrate the watery cypress bog and reach the wreckage until 10 hours after the plane disappeared on a regular flight from Miami to New York. All bodies were burned beyond recognition.—(AP Wirephoto).

400,000 Nazis May Be Put On Trial By Allies For War Crimes

Big Shots Will Probably Be Hanged; Lesser Offenders Likely To Be Given Labor Sentences In Russia, Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—As many as 400,000 Nazis may be tried for war crimes when the Allies deal justice to the architects and terrorists of World War Two, it was disclosed today.

Guilty big shots probably will be hanged. The military regards shooting as "an honorable death."

Small fry who get off with their skins may be given labor sentences, perhaps helping rebuild what they destroyed in Russia and elsewhere. Hitler's terror organizations, the Gestapo and the SS (elite guard) will be charged collectively with war crimes. Conviction would mean automatic punishment of any member of either outfit who couldn't prove he was forced in.

These and other details were learned authoritatively today by persons familiar with the plans as the Allied war crimes commission moved toward the master trial at Nuremberg.

This will be a mass trial of top culprits, like Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering. It will begin in late October or November in the city which was for years the scene of the Nazi party's annual congress.

Twenty-four, including Goering, have been named defendants. Half a dozen more are likely to be added.

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Congress Gets Back On Beam To Legislate Reconversion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—Congress came to town this week, handshaking, growing, proposing, predicting. The world was at peace, but congress wasn't.

Battles broke out. More were coming. Leading law-makers were putting President Truman's program under a microscope, piece by piece.

And politics—it seemed—was here to stay.

Here were the main things congress did during the week:

- 1. Went all-out for a Pearl Harbor investigation.
2. Heard President Truman's mammoth message on home-front problems.
3. Witnessed an ear-chewing fight over unemployment pay.
4. Worked hard in committee rooms to get bills into shape to be debated next Monday and thereafter.

And today there were these new developments: Congress leaders said they are convinced a law will be passed putting the country back on standard time by Sept. 30. That means people will turn their clocks back an hour.

Chairman James Meade (NY) of the senate war investigating committee said his group will draw up a master plan of future war preparedness. He hopes there won't be another war but he says this country must never be caught napping again.

Rep. Carl Vinson, Georgia democrat, will seek committee hearings next week on his proposal to raise salaries of members of congress

Slaughtering Controls Out; May Improve Meat Situation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—The OPA today removed all controls over how much livestock may be slaughtered.

The agency also dropped its "fair distribution plan," which required slaughterers to follow the same geographic distribution pattern in making shipments that they used during the first quarter of 1944.

The two actions do not immediately affect meat rationing, but if expected increases in livestock marketings materialize, rationing may end fairly soon.

Price Administrator Chester Brown said there had been marked improvement in the supply of meat available to civilians recently, especially since the end of the war. He added, however, that the supply is not yet adequate to assure good distribution without rationing controls.

The slaughter control program went into effect last April when the meat shortage became acute.

It was designed to increase the amount of livestock slaughtered in federally-inspected plants by decreasing the slaughter of non-federally inspected plants.

Meat from non-federally inspected plants cannot be shipped across state lines. The objective of increasing the slaughter of inspected plants was to increase supplies available for the armed forces and other government needs.

John Shuford had charge of the knot tying event and other events were directed as follows: Fire by flint and steel, R. S. Jenkins; fire by friction, Floyd Allen; tent pitching, Jack McKee; first aid, I. D. Anthony; water boiling, Miles Baker; signaling, Karl Hedrick.

Competition was keen among the 123 Scouts who participated in the event and their efforts were attended by rousing cheers from a good crowd of spectators. This jamboree was marked by one of the best attendance since the beginning three years ago.

Augmenting the program was music furnished by the Shelby high school band under the direction of Miss Betty Story.

Second places were won last night as follows: Bowling Springs, 2; Polkville, 2; Troop No. 8, 2; Troop No. 5, 2; Troop No. 3, 1.

Third places were received as follows: No. 8 troop, 3; No. 4 troop, 3; No. 3 troop, 1.

Judges for the event were Robert Gidney, Dr. Hugh Plaster and J. G. Hagaman.

LAWDALE WINS SCOUT MEET

Troop 3 Takes Second Place, Troop 8 Third In Annual Event

Taking four first places in the seven events, the Lawdale Boy Scout troop walked away with top place in the third annual Boy Scout jamboree held last night in the high school stadium under the sponsorship of the Shelby Rotary club. Lawdale had a score of 20 points to compare with the next high of 14 taken by troop 3 of Shelby, the Shelby Mill troop.

The Cleveland Cloth Mill troop, troop 8, with nine points won third place and Bowling Springs troop with six points took fourth place. Plaques for first place in each event went to Lawdale for knot tying, for water boiling, for making fire with flint and steel and for signaling; to the Earl troop for making fire by friction; to No. 3 troop for tent pitching and for first aid.

CARROLL SPEAKS Mason Carroll, president of the Rotary club, opened the jamboree with a brief address in which he emphasized the importance of scouting in the community's boyhood. Paul Kennedy, chairman of the jamboree committee, acted as master of ceremonies.

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WHAT'S DOING

SUNDAY 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.—U.S. O. center open to service folk visiting in the city.

2:00 p.m.—Special meeting of Board of Deacons of First Baptist church at the church.

MONDAY 10:00 a.m.—Ministerial association meets at Central Methodist church.

7:30 p.m.—State guard drill at armory.

ALL ON BOARD KILLED IN EAL PLANE CRASH

Craft Thought To Have Been Aflame Before It Landed

BODIES BADLY BURNED

FLORENCE, S. C., Sept. 8.—(P)—Military authorities and officials of the Eastern Air Lines investigating the crash of a big DC-3 transport which brought death to 22 persons near here said today the plane might have been aflame before it plowed into a dense swamp land.

The plane, making the night run from Miami to New York, crashed about 2 a.m. yesterday in a heavily wooded cypress swamp about eight miles northwest of Florence as the pilot searched for a place to make an emergency landing.

At least nine service men were reported aboard the plane. The pilot, Capt. J. Olin King of Miami, radioed the Florence air base a few minutes before the huge northbound plane crashed and he was "having trouble" and would attempt to land there.

Both military and EAL investigators expressed the possibility the plane was afire before it crashed in the vicinity of the Pee Dee river to be a mangled funeral pyre for the 19 passengers and crew of three.

They said the plane's stabilizer was burned but that the branch of a tree found across the stabilizer was undamaged.

200-FOOT PATH This, they believed, might indicate the plane was in flames when it slashed a 200-foot path through lush sub-tropical vegetation and exploded.

A navy milmp led searchers to the scene of the accident after a 10-hour quest.

Mrs. W. L. Rankin, who lives nearby, said she heard a loud explosion followed by several lesser ones about 2 a.m. and immediately notified authorities.

A search was started at once but it was mid-morning before the wreckage and mass of charred bodies were found.

First person to reach the scene was 12-year-old Hicks Harwell, grandson of Mrs. Rankin. Because of his size he was able to make his way through the almost impenetrable swamp, but rescuers later were forced to hack a roadway three-fourths of a mile to

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STAPLE FORECAST AGAIN LOWERED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—The agriculture department today forecast a 1945 cotton crop of 10,026,000 bales of 500 pounds, gross weight, based upon conditions prevailing Sept. 1.

This estimate compares with 10,134,000 bales forecast a month ago and with last year's crop of 12,230,000 bales. Production for the 1934-43 period averaged 12,293,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on September 1 averaged 73 per cent compared with 74 per cent a month ago and with 75 per cent a year ago.

The yield per acre was estimated at 267.2 pounds compared with 269.7 pounds a month ago and with 293.5 pounds a year ago.

The acreage for harvest was estimated at 10,008,000 acres.

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MUST BE PUNISHED: Revolt Against Surrender Shows Militarists' Power

By DeWITT MacKENZIE, AP News Analyst

A long, long line of Japanese warlords and other criminals must be made to walk the plank if we are to get lasting peace, and the sooner we square our jaws for the task, the better.

The amazing disclosure of how the militarists plotted and fought to prevent the Mikado from surrendering, even after the atomic bomb had demonstrated its annihilating power, shows the grip of militarism in Nippon. The barbarities which are being uncovered in the Japanese prison camps are in themselves enough to condemn the nation.

The whole nasty situation is well summed up in a statement by the sultan of Johore, whose state lies just across the narrow strait from Singapore. He says the Japanese commander of that great naval base, Lt. Gen. Itagaki, declared a few days ago that he expected to return to Singapore about twenty years hence.

NOT LICKED That's what the Allies are up against—the determination of the Jap militarists to try again to conquer Asia. However, as this column

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Old Glory Raised In Impressive Ceremony; Troops Fully Armed

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Sept. 8.—General MacArthur, shunning all fanfare as a conqueror, entered Tokyo today with fully armed troops of the First Cavalry division and officially signaled the occupation of this war-wrecked city with a 10-minute flag raising ceremony.

The Supreme Commander of the Allied powers was stern of visage and firm of voice at the U. S. embassy grounds—within five minutes drive of Emperor Hirohito's palace—as he ordered:

Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's First Cavalry division had a huge sign ready, lettered "First Cavalry Division—First in Tokyo," as they waited at Chofu, on the southwest outskirts.

NO FANFARE But they had to leave it hanging on a tree at the roadside. Even guidons were removed from the armored vehicles in compliance with MacArthur's direction for a simple entrance.

An attempt of a group of Texans to fly the Lone Star State flag brought a sharp reprimand from General Chase.

"Get that down—no flags," he said. Tanks had rolled up to the outskirts. They halted there. MacArthur chose not to bring them in unless needed, to avoid further damaging Tokyo's streets.

The raising of the flag over the embassy grounds—rather than over the Japanese building such as the Diet, in the gesture of an arrogant conqueror—was impressive in its simplicity.

MacArthur arrived shortly before the 11 a.m. ceremony (10 p. m. Friday Eastern War Time) after motoring from Yokohama. His khaki-colored car with five stars rolled up the short incline within the embassy compound through an honor guard of the Seventh regiment, First Cavalry division, with fixed bayonets.

The guard extended from the embassy ground for two blocks. At the end of the line clusters of Japanese gathered in mild curiosity.

LITTLE INTEREST There had been little interest evidenced by the Japanese in the troops arrival, not even among the groups of office workers in downtown Tokyo.

MacArthur entered the grounds accompanied by Admiral Halsey, commander of the Third fleet, and Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, whose Eighth army is occupying central and north Honshu, including Tokyo.

They greeted General Chase. MacArthur walked swiftly to a

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Tokyo Residents Ignore Conquerors

Only Children Give Any Open Attention To Yanks; Some Of That Contemptuous

By Hamilton Faron

TOKYO, Saturday, Sept. 8.—(P)—Only the children of Tokyo paid much open attention to American troops as they moved in to occupy the capital of conquered Japan today.

Groups of children on their way to school stared at the passing line of Americans. Some waved. Others bowed stiffly. A number held up fingers in what appeared to be a "V" for victory sign but some American experts said it was a Japanese juvenile sign of contempt.

The few people who were on the streets or along the roads gave only passing glances to the columns of armored cars, self-propelled field pieces and personnel carriers crowded with troops.

Maj. Gen. William C. Chase led his first cavalry division into the city when he jumped from his jeep and strode across the city limits line at Chofu, on the southwestern outskirts.

Immediately behind him came Pfc. Paul E. Davis, 24, of the 12th Regiment's D troop—the first enlisted man officially to enter the capital.

Davis was given the honor because of his long service in the Pacific and because of a reward of \$1,000 offered by the veterans of foreign wars of his home county of Ottawa, Oklahoma, to the first enlisted man entering Tokyo.

All types of armored vehicles except tanks, rolled into the capital in what amounted to a victory parade. Tanks were held in reserve at the outskirts in order to avoid damage to streets.

Many residents of Tokyo's outskirts, who had been sub-

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—Britain is expected to try next week to obtain the United States help for her reconversion to peace virtually free of cost.

The British argument will be based on the contention that a kind of postwar lend-lease arrangement would be fully justified by the sacrifices which the British made in the war.

Anglo-American economic talks will open Monday. Lord Keynes, noted economist and an advisor to the British treasury, arrived yesterday to take part. The British ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax is due Sunday. He will be the other principal British representative on the economic mission.

Advance indications are that the British and American officials will start from widely-separated bargaining positions but with common agreement on one basic point: It is in the long range interest of the United States to help Britain get back into peacetime industry and trade as soon as possible.

HELP TO U. S. Some American officials with an eye to postwar markets in the United Kingdom, say that such a reconversion in Britain would be a great help to business expansion and the creation of jobs in this country.

United States representatives want commitments that the British will modify or do away with various practices which tend to promote the growth of commerce solely within the British empire and those areas of the world financially dependent upon it.

At the same time United States officials say that this country must extend considerable financial help to the British.

The British are reported very reluctant to talk about a loan. They say they already have enormous debts, that their resources have been greatly reduced by the war and that to take on new obligations now would be impracticable if not impossible.

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