

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR

LEASED WIRE SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HENDERSON, N. C., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20, 1945

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY

FIVE CENTS COPY

Passage Of World Bank Completed

House Voice Votes Approval Of Minor Changes By Senate

Washington, July 20.—(AP)—The United States Congress today became the first big power parliamentary body to approve the 44-nation Bretton Woods international monetary program. Final approval was by unanimous voice vote in the House after that body had accepted minor amendments to the measure originally passed by the House. The action ends the legislation to President Truman for his approval.

Earlier, congressional leaders had expressed the hope that the President would receive the legislation while attending the big three conference at Potsdam.

Meanwhile, Senator Murdock, of Utah, told the Senate today that America's immediate post-war problem will not be to find international trade but to take care of that which comes voluntarily.

Senator Langer, North Dakota, had suggested amending the export-import bank legislation to provide for stationing representatives of the bank in major trade centers of the world. The legislation expands the bank's lending power from \$700,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000. The bank finances exports and imports. Murdock said the increase was necessary to bridge a gap of 18 months or so before the international bank provided under the Bretton Woods agreement begins to function.

Six Million Tons Coal For Europe

Washington, July 20.—(AP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes today announced that it is possible about 6,000,000 tons of coal will be shipped to Europe for civilian use between now and January 1.

He said he wanted the American people to know that this decision involves the risk that we may have to suffer a shortage of coal in this country next winter more acute than heretofore predicted, and that coal allotments for home consumption may have to be reduced.

Earlier, he had predicted the "biggest fuel shortage of the war" for this country.

Ickes said fuel administrators, Ickes asked fuel directors of 25 states to launch campaigns immediately to place homes and other buildings in condition to keep people warm next winter.

The program is designed to make every home snug and building heat tight by insulating storm doors and windows, weather stripping, and by other means, Ickes said. He added in a statement that furnaces and other heating equipment should be put into condition to save fuel.

Huge Tax Relief Bill Is Approved By House Action

Washington, July 20.—(AP)—Congress passed a \$5,700,000,000 tax relief bill today to help business revert from war to peace.

The House agreed to a Senate amendment and sent the measure to the White House.

Congressional leaders said the legislation will help small business accumulate a cash reserve for post-war rehabilitation.

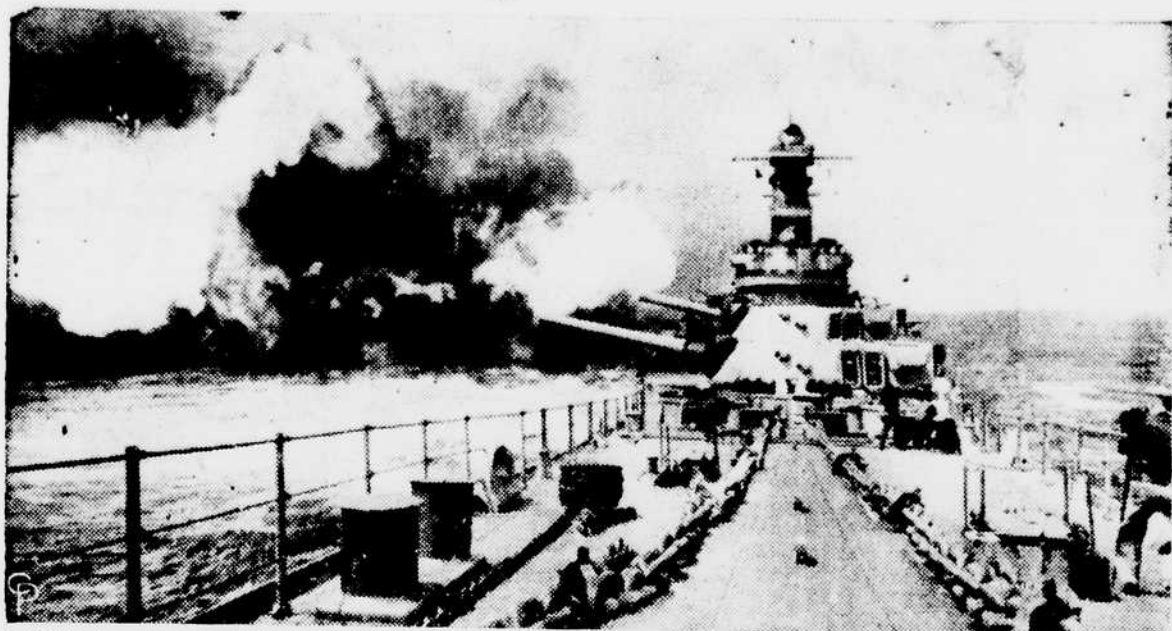
A provision which would have given special treatment to reorganized railroads was dropped from the bill in its final form.

The Senate knocked it out on a standing vote last night, after Senator LaFollette said its principal effect would be to return \$8,500,000 from the Treasury to five reorganized railroads, and that the Wabash would get \$6,000,000 of that. LaFollette named no other railroad.

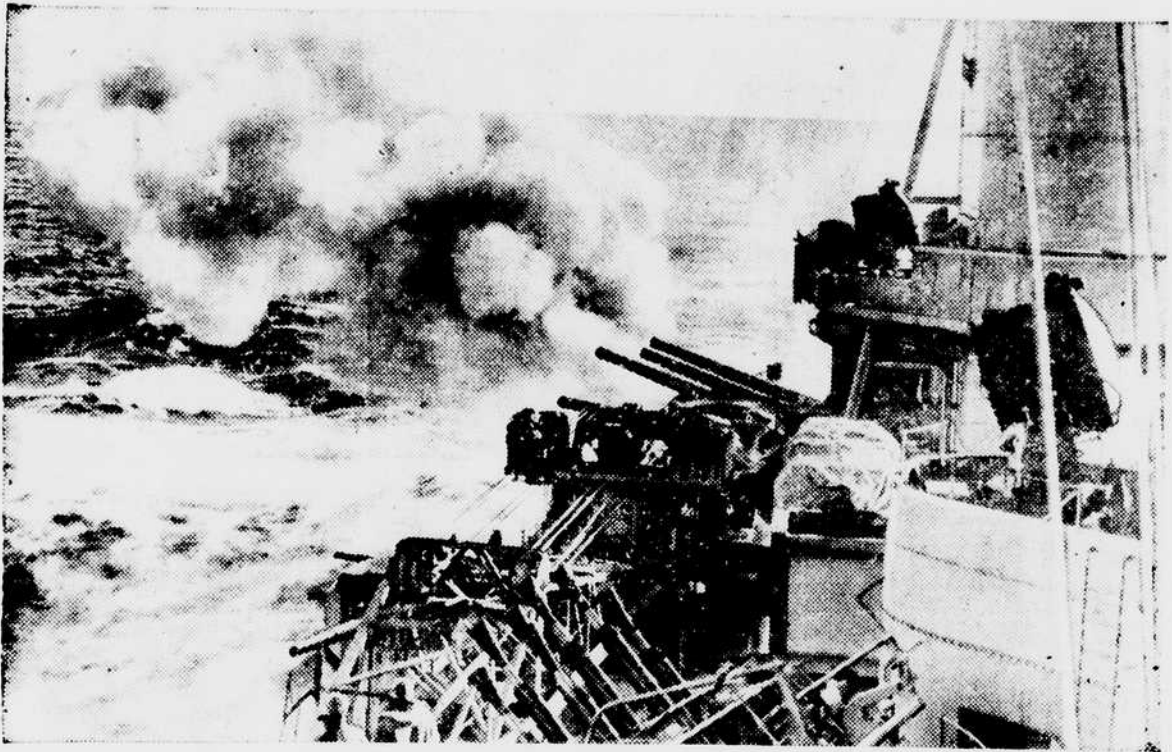
Mobile, Ala., July 20.—(AP)—Six southern governors said here today the recent Interstate Commerce Commission rate order already was beginning to have effect on industrial development in this area.

Four other chief executives attending the Southern Governors Conference said they had noted a pick-up in interest in industrial activity, which they attributed in part to the I. C. C. decision. For years, southern governors have been contending their area could not expand

GIANT WARSHIPS NOW SHELLING JAP HOMELAND



U.S.S. "IOWA"



H.M.S. "KING GEORGE V."

PLAYING KEY ROLES in the blasting of enemy war industries located along the coast of Japan are the giant battleships U.S.S. "Iowa" (top) and H.M.S. "King George V." (bottom). Huge sixteen-inch guns aboard the warships, shown here as they were fired in maneuvers, are reported to have wrecked targets at Hitachi, Mito, and at other points along the Honshu coast above Tokyo.

U.S. Asks Britain To Absorb Tolls For Suez Canal Ships

Washington, July 20.—(AP)—The United States is pressing Britain anew to absorb under lend-lease Suez Canal tolls on American ships through redeploying fighting men and equipment to the Pacific.

This was learned today, along with the fact that while this country lend-leases all Panama Canal charges on British ships, the United States paid \$11,345,390 on Suez tolls from the start of the war to last January 1.

As troops pour eastward from now

10,000 Of Japs Hiding In Okinawa

Okinawa, July 20.—(AP)—An estimated 10,000 Japanese troops are hiding in Okinawa's rugged mountains, the Army said today a month after the island was captured.

The Nipponese are being hunted down and killed at an average of fifty daily, it was announced at headquarters of Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army corps.

The announcement followed by a few hours the first Japanese aerial attack on the islands in nearly a month. Three enemy planes were downed by Marine night fighters.

While the 82-day battle raged for Okinawa, vital as an air and naval base to prosecution of the war against Japan, Nipponese aerial attacks on shipping were frequent. The enemy sank 32 United States

Governors Say Rate Cut Already Helping South

Mobile, Ala., July 20.—(AP)—Six southern governors said here today the recent Interstate Commerce Commission rate order already was beginning to have effect on industrial development in this area.

Four other chief executives attending the Southern Governors Conference said they had noted a pick-up in interest in industrial activity, which they attributed in part to the I. C. C. decision. For years, southern governors have been contending their area could not expand

silent European battlefields to speed victory over Japan, shipping going through the vital Suez gateway will mount U. S. and British negotiations on the Suez charges were revealed in an exchange of letters between Representative Robertson of North Dakota and the Foreign Economic Administration.

FEA told Robertson this government first asked Britain to lend-lease the canal charges in the fall of 1942, after formal talks in London and Washington. However, Britain refused. This matter was brought up

several times since then. The latest request was made last May 22 and new discussions are now under way in London.

The letters showed that the United States paid out about \$9,000,000 on tolls on British war and merchant ships going through the Panama Canal from the start of lend-lease until January 1, 1945. Therefore, Washington is arguing again with London that Britain should pay the Suez toll.

The Suez Canal is owned by a corporation organized under French law. The British government, as the largest shareholder, holds 44 percent of the stock. This was cited as a reason why Britain should bear the burden of getting American shipping through. The British, however, replied that the tolls have to be paid in Egyptian pounds, recall that lend-lease arrangements require that countries lend-lease only goods made from their own resources or services, which means spending their own currency.

Borneo Oil Area Falls To Aussies

Mantala, July 20.—(AP)—Australian troops on Borneo thrust five miles to overtop the rich Sambodja oil fields and refineries without a fight.

They found only two Japanese defending the great field, General Douglas MacArthur said today. The field formerly produced 7,000,000 barrels of ready to use crude oil a year.

The Sambodja field is one of the three major pools in eastern Borneo, in the ruined refinery district around Balikpapan.

The attacking Australian division found great fires routing through the field, indicating the Japanese had followed the Dutch example of 1942 and scorched the oil-soaked earth as they left.

Japanese resistance apparently collapsed or withdrew after a bitter defense had been put up in the field's approaches.

Sambodja village, normally inhabited by about 1,500 people is 28 miles northeast of Balikpapan, and is (Continued on Page Five.)

Truman Says America Wants No Land Areas; Five Jap Centers Hit

Shanghai Bombed By Attackers

Superforts Start Great Fires Over Widespread Area

Guam, July 20.—(AP)—More than 600 Superfortresses in record strength set conflagrations in five Japanese industrial centers with 4,000 tons of incendiary bombs today, as Okinawa-based planes made the war's heaviest raid on Shanghai, and Thunderbolt fighters sealed off rail support to the Japanese city of Tagoshima.

The Superfortresses at Falm, Hawaii, China and Okinawa and struck the Nippon refinery at Amagasaki a heavy blow in two before dawn.

The weather forced incessant bombing at all targets except Fukuoka, but all results were declared to be good to excellent. Two B-29s were lost, five crewmen from one ship were rescued.

Meanwhile, General Douglas MacArthur announced from Manila that more than 200 tactical medium heavy and attack bombers with fighter escorts, all from Okinawa, crossed the East China sea and hurled more than 200 tons of bombs on Kiangwan airbase, just north of Shanghai.

Kiangwan, the greatest enemy air base in China, had four paved runways for bombers, two fighter strips and numerous buildings. Heavy sensation of results. Thunderbolts which escorted the bombers found and hit the Tinghai airbase in Shan Island, opposite Shanghai, a low level attack.

Coincident with these Tuesday raids, others of MacArthur's Okinawa-based air forces heavily hit Kagoshima on the main Japanese southern island of Kyushu, blocking two important railway tunnels and damaging a third. Kagoshima, a city of 100,000, site of a munitions work and a submarine shipyard, was struck air route rail connections from the rest of Japan. Kagoshima docks also were hit, along with oil storage facilities.

Another force of MacArthur's tactical Thunderbolts put twelve 500-pound bombs into a 10,000-ton Japanese freighter and left it sinking half way between Okinawa and Kyushu.

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—Considerable cloudiness with scattered showers and thunderstorms today, tonight and Saturday; continued moderate temperatures.

Soong Predicts End Of The War By End Of 1945

Chungking, July 20.—(AP)—Premier T. V. Soong, who returned from a visit to Moscow, declared today that the war with Japan would end this year, or early in 1946.

Soong, addressing the people's political council also declared that the Chinese government would be reorganized immediately with a view to creating the strongest possible machinery for post-war reconstruction.

He said that while in the United States, where he attended the San Francisco conference before going to Moscow, he had concluded arrangements for building up China's industry and fostering the country's economic development.

Soong said nothing positive had been decided by his visit to Moscow, during which he had several meetings with Premier Stalin. He indicated, however, that negotiations initiated there were continuing.

Britain To Back U. S. At Potsdam

Supports Truman On Necessity For Beating Japs First

London, July 20.—(AP)—Britain's stake in the Pacific war—almost as important strategically as that of the United States, and perhaps even more so economically—is believed here to guarantee support for the American viewpoint that the defeat of Japan must take precedence over Europe's headaches on the list of the world's woes.

Prime Minister Churchill is counted upon here to stand four square with President Truman at the Potsdam policy in urging upon Generalissimo Stalin that a peaceful solution of global problems is impractical and to insist, as he has in his recent political campaign, that task No. 1 is "to beat the Japs."

This does not mean that the mounting problem of Europe could be overlooked in the big three deliberations. It has been expected generally that Truman, with Churchill's support, would argue that Europe's stability, and the extent of American contributions toward that stability, depends in a large measure upon how soon Japan is beaten.

The President, it is said, could support that argument by citing the question of food, which one of Europe's biggest problems. The support of a huge force in the Pacific requires a vast force of shipyard men, and the guns could not produce.

Stocks Erratic On Slow Trading In Day's Session

New York, July 20.—(AP)—Leading stocks worked at cross purposes today in one of the slowest markets of the year to date.

Among favorites, Pacific Tin was relatively lively at a 1945 peak. Ahead most of the time were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Boeing and Sears Roebuck. Backward were Chrysler, General Motors, DuPont and Standard Oil. Bonds were narrow and commodities uneven.

50 Miles Of China Coast Wide Open For Invasion

Chungking, July 20.—(AP)—A 50-mile stretch of the South China coast is likely in Chinese hands and open for a seaborne invasion of the continent, the Chinese high command announced today.

Chinese forces, striking eastward along the Kwantung coastal province highway beyond the town of Tenkak, which they recently took, and therebetween Canton and Hainan island, reached the vicinity of the road junction at Yungkong, 125 miles southwest of Canton.

Yungkong is northwest of Luzon.

Peace And Prosperity U. S. Goal

President Speaks At The Raising Of U. S. Flag In Berlin

Potsdam, July 20.—(AP)—President Truman, speaking at a symbolic flag-raising over captured Berlin, said today the United States wanted "not one piece of territory, but peace and prosperity for the world as a whole."

The speech had great significance against its background of the big three conference, where the President is joining Britain and Russia in helping to settle European boundaries and other problems.

"We are raising this flag in the name of the people of the United States who are looking forward to a better world, a peaceful world, in which all the people will have an opportunity of enjoying peace and opportunity," Mr. Truman said.

The Stars and Stripes, raised over the United States group council headquarters in the former headquarters of Germany's air defense, was the flag that flew over the Capitol in Washington the day the United States entered the war against the Axis. It flew over Algiers when that city was General Eisenhower's headquarters, and over Rome when the last Axis capital was captured. It is destined to be raised over Tokyo.

"Let's not forget that we are fighting for peace and for the welfare of mankind," Mr. Truman told the troops lined up for the ceremony. "We are not fighting for conquest. There is not one piece of territory or one thing of monetary nature that we want out of this war. We want peace and prosperity for the world as a whole. We want to see the time come when we can do the things in peace that we have been able to do in war. If we can put this tremendous business of ours, which has made the victory possible, to work for peace, we can look forward to the greatest era in the history of mankind. That is what we propose to do."

Mr. Truman told the soldiers, packed into Berlin from the second armored division, that they had "proved overwhelmingly that a free people can look after the affairs of the world." The President, Secretary of War Stimson and General Eisenhower and Patton reviewed the division.

The President spoke after Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the U. S. Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, arrived with his staff in response to a special request from President Truman.

General Omar Bradley, who also had been summoned here for a conference, accompanied him to the site from the little White House in Potsdam. Stimson, Eisenhower, Patton and Major General Floyd L. Parks, American member of the Berlin Kommandantur, were at the President's party.

The President was described as eager to return to Washington as soon as possible after the conference here closes. He has all but abandoned plans for even a brief visit to London. He is keeping in close touch with congressional considerations of the United Nations charter and Bretton Woods proposals, and the little White House map room is receiving hourly reports on the Pacific war.

This cleared a stretch formerly held firmly by the enemy, where the Japanese said they feared an American invasion. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was quoted in a magazine dispatch made public yesterday, however, as saying, in effect, that the enemy could be subdued by Chinese ground forces, aided by American air power.

In Kwangsi province, Chinese forces, which swung out in a wide area eastward from recently captured Lichow, have captured the important highway junction of Laito and have turned north.

RECEIVES TENTH CASUALTY NOTICE



WHEN Mrs. Felix Manghue (bottom, r.), Winsted, Conn., received a War Department telegram that her son, S. Sgt. Thomas (top, r.) had been wounded on Okinawa, she read her tenth casualty notice about her three sons. Pfc. Dwight (center) was killed on Okinawa, Sgt. Horace (left) also was wounded on Okinawa. (International)