



TOBACCO AVERAGE ESTIMATED 44 1-2 CTS.

Tojo Attempts Suicide Near Tokyo

Buyers Are Anxious To Bid On The Leaf

Over Million Pounds On Local Floors; Growers Are Well Pleased With Prices

Approximately 600,000 pounds of tobacco was sold on the Henderson market today at an estimated average of 44 1-2 cents a pound. John L. Hazlehurst, sales supervisor, reported this afternoon. It was conceded to be one of the greatest season openings in the history of the market.

Estimates of the amount of tobacco in 1945 run all the way from 1,250,000 to more than 2,000,000 pounds. Much of it was still on trucks and wagons in warehouses and on streets and parking lots without having been unloaded and without space for its accommodation. It appeared that there was twice as much tobacco in town as was actually sold.

Growers were well pleased with prices paid for their offerings, and no serious bids were observed.

Prices ranged all the way from 25 to 45 cents a pound, and it appeared that there were more bids at 43 to 45 cents than in any other bracket.

Quality of the leaf seemed not to be the prime consideration as buyers—their first consideration was to get the tobacco, and seldom had there been such vigorous and aggressive bidding as was observed on sales today. Bids went all out to attract attention of the audience in trying to have given piles knocked out to them as the sales crawled along on the warehouse floors.

Type of tobacco on sale varied in grades. There was much good leaf, some moderate in quality and some that appeared to have been a little damaged as a result of heat in the hot weather of the last several days. But that did not lessen the desire of buyers to meet their requirements as sales progressed.

Sales began at 9:30 a. m. with one set of buyers opening at the High Price and the other at Plantings. Vast throngs of farmers and local residents jammed the floors and followed along after the selling crews to inspect quality and price. The selling day was over at one o'clock this afternoon, with a three and one-half hour sale which will prevail throughout the season.

Until later in the autumn, the market will operate on a four-day sales schedule, Mondays being observed as holidays until congestion in curing plants has been relieved.

Several growers, Messrs. Ruth Burton and Mary Ann Cooper, are working under direction of Sales Supervisor Hazlehurst in directing floor activities. Warehouse crews are having their hands full in assisting growers in disposition of the tremendous volume of offerings.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Cotton Prospects For '46 In State Are Down Greatly

Raleigh, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Cotton crop prospects in North Carolina showed six per cent decline August and production is now expected to be 35 per cent less than a year ago. Clyde Z. Willis, statistician with the crop reporting service of the Federal and State Agriculture Department, said today.

Abandonment of acreage is reported to be very light, however, Willis said, despite the fact that continued excessive rains have caused unfavorable growth and conditions in many sections.

The 1946 crop is expected to total 360,000 bales compared with 710,000 last year, reports from farmers of the state indicate.

London, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes held a press conference today that Italy would be the first topic of the conference of foreign ministers of five Allied nations meeting this afternoon, and that the atom bomb was not on the agenda.

The foreign secretaries of Russia, Great Britain, France and China are here with Byrnes, starting peace machinery provided by the Potsdam conference.

Byrnes himself did not say so, but it was understood that the United States would ask that the bulk of the peace-making work be done by Italy's control as trusteeships, with United Nations supervision.

It is expected that the Dodecanese islands, off Turkey's west coast, will go to Greece. At the moment of the Mediterranean, Pantelleria, the first

Middle Belt Sales Good Opening Day

Offerings Showing Few Indications of Thorough Grading

(By The Associated Press) Offerings of good quality tobacco were heavy today as the Middle Belt cured belts opened first sales of the season with an unofficial average ranging from 43 to 45 cents a pound. Much of the offerings showed little indication of thorough grading. Such has been true recently on the Eastern and Border Belts. Tobaccoists said that was the result of the 44 1/2 cents offer a good demand. Fair to common leaf has been bringing only a few cents less than best quality.

Middle Belt markets will operate on a four-day schedule, as agreed upon by warehousemen, buyers and farm groups for other fire-cured belts already being operated. The abbreviated sales days were adopted to allow regrading and processing plants to get rid of congestions. The step was taken ten days ago to prevent extended sales holidays.

Durham, operating three sales, reported its average around 43 1/2 cents today, with expected sales of 900,000 pounds. About 1,500,000 pounds were on the floors. The price was slightly better than opening day last year.

Oxford, with 1,500,000 pounds on its floors, expected to sell 650,000 pounds today. Fair to good grades brought approximately 44 cents a pound.

Middle and Old Belts—the latter opening September 15, are expected to yield 307,000,000 pounds this season. Their yields are figured together since both produce Type 11 weed.

Middle Belt tobacco had not been

(Continued on Page Two.)

Adm. Nimitz Moves His Headquarters Back To Old Site

Guam, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Admiral Nimitz announced formally tonight that his headquarters on Guam is moving back to Pearl Harbor, bag and baggage, "in the near future," primarily to speed released Navy men homeward, a task he can best do from headquarters near the mainland.

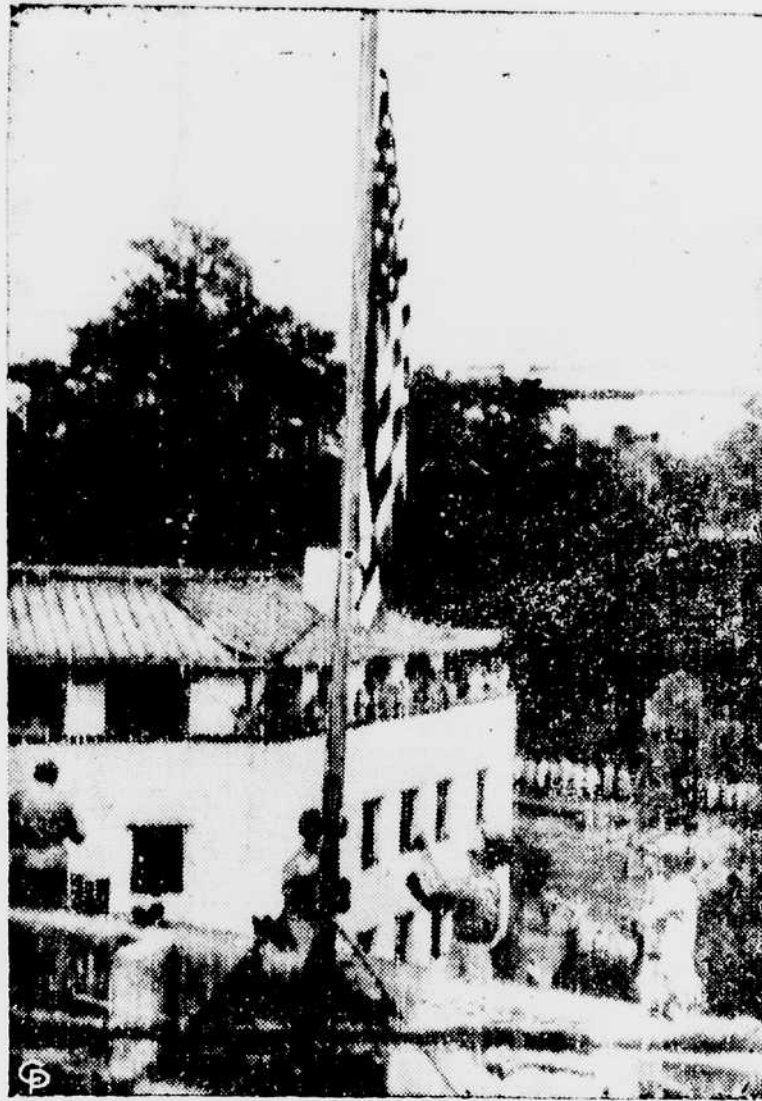
Evidence of the huge transfer is seen in the packing and boxing of records and equipment, which has been under way for several days. The major part of one of the navy's biggest office-moving tasks, is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Byrnes said the future of Germany was not on the agenda for the meeting of foreign ministers as drawn up in Potsdam. He said the main task of the foreign ministers is to reconcile various points of view.

Byrnes said the future of Germany was not on the agenda for the meeting of foreign ministers as drawn up in Potsdam. He said the main task of the foreign ministers is to reconcile various points of view.

Byrnes said the future of Germany was not on the agenda for the meeting of foreign ministers as drawn up in Potsdam. He said the main task of the foreign ministers is to reconcile various points of view.

Old Glory Flies Over Tokyo



Taken from the roof of the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo, this close-up shows the United States flag at the top of the staff above the United States embassy building. Beyond, on the balconies and in the courtyard below, are members of the United States armed forces who were with General MacArthur in the historic ceremonial that symbolized Allied occupation of Japan. Signal Corps Radiophoto, (International Soundphoto)

U.S. Doctors Try To Save Ex-Premier

Blood Plasma Used For Jap War Lord; Own Doctor Silent

Tokyo, Sept. 11.—(AP)—General MacArthur tonight directed that 39 persons, including Tojo, member of Tojo's Pearl Harbor cabinet, and Lt. Gen. Homma, of Philippine infantry, be taken into custody by the American military forces.

Tokyo, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Hideko Tojo, the bald, brown little Japanese war lord who ordered the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, attempted to commit suicide with a pistol today, and his life depended to night on American blood, which was given unstintingly by the people he had sought to destroy in the world's greatest war.

Tojo shot himself near the heart as American counter intelligence officers, accompanied by correspondents, went to his suburban home to take him to General MacArthur's headquarters for questioning.

A Japanese doctor, who was called promptly, said that Tojo was dying, that nothing would save his life.

Then, two American doctors were summoned, promptly gave him a pint of American blood plasma and said he had a fifty-fifty chance of surviving, which he mumbled he did not want.

The American doctor in charge of the battle to save the suicidal former premier was Captain James Johnson, of Newark, Ohio.

Tojo shot himself through the chest with a 32-caliber pistol after identifying himself through a window to the officers and a group of correspondents who went to his home twenty miles from downtown Tokyo.

The Japanese doctor who was summoned refused to treat Tojo, saying he had no instruments with him, and asking why he was called. Tojo, in a stupor, also refused treatment from the Japanese doctor.

Tojo has been portrayed as the most hated man in Japan since the loss of the war, although he once was immensely popular.

The American doctor then was called in. Captain Johnson said that the Japanese war-lord's chances for recovery depended on whether the bullet had passed through the lung or the heart or just missed it. Tojo was in such critical condition that this could not be determined. He is what Johnson described as a "suicide in chest wound." He died profusely. Johnson gave him morphine in addition to the transfusion and prepared to move him as soon as possible to the 98th U. S. Army evacuation hospital.

Plasma, not whole blood, was used, but Johnson said whole blood would be needed to save Tojo's life.

Tojo was sufficiently conscious to wince as the transfusion was given.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Gen. Wainwright Ready To Reveal Prison Horrors

Washington, Sept. 11.—(AP)—General Jonathan M. Wainwright is ready to tell the "pitiful story" of the last days of Corregidor and the prison horrors that followed.

He hasn't said just when his report will be given to the War Department. And there is no indication that it will be given to the nation. Perhaps that won't come until the Army has tracked down the individual Japanese responsible for that story.

The general is taking a rest today—a well-earned one.

Yesterday he saw his wife for the first time in four years.

Made three speeches. Got the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Truman. Rode two miles through cheering spectators by an open car. Held a news conference, at which he disclosed that Japanese jailers heaped "indignities" on high ranking American officers.

Parker Might Get Post On War Crimes Court

End Of War Delay Might Aid Farmers

Great Boon Seen If Announcement Is Delayed Some

Washington, Sept. 11.—(AP)—A delay of at least four months in declaring the war at a close could be a multi-million dollar boon to farmers. It also would give them until 1949 to adjust their war expanded production of food products to prospective smaller peacetime requirements.

Early in the war Congress passed a law directing the Agriculture Department to support farm prices at not less than 90 per cent of parity for a two-year period after the war. Under terms of that law, the two-year period would begin on the first day of January after the President, by proclamation, or the Congress by resolution, declares the war ended. Hence, should the war be declared officially over before next January 1, farm price supports would cover 1946 and 1947. On the other hand, should official end of the conflict be delayed until 1946, the government would be committed to support farm commodities for a three-year period ending January 1, 1949.

President Truman, in his message to Congress last week, emphasized that the "time has not yet arrived to proclaim the war ended."

Agriculture Department economists have estimated that it may cost the government more than one million dollars a year to carry out the farm price program. Continuation of the 90 percent parity program through 1949 could be expected to do much toward keeping farm prices from becoming an important issue in the next presidential campaign.

President Truman, in his message to Congress last week, emphasized that the "time has not yet arrived to proclaim the war ended."

Agriculture Department economists have estimated that it may cost the government more than one million dollars a year to carry out the farm price program. Continuation of the 90 percent parity program through 1949 could be expected to do much toward keeping farm prices from becoming an important issue in the next presidential campaign.

President Truman, in his message to Congress last week, emphasized that the "time has not yet arrived to proclaim the war ended."

Agriculture Department economists have estimated that it may cost the government more than one million dollars a year to carry out the farm price program. Continuation of the 90 percent parity program through 1949 could be expected to do much toward keeping farm prices from becoming an important issue in the next presidential campaign.

President Truman, in his message to Congress last week, emphasized that the "time has not yet arrived to proclaim the war ended."

Bailey and Hocy Visit President At White House

Washington, Sept. 11.—(AP)—John J. Bailey, of North Carolina, who was learned today, may be appointed the United States member of the International Court to try German war criminals.

Parker, a Republican, and Judge of the fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, was on President Truman's calling list today. It was reported Mr. Truman planned to offer him the place, turned down by Owen J. Roberts, retired Supreme Court Justice.

North Carolina's two Democratic senators, Bailey and Hocy, only today personally urged President Truman to name Parker as Roberts's successor on the supreme bench. They reported that the President had not made up his mind on the appointment. But it was learned elsewhere that the Supreme Court place was not likely to go to Parker, Robert P. Patterson, under secretary of war, a Republican and former circuit court judge, has been prominently mentioned for that post.

Might Visit N. C. Bailey and Hocy told reporters after their White House visit that

(Continued on Page Two.)

Democrats, G. O. P. Ready For Battle Over Raid Inquiry

Washington, Sept. 11.—(AP)—A political battle shaped by today around the projected investigation of Pearl Harbor.

It developed from two factors: 1. Republican demands for an inquiry by an evenly-divided committee, so the study would be "out of the realm of politics."

2. Democratic counter-arguments that Republicans are playing politics. The action was in the House, where legislation ordering the investigation held top priority on the day's calendar. The resolution was passed unanimously by the Senate last week under the piloting of Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky. The Democratic leadership has taken control of it in the House, too.

Presidents were that night would see the legislation passed by the House, with the committee to be set up within the next day or two.

President Truman, in his message to Congress last week, emphasized that the "time has not yet arrived to proclaim the war ended."

Agriculture Department economists have estimated that it may cost the government more than one million dollars a year to carry out the farm price program. Continuation of the 90 percent parity program through 1949 could be expected to do much toward keeping farm prices from becoming an important issue in the next presidential campaign.

PROBLEMS FACED BY BYRNES



As Secretary of State Byrnes heads for Europe armed with broad powers, some of the European postwar problems which he expects to help settle are indicated on the map. 1. International commission to govern Europe's inland waterways would be particularly interested in the control of (1) the Kiel Canal which separates the North Sea from the Baltic; (2) the Rhine River; (3) the Danube and (4) the Dardanelles, linking the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Then there are the final peace arrangements involving (A) the old Balkan satellites of Hitler and highlighting the troubles of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Austria, Finland's case (B) will also come up. The matter of Germany's western boundaries had been left unsettled, too, with France planning to take over the Rhineland under Allied authority. (International)

Congress Roars Louder Over Discharge System

Solons Wade Into Their Busiest Day Since Fight Ended

Washington, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Members of Congress roared louder today about getting peacetime out of uniform. They also waded into their biggest day's work since the war ended.

Pearl Harbor, airports, government corporations, equal rights for women, surplus war goods, five star generals, today's pebbles, tomorrow's jobs. These were subjects for action as well as words.

Congress was settling down to serious business. This was the news on the Congress military front:

1. Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado contended that army brass hats were voluntary recruiting to fail "because they love the draft."

2. The Senate Military Committee met to consider a bill to speed re-enlisting to make Army life more appealing. A similar bill has been approved by the House Military Committee.

3. Several senators and representatives called for faster discharge of service men. And here is a fast look

(Continued on Page Two.)

Britain Seeks Financial Aid

Washington, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Financial help totaling at least three billion dollars for the next three years appears to be the British goal in an Anglo-American economic conference opening here today.

Both sides are reluctant to talk about actual dollar aid, although that is the core of the whole conference. The British would like the United States to say what it can offer. The Americans would prefer the British to tell what they want and then negotiate on that basis.

The conference, which will help determine the pattern of postwar trade, and therefore peace for years to come, will be organized at a meeting called for 4 p. m. It will bring together Lord Halifax, British ambassador, and Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton, who head their delegations. Also present will be top economic officials of both governments.

Halifax will have a news conference Wednesday. The negotiators will hold their second session Thursday.

Jobless Pay Fight Ended By Kilgore

Suggests Federal Government Help States In Matter

Washington, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Senator Kilgore today abandoned his drive for unemployment compensation benefits ranging up to \$25 a week for 26 weeks.

Instead, he suggested that the Federal government supplement State funds where the maximum payment period does not last 26 weeks. As Kilgore explained it to a news conference, a state which paid benefits for 14 weeks would get Federal money for 12 more weeks. Present rates would be retained—there would be no assurance of a \$25 maximum.

Kilgore said he was writing for the Senate Finance Committee to know out of his bill a mandatory clause saying that if the State did not pay the proposed schedule of benefits the government would.

Both Senators Vandenberg and Taft have suggested that the government augment payments to allow for a fifty percent longer period of payments, at present rates. But Kilgore said this would be unfair, that this would mean payments would last 21 weeks in Mississippi, 30 weeks in Michigan and 39 weeks in Washington State. He told reporters uniformly was the only fair way. The Finance committee may vote on Kilgore's suggestion later today.

19,000 Internees Found By Troops In Batavia Area

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 11.—(AP)—A small Allied party has landed in Java and found 19,000 women and children crowded in five Batavia internment camps. The Netherlands East Indies government information office announced today. Two thousands of those internees were said to be seriously ill. Allied medical officers are taking medicine and relief to the internees and war prisoners the announcement added.

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA Partly cloudy and not quite so warm today, with scattered thundershowers in east portion this afternoon. Fair and cooler tonight, fair and mild Wednesday.