



BACK IN CELLULOID CIRCULATION



COLONEL JAMES STEWART signs his final discharge papers at Andrews Field in Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out after long service with the U. S. Army Air Forces overseas. Jimmy, who worked his way up from private to a colonel, will resume his film career after a well-earned vacation back home. (International Soundphoto)

Jap Money Sought By Americans

Search Is Begun For Many Millions In Stolen Funds

Tokyo, Oct. 1.—(AP)—American occupation officials began a quest today for untold millions of dollars in gold which Japan was believed to have wrested from land it overran. The search paralleled other probes into imperialistic war financing, made possible through General Douglas MacArthur's bold, secret seizure today of 21 government-controlled financial institutions in Tokyo and six other large cities and the ousting of their officials.

The Bank of Japan, the nation's largest, one quarter owned by the Japanese imperial household, was closed by an order of the Allied command. It will open tomorrow, said Col. R. L. Kramer, MacArthur's economic and scientific adviser, if the Japanese provide full cooperation in locating the assets of the seized institutions which had office space in the Bank of Japan building.

American troops on guard around the bank assured posters that their funds were safe. The hunt for the missing funds that once belonged to the Philippines, China and other nations began with a conference of Col. Kramer and Viscount Shibusawa, governor of the Bank of Japan and other leading financial figures.

Japs Make Denials The Japanese to fight said the bank held no foreign money, denied any knowledge of any hiding place and maintained they had no control over financial activities of military commanders.

The bankers gave Col. Kramer an estimate of the gold reserves of the Bank of Japan, which they said was Japan's total reserves except small amounts earmarked for foreign shipments, but the figure was not disclosed.

Kramer previously had said the finance minister had estimated Japan's gold reserves at \$125,000,000.

The newspaper Asahi reported that Kodama, former head of the Central China Development Co., one of the firms ordered closed, had been named the new president of the Central China Agency.

Fog, foreign minister at the time of Pearl Harbor who was scheduled to surrender yesterday, suffered a heart attack at his home. An American doctor ordered an examination. Togo and Terao, Pearl Harbor premier, who botched a suicide attempt, were scheduled to be jailed soon as war criminals. Terao is recovering rapidly in an American army hospital.

INDIES COMMANDER

London, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Lt. Gen. Philip Christison, who led the reoccupation of Singapore, has been named Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, with headquarters in Batavia, a Southeast Asia Command communique said last night.

NEW SOVIET ENVOY

Moscow, Oct. 1.—(AP)—The president of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Alexander Kapustin, the Russian Ambassador to Mexico, as the new Soviet envoy to Mexico. He succeeds Constantine Qumanskiy killed in an airplane crash in Mexico January 25.

Molotov Insistence Regarding Balkans Holds adjournment

London, Oct. 1.—(AP)—The council of foreign ministers of the big five Allied nations still seeking a satisfactory peace structure, made a last minute effort to reach agreement today as Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov reportedly refused to sign conference documents unless Balkan peace treaty demands were met. Delegates remained in session until after 1 a. m. today, denoting the same subject—insistence by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov that only Great Britain, the United States and the USSR be allowed to sign the peace pact with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Russians based their demands upon the Potsdam declaration issued by President Truman for the U. S., Prime Minister Attlee for Britain and Marshal Stalin. This declaration provides that only nations which signed armistices with the defeated Axis satellite nations be allowed to sign peace treaties. France and China did not sign armistices with the three Balkan countries.

Reasons for Failure With the end of the conference imminent, informed observers gave these reasons for failure of the ministers to agree:

- 1—Lack of preparation and advance exchanges of ideas.
- 2—The fact that three of the ministers, Byrnes of the U. S., Bevin of Britain and Wang of China, are new appointees.
- 3—What was described as "Soviet sensitivity" over publicity which pictured the United States in a more powerful economic and military position than the Russians.
- 4—General suspicion.
- 5—The varied interpretations of such words as "democracy" among the major powers.

LEAN FOOD LOCKER

Williamston, Oct. 1.—Martin county is planning to join the parade of new counties erecting frozen food locker plants. A group of 150 farmers and business men have made plans for a \$50,000 plant which is to have 430 lockers. C. J. Goodman, assistant county agent of the State College Extension Service, says that farmers are enthusiastic about the new plant because they realize that it will have them many thousands of dollars a year preventing meat spoilage.

Chinese And Communists Agree On 8-Point Plan

Chungking, Oct. 1.—(AP)—An eight-point program aimed at erasing differences of long standing between the Chinese communists and the Central government at Chungking has emerged from month-long discussions held here.

Final decision pending on whether the communists will yield in their demands for virtual autonomy. Although danger of failure is prevalent, prospects appear bright.

Closely associated with the issues were the policies of Russia and the United States. The recent shift in U. S. State Department personnel has drawn fire from the Central government while U. S. Marine landings in the north have provoked the communists.

Above this, both sides agreed to the formation of a political council, including all parties, plus a number of non-party members. Negotiations are pivoting on a selection of members, voting procedure and an agenda.

Other issues on which agreement have been reached are:

A policy of peaceful reconstruction under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Recognition of the equal status of different political parties;

Punishment for traitors and disbanding of puppet armies. The government asserted that traitors would be punished with due process of law and in the disbanding of puppet troops, the secret of certain districts, the security of certain districts;

Adoption of measures for the democratization of politics, pending the end of one-party rule;

Release of political prisoners; Abolition of laws in conflict with the freedom enjoyed by other democracies;

Reform of the Central government's secret police to restrict activities of policy and intelligence agents and forbid them to make arrests.

Labor Picture Some Brighter As Few Workers End Strikes

'Fustest—Mostest'



SMILING LT. Calvin Campbell, Richmond, Va., pictured as he arrived in New York, is believed to have more invasion "frats" to his credit than any other Yank. He was first to jump at Sicily, Salerno, Anzio, Normandy, Holland, and Central Germany. He wears seven battle stars and the Purple Heart with two clusters. (International)

Strikes Put 152,000 Out In Nation

Westinghouse, New York Elevator Men Are Back on Jobs

(By The Associated Press)

The nation's strike toll fell to approximately 152,000 today, the first major reduction in more than a week, but there were rumblings of still more trouble in the near future.

Ended 38,000 white collar workers of the Westinghouse Electric Co., who struck September 9, seeking a bonus; 15,000 building service employees of New York whose return to work permitted 1,500,000 other persons to resume their normal operations; 5,000 employees of the Colorado Fuel and Steel plant.

Threatened: Some 2,200 oil workers at the Union Oil Co. plant at Orem and Wyoming, Calif., eight locals of the CIO oil workers union in the Pennsylvania; 1,500 United Farm equipment workers in the Peoria, Ill. plants at Caterpillar Tractor Co.; Some 14,000 in five Dayton, Ohio plants of General Motors; 1,000 telephone workers.

Continuing: 35,000 oil workers in refineries throughout the nation; 62,000 wood and lumber workers in half a dozen states; 100,000 automotive workers, mainly in the D. C. area; 40,000 miners, mostly in Pennsylvania and West Virginia; 50,000 textile workers.

The Westinghouse strike involved workers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland and New York.

In New York, the building service men struck a protest against a WLB directive which increased hourly rates but reduced the hours per week, resulting in pay cuts. The strike ended when the union favored an ultimatum of Governor Thomas Dewey. Dewey named George Frankenthaler, former New York state court justice, as arbitrator. He scheduled a meeting with interested groups today.

Leaf Parley Is Underway In Capital

Washington, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Corrective measures to combat the sharp decline in the price of tobacco during the past week, formed the subject of a conference today between officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tobacco growers and warehousemen.

The conference followed a decision by the Advisory Stabilization Committee for Flue-Cured Tobacco at a meeting held Saturday in Henderson, N. C., where the situation was considered in length.

Fall and a full discussion at that time, the committee was unable to agree on a course to follow.

Detroit Oil Strike Ends With Boosts

Coal and Telephone Disputes Continue; Walkout Is Feared

Washington, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Settlement of a CIO oil workers strike affecting two small Detroit plants was announced today by union President O. A. Knight.

The union head called this a "first break" although a minor one, as conciliation conferences were resumed on the eight state oil refinery strike.

Under terms of the settlement, Knight said, workers will return to work today at two refineries in Detroit.

The number of workers involved was small at the independent plants, Knight declared.

In the government-sponsored conference with the eleven major oil firms, Knight said there were "no developments" that lead me to expect a settlement soon.

Terms of the Detroit settlement were: The workers will return at an increase of 17 and one-half cents per hour in pay and on November 1, with the switch from a 48-hour to a 40-hour week, an additional increase of 35 cents per hour will become effective.

The 35-cent boost, the union head said, will provide the 30 per cent increase which the union is seeking on a nation-wide scale.

Previously, the Wilshire Oil Co. of Los Angeles, a good-sized independent, had reached a 60-day agreement with the union providing the 35-cent hourly increase. However, no strike was involved there.

Meanwhile, time was running out for settlement of the oil strike issue and critical new developments dragged the telephone and soft coal industries into the labor trouble zone.

Oil—The stage was nearing when Secretary of Labor Lewis Schweitzer said spreading strikes of more than 25,000 oil workers would paralyze army and navy operations. Government action, meaning seizure of the struck refineries, drew much closer.

Soft Coal—Operators turned down for a second time an invitation of John L. Lewis to meet with them. The purpose would be talks about recognizing Lewis' miners' union.

Telephone—A brief "demonstration" work stoppage by 200,000 members of the National Federation of Telephone Workers was said a "definite possibility" by Joseph Beirne, federation president. He said he has called an executive board meeting to discuss action.

Lint Prices On Upgrade

New York, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened ten to 55 cents a bale higher. Noon prices were 50 to 90 cents a bale higher. Oct. 22-93, Dec. 23-96, March 23-94.

	Pv. Close	Open
October	22.75	22.80
December	22.96	22.93-99
March	22.94	22.97
May	22.91	22.93
July	22.70	22.73-74

NEW STAMP ISSUED FOR NAVY DAY



SHOWN ABOVE IS A REPRODUCTION of the new stamp especially issued for Navy Day, October 27. It will be placed on sale at Annapolis, Md., in commemoration of the one hundred anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy. (International)

STRIKE FOR FIVE-CENT RAISE



CARRYING PLACARDS past the Whitman Candy firm in Philadelphia, girl workers—part of 1,200 candy makers who went on strike—picket the plant in an effort to enforce their demands for a five-cent-an-hour increase in their salaries. (International Soundphoto)

New Program To Cut Taxes Is Proposed

\$5,000,000,000 Cut Asked By Vinson; Eliminations Seen

Washington, Oct. 1.—(AP)—A five billion dollar tax reduction on individuals and business in 1946 was proposed to Congress today by Treasury Secretary Fred Vinson.

In the first tax cutting legislation, in years, Vinson laid before the House Ways and Means Committee a plan for easing wartime burdens on personal and corporate pocket books.

1. Repeal of the 3 per cent normal tax on individuals, effective Jan. 1, thus erasing 12 million low income persons from the tax rolls, completely.

2. Elimination of the 95 per cent surtax against excess profits tax on corporations.

3. An end on July 1, 1946 of the high war time excess on such things as fur, jewelry, cosmetics and transportation.

FARMERS TAKING LEAD Lillington, Oct. 1.—Seven Harnett county cattle growers are taking the lead in filing a lawsuit to dismiss the suit at the cost of the State of Georgia on the basis of facts submitted by them to prove that the railroads have been guilty of no conspiracy and have done no wrong which would cause damage to the State or the shippers.

The railroads filing the reply were: Atlantic Coast Line, Carolina, Seaboard and Ocala, Louisville and Nashville, Hiram, Central, Gulf, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Seaboard Air Lines and Southern Railway. A similar reply was filed with the court by the 11 Northern railroads which were also named as defendants.

In general, the State of Georgia had charged in its complaint that the railroads through rate bureaus and rate conferences, principally the Southern Freight Association in the South, have conspired against the State of Georgia and its shippers, and had asked that a judgment for alleged damages be granted. The court, in its opinion permitting the bill to be filed, had ruled out the damages and confined the bill to its injunctive features.

In their answer the railroad denied that any injury, irreparable or otherwise, is threatened to the State of Georgia, or any conspiracy on the part of these defendants, or any of them, which would entitle the State of Georgia to maintain the suit or to have relief therein.

The Southern railroad, emphatically declared that no citizen or shipper of Georgia or elsewhere has sold any freight bill other than the charges lawfully published and established, in accord with the Interstate Commerce Act, and without combination, contract or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce.

Denying that their actions have, as charged by the State of Georgia, hindered the development of the State, the railroads said that each of them has consistently and continuously maintained and followed a

Steels, Assorted Industrials Lead Market's Advance

New York, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Steels and assorted "blue chip" industrials today led the stock market on another lively upswing to new high ground for more than eight years. In front were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester and Standard Oil, Rails, coppers and mail orders were narrow.

Bonds were steady and commodities improved.

Railroads Ask High Court To Dismiss Action

Southern Companies File Their Answer To Suit By Georgia

Washington, Oct. 1.—Eight Southern railroads which have been named as defendants in a suit brought by the State of Georgia to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, today filed their answer, in which they asked the court to dismiss the suit at the cost of the State of Georgia on the basis of facts submitted by them to prove that the railroads have been guilty of no conspiracy and have done no wrong which would cause damage to the State or the shippers.

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(Continued on Page Four.)

Russia Balks At Signing London Confab Documents

Atom Bomb Measure Is Being Fixed

Congress to Learn President's Views On Subject Shortly

Washington, Oct. 1.—(AP)—President Truman will send a message to Congress soon on what he thinks should be done with the atomic bomb secret. The White House said today shortly after a House committee which recently toured U. S. military installations around the world left a nine-point recommendation with the President.

Included was one that the secret of the energy should be kept to our selves pending study by a commission representing scientists, the joint chiefs of staff, State Department and Congress.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Snyder, faulted the appropriations for the development of the atomic bomb program.

Another point made by the group not directly connected with the atomic bomb, was that the War Department is sustaining a line of prestige in certain areas, based on the use of the big in the discharge program.

The House group also concluded from their study abroad that:

1—Possession of enemy islands in the Pacific should be retained by the U. S. and "we should never have to take them again."

2—Allied islands which are free for a necessary air base should be made the subject of joint study.

3—American surplus war stocks in every foreign country should be regarded as a national asset. These stocks should be sold immediately or exchanged for the best values obtainable.

4—The world wide network of airways, landing fields and weather facilities, established by the army should be preserved and private lines encouraged to operate them.

5—"There is a world wide tendency to regard the U. S. as a country of unlimited wealth. We should say to all countries asking aid that wealth is produced only by work and that if the supplies of credit are furnished, repayment must be assured."

6—China offers the most fruitful and most single field in the world for American foreign trade.

7—Current funds for the War Department should be reviewed and reduced by at least 27,500,000,000.

CATTLE ARE TESTED

Edenton, Oct. 1.—A total of 150 cattle on approximately 60 farms in Chowan county have been tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease and not a single animal reacted in the test. Dr. T. V. Dahl of Windsor did the testing and County Agent C. W. Overman of the State College Extension Service supervised in arranging for the spot testing of the cattle. Ten days before the testing began Overman sent cards to the farmers asking that they let him know of cattle to be tested.

GETS JUST REWARD

Fort Lewis, Wash., Oct. 1.—(AP)—An ill-tempered dog of an Engineering Training Company who has been taking aim at passing G. I. s has received his just deserts, servicemen say. The canine now wears first sergeant stripes on his harness.