Atomic Bomb Destroys Three Ships, Damages 8

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in mid-afternoon.

The blazes endanger scientific instruments in the hulls of the vessels and material placed aboard for study of the effects of the explosion.

Chief Target Not Hit

It was estimated officially that the mushrooming vloud did not rise above 35,000 feet. This compared with an estimated 40,000 to 60,000 feet for the Nagasaki burst.

Strangely, the bullseye ship Nevada appeared not badly hurt although the bomb was aimed to burst directly above it. Its bright orange and white dress was blackened and burnt, however, apaprently by the incredi-ible heat.

The north side of the ship showed the greatest loss of paint, indicating that the bomb burst just north of it.

Ships which once were part of enemy fleets did not do so well.

The Japanese battleship Nagato and light cruiser Sakawa and the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen were listed among the heavily damaged. Reported damage to the Prinz Eugen caused surprise because it was on the fringe of the target fleet.

Roseburg Man's Kin Dies

Fred Scherner, Roseburg, has received word of the death of his brother, Peter D. Scherner, who died Saturday at his home in Portland. Funeral services are to be held in Portland Wednesday.

Address Sought

The Douglas County Selective Service Board is endeavoring to learn the present address of Robert George Hutton, registered from Gresham, Ore., it was announced today from the board's headquarters at the courthouse in Roseburg. Any person having knowledge of the registrant's whereabouts are requested to contcat the board.

Transit Lines' Strike Grips San Francisco

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cents-an-hour wage increases. Including raises which would have taken effect today, they make $1.10 for carmen and $1.15 for bus drivers.

OPA Revival Appears Uncertain in Congress

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ed the nation's economy for the last four and a half years.

(Prices on the nation's commodity markets bounded upward as trading began on the first OPA-less day. Steel, motor, copper, rubber and mail order shares rose from $1 to more than $3 a share in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

(Cotton futures jumped more than $3 a bale at New York and rose the limit of $5 at New Orleans. In Chicago and Minneapolis the grain markets responded similarly. Early prices on the Chicago livestock market jumped from $2 to $2.50 a hundred pounds, with many being held for still higher returns.)

Leaving the conference today, Barkley said "the House presumably will pass a simple resolution extending it (OPA) for 15 days.

Rayburn nodded agreement.

"I've no way of prophesing what will happen in the Senate or when it will happen," Barkley continued.

At the capitol as Barkley spoke Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) again blocked an effort by Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) to introduce a resolution to revive OPA and continue its operations until July 20.

O'Daniel first had blocked introduction Saturday.

Under Senate rules, introduction of the continuing resolution now will have to be delayed until tomorrow. Further objections at that time would delay its consideration by a committee until the following day.

What of Living Costs?

The immediate uestion on Capitol Hill throughout the land, was:

What will happen to the cost of living?

Forecasts varied hugely, but most seemed agreed that it would be weeks, not days, before the effects could be accurately assessed.

A potentially powerful factor in the situation was the extent of the public's response to Mr. Truman's radio appeal Saturday night for the people to come to the rescue of OPA. Avalanches of telegrams addressed to congressmen poured in on the capital yesterday, and heavy congressional mail was expected today. The tenor of these communications might alter the picture.

GOP Heads Rap Truman

The battlelines joined again after a turbulent weekend which brought these prominent developments:

1. OPA Administrator Porter predicted Congress would restore price and rent controls within a short time, and said he did not look for any sweeping upward price movement in the interim.

2. Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) asserted that Mr. Truman, by his veto, "has chosen to plunge the economy of this country into chaos" and said the President, not Congress, should be held responsible for the conseuences. Taft also claimed he had been the victim of a "personal attack" by the President, "deliberately misrepresenting" his position.

3. In another GOP blast at the Chief Executive, Chairman Carroll Reece of the Reublican National Committee said Mr. Truman was "throwing the American people into the fires of inflation." Reece declared control of rents and prices of scarce commodities "must be recaptured by forceful congressional action."

Telegrams Endorse Veto

4. The White House reported that telegrams received there since the OPA veto have been running 50 to one in support of the President's action, on the basis of the first 2,500 messages examined.

5. Chairman Spence announced that his House banking committee will get to work at once on drafting a comprehensive new price law, once Congress approves the stopgap extension asked by Mr. Truman.

6. Mr. Truman issued an executive order last night giving OPA specific authority to continue its sugar rationing program under provisions of the war powers extension bill.

7. Widespread sentiment for retaining some form of rent controls quickly materialized in legislative ranks. Rep. Wolcott (R.-Mich.) said he had a bill ready to offer which would continue rent ceilings for a full year, but make no provision for other price regulation.

Pleads For Restraint

OPA Chief Porter, in his statement last night, echoed Mr. Truman's broadcast appeal to businessmen, producers and landlords to hold prices at present levels as though controls were still in effect.

Porter called on Americans to exercise "self-restraint" in what he called "this interim period."

"The present situation is grave," he said, 'but if producers and sellers act with restraint, no irreparable harm need result."

Truman, Taft In Feud

If the price control issue had any rival for congressional attention, it was the feud which appeared to be developing openly between President Truman and Senator Taft.

Taft, hitting back, went after Mr. Truman on two occasions yesterday—first in a statement to reporters, asserting he considered rejection of the compromise OPA bill a "personal veto" aimed at him, and a second time in his sharply-worded radio address last night.

Mr. Truman, in both his veto message and his Saturday broadcast, mentioned the Ohio Senator by name repeatedly and held him responsible for "by far the most damaging amendment" in the rejected bill. He referred to the Taft amendment sanctioning price hikes to offset cost increases incurred by manufacturers, distributors and others.

Taft first retorted that "the objection the President raised to my amendment is just a smoke screen."

Surrender to PAC Charged

Then, taking to the air, he said the President's broadcast "had the aspect of a partisan political attack" and termed the veto action a White House "surrender to PAC."

The Ohio Senator expressed doubt that any new control legislation could be whipped through Congress swiftly, adding:

"I hope price control will be continued, and I should vote to reenact the bill he has vetoed; but, I am afraid the bill which the President will get the next time, if he gets any, may go further toward decontrol than the one he has vetoed."

Taft contended that the vetoed compromise bill gave the President "complete power to prevent speculation and speculative increases in prices and all increases in rents."

He went on to say that Mr. Truman "deliberately misrepresented" Taft's own position "in a long personal attack."

"My own position and that of Congress," Taft declared, 'is perfectly logical. We think the time has not quite come to take off basic price controls. But we do think the administration of OPA must be improved."

Business Adhering To Ceilings on Prices

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ing all prices — five per cent lower.

The cast A. & P. chain said its 6,000 stores in 37 states will not increase prices today and the company said it will "take absolutely no advantage of the fact that price control has been removed."

Reaction Awaited

Another bar to an inflationary spiral in food markets was an announcement by the Agriculture Department that it would pay no more than yesterday's ceiling prices to obtain wheat and meat for famine relief.

Many sources predicted that the full force of inflationary tendencies would not be felt until the effect on Congress of the President's veto message and the country's reaction could be determined.

In Chicago, the board of trade directors ordered removal of ceilings on corn, barley and oats, but retained the five cents a bushel daily limit on fluctuations in grain prices.

A spokesman for the meat packing industry said the situation was "confused and uncertain" but Ralph Walter, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, said "our duty is to sell at the highest price obtainable."

The American Meat Institute, which represents packers generally, said it will take a little time for the industry to get back on its feet and that the speed of recovery depends to a large degree on the supplies of livestock coming to the market.

In Minneapolis, the Chamber of Commerce board of directors, governing body of the grain exchange, announced that ceilings on grains traded at the Minneapolis market had been abandoned.

Sugar Rationing Holds

The O. P. A., whose employes throughout the nation were asked to report for work as usual today, announced that sugar rationing goes on unchanged. Price ceilings on sugar, however, are gone and industry spokesmen said a price rise of one cent a pound was probable.

Authority to ration sugar is derived from the second war powers act, not the price control act, and President Truman issued an executive order giving O. P. A. authority to continue rationing operations.

The Connecticut Milk Producers Association executive committee authorized a two-cents-a-quart rise in the price of milk, effective this morning. Ken E. Geyer, association general manager, said the new price would compensate farmers for the loss of federal subsidies which ended with price controls.

Buyers Strike Feared

F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, expressed doubt that clothing prices would be substantially increased. He declared that manufacturers have advised retailers of prices for fall lines "and they would be foolish to kick their customers around by hiking prices now." Retail stores face the possibility of a "buyers strike" if they raise prices, he said.

The National Association of Retail Grocers said it had sent telegrams to all its members asking that there be no "radical increase" in food costs. The telegrams said there "ultimately would be increased production . . . and consequently greater supplies at reasonable prices."

Wheat Back at $2; Hogs, Cattle Soar Upward

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tacular advance. Bids opened at $1.85 a bushel for No. 2 yellow and then were raised to $2.10. Nothing was reported sold at either level. Ceiling price last week was $1.46½.

Corn futures were bid 5 cents higher on the board of trade, the limit advance permitted in a single session. Only a few sales were made at the $1.51½ a bushel price. Oats scored gains ranging to 5 cents at the opening and then lost about half the upturn.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, egg futures opened sharply .8 to 1.1 cents higher, then reacted somewhat, only to recover again to partial gains. Onions were three cents up, but potatoes dropped five cents on heavy receipts.

Hogs scored a more spectacular gain at Indianapolis, jumping $5.15 a hundred pounds to $20.00, the highest level in 27 years.

The Omaha livestock market reported that best grade cattle sold there at $22.50 a hundred pounds, highest level in history.

Rents Lunge Upward With Death of OPA

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increases for householders, except for a few states where the governments prepared to take quick action to hold present rates.

The National Apartment Owners Association sent telegrams to owners of 50,000 apartment houses in 50 principal cities asking them to hold rent increases within 15 per cent of present rates.

In Oregon, tenants could draw some slight comfort from a statement by District OPA Director McDannell Brown saying Oregon law required 30 days notice for rent increases, allowing Congress time to act before any rent boosts could become effective.

The National Home and Property Owners Foundation announced in Washington, D. C., that it would sponsor local fair rent committees throughout the nation to hold rents to minimum levels.

'Hold That Line,' Cry In Oregon on Prices

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to 20 per cent boost. But other grocers foresaw only a slight advance.

Fritz Ritter, advisor to the Oregon Meat Council, said meat would go up 4 to 6 cents a pound if subsidies are dropped, but that there would be no increase until OPA's status is cleared.

Chester A. Moores, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce appealed to the national chamber to take the lead in enforcing "reasonable" prices. Many businessmen echoed the thinking of Walter Morrow, Washington, D. C., president of the American Retail Federation, who told his members they could prove—by showing "reasonable restraint"—that inflation could be avoided without price controls.

The Oregon Retail Lumber Dealers Association, the State Hotel Association, and the Oregon Motor Court Association urged their members not to raise prices.

OPA to Press Suits

Frank C. Rathje, president of the American Bankers Association, Chicago, here on tour, predicted a 30 to 60-day lull before any sharp price raise. The district OPA head, who directed employes to report to work today and said OPA suits would be pressed, predicted a week or 10-day lull.

Stanley Earl, executive secretary of the Oregon State CIO Council, and James E. Fadling, president of the CIO International Woodworkers of America, both decried the OPA demise and warned that labor would seek wage increases to meet rising costs. Women's and consumers' organization described the situation as "tragic" and "alarming."

Some Predictions

Milk—An increase of 3 cents a quart if the subsidy is removed. Will Henry, manager of the Dairy Cooperative Association.

Meals—Luxury items will rise first, but staples will tend to remain steady. Elston Ireland, president of Oregon Restaurant Association.

Used Cars—Prices, already sliding because of reduced demand, will not top ceilings, Max Sagner, past president of Portland Used Car Dealers Association.

New Cars—Dealers will be urged to retain ceilings plus the normal trade discount, which OPA cut by 7½ per cent. Joe Fisher, president of Portland Automobile Dealers Association.

Tires—No increase. Ray Grimshaw, past president National Association of Independent Tire Dealers.