

Folkes Waits For Attorney

Zoot-Suited Negro Hears Charge of 'Lower 13' Slaying

By FRED HAMPSON
ALBANY, Ore., Feb. 1—(AP) Without flinching, Robert E. Lee Folkes, 20-year-old dining car cook, heard himself charged with first degree murder Monday in the "Lower 13" slaying of hand-some Mrs. Martha Virginia James, 21-year-old Navy officer's bride.

His demeanor in strange contrast to his flashy zoot suit, Folkes stared straight ahead, head bowed, eyes half closed as Justice of the Peace Victor Olliver read the charge.

Then the justice said: "Do you wish to waive preliminary hearing?"

"On advice of my attorney, I don't care to discuss the matter now," responded the negro without looking up. It was learned that his attorney is Maurice A. Gleason, Los Angeles, retained, Folkes said, "by my people."

"I imagine he's on his way here," said the accused, who was born in Newark, Ark., and attended Jefferson high school in Los Angeles. "He won't be here for the preliminary hearing."

Folkes stood without moving while Olliver read the charge and for some 10 minutes afterward while the press photographers snapped their cameras. He wore a blue zoot-type coat which hung almost to his knees and green trousers that draped loosely in accord to that style until they reached his ankles where they pulled in sharply. A green striped shirt, a large pattern red tie and a green pocket handkerchief completed the ensemble.

Far from jauntily at any time, Folkes' attitude seemed to pick up a slight air of defiance as he told the justice he had an attorney to conduct his case.

Only about 30 persons were in Olliver's chambers for the hearing which the justice continued until Folkes' attorney arrives. Among them were six state policemen, two sheriff's officers and District Attorney Hawlow L. Weinrick.

Earlier Monday, Weinrick said, almost nine days to the hour after Mrs. James' scream aroused sleepers in darkened car D of the Southern Pacific's west coast limited, Folkes gave a straightforward recital of the slaying.

Army Sought Requisition Of Tires, Said

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—(AP)—The army wants the government to requisition some 7,000,000 of the 27,000,000 automobiles in the country and all spare tires on passenger cars and to ban all long-distance hauling of freight and passengers by trucks and buses, a house committee learned Monday.

Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of war, disclosed that these suggestions had been made to William M. Jeffers December 8 and complained that the rubber administrator had not acted.

Jeffers himself, who precipitated the committee's inquiry with his Baltimore speech last week criticizing army and navy representatives in war plants as hindrances, told the committee that "it seems to me that the job of the army and navy is to fight and not to run business and direct the civilian economy."

Jeffers reported that there were considerable differences between him and the armed services over the allotment of rubber for essential civilian uses. Patterson agreed, but James V. Forrestal, third witness, insisted that "there isn't the slightest quarrel" between Jeffers and the navy department.

The committee also developed from Jeffers that 14 months after Pearl Harbor not a single pound of synthetic rubber has been made in a government-controlled plant in this country, Jeffers attributing the delays to indecision and an over-abundance of "experts" and "expeditors."

Time Saver

The Statesman's new system of identifying stories carried over from the front to inside pages has attracted considerable favorable comment. Here's how the system works:

At the bottom of the story on page one is an inscription bearing a number referring the reader to the particular inside page and a letter denoting the particular story. An example:

(Turn to Page 2—Story A)

On the inside page, the continuation of this story would be labeled:

A (Continued from Page 1) A

The system was designed to save time in getting the paper to press, time that helps you get your paper earlier; many readers are saying, too, that it's a better plan than the old one of referring to inside columns alone rather than to the individual stories by the letter method.

Early Morning Drill at Fort Custer



Under command of Second Officer L. A. Whitesel (right), executive officer, a group of WAACs drills beside executive buildings at Fort Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich., early in morning.—Associated Press Telemat.

City Council Refuses New Restaurant Liquor License

E (Continued from Page 1) E

Carleson's endorsement by Alderman Ross Goodman.

Carleson's application for renewal of a "package A" type license was approved along with other renewals.

Charles Helzel, young Salem attorney, was appointed to the city library board, taking the R. J. Hendricks, veteran member of that body.

The council approved a committee recommendation that either a "deadend street" sign or a barricade should be placed at the foot of South Liberty Street on Superior street, where motorists reputedly often drive into a park.

Councilmen joined the park committee in asking Mayor J. M. Doughton to name three members from the council to serve on the city's summer recreation committee. Recently the committee has represented school board rather than both board and council, members of the school directorate had declared, urging that both groups have equal representation. Doughton said he would make the appointments but wanted time to consider his choices.

An ordinance assessing property holders for work done by city employees last summer in cutting brush and weeds from their lots and another re-vacating a never-used alley running between Winter and Summer streets in University addition were passed by the council. The re-vacuation action was required because of redundant and misleading wording in the first, City Atty. Lawrence N. Brown explained to the council.

To Alderman Tom Armstrong's request that the police committee be asked to check on city bus service, since "Carrying 60 persons on a 24-passenger bus hardly looks like the improved service we were promised a year ago," Mayor Doughton responded that he had inquired. "They used all the equipment they had during the snow," he said.

The \$20,000 bond of City Treas. Paul Hauser was accepted for filing.

Churchill Talks With Turkish

C (Continued from Page 1) C

added, "but I am confident of the result."

The atmosphere was in sharp contrast to the last meeting here of correspondents with Churchill which took place last summer when Marshal Rommel's Africa corps was threatening the Nile valley. Then the prime minister said Britain's imperial troops would defend the territory "inch by inch."

Today Rommel is beaten and on the run, and other allied plans are afoot.

British-made Hurricane planes flown by pilots of the Turkish air force escorted Churchill's plane part of the way on his return here from Adana, Turkey, where the conference occurred.

President Inonu told Churchill goodbye at the Adana railway station, and Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu accompanied the British prime minister to the airport there after the talks ended.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill has gone to Turkey to confer with the British president and war leaders and has reached agreement "on all principal points," the foreign office announced early Tuesday.

The prime minister went to neutral Turkey directly from the grand conference with President Roosevelt at Casablanca in French Morocco.

It was said authoritatively that Mr. Roosevelt and Premier Stalin of Russia had been informed in advance of Churchill's intention to visit Turkey, and had been advised of the results of his conference there.

Churchill spoke "with the full knowledge of the views of President Roosevelt," a communique announced.

Six of Britain's highest ranking military, naval and air force commanders accompanied Churchill and held sessions with Turkish officers.

The two delegations "together examined the present situation in Europe and particularly in those regions wherein Turkey is directly interested," said the communique.

While authoritative comment was lacking, observers believed that this reference applied to the Balkan states, which long have been considered a likely region for the establishment of a second front.

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In his discussion of the Pacific war zone, the president was reported to have said that the war of attrition was having a telling, though slow, effect on Japan.

Bombings of Tokyo were spectacular, he was reported to have said, but the thing was to blast the enemy's ships and down his planes. There have been estimates that Japan started the war with 6,000,000 tons of shipping and 6000 planes, but has been losing the battle to replace those which have been lost in fighting thus far.

There was no promise of any quick conclusion for the war, legislators said, but rather a warning that the fighting may go on for a long time and that lives are going to have to be sacrificed to bring about victory.

Returning to his desk for the first time in more than three weeks, Mr. Roosevelt first cleared away paper work that had piled up while he flew to Africa to consult the Prime Minister Churchill on forcing "unconditional surrender" on the axis. Then he filled the rest of the day with conferences.

Called to the White House from Capitol Hill were Vice Pres. Wallace; Sen. Majority Leader Barkley and Minority Leader McNary; Speaker Rayburn; House Majority Leader McCormack and Minority Leader Martin; Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the senate foreign relations committee; Chairman Bloom (D-NY), and Rep. Eaton (R-NJ), ranking minority member of the house foreign affairs committee; Sen. Hill (Ala), sen-

ate democratic whip, and Sen. Austin (VI), assistant republican leader in the senate.

Some support was expressed for Rep. John Steelhammer's bill proposing to tax pinball machines and other "nickel grabbers," but action was withheld. Committee members said they feared adding the revenue so gained to the state's public welfare fund would increase the burden on counties of matching such funds; and they expressed interest in Rep. Walter J. Gearin's bill proposing that the state, if it had additional funds, take over a portion of the counties' 20 per cent share.

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Yanks Assault Nazi Positions In Tunisia

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In this fighting, the Germans came forward at first in light armor—with a squadron of 16 tanks and 25 truckloads of infantry—but British fire blew them back. They then sent in a large tank and infantry force, which suffered heavy losses.

Allied planes knocked out seven enemy transports and one or more tanks.

At the eastern end of the north African battle line, two columns of the British Eighth army were driving toward the Mareth line in southeastern Tunisia, behind which considerable force of Field Marshal Rommel's fugitive army of Libya were in position. Field dispatches reported "many contacts" had been made with the Rommel force.

In widespread air battles over Tunisia, the allied communique from north African headquarters reported the destruction of at least 19 enemy planes, against the loss of five allied planes.

British Cairo headquarters reported that at least three enemy fighters had been badly damaged. At that end, three allied planes were lost, but possibly sank an enemy destroyer and spread fire and explosions over the axis naval base of Messina, Sicily.

The axis-held Tunisian ports of Bizerte and Gabes also were bombed.

The Italian high command acknowledged allied air raids not only on Messina but on the Italian towns of Catania, Trapani, Melito Di Porto Salvo and Augusta, and admitted the loss of a corvette and a destroyer off the Tunisian coast.

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