

ATTLEE WINS OVER CHURCHILL

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
OFF for the airport. Final weather reports permitting, the British Clipper is due to leave around midnight.

The airport car is filled with honing British. So far as can be deduced from the evidence of accent, this writer is the only American in the outfit. The talk is of Baranquilla, and of Trinidad, and of the oil that rises there from the bottom of the sea, and of the islands of the Bermudas and of South Africa.

At the airport there is delay. Passports are examined. Baggage is checked over—with special reference in the questioning to cameras. In this war world, cameras are dynamite. Among other things, their film might catch fire. In the waiting period, sandwiches and fruit juices are set out.

Suddenly the loud speaker comes to life. Final weather clearance has been received. We troop down the pier and enter the big flying boat that floats at its end.

With everybody in, the doors are battened shut, the starters grunt and strain and the engines catch. We taxi down the bay, warming the motors. Water slaps at the sides and the bottom. Safety belts are buckled. The spattering rumble of the engines rises to a high, steady roar, a few final waves smack the hull and we're airborne.

The city's lights vanish in the fog and the night below.

These Clippers are the last word at the moment in long-range air travel.

They have berths, like a Pullman car—uppers and lowers. They have reading lights in the berths, and because there is no roll and sway, as in a rail-borne vehicle, reading is as easy and comfortable as at home in bed. The beds are soft.

There is a combination lounge and smoking room that pinch-hits at mealtime as a dining salon, tables being set up between the seats. There is another lounge that at night makes up into berths. There is a separate lounge for the women, but those aboard prefer for the most part to lounge and smoke with the men. Quarters for the officers and crew are up front and on an upper deck.

Dressing rooms are only slightly less commodious than in a Pullman, with toilet facilities, wash bowls with hot and cold water, mirrors—and even 110-volt current for electric razors.

There is a galley (ship terraces are used throughout) from which excellent meals are served by a steward. As on shipboard, coffee and sandwiches are provided at mid-morning and tea and cakes at mid-afternoon.

On this ship, there are accommodations for 30-odd passengers, plus the crew. It seems huge, but already 200-passenger ships are on the drawing boards, and Howard Hughes is reported to be designing a 500-passenger plane.

As on sailing night on a ship, no one seems to want to go to bed. The night isn't much brighter and sparkling conversation, for in addition to everyone being strangers the roar of the engines means that you have to shout in to somebody's ear to be heard (the designers will probably insulate post-war ships against noise). People sit around and read, and eventually the stewards have to come around and (Continued on Page Two)

Arraignment For Heuvel July 30

Clarence A. Humble, district attorney here, said this morning that the district attorney's office has been in contact with most of the witnesses in the pending cases of the State of Oregon vs. Earl Heuvel, former Klamath Falls police chief.

Arrangements are being made to have the witnesses available to testify when trial dates are set by Circuit Court Judge Charles Combs of Lake county, who has been assigned to hear the cases.

Time of arraignment has been set for Monday, July 30, at 2 p. m., in circuit court here.

Heuvel is held on morals charges which include one case of contributing to the delinquency of a minor in which Willie Mae Collins is involved, one charge of rape and one of sodomy against Virginia Rose Gibson, and one charge of sodomy against Bernice Evelyn Huff. The latter two girls are from The Dalles, Humble said.

Two of the complaining witnesses have been married since the indictments were returned, Humble stated.

B-29s Loose Fire Bombs On Nip Cities

By The Associated Press
American Superforts blasted Japan today for the third time this week with 2200-ton fire bomb raids. More than 350 B-29s hit three cities in the early morning Friday, Tokyo time (about noon, U. S. eastern war time).

Cities attacked were Omata, chemical production center on Kyushu island; Matsuyama, port on the west coast of Shikoku island, and Tokuyama, chemical and oil refining city in southwestern Honshu island. All had been hit before, but it was the first attack on urban areas of Matsuyama and Tokuyama.

Tokyo pleaded for leniency today under the merciless poundings of allied naval guns and planes which are rapidly knocking out Japan's air, sea and coastal defenses.

Twenty Japanese warships and 82 other surface craft were knocked out in a single day's air raids by combined U. S.-British carrier forces, presumably still roaming Japanese waters.

On distant fronts strong British scouting parties were reported feeling their way toward Singapore in an amphibious operation while Chinese troops overran the seventh former U. S. air base in China to be retaken in recent months.

Aerial Pounding
Incessant aerial pounding will reduce Japan to "a nation without cities—a nomadic people," Lt. Gen. Doolittle promised from his new Superfort headquarters on Okinawa. His confidence, echoing comments of other ranking American air, sea and army commanders in the Pacific, was expressed shortly after B-29 headquarters on Guam announced 143 square miles of 39 Japanese industrial cities have been reduced to rubble or ashes.

Tokyo seemed to be of the same opinion. In one of its most amazing broadcasts the government-controlled radio said the emperor's military leaders would gladly stop the war right now if the United States ceased up on its demands for unconditional surrender.

Simultaneously, Russia's Stalin was reported to have carried a Japanese peace offer to President Truman at the Potsdam conference. This report, published by Newsweek magazine, said Japan offered Manchuria to the Soviet Union for non-intervention, agreed to withdrawal from Asia, and American occupation of Korea and Formosa, but no occupation of the sacred islands themselves.

Japan's desire to quit is receiving a provocative boost from Admiral Halsey's allied fleet. On Tuesday alone, some 1200 planes from the fleet's carriers damaged the greater part of the bedraggled imperial fleet and knocked out 150 planes.

Warships Hit
Twenty warships were bombed or torpedoed, including three battleships, six aircraft carriers and five cruisers. Twenty merchant ships were sunk. Sixty-two other cargo vessels and smaller craft ranging down to barges were damaged.

The toll was taken along the Inland sea, most of it at the once great Kure naval base. Rolling banks of fog interrupted continued carrier attacks yesterday. But a partial return of the day's work showed (Continued on Page Two)

Army Used Rubber, When Supply Short

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Senators heard today that the army allocated 480,000 gallons of gasoline and 75 tons of rubber to the Pan-American highway project in 1943 when both commodities were in extremely short supply.

Senator Robertson (R-Wyo.) read the figures from data submitted to the war investigating committee by army engineers. He commented that the highway project was approved originally by the army general staff on condition that no critical materials be used.

The project, involving construction of 905 miles of road between the Mexican-Guatemalan border and the Panama canal, was begun in July, 1942, and dropped October 31, 1943, incompletely.

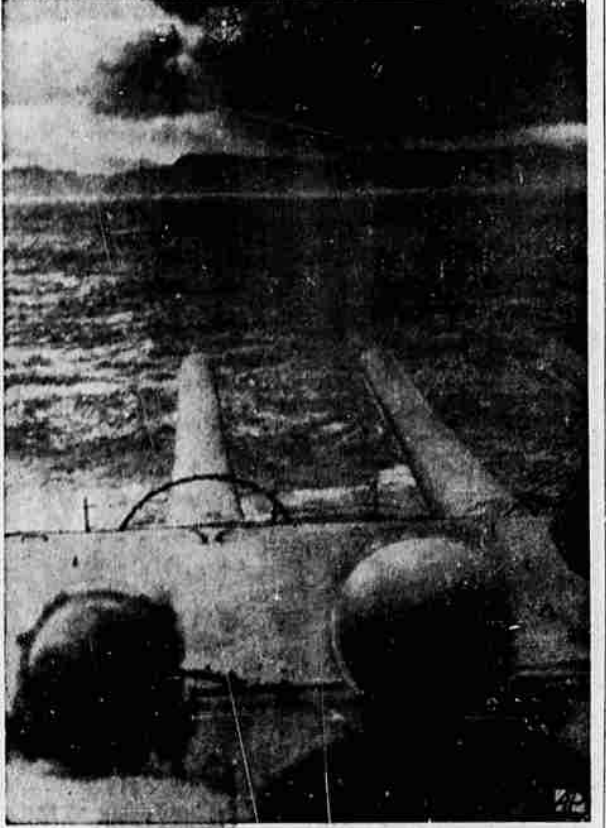
Chinese Troops Take Namyung

CHUNGKING, July 26 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese troops had captured the city of Namyung, 155 miles northeast of Canton and site of the seventh former American air base to be regained from the Japanese in recent months.

The announcement said the Japanese garrison was retreating westward toward Kukong on the Canton-Hankow railway 125 miles north of Canton.

Namyung was the point from which Wolfram, mined in the surrounding district, started on the first leg of its air journey to the United States.

Fleet Guns Hit Honshu Targets



The battleship Massachusetts, one of the U. S. navy's newest, leaves fire and destruction in its wake as it withdraws from Kamaishi on the northeast coast of Honshu, July 14, after first bombardments of the main Japanese home islands. (AP) Wirephoto via Navy Radio from Guam.

Navy, Marines And County Fight Local Grass Fires

Navy, marine, and county fire equipment were kept busy Wednesday afternoon when several grass and brush fires threatened to cause serious property damage.

A blaze which destroyed a small shed containing valuable electrical equipment belonging to W. R. Cleve was started in the Lindley Heights area Wednesday afternoon when a resident was burning off dry grass on a vacant lot and a sudden gust of wind whipped the blaze out of control.

County trucks were out at the time on another fire so navy equipment was sent, and their high pressure hoses were credited with stopping the fire before it reached a group of houses. A group of marines was also sent to combat the blaze and county fire trucks also arrived in time to finish putting out the fire.

Local residents as well as an employee of the telephone company, who happened to be installing a telephone in the neighborhood at the time, were mobilized to combat the fire.

A fire which covered almost 30 acres of grass and brush near the Great Northern roundhouse was extinguished by county fire crews and equipment before it did any property damage, Wednesday afternoon.

A fire on Bryant mountain near Malin was fought by a contingent of marines and fire fighting crews Thursday morning and was under control at noon after covering five or six acres of brush and grass land.

A small grass fire near Chilquin was put out Wednesday night before it could gain headway, but forest officials are showing worry over the extremely dry conditions in the forest areas.

Charles Thomas Killed In Action

PFC Charles R. Thomas, son of Mrs. George Bell of 69 Pine, died on July 8 as a result of wounds received in action, according to word received from the war department.

PFC Thomas was wounded on Okinawa on May 17, after seeing action on Guam, Leyte, Iwo Shima and later Okinawa. He was serving with the 77th infantry division.

He had received a combat badge, the Purple Heart, and also the Good Conduct medal. Thomas was born and received his education in Klamath Falls and is well-known here. He has one brother, Lindy Thomas, and one sister, Grace Bell.

Logger Killed In Wilson River Fire

SALEM, July 27 (AP)—The Wilson river forest fire, which had been burning for three weeks with hardly a man being injured, took its first life last night when Joe Dillish, a young logger employed by the Consolidated Timber Co., was killed while on night fire patrol.

State Forester N. S. Rogers said that Dillish was cutting a snag in a burning area when the stump of the snag struck him, killing him almost instantly.

The timber company, which has been salvaging timber from the 1933 Tillamook burn, said it believed Dillish has no close relatives.

Rogers said the 90,000-acre fire is "relatively in pretty good shape, although an east wind would give us lots of trouble."

LEADERS CALL FOR JAPS TO QUIT OR DIE

Truman, Chiang and Churchill Unite

POTSDAM, July 26 (AP)—President Truman, President Chiang Kai-shek and retiring Prime Minister Churchill tonight called upon Japan to surrender unconditionally, declaring:

"The alternative is prompt and utter destruction."

The joint proclamation declared there would be no deviation from the demand for unconditional surrender and "we shall not accept delay."

Terms Listed
Japan will be divested of the leaders who misled that people and will be stripped down to her four main islands and "such minor islands as we determine," it said.

Japan, the leaders announced, must remove all obstacles to the revival of democratic tendencies in the country, but will be permitted to retain non-armorament industries.

"We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation," the proclamation said, but stern justice shall be meted out to war criminals.

Potsdam dispatches said the proclamation was drawn up by Truman and Churchill, who submitted it to Chiang Kai-shek's leader promptly concurred in the statement.

Truman's secretary, Charles Ross, said the warning would be broadcast to the Japanese people in every way possible.

Speaking on a roadside near Weinhelm, Truman said he was "glad to get the chance to look at good American soldiers." One of his regrets, he added, was that in this war he was not allowed to wear a uniform, "although I tried hard enough."

Instead, he said, he found himself responsible for the welfare of all American soldiers "and I hope I can fulfill that responsibility."

President Truman arrived here today to inspect American troops and have lunch with Gen. Eisenhower, after a 268-mile, 90-minute flight from Potsdam.

The president took off from the Gatow airport, and flew at 6000 feet all the way.

Mr. Truman arrived at the Eschborn airport shortly after 9:30 a. m., a few minutes behind Secretary Byrnes, who came on another plane.

Begins Inspection
The president began a round of inspections with a review of an honor guard made up from the 50th parachute troop regiment of the 82nd airborne division.

The president's trip, coming during a lull in the international parley, coincided with the disclosure that he planned to make a nationwide radio report to the American people when he returns to Washington at the end of the conference. He planned to return to Potsdam this afternoon.

Ninth Day
The Big Three met yesterday for the ninth successive day and it was presumed that the war (Continued on Page Two)

BASEBALL NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati..... R. H. E.
Chicago..... 1 8 0
Chicago..... 2 10 0

Heusser and Unsler; Wyse and Gillespie, Williams (9).

Labor Party Landslides British Vote

By The Associated Press
LONDON, July 26—Winston Churchill resigned tonight as prime minister in the wake of a voting tabulation which showed the strongly socialistic labor party had won a 2 to 1 landslide over Churchill's conservatives in the July 5 election.

Clement R. Attlee, who spearheaded the labor party triumph in the first general election Britain had had in 10 years, was due to succeed Churchill.

The count showed the laborites had won 391 seats in the 640-seat house of commons, to the conservatives' 193, as the wartime leader presented his resignation at Buckingham palace.

King George VI immediately accepted the resignation of the 70-year-old statesman.

Churchill went to Buckingham palace at 7 p. m. Churchill gave his last V-sign as premier when he drove through the palace gate, sitting alone in the back seat of his automobile. His grace face was broken by a brief smile for a little crowd which greeted him as the sentries saluted.

Churchill had been prime minister since May 10, 1940. Returns available at 6:30 p. m. (10:30 a. m. Pacific war time) gave 208 house of commons seats for parties supporting Churchill and 408 seats for the opposition.

Attlee faces twin tasks of leading Britain's part of the war on Japan and reconstructing this war-torn nation under a program that calls for nationalization of much of its industry.

Britons had the first chance in 10 years to vote in a general election July 5 and they veered strongly to the left, defeating 27 members of Churchill's "caretaker" government but re-electing Churchill himself and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to their own constituencies. While Eden will no longer be foreign minister, few changes in Britain's foreign policy are expected.

Attlee has been attending the Potsdam conference and probably will return there tomorrow.

Significant Victory
The British Press association called labor's victory "the most astonishing and significant of the century." There were many efforts to explain the upset, one of the most prominent being that Britons were tired of wartime restrictions and eager for a change.

Attlee served until June 15 as deputy prime minister in Churchill's wartime coalition government. He said the victory "will enable us to implement the policy of the socialist party."

The labor party last formed the government in 1929 under the late Ramsay MacDonald, and held power until 1931 when it was forced to go to the people on the gold standard issue.

Following that election it was forced to lean heavily on the liberal party section of the government coalition and in 1935, Britain's last general election until July 5, Stanley Baldwin led the conservatives into power.

Labor Pledges
In one of the most acrimonious campaigns in Britain's history, the labor party pledged itself in this election to support a program of national socialization of heavy industry, transportation, mines and the Bank of England.

The first thing Attlee and his party probably will attempt to do when they take over the government will be nationalization of these enterprises, including the iron and steel industry and all forms of inland transport.

"When monopoly gets into the hands of a few men, then the only safe monopoly is a monopoly of the community," Attlee has declared.

India Pledge
He has promised political liberty for India "if they can achieve it for themselves" and he has declared for the closest possible relations with the United States and Russia.

There has been little outward difference of opinion between the labor and conservative parties on foreign policy, as shown by Attlee's willingness to accompany Churchill to Potsdam.

The laborites did challenge Britain's position in Greece.

Eden's Successor
The question of who will be chosen Eden's successor as foreign secretary remained undetermined, but speculation has centered around three names in (Continued on Page Two)

RUSSIA'S BID FOR UNRRA AID STARTS DEBATE

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Russia's request for \$70,000,000 worth of UNRRA aid met a mixed reception in congress today.

Simultaneously, but without reference to the Russian appeal, an UNRRA official said the agency's funds are running low and that nations participating in its relief and rehabilitation operations might be asked to increase their contributions. These now are fixed at one per cent of their national income for one year.

The soviet government's initial application for help was disclosed by Roy F. Hendrickson, UNRRA deputy director, in response to a news conference question yesterday. He said the request would be screened, as are those from other nations, to determine Russia's ability to import goods and pay for them.

Decline Comment
Members of the senate foreign relations committee available to reporters declined comment, but Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said:

"I am very much afraid they won't get that much. I don't think UNRRA is going to operate on such a large scale.

"We (the United States) are down for only \$1,350,000,000 and I don't think we've put in more than 75 per cent so far (UNRRA said \$800,000). I don't think anybody else has put in any thing very much." (Hendrickson disputed this, saying nine nations have authorized their full one per cent.)

Senator Tunnell (D-Del.) commented:

"Of course, UNRRA is an international organization and knows the situation better than we do. The Russians were a terrific help in the war and I hope they get their proportion from this fund."

Strikes Halt War Production

By The Associated Press
Production of engines for the army's B-29 Superfortresses was reduced to a mere trickle today by nearly 48,000 striking workers at plants in Illinois and New Jersey.

More than 18,000 were out in Chicago at the Chrysler corporation's Dodge-Chicago plant, world's largest airplane engine factory, in a strike that began yesterday, and nearly 30,000 at Wright Aeronautical corporation.

Wright announced a strike at five plants at Woodridge, Paterson and East Paterson, N. J. Officials of both companies said production of B-29 engines had been halted by the walk-outs. Manufacture of the Superfortress engines continued, however, at a smaller Wright plant at Lockland, O., employing 4500 workers.

Collins Brothers Meet For First Time In Three Years

PFC Forrest E. Collins, a returned veteran from the European theater, found himself beside a talkative sailor on the bus heading south from Portland.

When the soldier admitted Klamath Falls as his destination, the sailor peered at him eagerly.

Collins had an uneasy feeling that he was going to be asked if he knew some friend of the sailor living here, but John Collins, S 1/c, heading home to Klamath Falls from the South Pacific, only exclaimed:

"You're my brother!"

When Forrest enlisted in the army in October, 1941, John was only 16. Forrest trained at Camps White and Adair and was sent to Italy. John joined the navy as soon as he was 17, and was sent to the Pacific war zone.

The brothers hadn't seen each other for three years.

Dean, another brother, has been discharged from the army on the point system. He lives in Merrill with his wife and two children.

PFC Roy E. Collins, still another brother, is stationed in Germany, and PFC Robert Collins is on his way home from Europe to join his brothers in Klamath Falls.

The five Collins boys are sons of Mrs. Mattie Collins, 901 DeJores. They have three sisters here, Mrs. Frank Lowell, Mrs. Harold A. Sturgeon and Mrs. Delbert Cummings. Another sister, Mrs. Frank Record, has come home from San Francisco to see her brothers. Forrest's wife, Frances, and baby daughter live in Tulelake, where he has gone after a brief stopover in Klamath Falls.

Klamath Brothers Are Home Again



John L. (Jack) Collins, S 1/c, left, and PFC Forrest (Dean) Collins, right, sons of Mrs. Mattie Collins, met for the first time in three years on a bus bound for Klamath Falls.