

FIGHT RAGES IN SUIYUAN; US REBUKED

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sin was held on "alert" basis for a time today as reports spread through north China that the outbreak of open hostilities between the two armies was imminent. The alert was relaxed later, as the situation, temporarily at least, eased off.

The communist newspaper, New China Daily, reported that 200,000 government troops were on the march toward Peiping and Tientsin from northern Honan province.

Train Blown Up
Government quarters charged that a mine laid by communists had blown up a northbound train near Tzehsien on the Peiping-Hankow railroad, where the communists were charged with destroying 100 miles of track and facilities.

The nationalists likewise charge the Yenfan forces with further destruction to the Lung-hai railroad, causing the disruption of traffic between Kaifeng and Hsuechow.

Meanwhile government troops firmly held the treaty port of Wuhu, up the Yangtze river from Nanking, which the communists had claimed to have occupied after the Japanese surrender.

Discussions between the government and communist representatives in Chungking, seeking to compose differences of politics, administrative and military spheres, remained deadlocked despite the fact that clashes were continuing in 11 provinces. Both sides professed to be working hard to halt hostilities.

An American army major, who was "captured" and held by communist forces north of Hankow for three days while they explained the communist position to him, praised the Yenfan troops as the "best looking troops I've seen in China."

12,000 Machinists Strike In Bay Area

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ed, formed picket lines at shipyards, manufacturing plants, warehouses, machine shops, refineries and foundries. The lines were observed for the most part by members of other crafts.

Wage Increases
Max F. Lowe, spokesman for San Francisco shop employers, said management was ready to negotiate, but both AFL and CIO machinists asserted their 30 percent wage hike demands were not subject to collective bargaining. Lowe termed the demands "exorbitant." Union officials declined comment. They have requested wage increases from \$1.28 to \$1.65 an hour.

Also on the Pacific coast, there was a flareup in the eight-month-old strike of workers at Hollywood movie studios. Herbert K. Sorrell, head of the AFL conference of studio unions and a leader in the walkout, told Glendale, Calif., police that gunmen fired four shots at him last night as he was driving his car out of his garage.

Sorrell reported the shooting shortly after he announced that at least 6000 pickets would resume marching at major studios Wednesday unless an agreement is reached tonight in the AFL jurisdictional dispute.

The CIO United Packing House Workers announced filing of a petition for a strike vote among 200,000 production workers in the meat packing industry. The union said the petition covered all plants of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and Wilson & Co., Inc. In large packing centers as well as many small concerns not included in a petition filed Oct. 15.

Former Klamath Man Spends Leave Here

Formerly a member of the Klamath Falls police force and a local musician, Capt. Fred Olin has been on leave here from duty with the army troop transport service. He spent a few days here after his arrival on October 25, and then left to visit his family in Vernonia, Oregon.

Prior to the war, he was a captain in the Oregon unit of the national guard and was with the first national guard unit to go overseas. Capt. Olin expects to make one more trip to Japan before returning to civilian life. Following his leave, he will report to Fort Ord, Calif.

Excavation Begins For Garage Building

Ground is being excavated at 11th and Klamath in preparation for the erection of a large garage building at that location.

Dick B. Miller has contracted with Brostehous Construction company to do the work which was started Monday. The \$35,000 building will be one story with dimensions of 10 feet by 114 feet, and is expected to be finished by January. Miller said the new building would be used for his truck agency.

SEARCH LAUNCHED FOR MISSING MAN

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night and until late Monday without luck.

Men from the Klamath Forest Protective association volunteered to aid in the search Monday as did volunteers from Weyerhaeuser Camp 4, friends of the family and others. KFFA officials said that they had radio contact with lookouts and would relay any information as to the finding of the man.

The elderly man's wife is also visiting at the Russell Reeck's. Hal Ogle of KPFA said that the area in which Reeck disappeared is some 45 miles west of Klamath Falls and is heavily wooded and covered with thick brush.

TRUMAN TO OFFER WAGE-HOUR PLAN

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of the 18 management and 18 labor delegates as he can meet before the conference.

Discuss Issues
Today he invited AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany to discuss the issues with him, along with James M. Duffy, of East Liverpool, Ohio, president of the AFL porters, an alternate delegate. Teamster President Daniel J. Tobin, a power in the AFL, expects to see the president next Sunday.

CIO delegates are expected to confer with Mr. Truman on Friday. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is believed to have been invited Thursday, although there has been no announcement.

Both labor and management spokesmen have contended that lack of a government policy has blocked collective bargaining. CIO President Philip Murray said at a luncheon yesterday industry was engaged in a sit-down and not a single labor agreement had been negotiated since V-J day.

Strike Vote Law May Be Repealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The house military committee today voted to repeal the war-enacted law under which organized labor has been conducting government-supervised strike ballots.

The strike vote provision is in the Smith-Connally war labor disputes act, a portion of which the committee recommended be repealed.

The labor department had requested repeal of that section but had urged that another section making it illegal to strike against a government-operated plant be retained. The committee took no action on the section dealing with government-operated plants.

The legislation may not reach the house floor for a vote for several weeks.

Hamilton Warns Against Vandalism

A full police force will be on duty Wednesday night and all squad cars will be on the prowl to prevent destruction of personal property as the Halloween spirit touches the community.

Acting Chief of Police Orville Hamilton announced a warning today against vandalism and property destruction. He said he desired everyone to have a good time but no destruction will be tolerated.

Children are warned against soaping car windshields as this is too likely to cause accidents.

Eager For New BATH TOWELS?

Save used fats! They're needed in making towels, nylons, girdles, and many other things you want... as well as soaps.

TURN IN YOUR USED FATS!

FARMER TESTIFIES ABOUT SACK THEFT

(Continued from Page One)

and to haul the rest back to Long's warehouse.

Bought Sacks
In their conversation, Long said, Gathwright told him he had bought the 9000 sacks from a stranger at Merrill for \$1000 cash. The stranger had told him they were brought up from Mt. Shasta, Calif.

Gathwright then sold the bundles of sacks to Jerry Short, making an \$80 profit on the deal, and put them in the Short-Cheyne storage house on the old Alamo road.

Long testified that he had already turned the case over to

the sheriff and told Gathwright that he couldn't withdraw his complaint.

Sheriff Low had testified that he had found the sacks at the Short-Cheyne warehouse the next day. There were 6755 sacks there at that time and the remainder had been used. The bales and loose sacks were piled in the courtroom and tagged for identification.

Low had them taken from the Short-Cheyne storage on February 28 and placed in People's warehouse in Klamath Falls, to be held as evidence.

Marked Bundles
Because of the discrepancy of 14 days between the time Low found the sacks and the time he had them moved, Defense Attorney U. S. Balentine, representing Gathwright attempted to discredit Low's story that they were the same bundles. However, Low had marked the bundles when he found them and checked for his marks when

the sacks were brought to the local warehouse.

Short gave Low a check for the sacks used and the sheriff testified that he had kept the check for several months, then had endorsed it over to Long. When it was cashed the money was placed in Low's safe, and is still there.

The jury hearing the trial is composed of L. J. Derrah, James J. Thompson, Wallace Uerlings, Lester V. Compton, C. S. Moreland, Thomas Dalton, W. F. Uppendahl, Chesleigh O. Moore, William E. Beck, Frederic A. Ohlemeyer, John R. Hamlin and M. P. Lavenik.

NOTED EDUCATOR DIES
OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. John Campbell Merriam, 76, noted paleontologist and educator and president emeritus of Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., died today after six months' illness.

Classified Ads Bring Results.

AUTOMOBILES WILL NOT BE RATIONED

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measuring stick for determining such cases. Each dealer will use his own judgment, he added.

Ceiling prices for new cars have not yet been fixed, but many dealers have been accepting orders for months.

In deciding to put sales on a first-come-first-served basis, the OPA and WPB said last night that 24,000,000 cars now on the road are adequate assurance against a transportation breakdown.

The agencies said also that with new production under way, "new and better used cars will

Tuesday, October 30, 1945

HERALD AND NEWS—SEVEN

become increasingly available."

Automobiles have not been rationed since last July when OPA released for general sale some 6000 new 1942 models. These were all that remained of a pool of about 320,000 frozen in dealers' and manufacturers' hands early in 1942.

This stockpile had been reserved for drivers whose work was considered highly important to the war effort, or to public health and safety.

It's a break for the Japs at that — the Stars and Stripes flying over Tokyo instead of American bombers.

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PRODUCE MORE AND HAVE MORE A PROPOSAL TO THE NATION

--to its lawmakers, its economists, its farmers, its industrial workers and its business men

Every thinking American must realize that this country now faces a situation without parallel either during the war or before it.

Before the war we were busy at production of all the things required by a peacetime economy. We maintained a high standard of living, supported the government with our taxes, exported to foreign countries and enjoyed imports from them.

Then came the war. Production was stepped up to unprecedented levels and devoted almost entirely to military needs. Production of civilian goods was reduced to the barest necessities.

Now the war is over. We turn again to supplying civilian needs. But today these needs, unfulfilled for four long years, are at the highest peak of all time. Our government's tax requirements are no longer the staggering needs of war but they are still the enormous needs of war's aftermath—many times greater than before the war. There is also immediate, urgent need for all kinds of goods to aid the recovery and rehabilitation of a war-torn world.

The simple fact is that we have a big job ahead of us. We can't get it done on the prewar basis of work. We must produce far more now than ever before! Recognizing these problems we have made the following proposal:

October 27, 1945

International Union UAW-CIO, 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

General Motors proposes that the UAW-CIO join with it in petitioning the congress to change the wages and hours act to make the standard work week 45 hours in place of 40 hours during the postwar reconstruction period. This proposal is made recognizing that the country has a big load to carry in cleaning up the aftermath of the war and that under these conditions we can all have more only if we all produce more.

The reason for this proposal to change the law is that the present law putting the penalty of overtime of 50% on the extra hours over 40 discourages employers and business generally from planning such extra hours of production thereby tending to reduce the country to a 40-hour week when the country and the world are demanding more production at lower prices.

With this change in the work week we propose that all wage rates be increased approximately 6% so that the men working 45 hours at the new straight time rate will make as much money as they do now for 45 hours of work. This proposal would increase the earnings of those working less than 45 hours, and would also increase the extra compensation for any hours worked over 45 since such hours would be paid for at time-and-a-half based on the new rates.

Your first impression of this proposal probably will be that it is a reactionary idea and not in the interests of labor. It is not reactionary any more than working longer hours in the war emergency was. We are sure that it is in the best interests of all the people of our country and particularly in the best interests of all workmen.

If the 40-hour week was sound prewar and the 48-hour week during the war, the 45-hour week is sound for the immediate period following such a world catastrophe as we have been through. All Americans are expecting an even higher standard of living postwar than we had prewar. This can be accomplished at this time only by producing more as we must now carry the huge additional tax burden and other expenses growing out of the war. The simple fact is that we have a big job ahead of us. We

cannot get it done on the prewar basis of work. We must produce far more than we did in the past.

The workmen of other nations will work far more than 45 hours. In many cases they will have only a bare subsistence living while they are doing it. Because of the lack of good tools and machinery like those supplied by the employers of our country.

This proposal has much to recommend it.

1. It avoids a substantial reduction in weekly earnings.
2. It prevents inflation and preserves the purchasing power of War Bonds, insurance, social security and other savings.
3. It does not upset the balance between agricultural workers, salaried workers and industrial workers.
4. It will produce more goods and services and the people of our country will have more.
5. It will create more good jobs and the employment of more people. Just as many men and women will be employed in our plants on a 45-hour week as on a 40-hour week. And it will allow the use of our plants for the extra five hours when they would otherwise be idle.
6. It will stimulate business activity and create more jobs and result in the employment of many more people in all related businesses.
7. If our plants could be scheduled to work on this basis we would produce nine cars where we would otherwise have produced only eight. It will mean that one man out of nine will have a car who would otherwise go without.

We believe that a 45-hour week is necessary and desirable during the period of postwar reconstruction for the following reasons:

1. During this period our country will be shipping food, materials and machinery to other countries all over the world to help them rehabilitate themselves and avoid starvation.
2. We still have the extra expense of bringing our fighting men back home and fitting them into civilian work.
3. We still have high taxes which necessarily are a charge against industry and all producers.
4. To develop and apply technological improvements and to reorganize industry takes time—years—not months.

It is hoped that at the end of this postwar reconstruction period:

1. Our relation with other countries will be on the basis of a two-way street where we shall get back goods and services for those we supply.
2. The fighting men will be back at peacetime work and the aftermath of the war will be over.
3. Government expense and the number of government employees will be reduced and not be such an excessive burden on all producers.
4. Technological improvements—the better ways of doing all the things that are necessary to deliver products to customers—will have become effective.

We can then have a 40-hour week with more leisure time and more goods and services and can continue to improve the standard of living of all Americans.

Your very truly,
C. E. WILSON,
President.

WHY WE BELIEVE EVERYONE SHOULD FAVOR THIS PROPOSAL:

It would help America to produce more and have more—

It would provide for higher wages without the certain necessity of higher prices—

It would help to strengthen buying power, sustain the tax requirements and maintain the value of War Bonds, savings and insurance—

It would be good for the working man, good for the employer, good for the farmer, good for the professional man, good for the housewife—

Good for America!

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