

## SUPERFORTS BOMB JAPAN

Attack Great Navy Base at Sasebo, Also Return to Yawata.

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pine waters after inflicting heavy air and surface craft losses upon it. Sasebo is about 30 miles north of the port and shipbuilding city of Nagasaki, a U. S. naval publication in 1939 described it as a closed port and naval station with a dockyard, drydocks, repair basins, arsenal and moorings for a large fleet.

The war department's communiqué, as revised to include the second attack on Yawata, follows: "B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th bomber command attacked naval installations at Sasebo, Japan, tonight.

"Bombs were dropped also on industrial objectives at Yawata, target of the Superfortresses' June 15 assault on Japan. Both cities are on the island of Kyushu."

Further details of the new attack were expected after the giant bombers return to their bases. It was presumed the new raids were carried out by Superfortresses based in western China, as was the case with the first raid last month. The bombers took off and landed by daylight but were over the target during darkness in the first raid, and that probably was the case again.

On the June 15 raid the big American bombers were opposed both by night fighters and anti-aircraft fire. It was reasonable to assume that greater opposition might be encountered in this instance, both because the Japanese were forewarned by the first raid and because the attack was directed at a military installation.

The Japanese coast is divided into three naval districts, each having its own port. One is Sasebo and the others are Yokosuka and Kure.

At each of these ports there is an arsenal and the general equipment of a naval base. Japan likewise has its own air service and shore base at Sasebo.

## 3 HELD IN DEALS FOR 'BARGAIN BEER'

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Kepler Shores at \$150 a case. Price on the beer was \$235 a case, plus 60 cents a case charge. The entire cargo was worth about \$1500. Ferrell, according to the deputy, went on to Rockville where he disposed of the other 300 cases to Mr. Raney and then, leaving his truck in Calumet City, went on to Chicago with about \$700 in his pocket and purchased a complete outfit of clothes, discarding his truck driver's uniform.

He returned to Calumet City where he was arrested by state police. State Police Supt. Don F. Stiver said that all the beer had been recovered as well as \$425 of the \$700 which Ferrell netted from his transactions.

## PILOTS TO SPEAK ON OGD RADIO PROGRAM

Two pilots who have seen much foreign duty will appear on the Future Champions program tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. over station WISH under the sponsorship of the Planning With Youth program of the local OGD.

Major Earl W. Cummings, tow pilot with 600 combat hours to his credit, and Flight Officer Max Hutto, will relate personal experiences as well as explain how the tow pilots and glider pilots work together.

## GOP GROUP MEETS

State committee night will be held by the Washington township Republican club Monday at 8 o'clock at 61st st. and College ave., with John H. Lauer state chairman, Claude Billings, state secretary, and Eleanor Barker Snodgrass, vice chairman as guests.

## Hoosier Heroes: Lt. W. M. Allender Killed; Lt. Heckman Listed as Prisoner of Nazis

(Continued From Page One)

In Belgium May 9, the war department notified his parents yesterday. A pilot of a B-24 Flying Fortress was reported missing in action after a flight over Belgium May 9. He is the 24th Shelby county man to lose his life in world war II.

He was a member of the B-24 Liberator heavy bomber group which was officially praised by Lt. Gen. James J. Doolittle for achievement on its first mission against Berlin, which action against the German capital, the commendation said, was Berlin's worst blow of the war. The last letter received from him was dated May 9.

A native of Morristown, he was 26 and graduated from the Morristown high school in 1936. He attended Earlham college, Richmond, for one year and on May 2, 1943, married Miss Blanche Garretson, Chicago, Cal.

LT. FRED B. HECKMAN JR., reported missing over German since March 8, is now a prisoner of the German government. A navigator of a B-17 bomber, he has been overseas since January. He entered the army April 22, 1942, and received his commission at the army air base at Monroe, La.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Heckman, 1203 W. 29th st., and the husband of Mrs. Elsie Heckman, 32 E. 32d st., former resident of South Dakota, who is working for the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

A graduate of Technical high school, he attended Butler university one year and was formerly employed at the Allison division of General Motors.

FIRST LT. ROBERT E. PRATER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Prater, 5252 E. 11th st., is in a hospital in Italy recuperating from wounds received in action. He has received the purple heart.

FIRST LT. GERALD M. PALMER, a veteran of 23 bombing missions with the destruction of a ME-109 to his credit, has been awarded the distinguished flying cross and holds the air medal with three oak leaf clusters.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Palmer, 1453 N. New Jersey st., he recently returned from nine months' service in England and is now spending a rest period at a redistribution station in Miami Beach, Fla., where his next assignment will be determined. His wife, Margaret, resides in Detroit, Mich.

PVT. DONALD R. FIDLER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Fidler, Cloverdale, was wounded in France on June 13, his parents have been notified. He received a shrapnel wound in the foot and is in a hospital in England.

They are Flight Officer Harry B. Berkshire, son of Charles B. Berkshire, Elkhart; 2d Lt. Frank L. Billiter, husband of Mrs. Margaret Jean Billiter, Winchester; Pvt. Ferdinand W. Borsch, son of Mrs. Margaret H. Borsch, South Bend; 2d Lt. Charles D. Burks, son of Mrs. Estella M. Burks, Logansport; Cpl. John W. Disser, husband of Mrs. Annabelle A. Disser, Ft. Wayne; 2d Lt. William C. Edwards, husband of Mrs. Thelma M. Edwards, Bedford; and Pte. Willard Ely, son of Mrs. Mary Ely, DuPont.

Others are T. Sgt. James E. Gearing, husband of Mrs. Martha Gearing, Richmond; 1st Lt. A. Granack, son of Joseph Granack, Hammond; S. Sgt. John Gray, son of Mrs. Tillie Gray, La Porte; Pte. James E. Jones, son of James M. Jones, Mt. Vernon; T. Sgt. Nelson D. Klingensmith, son of Mrs. Blanche Klingensmith, Lincoln City; 2d Lt. Richard M. Lambotte, husband of Mrs. Glenna Lambotte, Mishawaka; S. Sgt. George H. Marling, husband of Mrs. Elida Marling, Seymour; 2d Lt. Paul R. Maxwell, son of Mrs. Allie O. Maxwell, Terre Haute; 2d Lt. Everett P. Musselman, son of Ralph Musselman, Terre Haute, and S. Sgt. Joseph S. Oklak, son of Mrs. Ann Pokrajac, South Bend.

Also included are T. Sgt. Earl S. Parker, son of Mrs. Ida M. Parker, Newburgh; S. Sgt. Marion A. Porter, son of Mrs. Glenn Porter, Fairland; S. Sgt. Robert T. Rider, husband of Mrs. Mary Jane Rider, Kendallville; Pte. Herman E. Ruch, son of Mrs. Bessie Ruch, South Bend; 2d Lt. William R. Schultz, son of Mrs. Mary M. Schulz, Valparaiso; T. Sgt. Paul J. Terrell, son of Mrs. Helen R. Terrell, Washington, and 2d Lt. Norman J. Tiesel, son of Simon J. Tiesel, Brazil.

ENSIGN JOHN WILLIAM VOIGT, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Voigt, Terre Haute, has been wounded in action, the navy department announced today. Those killed in the European area were: T. 4th Gr. Eugene F. Bahr, Ft. Wayne; Sgt. Eugene F. Baile, Ft. Wayne; 1st Lt. Albert C. Dunham, Princeton; Sgt. Harold J. Lane, Gary, and 1st Lt. James R. Lavin, St. Croix.

Killed in the Mediterranean area were: T. 5th Gr. Albert L. Collier, Bloomington; Pte. Robert C. Faught, Ft. Wayne; Pte. Arthur Fulmer, North Liberty; Pte. Robert W. Gustin, Elwood; Pte. Sam M. Hardin, North Vernon; Pte. Oliver J. Keyser, Plymouth; 1st Lt. Robert H. Moore, Muncie; Pte. Frank Radloff Jr., Whiting, and Pte. Dean W. Vangilder, Darlington.

Three men were listed as killed in the Southwest Pacific. They are: Pte. Eathel I. Fish, Norman; S. Sgt. Charles Q. Jones, Bloomington, and S. Sgt. Ralph E. Samuelson, East Chicago.

FIGHTING IN THE European and Southwest Pacific theaters has added 23 more Hoosiers to the list of wounded.

Those wounded in the European area were Pte. Ray A. Goffina, Hartford City; Sgt. Mahlon Leach, Gary; 1st Lt. Allen F. Minich, La Porte, and Sgt. Edward C. Smierietyn, Michigan City.

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THREE HOOSIERS were included in a recent navy department list of 120 casualties. The Indiana men, all wounded, are Pharmacist's Mate 3-c Robert G. Chapman, West Middleton; Steward's Mate 1-c Ralph Mize, Richmond, and Motor Machinist's Mate 2-c John W. Roane, North Vernon.

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1500 BOMBERS FIGHT NAZIS OVER REICH

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up to 500 strong and including Liberator and Fortress roared up from bases in Italy to attack oil installations at Oderal in German Silesia, 75 miles southeast of Breslau.

They encountered intense flak and some intercepting planes, but German fighters were driven off and explosions resulted from the "good pattern" of bombs they placed on the installations.

In addition to the targets at Mooka and Lutendorf, the air fleet from the British Isles struck a synthetic oil plant at Bohlen, bomber assembly plants at Bernberg and Halle, and a bomber component plant at Aschleien.

Six fighters were reported missing, but the bomber losses and other details had not yet been tabulated. Hundreds of enemy fighters rose to meet the bomber fleet and early reports indicated that the American raiders met their bitterest opposition since D-day.

Paris radio, meantime, announced that the 500-plane raid on Toulon Wednesday had razed the French city, with the water, gas and electricity services completely destroyed. During the night Mosquito bombers attacked industrial targets in western Germany, following heavy raids earlier in the evening by Lancasters and Halifaxes on the flying bomb installations in northern France. One bomber was lost in the two operations.

Robot Bases Founded The R. A. F. assaults on the launching bases completed a day of almost the heaviest concentrations on the robot bomb sites in the Pas de Calais area. Before the British raids, the heavy bombers of the American 8th air force bombed 24 flying bomb bases during the day, without loss.

Approximately 1000 Fortresses and Liberators, with a strong escort, carried out the attacks, hitting 18 bomb sites in the morning and six in the evening.

During yesterday, the allied planes made about 6000 sorties, meeting occasional small-scale opposition from German fighters as they continued the steady offensive on enemy communications throughout France. Between midnight and dusk yesterday, 32 German planes were shot down at a loss of 14 allied aircraft.

Between 500 and 750 Liberators and Flying Fortresses from Italian bases attacked eight oil, rail and industrial targets in northern Italy yesterday, and British bombers followed up with a raid on the air-drome at Feuersbrunn in Austria last night.



LA. W. M. Allender . . . killed in Belgium.



Robert E. Prater Ernest R. Grey Wounded Honored

W. Shelley, Bluffton; Pte. James S. Shidder, Logansport; 2d Lt. George W. Strahlem, Ft. Wayne; Pte. Homer E. Sutton Ponter; Pte. Joseph T. Traut, Terre Haute; Pte. Michael J. Vargo, Granger, and Pte. Frederick O. Will, Michigan City.

Wounded in the South Pacific area were Pte. Ralph N. McDonald Jr., Oakland; T. 5th Gr. Samuel Pennington, Richmond, and Pte. Delbert Peterson, Howe.

COL. DAVID M. SHOUP, Covington, has been awarded the navy cross for his heroism during the initial landing on Tarawa atoll and a gold star in lieu of a second purple heart for slight injuries received during that action. He was first wounded in New Georgia last July.

The citation said the cross was given because the colonel, realizing the urgent need for reinforcing our thin front lines, inspired the men of his command to charge the heavily fortified beach emplacements and secure an advantageous position for further attacks. These ultimately made possible the establishment of the divisional command post ashore.

Col. Shoup is a native of Battle Ground but his parents now live at Covington and his wife and two children live at Alhambra, Ga. He graduated from DePauw university.

## BREAK OF DROUGHT IN STATE FORECAST

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are parched and pastures burned brown.

Corn Crops Retarded Growth of corn crops in Marion county and adjoining counties has been retarded, Horace E. Abbott, county agricultural agent, said, with the damage mainly caused by the exceptionally late planting due to the wet spring weather.

"Corn is naturally smaller and in a condition to be damaged more than if it had been planted earlier," he explained. Also brought on by the dry weather is an outbreak of chinch bugs which feed on the sap of wheat, oats, corn and rye. A little corn borer trouble was reported but, according to the weekly crop report which covered last week, corn generally is well cultivated and has fine color but is now curling somewhat in many fields.

Water Being Hauled Suffering from the lack of rain are potatoes, tomatoes, berries and garden truck and farmers now are beginning to haul water to their crops.

Although the water supply is much better for live stock than it was 10 years ago, Mr. Abbott said some of the smaller streams had dried up and farmers are drawing heavily on their deep wells.

Milk production, he said, has fallen off "pretty much" in the last few days due to the shortage of pasture, prevalence of more flies and discomfort for the cows.

Hay Harvested "The only thing that is benefiting from the drought is the hay season," the county agent said. "The farmers were able to cut the hay and cure it rapidly without damage from rain."

According to the five-day weather forecast issued today for Indiana, temperatures will average slightly above normal. It will be hot to dry followed by cooling tomorrow through Sunday and a rising trend Tuesday and Wednesday. Precipitation will average light to moderate.

In Indianapolis the rainfall for June was 1.80 inches in comparison to 3.58 inches for June, 1943. The average temperature for June this year was 76.4 and 77.3 in June, 1943. The last rainfall along the Wabash was a fall of 100th of an inch on June 25.

## SEES FUND HELPING BRITISH PAY DEBT

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 7 (U. P.)—Lord Keynes, head of the British delegation to the United Nations monetary conference, said today that England was looking toward the proposed international monetary fund as a means of liquidating its \$12,000,000,000 second world war debt.

He said that Britain could hope to repay its external debt only through increased world trade in the post-war era, and added that the plan for stabilized currency, if adopted by the conference, would break down artificial trade barriers between nations and lead to doubled international commerce.

The clandestine radio Atlantic said Rundstedt resigned in protest against the failure of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, his field commander, to abide by his orders. Rommel contacted Adolf Hitler's headquarters without consulting Rundstedt and had frustrated Rundstedt's plans, the broadcast said.

There still was no authoritative explanation of the reason for von Kluge's appointment to succeed Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt.

German broadcast said that Rundstedt was replaced for reasons of health, but unofficial sources in London speculated that his failure to smash the invasion or contain the beachhead more likely was responsible.

The British 2d army widened the base of its salient southwest of Caen and pushed to within three-quarters of a mile north of Esquay. The Canadians repulsed two counterattacks on Carpiquet, three miles west of Caen, but the Germans wedged back into British-held Vernon, two miles southeast of Carpiquet.

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## YANKS ADVANCE IN NEW DRIVE

Gain More Than Mile in Offense North of St. Lo Front.

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Vire, and engineers swiftly threw additional bridges over the stream. The American drive across the Vire "may portend some important action," a headquarters spokesman said, but no amplification of the hint was permitted.

Gorrell reported that the weather had cleared, the mud was drying up, and a summer sun facilitated the task of the Americans slicing into the network of communications below the Cotentin peninsula.

Today's Only Loss The only reverse suffered by the U. S. 1st army was the loss of a few hundred yards along the Carentan-Periers road, where the Germans struck back viciously.

The U. S. forces closing in on La Haye-du-Puits, hotly contested around La Haye in western Normandy, scored gains on all sides of the town except due south and appeared to have doomed the stand by the Nazi garrison which had driven out advanced American elements a number of times.

The spearhead thrusting southeast of La Haye made substantial advances in the forest of Mt. Caestre, most of which was now in American hands. The wooded heights command the whole area, and protracted resistance in La Haye was regarded as impossible after the high ground was won.

Bradley's men captured the height known as Point 122 in the Mt. Caestre forest and pushed on a mile and a half west-southwest to take a subsidiary height three miles south of La Haye.

The extreme American advance on the west wing had reached a point a mile and a quarter south of La Haye, almost cutting the highway south to Lessay, which was under artillery fire. The village of La Surlerie, a half mile north-northeast of Lemont, which lies a mile southwest of La Haye, was captured.

Nauventrie Is Taken On the other prong of the arc around La Haye, the village of Nauventrie at Rou, two and three-quarters miles southeast of La Haye, was taken.

Headquarters announced that an average of 250 German planes had been shot down each week in the first month of the French campaign, making a total of more than 1000.

The allied penetration of the Caen dock area, disclosed at supreme headquarters, appeared to have been made from positions northeast of the key German defense bastion where British and Canadian troops were dug in across the Orne river a mile and a half from the town.

Drumfire Barrage A terrific two-hour drumfire barrage—one of the heaviest of the month-old Normandy campaign—rained down from hundreds of guns arrayed nearly hub to hub opened the new offensive at 4:30 a. m. Gorrell reported.

The barrage began in darkness and the continuous flashes from their muzzles and from bursting shells turned night into day. The ground trembled as though in an earthquake, Gorrell said.

As the infantry went over the top, the guns laid down a protective curtain of shells that burst only a short distance ahead of the troops as they crossed the Vire and advanced into the enemy lines.

The offensive was believed designed to eliminate the German salient between the Carentan-Periers and Carentan-St. Lo highways, from which the Germans have been shelling the narrow coastal corridor between the Cherbourg peninsula and Bayeux-Caen sectors of the 131½-square-mile allied beachhead.

The drive put the Americans on the offensive along almost the entire length of their sector of the front from the west coast beyond La Haye through a point some five miles southwest of Carentan to the Vire river above St. Lo.

The first of the co-ordinated offensives began on an arc above La Haye-du-Puits Monday dawn and the second came soon afterward along the Carentan-Periers road.

Nazis Have New Leader Spurred by their new commander, Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, the Germans won back some territory around La Haye and along the Carentan-Periers road yesterday, but latest reports reaching allied headquarters indicated that the Americans had regained the initiative, wiped out the enemy guns and still were advancing.

German sources reported that the allies had launched a frontal assault down the Cherbourg-Paris road on Caen, but this could not be confirmed here.

The British 2d army widened the base of its salient southwest of Caen and pushed to within three-quarters of a mile north of Esquay. The Canadians repulsed two counterattacks on Carpiquet, three miles west of Caen, but the Germans wedged back into British-held Vernon, two miles southeast of Carpiquet.

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## The Flying Wallendas Look Down Into Inferno of Death

By MARY HARRINGTON United Press Staff Correspondent

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—A wire the diameter of a pencil and 40 feet below 10,000 intense, up-raised faces.

On that wire were the five "Flying Wallendas"—Herman, Carl, Joe, Helen and Henrietta.

Death, according to the circus advertisements, pushed up their nimble feet and rode their shoulders as they tripped along their slender steel path, "defying the laws of gravity."

But death was not with them. Death was for some of those 10,000 uplifted faces and before the "Flying Wallendas" could invite death to follow them, death was much too busy down below.

Glances at Crowd Herman Wallenda happened to glance down. At that instant a bright patch of flame hardly larger than a clenched fist appeared in the canvas roof at the point where it joined the canvas wall.

Hypnotized by dread he saw the flames climb up the roof toward the center poles. Then screams and moans and frenzied shouts laden with lunacy induced by panic burst upward at him like an explosion.

The Wallendas looked down into hell, they said.

"People always looked up at us," Herman said. "I can never look down at the crowd again without smelling the flames and the burning flesh."

He pulled at his red and white tie. It was hours later, but he was sweating.

Tries to Save Bicycle Herman tried to save his bicycle, but Carl dragged him down the rope ladder and they jumped over the animal cages with Henrietta.

The children, the Wallendas always will remember.

"I will remember them always because a child saved my life," Helen said, holding her brother's hand tightly and weeping a little. She wept all night, Herman said.

Helen ran out of the tent with the crowd fleeing the flames.

"I tell and they stepped on me," she said. "I could feel them over me and I knew I was going to be trampled to death."

Little Girl Sees Her A little girl saw the coral fluff of Helen's costume.

"I heard her yell as she covered me with her little body. The bright dying lady help her—and then an usher came and pulled us out," Helen said.

Herman, Joe and Carl carried water to help put out the fire—a futile gesture, because within 15 minutes flames ate up the huge tent.

"Then we carried out bodies—so many bodies," Herman said. "I went back for more the last time when a man called to me and asked me to help him pull out his child."

"He called from the grandstands. I reached up toward him—he fell back into the fire."

The Wallendas thought there would be no more circus this year.

Herman's bronzed forehead wrinkled. He bit his lips.

"For 18 years now we have trouped with the circus and the crowds will be afraid to come—and we never can replace our equipment."

The circus people were lucky, however, he thought. The Wallendas were the only ones in the ring and they escaped.

They were in the middle of the ring.

In the "backyard," the space between the dressing tent and the big top, Emmett Kelly, the sad-faced clown who is the star of the circus, was waiting for his cue, his make-up making him pale.

"I heard what sounded like laughter at first and then it turned into a terrible scream—they all sounded like beaten dogs," he said.