

SENATE OKAYS BYRNES CHOICE

Confirms His as Secretary Without Hearing.

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Assistant Secretary Julius C. Holmes were question marks but the remaining two assistant secretaries, economic boss William C. Clayton and congressional liaison man Dean Acheson, were expected to retain their portfolios.

Byrnes steps into the highest cabinet post with perhaps as complete a background of federal experience as any previous secretary of state. As a leader in the senate, a supreme court justice for 15 months early in the war and war and "assistant president" to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, the dynamic little South Carolinian has had occasion to form and make use of his own ideas about foreign affairs.

For Co-operation

He is committed to staunch support of the administration's international economic plans—expanded reciprocal trade, the Bretton Woods financial program, increased facilities for loans to foreign governments and the whole policy of world economic co-operation forged by Mr. Roosevelt.

When he came back from the historic Yalta conference, where he sat next to the President during most of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin deliberations, Byrnes emphasized that the United States must co-operate with Russia in a "firm and honest" manner.

Byrnes, son of an impoverished Irish farmer who took in sewing for a living, started work as a messenger in a law office. He eventually became an expert court reporter, studied law and after seven years of shrewd court work was elected to congress from Spartanburg, S. C., in 1910.

Joined Inner Circle

In 1924 he tried unsuccessfully to win a senate seat; tried again in 1930 and made it.

He worked feverishly for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and when the New Deal was born he stepped into the inner White House circle.

Since then, except for a rift with the White House, when he helped defeat Mr. Roosevelt's supreme court reorganization plan, Byrnes has been a power in the administration.

In May, 1943, Mr. Roosevelt made Byrnes chief of the home front. Until last April, shortly before Roosevelt's death, he was the country's chief of war mobilization.

BOY SLAIN SAVING GIRL FROM ATTACK

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station and, announced he had killed a boy and knifed the girl he loved.

"I Killed Charley"

"I killed Charley and cut Betty," Taubery repeated on his way to the hospital for treatment for a dagger wound in the abdomen. "I loved Betty. I am the only one responsible."

Betty said if she hadn't broken a date with Taubery to sit with a neighbor's children, it never would have happened.

"He never was like that before," she said. "He was nice."

The bloody battle occurred late Saturday night at the home of Mrs. Catherine Brudnicki, where Betty was caring for the three young Brudnicki children.

"He was mad because I hadn't kept a date to go to the movies with him," Betty said. "He had been drinking and tried to make me take a drink, but I wouldn't."

A few minutes later, Charley—who lived with the Brudnickis—came home, she said.

Dryden Tried Rescue

"He saw we had been quarreling and didn't say much. Later I went upstairs to the bathroom. Jinks followed me and tried to attack me."

She tore away from him and ran downstairs. Betty continued, but Taubery followed her into the kitchen and began slashing at her with a long butcher knife.

The Dryden boy rushed to her aid with a German bayonet which Mrs. Brudnicki's husband had sent home as a war memento. Betty fled across the street to the home of neighbors while Dryden and Taubery continued the death struggle.

A few minutes later neighbors heard a screen crash from an upstairs and Charley rolled out over a porch and tumbled to the ground. He staggered to his feet, walked a few steps and died.

Neighbors found Taubery bleeding on a davenport.

But he twisted free and fled when they attempted to seize him. Four hours later he surrendered to police.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

(All Data in Central War Time)

July 2, 1945

Sunrise 5:30 Sunset 8:17

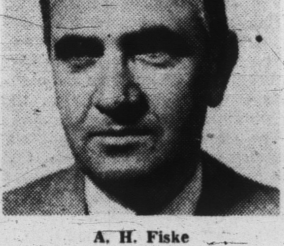
Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7:30 a. m. Total precipitation since Jan. 1, 27.71 Excess since Jan. 1, 6.86

The following table shows the highest temperature for 12 hours ending at 7:30 p. m. yesterday and the lowest temperature for 12 hours ending at 7:30 a. m. today:

	High	Low
Atlanta	97	72
Boston	89	78
Chicago	78	68
Cincinnati	89	78
Cleveland	89	78
Denver	69	49
Evansville	84	64
Fl. Wayne	77	54
Indianapolis (city)	81	58
Indianapolis (city)	81	58
Kansas City, Mo.	84	64
Miami, Fla.	84	74
Minneapolis-St. Paul	64	54
New Orleans	88	73
New York	86	79
Oklahoma City	86	71
Omaha, Neb.	77	51
Pittsburgh	87	61
San Antonio, Tex.	86	71
St. Louis	76	57
Washington, D. C.	89	74

Clowes Retires As Eli Lilly & Co. Research Chief

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A. H. Fiske

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ties here and at the marine biological laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., where a Lilly research group carries on basic research in summer.

No Successor Yet

Mr. Lilly said no research director will be appointed to succeed Dr. Clowes at this time because "during the last 20 years research in the various fields in which the Lilly organization is engaged has expanded to such an extent that it is no longer possible for any one man to direct its activities and so responsibilities must be divided to a considerable extent among department heads. This company has every intention of continuing the policy inaugurated by Dr. Clowes of giving special encouragement to fundamental research, which not only adds to our fund of knowledge but provides foundations on which important future discoveries may well be based."

The general organization of the Lilly research laboratories will remain unchanged, Mr. Lilly said. Present department heads will remain the same and some new departments may be created.

Interested in Art

A. H. Fiske has been made a vice president to take care of general administration of research problems. So heads of the several units will be free to devote their entire time to scientific investigation.

Dr. Clowes, who was born in Ipswich, England, is widely known for his work in purifying insulin extract for commercial use. He studied at the Royal College of Science in London, at Gottingen university, Berlin university and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, coming to United States in 1900.

He is deeply interested in art and music and is prominent in Indianapolis symphony orchestra affairs. Dr. and Mrs. Clowes, who live at 3744 Spring Hollow rd., Golden Hill, have two sons. Capt. George H. A. Clowes Jr. is serving overseas in the medical corps and Lt. Allen W. Clowes is serving in the navy.

HOOSIERS HEAR POPE STRESS FREE PACE

VATICAN CITY, July 2 (U. P.)—Pope Pius XII, in an audience granted members of an American congressional commission, said today that lasting peace must be based on political, spiritual and religious freedom.

The commission arrived here after a tour of Pacific and Chinese battlefields. It comprised Rep. Harry R. Sherrard (D. Cal.), Rep. Noble J. Johnson (R. Ind.), Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D. Miss.), Rep. Walter C. Ploesser (R. Mo.), Rep. Peter Jarman (D. Ala.) and Rep. Robert A. Grant (R. Ind.).

RAILROAD CROSSING REPAIR IS SOUGHT

Damage to war-scarred ties and worn automobiles by chuck-hole pocked railroad crossings throughout the city will be brought to the attention of city councilmen tonight.

R. C. (Bud) Daus, chairman of the council's safety committee, asserted "the time has come when something should be done about this hazard to our police and firemen to say nothing of the average driver."

He told the works board this morning that "letter after letter has been written to the railroads about these crossings."

"We ought to ask for bids to fix these crossings and assess the costs against the railroads if we can't get them fixed any other way," the Republican councilman declared.

"There's been a lot of hesitancy about this because it was not supposed to be the thing to do," Mr. Daus continued. "I'll take the heat, whatever it is."

"If this board would just assert itself . . . Democrat Gideon Blain told the works board urged, "I think we've self-peddled this thing too much."

"We haven't been soft-peddling it," Dr. Walter E. Hemphill, acting works board president, said in defense. "We've just been trying to deal with everyone civilly."

Notes Danger to Police

Mr. Daus described the peril to police and firemen crossing the rough tracks at high speed.

"Someone is going to be hurt one of these days," he added. "A well-maintained railroad crossing is just as important as having a signal bell ringing."

It was decided to invite railroad representatives before the works board Friday to discuss the situation.

In other board actions the R. M. Bowen Co. received contracts to resurface Alabama st. from South to Merrill sts. at a cost of \$11,623 and to improve Carrollton ave. from 21st to 23rd sts. at a cost of \$8894.

Authority was given by the board for the Bowen company to sublet the asphalt work to the Grady Bros. Construction Co. The Indiana Asphalt Paving Co. received contracts to improve Davidson st. from Ohio to Michigan sts. at a cost of \$4299 and Noble st. from Washington st. to Virginia ave. at a cost of \$11,620.

FIRE SWEEPING FOUR JAP CITIES

Superforts Drop 500,000 Incendiary Bombs.

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ly about American warships reconnoitering in the Amami islands, 50 miles north of Okinawa, and they obviously feared an invasion there.

Fear New Invasion

From Okinawa, medium bombers made their first attack on the Japanese homeland to bomb the suicide-plane base at Chiran, on Kyushu. They were Mitchell's, the first to hit Japan since the historic Doolittle raid on Tokyo.

Fighter planes from Okinawa and two Jima raided the Itozaki seaplane base and the Hamamatsu airfield near Nagoya. Six Japanese planes were destroyed and seven damaged.

Eighteen enemy ships were sunk or damaged in attacks between Japan and China.

More Killed on Okinawa

Tokyo claimed successful suicide plane attacks on the American fleet off Okinawa, on a destroyer, transport and another unidentified warship.

Gen. Joseph Stilwell, new 10th army commander, revealed that 16,000 more Japanese had been killed or captured on Okinawa since organized resistance there ended June 21.

Stilwell, in his first statement since he succeeded the late Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., said the Okinawa campaign showed "the Jap does not have a chance against the Americans."

Attention again was focused on American bases in the north for attacks on Japan with the appointment of Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks as commander of the 11th airforce operating in Alaska and the Aleutians.

The Japanese recently said that American troops were poised in the Aleutians for invasion moves.

MacArthur on Scene

Little opposition was reported in the opening stages of the Balikpapan area, the biggest amphibious effort in the southwest Pacific since Luzon.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur watched with satisfaction from a cruiser while the Australians went ashore after a terrific naval and aerial bombardment and later went on the beach himself for an inspection tour.

Balkpapan was aflame from the constant attacks of the past three weeks. Heavy, black smoke hung low over the battle area.

Some specialized American units took part in the invasion. So did Dutch troops, returning to the Dutch-owned part of Borneo for the first time since it was lost in January, 1942.

U. S. navy seaboats already were at work putting together causeways of cargo vessels could now close inshore with supplies for the invasion.

REPORT BIG THREE TO MEET, JULY 19

PARIS, July 2 (U. P.)—American, British and French troops were on their way to Berlin today, and Radio Paris reported that the Big Three meeting would be held there July 19.

Both an East and West movement was underway in Germany, as the troops who will garrison Berlin moved toward the German capital, and other American and British forces withdrew westward from zones to be occupied by the Russians.

It was understood that the main bodies of six American and three British divisions had begun their withdrawal from the Russian zone.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (U. P.)—White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said today that the date set for the Big Three meeting in Berlin "is off the record." He refused to comment on a Paris radio report that the parley would begin July 19.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

EVENTS TODAY

Indiana Restaurant association, meeting, 8:30 p. m. Hotel Hamilton. Indian-Organization of America, Indianapolis district, meeting, 8:30 p. m. Kirshbaum center. Board meeting, 4:30 p. m. Hotel Washington. High Twelve club, luncheon, noon. Hotel Washington.

Baptist pastors and lay leaders, Indianapolis area, meeting, 7:30 p. m. Central Y. W. C. A.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Junior Chamber of Commerce, luncheon, noon. Hotel Washington. Indianapolis Y. M. C. A. Club, luncheon, noon. Central Y. M. C. A.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Robert E. Wale Jr., Ft. Harrison; Jeanette L. Ellinger, 2808 W. 18th. apt. 2. Bernard Jerome Minton, 647 N. Parker; Dorothy Margaret Greene, 1308 N. Dearborn. Sherman Harlan Armour, 3909 Park; Clara L. Giesinger, 347 College.

William C. Mills, Camp Atterbury; Helen Schmidt, 214 Leola. Clarence P. Boyer, 1730 Lockwood; Thelma Rosa Ruth, 1223 Wade. Carl H. Moore, 2008 E. Michigan; Norma Elizabeth Whipple, 217 N. Jefferson. Charles Chastain, 217 N. Jefferson. Ann Wood, Goldsmith.

Bobby Lee Brown, Clay City; Ruth Warner, Clay City. Richard Brown Faulhaber, 2411 N. Delaware. Mildred Margaret Schaffer, 3260 E. 10th. Dempsey H. Boone, U. S. army; Ethel E. Biele, 422 N. Deane.

Perry O. Bonham, R. R. 17, Box 300. Helen Major, 1801 E. Maple rd. Forrest Albert Merrill, U. S. navy; Eleanor Louise Rousch, 520 S. Rybolt.

Thomas Ray Smith, 2517 N. Delaware. Lila B. Logan, 2619 N. Delaware. Robert Gray Banta, 827 N. Hamilton; Mary Joyce Woodward, 1314 E. Washington. Max Allen Conder, R. R. 3, Box 201. Mary Alice Russell, 108 S. 11th, Beech Grove.

Lloyd Hobbs Jr., 1127 E. Market; apt. 1. Jo Ann Gillespie, 28 N. Carrollton. James Andrew Davies, 804 N. California. Lillie B. Jones, 854 N. Sheffield. Omar R. White, 2221 Avenue rd.; Adelaide Mary Klueger, 233 E. Morris; Robert Leslie Burley, 1406 N. York; Ella Mae Williams, Milner hotel.

Harold Harvey Hoover, U. S. army; Barbara Jean Mohr, 1428 Carrollton. William Howard Waite, U. S. army; Max Adele Kessinger, Elizabeth.

BIRTHS

Twins. At Coleman—Bessie, Edie Sudduth, boy and girl.

Truman Asks Approval of Charter as 'Road to Peace'

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the senate today there were many who recalled that another President once had stood there to plead a somewhat similar cause.

It was 26 years ago, lacking eight days, that Woodrow Wilson began his ill-fated League of Nations fight.

Dewey Support

Most of the nation's leaders and organs of opinion, including the vast bulk of senators, are either openly for the new world league or are not offering any notable opposition.

Last night Governor Thomas E. Dewey, titular head of the Republican party, expressed the hope that the senate would ratify the charter "as speedily as possible" and without reservation.

Peace by Force

The charter, framed by representatives of 50 nations in San Francisco provides for the establishment of a world alliance designed to solve international problems, but prepared to prevent aggression by force.

Senate ratification will make the U. S. a full-fledged member of the new league, which will formally come into being when this country, Britain, Russia, China, France and 23 other United Nations approve the document.

So sure are senate leaders that far more than the necessary two-thirds votes will be forthcoming that instead of counting strength

SHIP SURVIVES SUICIDE ATTACK

15 Die in Destroyer's Gallant Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (U. P.)—A Japanese suicide plane crashed broadside into the destroyer U. S. S. Ingraham off Okinawa in early May, killing 15 and wounding 30 of her crew, the navy announced today.

The plane hit the ship so hard it left an almost perfect print of its shape on the side, but the attack did not come until after the Ingraham's guns had knocked down six other suicide planes.

Crippled by the explosion and fire, the Ingraham was towed to a nearby naval base. After temporary repairs, she proceeded under her own power to San Francisco.

70 Attack Planes

The U. S. S. Morrison, another destroyer, was struck and seriously damaged by suicide planes. The Ingraham turned to aid her. The Japanese attack continued, and for eight minutes the Ingraham fired at between 70 and 80 planes of all types.

Then a squadron of seven planes peeled off and roared in on the Ingraham. Her gunners shot down one after the other, until only one was left.

The last Kamikaze crashed into the ship's side at the water line, ramming into the crew's messhall. The bomb exploded in a generator room. The explosion and fire knocked out all but one of the ship's guns, and the weight of water pouring into her side pulled her down until her deck was only five feet above water.

S. S. Rail Beats Off Jap Suicide Planes

SEATTLE, July 2 (U. P.)—The gallant, little destroyer-escort U. S. S. Rail appeared small prey to the Kamikaze, but she staunchly beat off the attacks of five Jap suicide planes, at a cost of 59 casualties, the navy revealed today.

The Rail's hull was ripped from starboard to port by a 500-pound bomb. Her interior was gutted by flames from an exploded ammunition locker and the deckhouse was rammed by a Kamikaze plane which crashed grotesquely through a passageway.

By the gallantry of the Rail's crew kept her afloat under her own power and she limped into port here for repairs.

HEART CHECKED BY RADIO

WASHINGTON—Radio recently enabled a medical officer at Honolulu to listen to the heartbeats of an unconscious sailor on a small vessel far out on the ocean and give instructions relative to treatment.

LONG ON LONG ISLAND

WASHINGTON—Nearly half the domestic ducks raised in the United States are hatched and grown in New York state.

ALLIES TO FIX TANGIER STATUS

Spain Excluded but May Be Heard Later.

(Continued From Page One)

WASHINGTON, July 2 (U. P.)—The United States, Britain and France announced today that their representatives will meet immediately in Paris to discuss "future disposition" of the international zone of Tangier, which Franco Spain grabbed five years ago this month.

The three powers, it was learned, will agree to resume international administration of the important North African port area which borders the straits of Gibraltar.

Officials revealed that the United States, which has avoided any part in previous international administration of the area, intends to play "as great a part as any other country" in its future operation.

Spain changed Tangier's international character on June 14, 1940, when Generalissimo Francisco sent his troops in from adjacent Spanish Morocco on the excuse that Tangier's neutrality had to be preserved.

Spain Considered

The state department, timing its announcement with similar disclosures in London and Paris, said "there no longer appears to be any justification" for Spain's continued occupation.

The department, noting that the European war is now over, said that Spain had already indicated its desire to "regularize the situation."

Spain will be excluded from the Paris meeting but, because of her close proximity to the territory, probably will be given a voice in its post-war international administration, officials said.

American representatives at the Paris meeting will be Henry S. Villard, chief of the state department's African division, J. Rives Childs, until recently U. S. charge d'affaires at Tangier, and Ernest J. Dempster of the American legation at Tangier.

GERMAN SURRENDER ENVOY KILLS SELF

FLensburg, Germany, July 2 (U. P.)—Gen. Kinzel, the first Nazi officer to contact the British 2d army with Germany's surrender offer last May, shot and killed himself and his mistress June 25 in a village near Flensburg, it was disclosed today.

Yank Visits Japs, Urges Surrender, Shoots Way Out

By WILLIAM C. WILSON United Press Staff Correspondent

MANILA, July 2—Lt. Terrible Price Jr., of the 1st cavalry, walked into a Japanese camp on Luzon, spent 10 minutes trying to talk an enemy colonel into surrendering, and then shot his way out alone when the situation began to look unhealthy.

Price, whose family lives at Ridley Park, Pa., decided to call on the Japanese commander after a captured Formosan told him there were 100 enemy troops waiting to surrender.

ACCOMPANIED by the Formosan and in interpreter, plus a supporting rifle platoon equipped with field radio, Price started for the enemy lines.

An hour later, a Japanese soldier stepped out of the bush before them, bowed from the waist and accepted an American cigarette. He told them another 60 Japanese were waiting on a small hill ahead, and a circling cow verified his story by radio.

Price left the platoon and went ahead with the prisoner and his interpreter. They crawled under a barbed-wire fence and ran into several uniformed Japanese, standing around a small shack.

A JAPANESE lieutenant suddenly burst out of the hut brandishing a pistol, and Price found himself surrounded by heavily-armed and very hostile-looking enemy soldiers.

"The lieutenant yelled 'pass' at me several times before I caught on, and showed him my army identification card," Price said. "He seemed in a nasty temper. He spoke to the interpreter and apparently was satisfied with his answers, but he made the interpreter lay his carbine down."

"WE ARGUED a while about my pistol, but I wouldn't give it up. I said 'take me to your commanding officer and we'll get on with this surrender business.' Price and the interpreter were taken to a Japanese captain who had been waiting a few hundred yards away.

"By this time," the young cavalryman recalled, "we were telling them the war had ended three days ago and that we had been sent to tell them."

"We thought they were beginning to believe us when they

asked us to come another 500 yards, after first unloading our guns."

"THE interpreter unloaded his carbine and, after more bickering, I turned my back and ejected one round from my automatic. There were still seven rounds in the clip, but they seemed satisfied."

The pair were brought before the Japanese colonel, unaware that their supporting rifle platoon had given them up for lost and returned to camp.

"The colonel talked for about 10 minutes and I could see things weren't going well," Price said. "The colonel finally got up and after a brisk exchange of salutes he gave them up for lost and returned to camp."

THE interpreter was permitted to go back to the American camp to verify the "report" that the war was over, and Price made up his mind to give the man a 10-minute start and then make a break for it.

When the 10 minutes were up, there were only three Japanese officers and two guards with Price. He hurled his steel helmet at one of the officers, shot a guard in the stomach and felled the other two officers with his second and third shots.

Then he started a mad dash for his own lines.

"WHY they didn't hit me I'll never know," he said. "I went through a coconut grove, ran 200 yards across a camote field and dropped below a river bank with Japs firing all the time."

Back at camp, the first man Price ran into was the interpreter. The man shook Price's hand incredulously.

The Japanese colonel's last order to his troops at the end of the interview was to "dig two holes—grave size."

LT. DONALD BURCH TO TRAIN IN TEXAS

First Lt. Donald W. Burch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burch, 5333 College ave., has been assigned to train in navigation at Ellington field, Tex.

The 21-year-old pilot holds the air medal with five oak leaf clusters and the European theater ribbon with two bronze campaign stars for combat flights.

STRAUSS SAYS—IT'S ONE DAY NEARER PEACE!



FOR THE FOURTHCOMING DAYS!

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