

WAR TRAINING TO BE DEBATED

Farm Bureau Delegates to Discuss Proposal.

(Continued From Page One)

more than 240,000 Indiana farm families. The 1945 assemblage will be the largest delegate body in the state's history.

Farmers also may square off against labor and management for wage squabbles which have hampered farm reconversion.

Blames Labor, Management
"I think the farmers of Indiana and America have every right to be incensed at both labor and management for holding up reconversion," Hass Schenck, president of the state farm bureau, said today.

The present labor-management tie-up is one of the greatest curses of our nation today. With the world at peace now, farmers have to contend with economic warfare at home," he continued.

"Don't ever forget," he reminded, "that the American farmer is the biggest buyer of industrial goods in the United States and they're bound to be hurt by this tie-up."

Tells of Surpluses

Mr. Schenck also outlined briefly the major problems which state farmers now face.

The farm bureau executive feels that surpluses in farm goods to a decreased market will again make necessary restrictions on the amounts of surplus items produced. Farmers may recognize this problem immediately by passing a resolution concerning limits on production of surpluses.

The biggest problem which farmers face is that they are forced to high production and are seeking to a future with decreased demand due to the discontinuance of lend-lease, cutdown on food supplies to troops and decreased buying power of the public," Mr. Schenck said.

Now that the farmers can relax after hectic war production, they will undoubtedly devote more time to soil conservation, new processes, rehabilitation of farms and advanced agricultural methods, he believes.

"In my opinion the next 10 years will reveal great development to the point of rapid evolution in farm practices. The next decade will bring greater farm development than any previous half century," Mr. Schenck theorized.

Repairs Cut Profits

He also threw cold water on the popular notion that large savings accounts and liquidation of debts indicate that farmers got rich during the war.

For almost five years, he explained, farmers were unable to buy machinery or make the repairs that annually cost them \$1000 to \$1500. The result was that while they were banking their earnings, buying bonds of paying off debts, their property was depreciating in value.

Now, as soon as materials are available, farmers will face a long and expensive period of trying to get their fences, machinery, lands and buildings back into good condition.

Father Identifies Mystery Girl



MARINES LAND CHIANG TROOPS

U. S. Forces Put Chinese Ashore at Tsingtao.

(Continued From Page One)

shek's Nationalist troops into the main stronghold of the famed Communist 8th route army. It threatened to touch off the first major battle of China's undeclared civil war.

The Communists, who already controlled all the peninsula ports except Tsingtao, were massed in great strength outside the city under orders to fight any advance by the Nationalists.

United Press Staff Correspondent Richard W. Johnston reported that the first elements of Chiang's "sponsored" army landed unopposed from American naval transports at daybreak.

They moved out swiftly through a protective cordon of 12,000 U. S. 8th division marines, apparently under orders from American naval and marine commanders to get clear of the port immediately.

The opposing armies included some of the best fighting divisions in the Communist and Nationalist line-ups, although at least part of the 8th route army was reported to have been pulled out some time ago to reinforce the Communist defenses of Manchuria.

The Nationalists, under Lt. Gen. Tang Feng, were picked veterans of the long campaigns against the Japanese in south China. Johnston said they went ashore without tanks or heavy artillery, but were well-equipped with American small arms, mortars, flame-throwers and bazookas.

Barney, Shepherd Supervises

Vice Adm. Daniel C. Barney, commander of U. S. amphibious forces in north China, and Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, commander of the 8th marines, were on hand to supervise the landing. The Nationalist army, rushed up from Kowloon to occupy Shantung for Chiang's government, was expected to complete its embarkation before daybreak Thursday.

Both sides appeared anxious to avoid embroiling the marines in their civil war and observers believed there would be no major clash until the Nationalists were clear of the city.

The situation was complicated, however, by the presence of an undisclosed number of Japanese troops who had been permitted to keep their arms to guard the railway line running inland from Tsingtao.

Others Land in North

The Tsingtao landing coincided with the arrival of another Chinese government army—the 82d—some 280 miles farther north at Chinwangtao, nine miles south of the embattled Manchurian gateway town of Shantung.

Unconfirmed reports said Shantung, eastern terminus of China's great wall, already had fallen to the Nationalists, opening

the way for a full-scale drive into Manchuria.

Almost 500 miles inland, the Communist armies were reported overrunning a vast area of Suiyuan province against relatively feeble opposition from the poorly equipped Nationalist forces there.

These reports hinted the Communists might have captured a number of Japanese bombing planes and tanks last August when they seized the huge Japanese supply dump at Kalgan. The equipment taken there, according to one possibly exaggerated account, was sufficient to maintain an army of 200,000 men in the field for 10 years.

Nationalist sources in Chungking said the Communists already had appointed a Mongol extremist named Yun Tsch as governor of Suiyuan in an attempt to win Mongol support for their side.

These reports hinted the Communists might have captured a number of Japanese bombing planes and tanks last August when they seized the huge Japanese supply dump at Kalgan. The equipment taken there, according to one possibly exaggerated account, was sufficient to maintain an army of 200,000 men in the field for 10 years.

Nationalist sources in Chungking said the Communists already had appointed a Mongol extremist named Yun Tsch as governor of Suiyuan in an attempt to win Mongol support for their side.

SAFETY COURT-MARTIAL
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (U. P.)—Maj. Charles Cossens, former Sydney radio announcer who will be tried by court-martial for aiding in Japanese propaganda, has arrived in Australia the Melbourne radio said today.

BEES ATTACK CHILD
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 14 (U. P.)—Jimmy Allison, 2, attacked by a swarm of angry bees when he stumbled into a hive, was in serious condition today from poisoning and shock.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1945

FACES COURT-MARTIAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (U. P.)—Maj. Charles Cossens, former Sydney radio announcer who will be tried by court-martial for aiding in Japanese propaganda, has arrived in Australia the Melbourne radio said today.

BEES ATTACK CHILD
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 14 (U. P.)—Jimmy Allison, 2, attacked by a swarm of angry bees when he stumbled into a hive, was in serious condition today from poisoning and shock.

THEY HAD
WHEN A
TENN

WEDNESDAY

TENN

(Continued)

a motorboat 1

machine gun 1

One by one
hunted down.

The first m

found that they
at all—but an

A few moun

He exhausted

THEY HAD
WHEN A
TENN

when a machi

on them.

The shore w

a Japanese n

composed of a

Marine 12

of Chicago, a

marine, took qu

seawall situat

strongest swim

again and he

Chief Boatsw

clad alike in

brought in

IT WAS dim

newcomers on

seawall—to

cover of the se

water.

They had no

fire while the

ward shore.

I lie that the

machinewo

Several imp

anyway. But

wounded they

the water aga

THE AMERI

again.

Beecher ga

strongest men

in the water.

The leading

the idea. He w

few off.

The Japan

foxholes to

The Ameri

after a par

in the sun un

Japanese rife

AFTER the

in the op

hours, the Jap

them to break

move.

When the Jap

marchers were

assigned to hel

ed. The Jap

them to

to be their pr

It was of

or shelter of a

It had the

around, with

about six feet

At the side

platform, and

the other

THIS COU

prison for ap

dry, thinly, b

A-BOMB

MA

(Continued)

var Bush, he

smile, resear

Also amon

the British a

do: Adm. V

Truman, ch

Anderson, ch

atomic energ

and T. L. R

try to Attic

In the ab

diplomatic

that a poli

proposal adv

The Briti

all war

atomic bom

international

curity coun

Organization

would be a lin

which is to

and a plie

U. N. O.

Atties was

proposal, by

cut Russi

secret, would

improving

United Stat

Soviet Union

Atties mad

to the propo

terday before

house and co

of allied co

II, he said.

"We shou

today unless

their part,

fighting for