

ides of Brooklyn, patient since he Charles' father, and 7000 miles to then had to leave

the father of, earns his living with church choir. "I stop just saying 'I'm going home'" he said. "They trying to see that this will never stop fighting in my boy must

faith that a cure

old Blanca Vil-
caras, Venezuela,
with a growth in
eye, but the doc-
time. grinning now.

ing to do all they
ore cases end like
it feels to have a
gray eyes—who'll
know.

Another Rally at Batangas

While the Manila mass meeting was going on, a similar rally was held at Batangas where 600 enlisted men approved three resolutions, one to President Truman, one to congress and one to the senate military affairs committee, urging quicker demobilization.

More than 2500 men marched four abreast to Gen. Styer's headquarters in the morning and sent a five-man delegation into say what they wanted to go home, and quickly.

Late in the afternoon, hundreds of soldiers swarmed to the city hall for another protest session. They arrived by the scores in army trucks.

The soldiers were angry at statements by Secretary Patterson and high army officers that their return home would be delayed because it had been decided not to make further drastic cuts in the necessary discharge point score.

Tries to Calm Group

They demanded to see Mr. Patterson, but Gen. Styer told them he was not going to visit the Philippines on his world tour.

Gen. Styer tried to calm the restless troops with a 10-page statement that he had no control over the discharge system. He said their desire to become civilians was "entirely understandable." However, he said, the United States has large world responsibilities to meet.

"We have won the final combat victory, but if we do not follow through with our task we shall surrender the goals we have gained," he said.

Mimeographed handbills charging "double talk" by army commanders about discharges were denied by Gen. Styer. "To my knowledge there's no 'double talk' or broken promises," he said, "and certainly there are no ulterior motives on the part of any responsible official of the government, either military or civilian."

Conceded "Bad" Statement

Gen. Styer conceded that some statements have been issued causing justified alarm about redeployment, but said they were from "wholly unauthorized sources" or were incomplete versions of longer statements.

The general said he hoped to have his force down to 70,000 by July 1. He said it totals 235,000, against 800,000 last Oct. 1.

Six hundred enlisted men of headquarters company, sub-base at Batangas, cabled President Truman to speed up "the hopelessly confused demobilization program."

"We urge you to take the demobilization program out of the hands of vested interests in the

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1946

Fail to Calm Angry G. I.'s Who Demand Early Return

(Continued From Page One)

ing I'd sail right off—but when I hit the ground I'd ask him 'when am I going home'?"

Private Marshall said that he had a few trades he wanted to make. "I want to swap a G. I. latrine for a tile bathroom," he said. "I want to swap an army cot for an inner spring mattress covered with white sheets and with green pillow cases."

The band struck up: "I Wanna Go Home."

Opi. Whartman asked the crowd if they were going to let American ships carry Chiang Kai-shek's troops and help put down "a legitimate fight for independence." The crowd thundered: "No." He asked if they were going to let American ships be used to quell another fight for independence in Java and the crowd again shouted its disapproval.

"The generals may laugh at this," one G. I. said, "but there is certainly more to it than they think. We don't want to occupy the Philippines. They are going to be independent this year, aren't they?"

Another Rally at Batangas

While the Manila mass meeting was going on, a similar rally was held at Batangas where 600 enlisted men approved three resolutions, one to President Truman, one to congress and one to the senate military affairs committee, urging quicker demobilization.

More than 2500 men marched four abreast to Gen. Styer's headquarters in the morning and sent a five-man delegation into say what they wanted to go home, and quickly.

Late in the afternoon, hundreds of soldiers swarmed to the city hall for another protest session. They arrived by the scores in army trucks.

The soldiers were angry at statements by Secretary Patterson and high army officers that their return home would be delayed because it had been decided not to make further drastic cuts in the necessary discharge point score.

Tries to Calm Group

They demanded to see Mr. Patterson, but Gen. Styer told them he was not going to visit the Philippines on his world tour.

Gen. Styer tried to calm the restless troops with a 10-page statement that he had no control over the discharge system. He said their desire to become civilians was "entirely understandable." However, he said, the United States has large world responsibilities to meet.

"We have won the final combat victory, but if we do not follow through with our task we shall surrender the goals we have gained," he said.

Mimeographed handbills charging "double talk" by army commanders about discharges were denied by Gen. Styer. "To my knowledge there's no 'double talk' or broken promises," he said, "and certainly there are no ulterior motives on the part of any responsible official of the government, either military or civilian."

Conceded "Bad" Statement

Gen. Styer conceded that some statements have been issued causing justified alarm about redeployment, but said they were from "wholly unauthorized sources" or were incomplete versions of longer statements.

The general said he hoped to have his force down to 70,000 by July 1. He said it totals 235,000, against 800,000 last Oct. 1.

Six hundred enlisted men of headquarters company, sub-base at Batangas, cabled President Truman to speed up "the hopelessly confused demobilization program."

"We urge you to take the demobilization program out of the hands of vested interests in the

TOLL MOUNTS TO 34 IN FREAK WEATHER

(Continued From Page One)

New York City thermometers to 62 yesterday, a Jan. 6 record.

Hospitals in the Mississippi-Arkansas area were still receiving injured, many of them not expected to live.

Hurting out of what the weather bureau termed a "very turbulent area," the first storm struck Colia, Miss., where Mrs. Ernest Shute, and her seven-year-old daughter were killed. Her husband and four other children were seriously injured.

Rescue workers toiling in mud and continuing thunderstorms said that the Shute home had been picked up by the wind and deposited as a mere pile of splinters.

Doctors at the Greenwood, Miss., hospital said that the four children were not expected to survive. The father was still unconscious.

According to meager reports, the swirling winds struck next at Seven Pines, Miss., some 12 miles west of Colia, leveling most of the buildings, minutes after many of the residents had headed for storm cells.

At Indiana, Miss., approximately 40 miles west, what the weather bureau said "probably" was another storm, or one of a series originating in the area, a 3-year-old girl was killed.

Arkansas Woman Killed

At Lake Village, Ark., about 37 miles west of Indiana, another woman was killed and four men injured.

Reports said the wind had hit Wilmot, Ky., where it ripped off parts of houses and other buildings and deposited debris on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, tying up train traffic for 35 minutes.

It struck again, he said, at Jennie, Ark., killing another woman and injuring three men, all unidentified.

The warmth extended as far west as Indiana. Yesterday's temperatures included Baltimore, 64, Boston 56, Buffalo, N. Y., 61, Cleveland, 62, Detroit, Mich., 62, Cincinnati, 62.

The highest temperature was 79, reported at Jacksonville, Fla., and the lowest was 7 degrees above zero at Miami, Fla.

PAY 'PATTERN' MAY BE 15%

(Continued From Page One)

Thursday to present the White House with their findings.

Judge Walter P. Stach, third member of the board, is sick with flux.

Based for the opinion of some observers that an immediate 15 per cent increase will be recommended is a report made public Oct. 25 by Secretary of Commerce Wallace.

15 Per Cent Called 'Possible'

It reached this conclusion:

"It is apparent that present cost-pricing relationships are such throughout industry that a basic wage increase is possible without raising prices. For 1946, a general increase of 10 per cent is possible.

"Such an average would mean a rise of 15 per cent or a little more in the manufacturing industries. Some industries could afford more, some not so much.

"The automobile industry is in the former class—15 per cent can be granted without adverse results in the first year of restricted operations, and a further increase of 10 per cent can be given for 1947 when production will have reached peak rates."

Findings Attacked

These findings were attacked as likely to mislead the public in a protest to Secretary Wallace by George Romney, of Detroit, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Wallace denied that, and also stated that "the report presented conclusions for the industry as a whole. It did not say that every company was in a position to give an equal wage increase."

Reasons why a fact-finding recommendation along the line of the commerce report would be acceptable to both sides in the General Motors dispute are:

ONE: The corporation has been edging toward the 15 per cent figure; its last offers were interpreted by the union as more than 10. It would be disposed to accept a wage recommendation that did not imperil its adamantine position against the union or anybody else (without an act of congress) a look into its confidential books.

TWO: The union would find it difficult to reject a finding based on material sponsored by its economic and political friend, Mr. Wallace.

General Motors probably would refuse to bind itself to a further wage increase next year. That could be left to future argument, and the union is pretty sure to demand a further increase, anyway, at any time it thinks conditions are favorable.

Meanwhile, the threat of a nation-wide telephone strike became more serious as striking Western Electric employees pressed for an immediate sympathy walkout by approximately 250,000 telephone operators and installation workers.

A strike vote was in progress among members of the National Federation of Telephone Workers and American Communications and Equipment workers, employed in telephone installation, were scheduled to leave their jobs Tuesday or Wednesday.

Support for Rival Union

In Washington, top administration leaders eyed the troubled industrial picture with growing concern. Capitol Hill developments pointed to an increase in steel and meat prices to avert paralyzing shutdowns affecting every American. Leading representatives of both industries protested inability to increase wages without a corresponding price boost.

A fact-finding board for the steel industry awaited an answer from the U. S. Steel Corp. and the United Steel Workers (C. I. O.) on an appeal to resume negotiations of union demands for a \$2-a-day increase. The steel company has rejected two such invitations by Labor Secretary Lewis R. Schwellenbach.

In an unprecedented action, officials of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (A. F. L.) last night pledged financial support to their C. I. O. rivals in the meat packing industry and authorized members to join the Jan. 16 walkout if federal conciliation efforts were unsuccessful.

A possible precedent in the overall wage situation was hoped for from the General Motors strike panel, expected to issue a report at any time.

REGIME IN AUSTRIA RECOGNIZED BY U. S.

(Continued From Page One)

the four states and that Austria may progressively acquire the status of an independent state."

The department also expressed hope that an "Austrian agent will arrive soon in Washington to discuss matters of mutual interest which do not affect supreme authority of the allied council."

Until the November elections—the first free elections in Austria in 15 years—the country had been under a provisional government headed by Renner, a Socialist. It was formed under Russian auspices soon after the country was liberated from the Nazis.

The elections, however, proved a sharp setback to left wing parties in their hope to control immediate post-war destinies of the country.

Figi's people party emerged with 55 seats in the national assembly as against 76 for the Socialists and only four for the Communists. In accord with the mandate of the people, Renner resigned but the parliament elected him president shortly afterward for a six-year term.

The November elections marked the first time since 1919 that any Austrian party had emerged with a clear-cut majority.

General conciliation efforts were unsuccess-

A possible precedent in the overall wage situation was hoped for from the General Motors strike panel, expected to issue a report at any time.

MRS. THERESA RYAN DIES IN CLEVELAND

Mrs. Theresa Ryan, former resident of Indianapolis, died yesterday at the home of her son, Phil F. Ryan Jr., of Cleveland. She was 84.

The body will be brought to Kirby mortuary in this city today and services will be at 10 a. m. Wednesday in SS. Peter and Paul cathedral. Burial will be in Holy Cross cemetery.

Mrs. Ryan was born in Columbia City and had lived in Indianapolis 43 years. She was the widow of the late Phil F. Ryan.

Survivors besides the son include three daughters, Mrs. Katherine Koster of Indianapolis, Mrs. John Murphy of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Ralph Kimple of Shelbyville; also five grandchildren, including the Rev. Charles Koster of Indianapolis.

MACARTHUR FAVORS MILITARY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (U. P.)—Informed quarters said today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur hopes the new four-power allied control council for Japan will be made up of generals as is the allied council for Germany.

Gen. MacArthur, it was said, feels that he will be able to get along better with military men than civilians because they will have a soldier's appreciation of his problems.

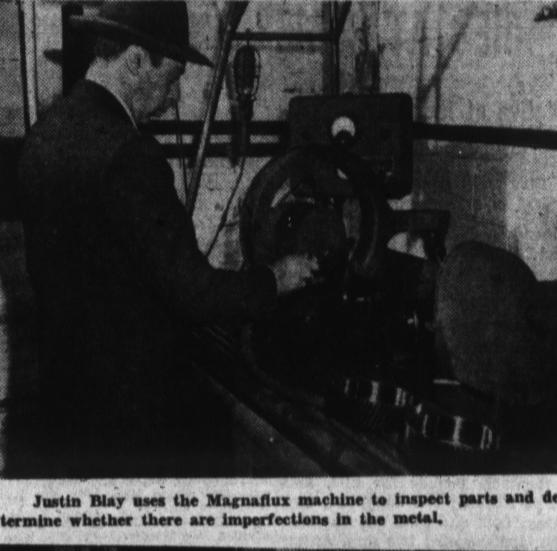
At the same time, it was said that Australia was urging Britain to name an Australian for the British commonwealth seat on the four-power council. London, it is understood, may accede.

TRUMAN PRESS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (U. P.)—President Truman will hold a press conference tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. the White House announced today.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

Metallurgical Service Co. to Expand



Justin Blay uses the Magnafux machine to inspect parts and determine whether there are imperfections in the metal.

SMOKE CONTROL BOARD NAMED

(Continued From Page One)

"Not Just Another Flurry, Mayor Promises.

(Continued From Page One)

control department marks the first time Indianapolis has had a single agency devoted to smoke elimination work and nothing else. Heretofore, smoke abatement has been a secondary duty of other city agencies.

The new department was proposed by the smoke abatement subcommittee of the post-war planning committee, headed by Mr. Overly and Theodore Griffith.

Fellows Long Study

"This is the result of several months of careful study by representative citizens who have sought to find a way by which we can get rid of the smoke nuisance once and for all," the mayor declared.

"This new agency cannot conceivably have much effect this winter. Nor can we expect to see the problem solved substantially until supplies of improved heating devices and proper grades of coal are available in greater abundance."

Installation of smoke control devices in furnaces and stoves will be a primary objective.

To Stress Education

Another recent addition was the installation of a complete metallurgical control laboratory for investigation, control and research under the direction of Justin S. Blay, chief metallurgist.

Key personnel besides Mr. Silberman and Mr. Blay include Sidney Ruddell, plant superintendent; Ray Headlee, office manager; W. E. Silbermann, charge of sales; Lloyd Taylor, head of copper brazing department, and Lawrence Albertson, superintendent of the second and third shifts.

STEAMFITTER DIES IN LOBBY OF HOTEL

Lloyd Taylor shoves a rack of parts into the state's only commercial electric furnace atmosphere controlled copper brazing and silver soldering unit for treatment.

STEAMFITTER DIES IN LOBBY OF HOTEL

Russell S. Robbins, a steam fitter for Eli Lilly Co., was found dead yesterday in the lobby of the Sherman House hotel, 247 McCracken St. He became ill shortly