

CHIPS AND SUDS MARK SCENE OF WOMEN'S WAR FOR SOAP

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Nearly 1,000 housewives milled and tossed in a wild elbow jabbing scramble for soap in a downtown Miami grocery store yesterday.

At 9 A.M., a fresh supply of soap and soap powder was neatly stacked to the ceiling of the grocery.

At 9:01, the first customer gaped in startled wonderment at the rare wartime spectacle, and feverishly ordered all she could get.

By 9:05, the word spread like wildfire. "Soap! and lots of it!"

Housewives and laundresses came a-running. By 9:15, a puffing, heaving-bulging throng that would have shamed a tug-of-war team was jamming into the store.

One woman, her arms full of the precious powder, leaped and shouted defiantly to clerks attempting to establish order.

"Come and get me!"

One woman fainted. Another had to be carried out of the crowd—but not until she had her soap.

"I'll never sell soap that way again," said C. D. Gardner, assistant general manager of the Tip-Top Stores. "It's a wonder somebody was really hurt, the way they trampled each other."

"And our stock," he added ruefully. "Well, it's torn and broken—suds and soap chips all over—just a mess."

Atom Bomber



Dr. Enrico Fermi, now of Columbia University, New York, was one of the first scientists to discover the energy potentialities of Uranium 235. Before coming to this country, Dr. Fermi's experiments produced what he reported to be a new chemical element, Uranium 93. He collaborated in development of the atomic bomb.

WRECK

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dispatched from Devils Lake, N. D., while a second was sent from Grand Forks.

Scenes of utter pandemonium ruled at the wreck scene. A soldier holding a small child claved vainly at the men working on the wrecked car. He had been in the front of the train and his wife had just gone back to enjoy a better view of the country.

Rail men said everyone in the observation car was killed. A woman from Williston, N. D., collapsed when she was informed. Her husband was in the car.

The train had been enroute from Chicago to Seattle. Great Northern officials said it was the road fatal passenger train mishap since 1919.

Russell Dushinske, editor of the Devil's Lake, N. D. Journal, who was at the scene, said that many bodies, mostly service men, were visible in the car, which was half teleported and raised onto the top of the locomotive of the second train.

Dushinske said Great Northern Railroad officials estimated the bodies could not be removed for another 12 hours as the mass of twisted steel must be cut apart with oxy-acetylene torches.

More than 40 persons were injured, Dushinske estimated, the most serious a sailor who suffered a broken neck.

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confined within the nucleus, or heart, of each atom.

The nucleus is the box scientists tapped with the uranium atoms forming the atomic bomb. It is difficult enough for laymen to imagine the exceedingly small size of an atom. But this atomic force exists in an even incredibly smaller space.

A uranium atom's diameter is calculated to be a third to a half of a billionth of an inch. But the nucleus is confined to a space estimated at 100,000 times smaller. The space between this center and the atom's circumference is filled with 92 electrons circling around.

Now comes the almost fantastic part of the picture, which nevertheless is well verified in the physics books.

This center that is 100,000 times smaller contains 99 per cent of the entire mass of a uranium atom. The same fact is true of all the other atoms of the known universe. They tightly packed nuclei contain 99 per cent of their masses.

In other words, 99 per cent of the solid substance of all things and all creatures, including man, is packed into these atomic nuclei.

That is why scientists sometimes refer to the atomic energy as the force which binds the universe. It is the force which makes all the building blocks, which are never anything except atoms.

When speculating on the size of a lump that could annihilate New York City, it is just as logical to say one man, exploding atomically, could do that.

The statement is quite true. This queer force at the center of atoms is not all mathematical speculation. A little of it is measured, by weight. It is a physical fact that energy or force possesses a slight weight.

The force in the centers of atoms is so powerful that small bits of it actually have been weighed. You can find these weights written in the physics books, for many atoms. The weight lost is called the packing fraction, which means the energy that was set free when one of the heavy particles at the heart of an atom was knocked out by ray bombardment.

This atom's nucleus, the box that holds 99 per cent of the solid universe, is rounded in shape. In the case of one atom, heavy hydrogen, the shape was measured by Dr. I. Rabi, of Columbia University. It was like a football. Furthermore this atomic football appeared to be standing on one end and spinning with millions of turns each second.

At the end of 1944 the total membership of the Girl Scouts of the United States was 1,085,117, an increase of 193,207 over the membership at the end of 1943. It was the largest yearly increase in the history of Girl Scouting. But there was another figure that increased even faster. When the Girl Scouts of Greater New York reported a 2,259 gain in membership, they also reported that 5,000 girls were still on their waiting lists. Greater New York was typical of hundreds of councils that found and trained volunteer troop leaders for their waiting lists only to discover new groups of girls who wanted to be scouts.

bert Adamson, live near the Clarion flying field, had accepted an offer of a ride in the plane with the two Pittsburghers.

Previously, police said, the pilot had taken his mother for a 45-minute ride.

INTERNEES

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own shoes. They'll know they're internees and not guests.

"They haven't asked for anything, and whether they'll get newspapers and magazines will be worked out in time. This is done on a reciprocal basis. If General Wainwright allowed to read magazines, I suppose the Japs here will get the same thing."

So far, their recreation is limited to exercising in boarded-up space on the hotel's 125 acres. Armed, uniformed members of the Department of Justice border patrol keep the public from the grounds.

Located high in the picturesque Alleghenies near the Lincoln Highway, the 140-year-old resort owes its beginning to a gold prospector who reported its mountain springs had medicinal value.

Presidents Buchanan and Taylor, Supreme Court justices and other high officials have visited here to sample the spring waters.

PILOT, 2 GIRLS DIE IN CRACKUP

BROOKVILLE, Pa. (AP)—The pilot and two 15-year-old girls were killed instantly late yesterday when a small passenger plane crashed into a flower garden in front of the Robert G. Burnham home two miles from Corsica.

Coroner H. M. Wellman and state police identified the victims as Raymond George Roberts, 18, of Pittsburgh; the pilot's cousin, Jeanne Korona, of Pittsburgh; and Martina Adamson, of Clarion, Pa.

Burnham family members said the plane had circled the house several times when it suddenly nosed into the ground.

Roberts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Roberts, and Mrs. Louis Korona, mother of Jeanne, were visiting at the Burnham home at the time of the crash, but they did not see the crash.

Police said the Adamson girl, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, live near the Clarion flying field, had accepted an offer of a ride in the plane with the two Pittsburghers.

Previously, police said, the pilot had taken his mother for a 45-minute ride.

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WAR

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Thunderbolts from two Jima. Spaatz also reported that 90 Superfortresses dropped heavy demolition bombs early this morning on the Nippon oil refinery plant at Amagasaki. They met slight enemy interception and meager to intense anti-aircraft fire.

American and British carrier planes, 1,500 strong spread fiery ruin across the northern half of Honshu today for the second consecutive day, and Admiral Nimitz announced that battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the Allied force inflicted "considerable damage" on the steel city of Kamaishi yesterday afternoon.

The shelling of Kamaishi by Admiral Halsey's forces was described officially by Nimitz as "a heavy naval bombardment."

Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet American and British ships off Northern Honshu shot down several Nipponese planes which made the first concerted attack on the armada since its initial mauling of the enemy homeland a month ago.

Eighty Marianas-based Superforts hit the Amagasaki oil refinery and tank farm early today with 500 tons of demolition bombs in an effort to wipe out that fuel center, near Osaka, which already had been hard hit in previous B-29 raids. It was the fourth straight day of Superfort blows on the enemy home islands.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China, said American air squadrons have been pounding Japanese routes of withdrawal northward in that country for a month, knowing in advance that Russia was coming into the Pacific war.

Wedemeyer said American-trained Chinese paratroopers were fighting behind Japanese lines in China and were doing splendid work. The paratroopers recently hit the enemy hard in a drop between Kweilin and Hong-yank.

In China, the Japanese met reverses in the Northern Wwangang Province fighting. Chinese troops captured Kungcheng, highway town 50 miles southwest of Kweilin, and pressed on toward Lungkuwan Pass connecting Kwangsi and Hunan Province.

The Red Army in Manchuria crossed the great Amur and Assuri rivers on the eastern sector of the new battlefield. Front dispatches suggested that the Soviet troops had already seized numerous lines of communication leading into enemy territory. They were employing tanks, cavalry and waves of infantry as they launched their assault.

Following the pattern of all their offensives, the Russians stunned the Japs with massed artillery backed up by strong mortar, tank and infantry operations.

While the land armies were pressing into Japanese held positions the Soviet air force bombed the ports of Seihin and Rashin on the Japanese sea, apparently with the intent of interrupting communications between Japan and the northern Manchurian armies.

Initial dispatches gave no indications of losses on either side. The advices reported strong resistance in some places, while in other like the Lake Bor area near Outer Mongolia the Japanese offered no strong opposition.

(A BBC broadcast monitored by NBC in New York said the Tokyo radio had announced that Japanese were counter-attacking in Manchuria. The enemy statement did not say exactly where in Manchuria the reported counterattack was underway.)

No hint was given of who was commanding the Red armies in their turn against the Japanese, but it appeared that a very large force had been unleashed for the offensive.

The heaviest fighting apparently raged in the northern tip of a western bulge of Manchuria, where the Soviets declared they stormed and captured the Lupin-Hulun Lake fortified area. Both Lupin and Chalaioerh are just inside Manchuria.

Some 120 miles farther south, other Russian forces springing from Outer Mongolia pushed into the Lake Bor area and captured Jin-Jin Sume and Hoshoin Sume "without meeting any particular enemy resistance."

Military maps place Jin-Jin some 33 miles inland Manchuria. This would represent the deepest Soviet plunge.

Tokyo earlier declared the Soviets had struck forward at "several points from the east along a 300-mile front from Hsiao-tung to Hunchun, the latter 90 miles west of Vladivostok. Hsiao-tung is 150 miles north of Vladivostok.

The Russian assaults, striking at numerous points along Manchuria's 2,000-mile frontier, threatened to cut off the northern half of Manchuria.

There were indications the Japanese would attempt to concentrate their forces north of the Yellow river, but they were stubbornly engaged by the Chinese in their attempt to pull out from the south toward Manchuria.

Winging ahead of the Russian ground forces, Russian bombers rained blows on the important rail junctions of Harbin, Sinking, and Kirin, and on the harbor areas of the Korean ports of Shesitan and Rashin, the Soviet communiqué said.

Lupin, taken in the Soviet push from the west into Manchuria is the first station in that province on the railroad linking the trans-Siberian line with the Russian port of Vladivostok. The railroad was originally Russian-owned, but after the Japanese invasion and establishment of the puppet state in Manchuria, the Russians sold their interests to the puppet government for 140,000,000 yen in 1925 and thereafter were forced to make a 700-mile detour around the Manchurian northern frontier.

A special Soviet broadcast to the Far Eastern forces exhorted them to head every effort to smash the Japanese "so that mankind can breathe freely after getting rid of aggression." It called the Japanese the

King for Spain?



Return of Spain to a monarchy is a possibility if movement of a group of Spanish military leaders to transfer that country's government from Generalissimo Franco to Prince Don Juan, above, exiled pretender to the Spanish throne, goes through. It is reported Franco will be asked to surrender his power and to operate in formation of a new government.

"worst enemies of our people and all the peace-loving peoples of the world."

"Generalissimo Stalin is leading you to battle," the broadcast said. "Warrior, you are today marching into battle against the Japanese imperialists. Our country, faithful to its duty as an ally, has declared war on Japan. The fatherland has assigned you an honorable mission—to destroy the source of aggression in the East, to assure the security of the Far Eastern borders of the Soviet state."

"We have an old score to settle with the Japanese, warrior. The Japanese have tried more than once to seize Soviet territory. Let us recall the Japanese intervention in the Far East between 1918 and 1922. Let us recall how the bandits burned our peaceful villages, killed women, old men and children."

NAGASAKI

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Monday of Hiroshima had destroyed "practically every living thing" let hour after hour pass without comment about Nagasaki.

The Japanese people were told, however, in millions of B-29 scattered pamphlets that "the awful fact of the atomic bomb is one for you to ponder, and we solemnly assure you it is grimly accurate."

Spaatz awaited photographic evidence before making any further announcement on the Nagasaki attack. His communiqué said that it was "the second use of the atomic bomb" but did not make clear whether one, or more than one, of the terrible instruments of destruction had been dropped.

One bomb, photographic evidence has disclosed, obliterated 80 per cent of Hiroshima and spread damage beyond that central area. Tokyo reported that uncaptured thousands of the city's 348,000 people were killed.

Nagasaki, chosen as the second target, is an industrial center and important port on the supply route through Korea to Manchuria, reported under invasion by Russia.

The Japanese radio in Singapore in a broadcast monitored by BBC said today that Japan has a weapon "similar to the atomic bomb" and will use it "to the utmost against United States military personnel."

The broadcast was not clear as to the exact nature of the purported weapon, but said "Japan is fully aware of the true aspects of atomic energy" and "the Anglo-American States Nations must have drawn on the result of Japanese researches."

"America has asked for it, now she will get it," said the English-language broadcast, beamed to Europe.

But the broadcast said Japan would not use its weapon against civilians.

"It can be stated immediately and in definite terms that Japan does not intend to employ it after the pattern of America in the deliberate massacre of innocent civilians," the radio said. "But Japan is fully determined to use it to the utmost against United States military personnel."

An Anglo-American invasion fleet of warships and transports could be kamikazed by our suicide planes loaded with fixed atomic detonators. If that were done hundreds upon hundreds of naval craft and thousands upon thousands of United States military personnel would be sent to the bottom of the sea."

At San Francisco, Vice Admiral Daniel A. Barbey, commander of the U. S. Navy's Seventh Amphibious Force, said yesterday that "the need for an invasion of Japan may now be regarded as questionable."

Before returning to the Pacific, where he organized 58 major landing operations, Admiral Barbey said it was "inconceivable" that the Japanese leaders would permit the annihilation of their people by continued resistance.

NEW YORK (AP)—The troopship Conrad Weiser yesterday returned 412 servicemen to the United States from Europe for furlough, redeployment to the Pacific and separation. The contingent included a detachment of headquarters squadron, Ninth Air Force advance post area of Command No. 1, and the 658th Bomber Squadron (technical).

The use of a buckrake in haying is not new, but use of a blower to replace the familiar hay fork or sling to get hay into the mow is the newest idea in haying.

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PRESIDENT

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But he also touched at some length on the Pacific War and asserted that this government did not lightly undertake the production and use of the terrible atomic bomb.

"We have used it," he said, "in order to shorten the agony of war, in order to save the lives of thousands and thousands of young Americans."

"We shall continue to use it until we completely destroy Japan's power to make war. Only a Japanese surrender will stop us."

Britain and the United States, he said, do not intend to release the secret of history's most terrible weapon until means have been found to control it so as to protect ourselves and the rest of the world from the danger of total destruction.

"The atomic bomb," Mr. Truman declared, "is too dangerous to be loose in a lawless world."

Hiroshima, a military base, was picked as the target for the first atomic bomb, the Chief Executive said, to avoid killing civilians so far as possible.

"But that attack is only a warning of things to come. If Japan have to be dropped on war industries, and, unfortunately, thousands of civilian lives will be lost. I urge Japanese civilians to leave industrial cities immediately and save themselves from destruction."

The President, renouncing for the United States any territorial gains or profits or self-interest from this war, made it plain, nevertheless, that this country intends to have the military bases "experts deem to be essential for our protection."

"Those not now in our possession, he said, will acquire under arrangements consistent with the United Nations Charter."

Mr. Truman did not disclose what strategic areas he has in mind which this country does not already hold.

The United Nations, he asserted, are determined there shall be no next war because what is being done to Japan now "is only a small fraction of what would happen to the world in a Third World War."

The desire for peace, the President said, was the guiding spirit at the Potsdam Conference and at the San Francisco Conference and "will be in the peace settlements to come."

"There were no secret agreements or commitments—apart from current military arrangements," the President said in his analysis of the Potsdam parley.

Whether some were suggested, Mr. Truman did not say, but he asserted it was made plain to his fellow delegates that under the Constitution, the American President has no power to make treaties without Senate ratification.

He declared that Russia agreed to enter the Pacific War even before she was informed of the atomic bomb.

"We gladly welcome into the struggle against the last of the Axis aggressors," he added, "our gallant and victorious ally against the Nazis."

The President spent most of his time dwelling on Potsdam decisions already announced in a communiqué at the conclusion of the conference. These decisions dealt principally with arrangements for writing in peace treaties and keeping Germany subdued.

He did disclose, in addition, that the United States pressed for "free and unrestricted navigation" of Europe's inland waterways. But the question was referred to a council of Foreign Ministers which the Big Three set up.

The United States intends to press for adoption of its suggestion in this council, the President said.

He mentioned the Danube river, the Black Sea Straits, the Rhine River, the Kiel Canal and "all of the inland waterways of Europe which border on two or more states."

"Turkey straddles the strategic Dardanelles, and Mr. Truman did not mention that passage way."

Selfish control of waterways, the President said, has been one of the persistent causes of war in Europe. Of Germany, Mr. Truman said:

"We are going to do what we can to make Germany over into a decent nation, so that it may eventually work its way from the economic chaos it has brought upon itself, back into a place in the civilized world."

The purpose of reparations is, first, to take out of Germany everything with which she can prepare for another war. Mr. Truman said. The second, he said, is to help devastated countries recover by using German equipment and material.

Conceding that Poland had offered a difficult problem, the President indicated that the decision for a temporary western frontier for that nation was reached by compromise.

While the final boundary is to be settled at the peace table, the Chief Executive said there was much to justify setting a provisional border. This was necessary, he said, to enable the new Poland to organize, and to permit speedier withdrawal of armed forces (Russian) which had liberated her from the Germans.

Poland will take over a portion of several German provinces, but in them, the President said, there are only about a million and a half Germans left.

The boundary arrangement, he said, will provide "a short and more easily defensible frontier" between Poland and Germany.

"Turning to the destructive atomic bomb, Mr. Truman said our enemies were close to finding its secret and that it would have been disastrous to America all peaceful nations and to all civilization had they discovered it first."

"Having found the bomb we have used it," he said, "we have used it against those who attacked us without warning at Pearl Harbor against those who have starved and beaten and

LEHMAN'S DAUGHTER GRANTED DIVORCE

RENO, Nev.—(AP)—Hilda Jane de Vadetsky, daughter of former New York Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, was granted a divorce yesterday from Boris de Vadetsky of Saranac Lake, N. Y., on grounds of extreme mental cruelty. The plaintiff was awarded no alimony.

The court restored her maiden name, Hilda Jane Lehman. Her complaint stated that the couple was married in Elktion, Maryland, Dec. 1, 1940, and had no children.

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