Livest Newspaper In The Carolinas

Not War—Only Defeat—Destroys the Freedom Of Men And The Privileges Of Democracy

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★ Final

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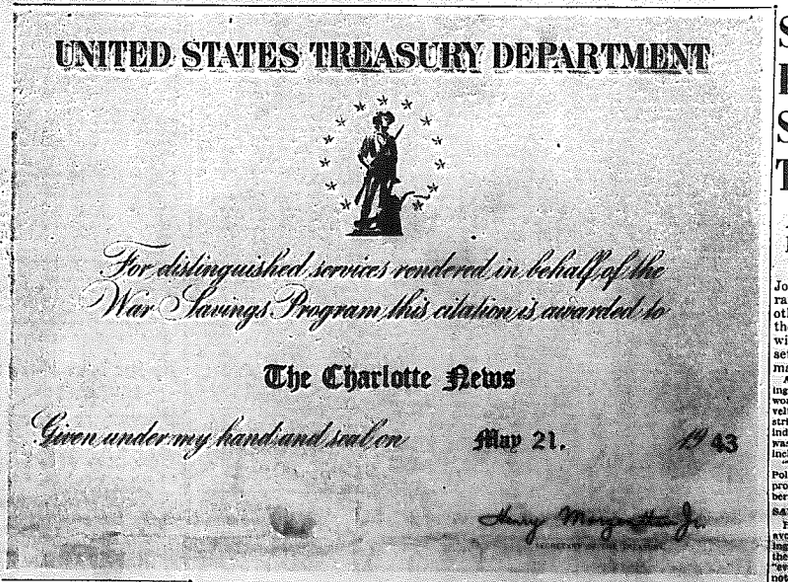
CHURCHILL FLIES BACK TO ENGLAND

The News Awarded Citation By Treasury Department

MINERS HEDGE NEW WORK AGREEMENT



Allies Hit Air Blows

Blast Southern Italy And Island Points

By WILLIAM B. KING

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—(AP)—Nearly 125 tons of bombs dropped from U. S. Liberators of the Middle East Air Force smothered Grottaglie Airdrome near Brindisi, in southeastern Italy, in a two-wave assault yesterday while air forces from northwest Africa shuttled over Pantelleria, Sicily and Italy in their daily blows at Premier Mussolini's anti-invasion strongholds.

Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' forces struck at Catanzaro, on the sole of the Italian boot 90 miles from the Messina Strait.

Both Catanzaro and Syracuse were attacked by incendiary-laden Wellingtons Thursday night.

HANGARS HIT

Cairo dispatches said hangars and administration buildings at the large Grottaglie Airdrome were covered with direct hits in the daylight raid. Large fires were left burning and columns of smoke and explosions marked the mushrooming destruction. One entire section of the field was said to have been knocked out.

All the raiders returned safely, a United States communique said, although they were attacked by a formation of enemy fighters, four of which were shot down.

Besides Catanzaro, on the southern Italian coast, and Syracuse in Sicily, Pangora on the instep of the Italian boot, Milo Airfield in

See HIT ITALIAN on page 2

Service In Bond Campaigns Cited

Formal Citation For "Distinguished Service" Received By The News

Distinguished service in behalf of the war savings program was credited to The Charlotte News in a formal citation received today from the U. S. Treasury Department.

The engraved parchment was signed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Even more than an honor paid to The News, this citation is a high commendation of the proved loyalty, patriotism and enthusiasm of the community's business and industry and the individual citizens. Each of them properly should feel that they deservedly share this official tribute, because the effectiveness of the service rendered by The News was emphasized only when financial support here for the war financing program far exceeded Treasury allotted quotas month after month by record-setting amounts.

But more particularly the commercial and industrial interests and the professional men of Charlotte gave substance to the service rendered by THE NEWS in co-operation with the Federal Treasury. As is well known to readers of this newspaper, its management constantly since Pearl Harbor with great vigor and consistently since this war began has served as an active co-ordinator of community effort with Mr. Morgenthau's financing campaigns.

WIDELY SUPPORTED

While the news columns of THE NEWS were devoted liberally to dispatches intended to spur on popular support for war financing and the anti-inflation programs, the advertising columns of THE NEWS carried to the reading public the most impressive appeals, closely coupled with adequate explanations of the essential objectives. Practically all of this advertising was sponsored and paid for by a multitude of the city's business men. Thus it is because of their demonstrated enlightened self-interest that Charlotte's business community does share largely in the honor represented by this citation to THE NEWS. And, unquestionably the Treasury knows and appreciates full well the value of this contribution in the aggregate to the national welfare.

The News expects to continue with unabated energy its work in behalf of the war effort and the war savings programs. This work chiefly devolves upon the members of the advertising department. With the guidance of, and in close co-operation with, Treasury officials, the advertising solicitors of The News, like those of many other newspapers, arrange for the publication and financing of Treasury approved advertisements intended to encourage

See CITATION FOR on page 2

Steel Firm Loses Work

Lack of Beehive Coke Cause of Shutdowns

PITTSBURGH —(AP)— The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., biggest subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp. reported today eleven of its blast furnaces have been closed because of a lack of beehive coke, production of which stopped during the coal strike.

A spokesman for the corporation, saying the effect on operations had been more serious than expected, stated that every effort is being made to keep other furnaces in operation.

STOCKS EXHAUSTED

The furnaces shut down, he said, will be restored to production as quickly as possible, dependent upon how quickly the coke is available. They began to suspend yesterday as badly depleted stock piles of fuel became exhausted.

H. M. Wilson, vice-president of the Shennango Furnace Co. of Sharpsville, Pa., said his company was forced to shut down one blast furnace. He said it would be three or four days before the furnace could be put back into production.

Beehive coke is produced from ovens near the coal mines. After the coking process is completed, the fuel is fed to the mills to produce pigiron which goes to the open hearth furnaces, and then to the rolling mills.

Carnegie-Illinois made no estimaje of the effect of the curtailment on employment or production.

Coal men have estimated the loss in coal production during the strike at more than 10,000,000 tons. One blast furnace previously had been closed by the Republic Steel Corp. at Birmingham, Ala.

No Writ Serving On A Draftee

CHICAGO —(AP)— Circuit Judge Thomas J. Lynch says that "Uncle Sam's call comes first," and he doesn't want any deputy sheriffs serving writs on young men appearing at or near their draft board on the day of their induction.

He so informed two deputies yesterday after they had served a writ on Earl Hassett, 25, as he appeared at his draft board for induction. The writ was taken out by Marshall [illegible] on a complaint filed [illegible]

Set June 20 Deadline On Settling Of Their Claim

Another Crisis May Develop

WASHINGTON— (AP) — John L. Lewis' coal miners raised the possibility of another crisis today by hedging their back to work agreement with a June 20 deadline for settling their contract demands.

Attached to telegrams authorizing local unions to get back to work on Monday—President Roosevelt's deadline for ending the strike which has held the coal industry in thrall since Tuesday—was this qualification: "Up to and including June 20."

"This action," said the UMW Policy Committee, "was taken to protect your union and its membership."

SAY COAL AMPLE

However, the committee disavowed any intention of hampering the war effort, stating that there is ample coal on hand and "even the present situation has not impaired our war productive effort."

Washington observers noted that neither in the telegrams to the local unions nor in a committee statement were any direct threats to go out on strike again. Indeed, the statement set out that:

"The United Mine Workers of America want to make a full contribution to maintain a continuity of coal production adequate to meet every war requirement."

Locals received this telegram:

"The National Policy Committee, by unanimous vote, has authorized a return to work on Monday, June 7, up to and including June 20. This action was taken to protect your union and its membership. Let each member co-operate with this policy.

"By order of the national policy committee."

The telegram was signed by President John L. Lewis, vice-President John O'Leary and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer.

Although the message did not use the word truce, the effect of the June 20 limitation appeared to be the equivalent of a truce.

Meanwhile, the soft coal operators and union leaders returned to the bargaining table but whether they would actually negotiate the issues today was an open question. Technically negotiations before the men return to work would violate the War Labor Board's order in the case.

WLB CRITICIZED

Operators as well as miners pointedly criticized the War Labor Board today after being advised that the board is insisting on a strict interpretation of its order that contract negotiations shall not go forward until the men return to work.

Both sides declared their readiness to proceed with bargaining but Ezra Van Horn, conference chairman, said he had been advised that the board would not recognize the negotiations until coal production is resumed. Van Horn, said the conference, therefore, recessed and that mean-

See MINERS on page 2

Argentine Revolt:

Castillo Resigns After Surrender To Military Junta

General Rawson Heads Group in Charge Of Government Now

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—(AP)—The Argentine official broadcasting station announced in a communique today that Ramon Castillo had signed his resignation as President of Argentina and was released shortly after surrendering to the forces of a Military Junta which yesterday carried through a successful revolt.

The announcement was made shortly after Castillo and Navy Minister Mario Pinceati had surrendered to the military commander of the army garrison at La Plata, Buenos Aires Province, upon returning from Uruguay in the Navy minesweeper Drummond.

Daniel Amadeo Videla, Minister of Agriculture, also was arrested on his arrival by special plane from Montevideo, Uruguay, on orders of the Military Junta, headed by Pao Attorney General Arthur Rawson.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruitz-Guiñazu and other members of the Cabinet were left free.

Argentina's one-day revolution cost the lives of about 50 soldiers, it was disclosed as the new military junta banned all celebration of the overthrow of Castillo's Government and ordered the country back to work.

Leaders of the revolt slept late in the pink-tinted Government House after attending a wake for the soldiers, who were killed in yesterday's only serious clash at the Naval Engineering School. It previously had been announced that only one soldier and fourteen civilians were killed as 7,000 troops

RAWSON

See CASTILLO on page 2

Greeks Harassing Hapless Italians

Irregular Rise Up To Smite Army Of Occupation

By Associated Press

Italy was reported beset by new troubles today—a rising Greek patriot opposition to her army of occupation—while at home she counted mounting losses from Allied aerial poundings and attempted to instill something of the spirit of defiance in her people.

Reuters recorded a Morocco radio broadcast quoting unconfirmed reports that Mussolini was recalling all Italian troops stationed in Greece.

The Greek Government-in-exile reported from London that headquarters of an Italian Army Corps was menaced by Greek guerrillas who had driven an Italian garrison from one town and killed 200 Italians in another engagement.

Italian soldiers, after a fifteen-day battle, have evacuated Metsovon in north-central Greece and Greek forces have already occupied Kalabaka east of Metsovon and have pushed within twenty miles of the headquarters of the 21st Italian Corps Command, these reports said.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian Army newspaper Narond Olbrana was

See GREEKS on page 2

Back Home After Talks With FR In Washington

Accord Viewed as Attack Prelude

By EDWARD D. BALL

LONDON —(AP)— Prime Minister Winston Churchill flew home today by way of North Africa from the Washington war council at which full accord was reached on a future Allied course on all fronts—an accord which was expected to be interpreted into action first with an invasion of Europe.

The Prime Minister, who saw General Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa, landed at a British airdrome at dawn and proceeded immediately to London to begin a series of conferences with members of his War Cabinet.

In London Churchill plunged immediately into consultation with his Cabinet colleagues and service chiefs and there was some speculation that his report to the House of Commons would not be made immediately but would await a fuller shaping, and it was suggested Parliament might extend its next series of sessions to hear him.

TIMED WELL

Not only was his plane escorted by fighter craft on the later stages of the journey but Churchill's flight was timed so the plane passed the Axis-patrolled Bay of Biscay by night, with no moon.

He was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who flew from Britain to join him in the North Africa talks, and by General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, who was with him at the Washington conferences with President Roosevelt and the British and American general staffs.

Churchill's homecoming coincided with mounting speculation that the Allied blow was about to fall upon Hitler's so-called European fortress.

The invasion talk, which has been the main topic of London newspapers, reached its highest pitch in this morning's press.

The Daily Mail, referring to the Allied aerial hammering of Italy and the Mediterranean outposts, featured a headline reading "Zero Hour Near."

ITALIANS FEARFUL

The Italians, as well as the Germans, have been broadcasting reports of great Allied invasion preparations in the Mediterranean. Last night the anxious Rome radio broadcast a warning that "the Allied attack is coming" and called upon menaced Pantelleria to stand fast.

The Axis had been putting out various reports that Churchill was here or there in the Mediterranean area, and for the last week there has been a great concentration of German planes over the Bay of

See CHURCHILL on page 9

Talks Held In Africa

Churchill, Marshall Figure In Parleys

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 4.—(Delayed) — (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, with the American and British Chiefs of Staff, General George C. Marshall and General Sir Allan Brooke, held conferences in the past week with Allied military, air and naval commanders in North Africa on details of a plan for striking the most powerful possible blow at the Axis," it was announced today.

The talks, it was said were a continuation of the Washington conferences between Churchill and President Roosevelt and among their advisors on strategy, and involved putting into effect the general plans decided upon in Washington.

SEE VICTORY SCENE

General Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, and General Brooke, of the British General Staff, looked over with Churchill the scene of the final defeat of Axis forces in Africa.

(A BBC broadcast quoted General Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, as saying while in North Africa that "we are out to win this war in the quickest and most economical way.")

WEATHER

Continued warmer.

Today's Temp.: H. 97; L. 76
Sunset Today 8:33
Sunrise Tomorrow 5:09

Additional U. S. Weather Bureau data will be found on page 9.

Be careful with tires. Their treads wear out four times as

From Bataan To The Solomons

They Call It Pacific

By Clark Lee

CHAPTER 6

Later I found out more about how our Air Force was destroyed, but I never established to my entire satisfaction why it was on the ground when the Japs came over, more than ten hours after we had received word of the Pearl Harbor attack.

As nearly as I could determine, the situation was this:

This pursuit planes had been up patrolling in the morning, and the pilots had come down to eat and refuel their planes all together, instead of a few at a time.

The bombers were on the ground because it would have been impossible for them to jectives in Formosa or Hainan Island.

Such orders could not be issued in the Philippines because we were not yet officially at war with Japan.

The planes were lined up in straight rows and not dispersed because our fliers had not had any experience and did not understand the necessity for dispersal. Underground hangars were being built, but were not yet finished.

Radio detecting equipment was inadequate.

Shortly after the Clark Field attack, I ran into some of the survivors of the B-17 crews of the

"That first day of the war we went up in the morning, got our planes running perfectly, and then came down again. The pursuits had also been up and had come down to refuel and to let the pilots get lunch. For weeks we had expected that if war came we would bomb southern Formosa. We knew just where and what to hit.

"Right after lunch we pilots were called to the office. I heard our commander, Colonel Eugene Eubank, arguing over the telephone with someone in Manila.

Heat Pushes 100; Water Usage High

The temperature was 97 degrees at 2 P. M. today, two degrees higher than at the same hour yesterday. And that after a night recorded here as the hottest night in any June since 1936, had Charlotteans almost melted.

Incidentally the temperature at 2 P. M. broke a record on its own account. It was the highest recorded on a June 5 in the history of the Weather Bureau. Previously the recorded for the date was 96, set on

—that is except for one thing, there were a few clouds here and there. If they gathered it might cool things off a bit.

June has lots of hot days to its credit. Every day this month has given Charlotte a baking, with no day recording lower than 94 degrees. And June has given some of the hottest days on record. There were two days in a row, back in June 1936 when the temperature went to 100 degrees. These were June 29 and 30. Also on June 25 that