THOSE DEACONS

The Pigskin Preview swings over to the Wake Forest campus today as Sports Editor Ray Howe reviews the prospects for the Demon Deacons. The complete roundup can be found on the sports pages.

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

Final Edition

Largest Afternoon Newspaper In The Carolinas

ESTABLISHED 1888 | CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1947 | 22 Pages—Price Five Cents

STORM LASHING FLORIDA

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

MARSHALL RAPS SOVIET POLICY

Buyer Resistance

Groups Formed To Combat High Cost Of Living

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Price resistance to high-priced meat cuts caused such luxuries to go begging in New York today as retail sales fell off and dealers bought sparingly in the wholesale markets.

The developing shopper resistance caused slaughtering operations to diminish, while throughout the nation various groups were organized in other communities to fight the rising price trend.

The first Arizona group formed to buck the price spiral was organized at Phoenix today under the title, "Housewives for Lower Prices." The group said it planned to boycott high priced meat and butter and shower Congress with appeals to "do something" about living costs.

In Boston, a spokesman for a leading department store charged that a few manufacturers were engaged in "a legal black market" by raising the price of goods after they had been ordered.

John S. Perkins, controller and assistant secretary - treasurer of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., told a Congressional subcommittee at a public price hearing that a few manufacturers have raised prices "after we have contracted to buy goods at another price."

At the same time, the Committee prepared to seek inventories of several food producers to determine if stocks were being hoarded. The

See GROUPS FIGHT, page 11-A

'Same Apple'

Foreign Relief Linked To Prices

WASHINGTON — (AP) — New demands arose on Capitol Hill today for the Administration to weigh its foreign aid program against soaring prices at home.

But even as many lawmakers were voicing doubt that a special session of Congress, should be convened to consider emergency help abroad, the State Department heard its third urgent plea from Italy that the fate of that country hangs on additional American assistance before this year ends.

Senator Lodge (R-Mass.), recently returned from a six-week tour of Europe, summed up what appeared to be a growing sentiment among Congress members that prices at home and demands for help abroad are "two halves of the same apple."

At the same time the general tenor of Congressional comment has been to proceed slowly.

BYRD URGES CAUTION

Senator Byrd (D-Va.), although he did not touch directly on the issue of domestic price, cautioned against any appeal for action based on "the hysteria of an emotional atmosphere."

Byrd said the American people "are entitled to a completely frank and accurate appraisal of the foreign situation," and that before "new billions" are appropriated the people and their representatives in Congress should have:

"1. A full accounting of what has been done and the results.

"2. A bill of particulars of what the Administration plans to accomplish in the expenditure of additional funds to be requested" under the Marshall Plan for European recovery.

Byrd said in a statement last night that "for nearly fourteen years we have legislated in an atmosphere of emergencies and crisis, making proper consideration of vital matters impossible."

Declaring that the public has the right to know what has been done with "nearly $20,000,000,000 in foreign aid" expended by the United States during the last two years, Byrd added:

"As the greatest world leader in peace our duty is almost sacred, and for this reason we must not weaken the American financial structure to the point where it will not be the greatest bulwark against world Communism.

"With this in view it is vital that new legislation involving this country in the wholesale underwriting of the fortunes of other nations for years to come must not be demanded of Congress, when it meets again, in the hysteria of an emotional atmosphere, such as surrounded the Greek-Turkish loan request."

The Virginia Democrat classified the $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program among the "past errors" of Congress because the matter was not submitted to the United Nations.

Joining Lodge in linking domestic prices directly with the issue of foreign help were Senators Bricker (R-Ohio), McGrath (D-R.I.) and Lucas (D-Ill.).

Forrestal Takes Oath

WASHINGTON —(AP)— James V. Forrestal today became the nation's first Secretary of Defense—civilian boss of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

The senior member of President Truman's Cabinet relinquished his duties as Secretary of the Navy at noon and took the oath of his new office from Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States, in a ceremony at the Navy Department.

The act, making him head of the country's armed services, set in motion a series of important changes in the defense establishment.

High-ranking civilian leaders attended the ceremony along with top-ranking military officials, including Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff; Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the Air Forces.

CEREMONY SURPRISE

It had been expected that Forrestal would await Mr. Truman's return from Rio De Janeiro before taking the new oath of office.

A Navy official told a reporter that it had been decided before Mr. Truman left that the ceremonies would be held around the middle of this month. He said all preliminary arrangements were completed and it was decided to go ahead with the change-over thus putting provisions of the new National Security Act into effect at the earliest possible time.

Legislation unifying the Army and Navy and creating a new Air Force Department was passed by the last Congress. Under this act the Defense Secretary will have Cabinet status and head the armed forces with the Army, Navy and Air Force each having a separate secretary without Cabinet status.

Forrestal announced recently

See FORRESTAL on page 11-A

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and continued mild today, tonight and Thursday.

Temperature at 2:00 today	74
High and low last 24 hours	74-64
Sunset today	6:28
Sunrise tomorrow	6:08

More Weather Data on page 11-A

Secretary In Blunt Talk At United Nations Meet

Would Liberalize Veto Rules

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

NEW YORK — (AP) —In a speech which Russia did not applaud, Secretary of State Marshall sternly demanded today that the United Nations save Greece from Communist "aggressive acts" in the Balkans—and save the peace organization itself from Russia's "abuse" of the veto in the Security Council.

He proposed that the 55-nation General Assembly formally fix blame on Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania for "hostile acts" against Greece and that it then name a border commission to try to prevent further trouble.

CRITICIZES RUSSIANS

The American Secretary laid a seven-point action program before the Assembly. His speech bristled with criticism of the Soviet Union.

When Marshall had finished Soviet Chief Delegate Andrei Vishinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia, did not applaud. To observers in the gallery it appeared that he and his associates were almost the only ones in the great hall who kept silent on the round of applause.

Before Marshall spoke, Vishinsky suddenly canceled his plan to address the Assembly himself today. Speculation was that he was caught off guard by the force of Marshall's attack and wanted time to plan his response, perhaps after getting new instructions from Moscow.

In an aside to newsmen Vishinsky said only: "I hope to give my comment in my future speech, tomorrow or after tomorrow."

With undiplomatic bluntness Marshall flung this sharp warning to the Assembly:

"This Assembly cannot stand by as a mere spectator while a member of the United Nations is endangered by attacks from abroad. If the United Nations should fail to protect the integrity of one small state, the security of all small states would be placed in jeopardy."

CHANGE IN VETO RULES

He announced that the United States now favors drastic "liberalization" of the veto by eliminating it entirely from all security decisions on pacific settlements of international disputes. The veto could then be used only on issues involving forceful action against aggressors.

He also called for immediate creation by the Assembly of a Greek border commission — which Russia had vetoed in the Security Council; threw the Russian-American deadlock on Korea into the Assembly; asked an Assembly solution for Palestine; demanded that Russia come to terms on atomic energy control and called for vigorous planning of arms regulations.

Marshall's address evidently marked the opening of an American diplomatic offensive against Russia in the United Nations and stressed the new American policy that when Russia hamstrings the Security Council with veto votes the General Assembly must take over.

For that purpose he would have the Assembly's powerful security committee in constant session, and would, give it a membership of 55 members like the Assembly itself.

Then with a plea to the great nations to use their power and privilege with restraint, Marshall warned grimly: "The United Nations will never endure if there is insistence on privilege to the point of frustration of the collective will."

UNITED STATES POLICY

Here in a nutshell is the seven-point program Marshall laid down in perhaps the bluntest policy speech ever made to the United Nations by an American leader:

1. Greece — The United States will submit to the Assembly a resolution squarely blaming Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria for Greece's border troubles, calling on them to stop supporting Greek Communist guerrillas and creating a special commission to

see SECRETARY on page 11-A

Weather Man Reports

Miami People Remain Calm As Hurricane Pounds City

NEW YORK — (AP) — Ernest M. Carson, U. S. Weather Bureau chief in Miami, broadcasting from there shortly after noon today said residents of the Florida resort city were not panicky and there were no evacuations.

He said he could feel the Congress Building swaying as he broadcast from the Weather Bureau on the twentieth floor.

Carson, who spoke over Station WKAT and the Mutual Broadcasting System, said the storm was headed westward but he believed it would center around Miami for at least four or five hours.

He said the fierce winds were whipping through the city and the palm trees that had not already fallen were bent at a 45 degree angle. Carson said waterfront streets were engulfed in about six inches of water.

Wind At 100 MPH

Planes Smashed As Blasts Strike Airport At Miami

MIAMI, Fla.—(AP)—A dozen commercial airplanes used in service to Pan - American countries were smashed today when winds estimated at 100 miles an hour blasted an airport at Miami.

Getting through by telephone to the Associated Press Bureau at Atlanta after a communications blackout of several hours, AP Correspondent E. V. W. Jones said the planes had been moored to the ground in advance but that the moorings proved of no value.

"All of the planes were wrecked or badly damaged," Jones said. "They were large two-engine planes. One huge ship was hurled into the passenger port at the airport. There were no reports of any injuries."

NEAR THE COAST

Speaking in a voice which could barely be heard in Atlanta, some 750 miles north of the storm scene, Jones said the Miami Weather Bureau advised at 10:45 A. M., EST, that the monstrous tropical hurricane was a short distance off shore near Delray Beach and "will cross the coastline a short distance south of Palm Beach early this afternoon."

At the time the phone call came through (11:46 A. M.) Jones said West Palm Beach had sustained winds of 88 miles an hour with gusts of 110 miles an hour. Miami was being raked by 75-mile an hour winds with the ominous prediction that they would continue to increase in force over all of South Florida.

The Miami Weather Bureau had lost contact with the outside world and announced that no further bulletins or advisories would be issued "for the time being."

COURSE OF HURRICANE—This map shows the course of the hurricane which today is screaming across the lower Florida peninsula. The broken arrow shows its route between Sept. 13 and Sept. 15. It remained almost stationary about 250 miles east of Palm Beach for some 36 hours before turning directly west toward the coast. (AP Map).

Report Highest Winds In Palm Beach Section

NEW ORLEANS — (AP) — The flight advisory service of the New Orleans Weather Bureau reported today at 11:30 A. M., EST that winds estimated at 100 MPH from the northeast are blowing on West Palm Beach in heavy rain squalls.

At Miami, west winds estimated at 85 mph with stronger guests were reported.

Winds were estimated by trained weather observers when a power failure crippled detecting instruments.

The service reported that Key West was receiving rain and heavy squalls with winds at 21 MPH west-northwest and gusts to 46 MPH. Instruments were in order at Key West.

Because Of Hurricane

EAL Cancels Flights

All commercial air line traffic in Florida south of Jacksonville was canceled this morning on account of the hurricane, said a report at 1 P. M. today by Eastern Air Lines offices at Charlotte Municipal Airport.

Meantime, at that hour, EAL services between New Orleans and New York, via Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond, and Washington, were being maintained on a normal basis. The EAL report said that normal operations also were continuing on the line southward out of Detroit to Jacksonville, but as on coastal EAL and other commercial routes, the planes were being turned around at Jacksonville.

Later today, steadily developing unfavorable weather conditions may create hazards for air line traffic into Jacksonville.

Second Only To A Tornado

Hurricane Is A Frightful Windstorm

By MAX HALL

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The hurricane which moved on Florida today is the second most violent type of windstorm known to mankind.

The most violent is the tornado.

Tornados also strike more suddenly and more often. An average of 140 a year are reported in the United States.

Hurricanes average only about 3 1/2 a year in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico —and only half of those hit the United States.

Yet hurricanes kill more people and do more damage, because they attack a greater area and pound it longer.

The terms hurricane, tornado, cyclone, and typhoon are often confused. Let's see what they mean.

The Weather Bureau says cyclone is a central term for any circular movement of air—not necessarily violent—around a center in which the atmospheric pressure is low.

THE TORNADO

A tornado is one kind of cyclone — small but terrible, racing along overland for a short distance in a whirling cloud in which the air travels at speeds that surely exceed 250 miles an hour but so far have been impossible to measure.

A hurricane is another kind of cyclone. It is a tropical cyclone in which the wind blows at a speed of 75 miles an hour or more.

Hurricanes occur in all tropical oceans except the South Atlantic, but they are called by different names in different parts of the world.

A hurricane in China is called a typhoon. In the Philippines it is a baguio. In Australia it is a willy-willy. In India it is merely a cyclone.

"Typhoons" and "cyclones" — hurricanes to us — are said to have killed 300,000 people at Haifong, China, in 1881; 100,000 at the Bay of Bengal in 1876; and 100,000 at Bombay in 1882.

A hurricane killed about 6,000 people at Galveston, Texas, in 1900 — the greatest hurricane toll in U. S. history.

OFTEN KILL MANY

Occasionally a tornado happens to scream across a populated area and causes frighte-

See HURRICANE on page 11-A

Hurricane Roars Over Peninsula

Hits First At Fort Lauderdale And Heads For Fort Myers Area

MIAMI, Fla. — (AP) — A giant hurricane moved inland across Florida's resort-jammed lower east coast today, and headed across the rich truck-farming sectors of the state toward the Gulf of Mexico.

The center of the storm moved over Fort Lauderdale shortly after noon.

It was expected to smash across the peninsula and strike with peak intensity in the Fort Myers area about nightfall.

In Miami and Palm Beach, winds reached 110 to 120 miles per hour in punishing gusts, and torrents of rain lashed the area in swirling sheets. The highway patrol reported one death by electrocution.

Miami Beach virtually was isolated when two causeways to the mainland were closed. Electric power and water were cut off. Several persons were missing in the churning sea.

At West Palm Beach two houses went up in flames as result of broken power lines. Ironically, one house belonged to a fireman. The Red Cross reported between 15,000 and 20,000 huddled in emergency shelters at West Palm Beach, alone. Hundreds of thousands up and down the coast sought refuge in schools and other public buildings.

C. C. Clausen, a contractor, was severely injured at Lake Worth when he stepped on one of many electric wires littering the streets.

Two trains carrying hurricane refugees from the Lake Okeechobee region reached Marcy, Fla., safely after difficulties at West Palm Beach. They were consolidated for movement to Sebring.

A dozen commercial planes were smashed like fruit baskets at Miami

Apprehensive citrus growers did all they could to safeguard their crop, but were fearful of disastrous damage in the path of the hurricane.

The wind velocity was less than the 130-mile gusts recorded in Florida in September, 1915. The great storm of 1928 attained a maximum velocity of 161 MPH off San Juan, Puerto Rico, but was not recorded in the United States.

Winds "considerably above 100 miles per hour" beat down trees, broke communications lines and flattened light buildings as the storm mounted in force. Miami had gusts up to 108 miles per hour, and the Coast Guard at West Palm Beach said 120-mile gusts were slamming its installations.

A 38-foot Coast Guard picket boat was sighted struggling against towering seas, after an attempt to evacuate a dozen persons from a strip of land southeast of Miami. It was not certain if the refugees were aboard.

Three persons aboard a private yacht radioed an SOS, but the Coast Guard said high seas and hurricane winds made rescue impossible.

Prospect of the storm sweeping into the Gulf of Mexico caused hurried evacuation of Army Air Fields and MacDill Field sent its B-29's to Chanute and Scott Fields in the Middle West. Smaller planes at Pensacola, Mobile and other exposed points were ordered inland.

THOUSANDS SEEK SHELTER

Hundreds of thousands of persons in the hurricane danger zone fled to public shelters, and huddled in schools, courthouses, Federal buildings and hotels while the terrific storm lashed the coast.

An estimated 10,000 persons streamed in a dismal procession through Sebring, Fla., in heading flight from Lake Okeechobee lowlands, where 1,500 persons drowned in 1928. The beating winds backed up the waters of the huge, dike-bound lake, and Sheriff John Kirk exclaimed: "I hope to God the dikes hold."

There was no way to estimate probable damage to the rich, populous lower East Coast, which annually is the playground of countless tourists. Nor was it evident how badly the $100,000,000 citrus crop would be hit.

During the night and early morning, sound trucks of the Red Cross raced through the Okeechobee lowlands, exhorting residents to leave.

Palm Beach was virtually cut off from the outside, and communication lines were reported down throughout the area.

The barometer plummeted during the morning in Miami, and weather-wise residents in the target area huddled in public shelters and in reinforced buildings.

The tap-tap-tap, of hammers, nailing up storm protection over glass windows, echoed through the night. At times the howl of the gale drowned out the sound of the hammers.

Some of the wind blasts are dry. Others sting the face with raindrops that fly like bullets. Already a few trees have toppled. The green glare of short circuited wires flash up occasionally.

Miamians are hidden away in homes and shelters. More than 5,000 are in schools, Federal buildings, police and fire stations. Two hotels have been set up as emergency hospitals. The Municipal Hospital is crowded with ailing evacuees.

Here, nineteen years ago, a disastrous storm blew lake waters over farm communities and drowned nearly 1,500 persons.

Storm refugees piled into Palm Beach. Many families crowded into the rambling stone courthouse. The Norton Art Gallery on Olive St. was converted into a hospital for expectant mothers.

"Will the Okeechobee dikes hold?" was the question among thousands

See GREAT STORM on page 11-A

5 Indian Soldiers To Die On Gallows

SINGAPORE —(AP)— Five Indian soldiers convicted of killing their British commanding officer and four British non-coms during a mutiny on Christmas Island in 1942 will die on the gallows tomorrow morning.

British Army headquarters here said a court martial finding and sentence handed down here last March 13 were confirmed today by the King, who ordered a sixth defendant freed.