

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1888

Major Talks At New Site For Exchanged

No New Notes Are Exchanged

TOKYO (AP)—For the first time in days no notes were exchanged today between the United Nations Command and Communists at the suspended Korean War cease-fire talks.

Even the Red radio, usually loaded with accusations and denunciations of the Allies, were comparatively quiet. It was believed that Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U. N. commander, had completed a message he is due to send top Red commander. It will reply to North Korean Premier Kim Il-Sung and Chinese Gen. Peng Teh-Hsiang. Sunday they demanded that Ridgway either stop "inciting provocations" in the Kaesong neutral zone or Korea, where the negotiations were held, or call them off.

There was no hint of what Ridgway would say.

NEW SITE?

Rumors persisted that the U. N. Command might propose the conference be resumed at a new location. This would mean the site would be moved to an incident-free site. Official efforts have failed to prevent the persistent rumors.

Ridgway originally proposed that talks be held on the Danish hospital ship Jutulandia off besieged Wonsan in the Korean east coast. The Reds suggested Kaesong, in territory they held in South Korea. Every break in truce negotiations has resulted from an incident—real or manufactured. The Reds broke the truce Aug. 23, charging the U. N. plane bombed the Kaesong armistice site. The U. N. said the Reds manufactured the incident. The Communists subsequently have charged numerous other violations. The Allies have rejected the Reds' charges.

Ridgway's reply to Kim and Peng, presumably being cleared by the joint chiefs of staff in Washington.

It was not announced when it would be sent. One source said the top-off would be the return to Korea of Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, presumably as a special delegation, and two fellow negotiators who are here with him.

This move is to "look it over" for granted. Joy and Ridgway conferred again Wednesday. The quiet that surrounded the disrupted talks talks Wednesday was reflected on the Korean battlefield. Fighting at both the Allies and Communists were waiting to see what happened at the Kaesong conference in Washington.

Reds' actions since they broke off armistice negotiations have been linked repeatedly with Communist activities. Observers suggest the Communists are deliberately stalling to strengthen the Soviet hand at San Francisco before making their next move.

Reds' actions since they broke off armistice negotiations have been linked repeatedly with Communist activities. Observers suggest the Communists are deliberately stalling to strengthen the Soviet hand at San Francisco before making their next move.

BULLETIN

(Earlier Story on Page 11-A) PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Price of wheat rose to 1.04 1/2 cents per bushel today, the highest since 1946. The increase was due to a shortage of wheat in the United States. The price of wheat is expected to rise further.

Budenz Thinks Adamic Slain By Soviet Agents

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Louis F. Budenz, former Communist Party leader, said today he believes it is "quite likely" that Adamic was killed by Soviet agents. Budenz said he had been a close friend of Adamic and was shocked when he learned of his death.

OUR WEATHER

Partly cloudy with moderate temperatures today and tomorrow. Highest yesterday, 88 degrees. Lowest this morning, 68 degrees. Sunrise, 5:58 A. M.; sunset, 6:45 P. M. More Weather Data on Page 10-A

FRIENDLY TERMS

On the surface at least the talk was friendly when Shigeo Yoshida (left) Prime Minister of Japan, paid an official call on Carlos Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines and that country's chief delegate to the top-level Peace Conference in San Francisco. (Acme Telephoto.)



On the surface at least the talk was friendly when Shigeo Yoshida (left) Prime Minister of Japan, paid an official call on Carlos Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines and that country's chief delegate to the top-level Peace Conference in San Francisco. (Acme Telephoto.)

Yanks, Communists Battle For Hills

U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS (AP)—The Second Division infantrymen smashed their way to the top of a bloody ridge in East Korea last night. They were locked in bitter battles for three other heights.

Elsewhere along the battlefront only brief patrol clashes were reported. At one point a small group of Red infiltrated through U. N. lines.

U. N. troops killed, wounded or captured the equivalent of three Red divisions last month, the U. N. ground commander reported. The Reds were pushed back, mostly on the eastern front.

Gen. James A. Van Fleet's conservative estimate of at least 200 Red casualties covered a period in which action was limited while both sides held true tactical positions.

In the same sector other Second Division soldiers were locked in a heavy day-long fight with Communists atop two towering crests. The Americans have been trying to knock the Reds off these crests for a week. The Communists have withstood daily infantry assaults and continuous artillery bombardment.

The Second Division action, in the center of a limited-United Nations offensive, was the only significant engagement on the front Wednesday. Yanks and Communists were waiting to see what happened at the Kaesong conference in Washington.

Reds' actions since they broke off armistice negotiations have been linked repeatedly with Communist activities. Observers suggest the Communists are deliberately stalling to strengthen the Soviet hand at San Francisco before making their next move.

Seven Killed In B-29 Crash

MOUNTAIN HOME, Idaho (AP)—Seven men were killed when a B-29 bomber crashed and burned one-fourth mile from a runway at the Mountain Home Air Force Base last night.

L. W. D. Gannon, base public information officer, said the seven were killed when the big bomber exploded on impact. He said the crew strewn for several hundred yards in sagebrush adjoining the military air transport service base.

Gannon said all bodies were recovered from the wreckage after fire started by the explosion had been extinguished by fire trucks from the base.

"Names of the dead will not be released until next of kin have been notified," the bulletin said. Officials said all men aboard the craft were killed. They were all stationed at Mountain Home Air Base, which recently was reactivated by the Military Air Transport Service.

Absence Of Red China Protested

Wrangle Started At Jap Pact Meet

By JOHN HIGHTOWER SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Russia, designed to prevent Russia of British-American rule for the Japanese peace conference today and protested Red China's absence from the meeting.

Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko proposed that Communist Chinese representatives be invited to the sessions. He was promptly ruled out of order by Secretary of State Acheson, acting as temporary president and presiding officer. There was an outburst of applause.

Gromyko rose to speak after introduction of the British-American plan. He said the absence of Red China was a "blemish" on the conference.

Acheson's ruling that Gromyko's proposal to include Red China was out of order immediately drew an objection from Gromyko.

Gromyko rose to speak after introduction of the British-American plan. He said the absence of Red China was a "blemish" on the conference.

Acheson's ruling that Gromyko's proposal to include Red China was out of order immediately drew an objection from Gromyko.

Gromyko rose to speak after introduction of the British-American plan. He said the absence of Red China was a "blemish" on the conference.

Acheson's ruling that Gromyko's proposal to include Red China was out of order immediately drew an objection from Gromyko.

Gromyko rose to speak after introduction of the British-American plan. He said the absence of Red China was a "blemish" on the conference.

Acheson's ruling that Gromyko's proposal to include Red China was out of order immediately drew an objection from Gromyko.

Gromyko rose to speak after introduction of the British-American plan. He said the absence of Red China was a "blemish" on the conference.

Acheson's ruling that Gromyko's proposal to include Red China was out of order immediately drew an objection from Gromyko.

Gromyko rose to speak after introduction of the British-American plan. He said the absence of Red China was a "blemish" on the conference.

Acheson's ruling that Gromyko's proposal to include Red China was out of order immediately drew an objection from Gromyko.

Gromyko rose to speak after introduction of the British-American plan. He said the absence of Red China was a "blemish" on the conference.

Acheson's ruling that Gromyko's proposal to include Red China was out of order immediately drew an objection from Gromyko.

Wholesale Food Prices At 51 Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wholesale food prices this week dropped to a new 1951 low, according to the Dun Bradstreet food index. The index fell from 85.88 last week to 85.82 in the sharpest week-to-week decline since early July. The index still was 2.6 per cent above the year-ago level of 86.65, however.

The index represents the total cost of wholesale of one pound each of 31 foods in general use.

Animals Threatened With Torture

Youths Extort Money From Cat-Lover

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—A gang of juveniles used an aged woman's love of cats to bilk her of between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in less than a year's time. Police yesterday revealed they had broken the extortion racket of eleven children, aged nine to sixteen.

Crime Prevention Detectives E. F. Kirkland and Leo Horton said the amazing story started last Halloween night when Mrs. Annella Edmonds, 70, saw three boys throwing rocks at a cat.

The detectives said Mrs. Edmonds rebuked the boys for edging them to get money. She called to her son, Edmonds, he had found a cat with a broken back but needed money to take it to a veterinarian. She gave him \$10.

The boys were given a cash reward to leave the animal alone. The word soon spread to other boys. Soon they were bringing cats to Mrs. Edmonds and threatening to torture them unless she bought the animals at \$3 each. Mrs. Edmonds bought the cats.

Almost every day she bought cats, and the detectives said a thirteen-year-old boy soon became the "brains" for the group. The boys told the detectives they had gotten from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from Mrs. Edmonds in ten months. The gang leader thought of "brackets" to get money. He called to her son, Edmonds, he had found a cat with a broken back but needed money to take it to a veterinarian. She gave him \$10.

The boys were given a cash reward to leave the animal alone. The word soon spread to other boys. Soon they were bringing cats to Mrs. Edmonds and threatening to torture them unless she bought the animals at \$3 each. Mrs. Edmonds bought the cats.

Almost every day she bought cats, and the detectives said a thirteen-year-old boy soon became the "brains" for the group. The boys told the detectives they had gotten from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from Mrs. Edmonds in ten months. The gang leader thought of "brackets" to get money. He called to her son, Edmonds, he had found a cat with a broken back but needed money to take it to a veterinarian. She gave him \$10.

The boys were given a cash reward to leave the animal alone. The word soon spread to other boys. Soon they were bringing cats to Mrs. Edmonds and threatening to torture them unless she bought the animals at \$3 each. Mrs. Edmonds bought the cats.

Almost every day she bought cats, and the detectives said a thirteen-year-old boy soon became the "brains" for the group. The boys told the detectives they had gotten from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from Mrs. Edmonds in ten months. The gang leader thought of "brackets" to get money. He called to her son, Edmonds, he had found a cat with a broken back but needed money to take it to a veterinarian. She gave him \$10.

The boys were given a cash reward to leave the animal alone. The word soon spread to other boys. Soon they were bringing cats to Mrs. Edmonds and threatening to torture them unless she bought the animals at \$3 each. Mrs. Edmonds bought the cats.

Almost every day she bought cats, and the detectives said a thirteen-year-old boy soon became the "brains" for the group. The boys told the detectives they had gotten from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from Mrs. Edmonds in ten months. The gang leader thought of "brackets" to get money. He called to her son, Edmonds, he had found a cat with a broken back but needed money to take it to a veterinarian. She gave him \$10.

The boys were given a cash reward to leave the animal alone. The word soon spread to other boys. Soon they were bringing cats to Mrs. Edmonds and threatening to torture them unless she bought the animals at \$3 each. Mrs. Edmonds bought the cats.

Almost every day she bought cats, and the detectives said a thirteen-year-old boy soon became the "brains" for the group. The boys told the detectives they had gotten from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from Mrs. Edmonds in ten months. The gang leader thought of "brackets" to get money. He called to her son, Edmonds, he had found a cat with a broken back but needed money to take it to a veterinarian. She gave him \$10.

The boys were given a cash reward to leave the animal alone. The word soon spread to other boys. Soon they were bringing cats to Mrs. Edmonds and threatening to torture them unless she bought the animals at \$3 each. Mrs. Edmonds bought the cats.

Almost every day she bought cats, and the detectives said a thirteen-year-old boy soon became the "brains" for the group. The boys told the detectives they had gotten from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from Mrs. Edmonds in ten months. The gang leader thought of "brackets" to get money. He called to her son, Edmonds, he had found a cat with a broken back but needed money to take it to a veterinarian. She gave him \$10.

The boys were given a cash reward to leave the animal alone. The word soon spread to other boys. Soon they were bringing cats to Mrs. Edmonds and threatening to torture them unless she bought the animals at \$3 each. Mrs. Edmonds bought the cats.

Consumer Goods Squeezed

New Cut in Metal Use Ordered

By STERLING F. GREEN WASHINGTON (AP)—The government today cut still further its allowances of three vital metals—steel, copper and aluminum—for use in making ordinary consumer goods. The new cuts become effective Oct. 1.

An order from the National Production Administration (NPA) which continues there will have to reduce the amount of steel used in 58 per cent of the pre-Korean war level. This compares with a 70 per cent limit now for household appliances and 65 per cent for automobiles.

Copper use was ordered cut from 60 to 54 per cent, and aluminum from 50 to 46 per cent. Manly Fleischmann, NPA administrator, said that if the copper price continues there will have to be further cuts in output of passenger automobiles, radios, washing machines and other consumer items.

Thousands of items, ranging from piano wire to safety pins come under the order holding steel use to 58 per cent for household products. But larger allowances are permitted for many items.

Auto manufacturers say they already are unable to get the steel they need to meet permitted production rates, and they expect copper to be increasingly a bottle neck. Fewer than 800,000 cars may be produced, some industry men predict.

Fleischmann said the copper shortage created a "terribly acute" supply situation. All users have been notified to give preference to military and atomic energy commission orders if supplies are further reduced. Despite the sharp cut in steel, copper and aluminum allocations for consumer goods, Fleischmann said supplies of finished products should be "adequate to meet normal demand," considering that the stocks in the hands of producers and dealers.

Auto manufacturers say they already are unable to get the steel they need to meet permitted production rates, and they expect copper to be increasingly a bottle neck. Fewer than 800,000 cars may be produced, some industry men predict.

Fleischmann said the copper shortage created a "terribly acute" supply situation. All users have been notified to give preference to military and atomic energy commission orders if supplies are further reduced. Despite the sharp cut in steel, copper and aluminum allocations for consumer goods, Fleischmann said supplies of finished products should be "adequate to meet normal demand," considering that the stocks in the hands of producers and dealers.

Auto manufacturers say they already are unable to get the steel they need to meet permitted production rates, and they expect copper to be increasingly a bottle neck. Fewer than 800,000 cars may be produced, some industry men predict.

Fleischmann said the copper shortage created a "terribly acute" supply situation. All users have been notified to give preference to military and atomic energy commission orders if supplies are further reduced. Despite the sharp cut in steel, copper and aluminum allocations for consumer goods, Fleischmann said supplies of finished products should be "adequate to meet normal demand," considering that the stocks in the hands of producers and dealers.

Auto manufacturers say they already are unable to get the steel they need to meet permitted production rates, and they expect copper to be increasingly a bottle neck. Fewer than 800,000 cars may be produced, some industry men predict.

Fleischmann said the copper shortage created a "terribly acute" supply situation. All users have been notified to give preference to military and atomic energy commission orders if supplies are further reduced. Despite the sharp cut in steel, copper and aluminum allocations for consumer goods, Fleischmann said supplies of finished products should be "adequate to meet normal demand," considering that the stocks in the hands of producers and dealers.

Auto manufacturers say they already are unable to get the steel they need to meet permitted production rates, and they expect copper to be increasingly a bottle neck. Fewer than 800,000 cars may be produced, some industry men predict.

Fleischmann said the copper shortage created a "terribly acute" supply situation. All users have been notified to give preference to military and atomic energy commission orders if supplies are further reduced. Despite the sharp cut in steel, copper and aluminum allocations for consumer goods, Fleischmann said supplies of finished products should be "adequate to meet normal demand," considering that the stocks in the hands of producers and dealers.

Auto manufacturers say they already are unable to get the steel they need to meet permitted production rates, and they expect copper to be increasingly a bottle neck. Fewer than 800,000 cars may be produced, some industry men predict.

Fleischmann said the copper shortage created a "terribly acute" supply situation. All users have been notified to give preference to military and atomic energy commission orders if supplies are further reduced. Despite the sharp cut in steel, copper and aluminum allocations for consumer goods, Fleischmann said supplies of finished products should be "adequate to meet normal demand," considering that the stocks in the hands of producers and dealers.

BABY IS AN EAGER BEAVER

Order issued In Copper Strike

DENVER (AP)—A temporary restraining order was issued in U. S. Court today to halt the strike in the strategic copper industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

WHAT'S INSIDE

Classified Want Ads 11B-113C Comics 5B Crossword Puzzle 11B Editorials 6A News 11A Radio Program 11A Sports 9A Theater 6B-8B What's Well 8A Women's Page 5B-5E

Order issued In Copper Strike

DENVER (AP)—A temporary restraining order was issued in U. S. Court today to halt the strike in the strategic copper industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.

Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry. The order was signed at 11:57 P. M. (MST) by Circuit Judge Alfred P. Murrah of the Tenth Circuit Court. He was assigned to hear the request in the temporary absence of District Judge William Lee Knouse.

Union officials earlier had said they would honor any such orders. The action followed a brief conference in chambers after the U. S. Court had ordered the Taft-Hartley Act to end the strike. Truman called for the action because of the danger to the nation's defense industry.