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With confidence in our armed forces—the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

Roosevelt's War Message
SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1945.

TOP 'O THE MORNING

"The Gospel is the only cure for the world's weep hurt. The trouble is essentially moral and spiritual—men have forgotten God... Hears must be changed. We can meet the world's problem only by multiplying the number of those who fear God and keep His commandments."

DR. DARBY FULTON.

North Carolina Press Pays Tribute To Roosevelt

Today a mourning America, three Americas and all the anti-Axis world, pay the last tribute living man may pay immortals as the body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is lowered into the grave on the Hyde Park estate to which he had longed to retire from the burdens of leadership he carried in a torn and bleeding world, but could not.

While the little family group and closest associates stand beside the open earth about to receive him, and his name is reverently spoken in the nation's churches, homes and wherever the people meet or assemble, it is fitting here to repeat the views of him given expression by editors in the daily press of our Old North State. The following excerpts, limited though they must be by available space in these columns, fairly reflect the sorrow of the state's press as his passing.

Says the Charlotte Observer, in part: "In his death he will loom larger in the esteem of his fellow countrymen than in his boundlessly energetic life."

"Now they will have recourse to their saner and more temperate judgments and less to their prejudices and partisanship as they come to take the measurement of his meaning to the leadership of America."

"And all the more so as the war moves toward its climax of overwhelming victory and the complex task of fixing the future by representatives of the American State. Upon him alone, the American people were heavily laying their hopes for a wise and lasting peace agreement."

"His noteworthy niche in world affairs is hardly less historic than the singular honors and responsibilities which the Presidency of the American nation bore in upon him."

"To assume that some of the prestige in international name and stature which he could claim was derived as an inheritance from the office he held as the head of the greatest of all the nations of the world is in no wise to detract from his own worthiness of the loud international acclaim which he had earned."

"It is the untimeliness of his earthly leaving which will join the people of this nation in a common sacrament of sorrow over his death."

Obviously written by his old chief in the Navy Department, under whom Mr. Roosevelt served in the Wilson administration, Josephus Daniels, the Raleigh News and Observer says:

Certainly, Franklin D. Roosevelt was the greatest leader of his time—in this or in any other nation of this troubled world. He was among the first to see the significance of the efforts of the Axis powers to dominate the world and to move effectively to meet the menace to the peace and security of the world. Before this war began, he saw clearly that it was likely to engulf the entire globe. From the commencement of hostilities, his first thought was the defense of this country and his second purpose was aid to those who were resisting the blows of the Nazis. So effective were his efforts in both directions that when the United States was drawn into the war by the attack at Pearl Harbor two years later it was only necessary for the United States to continue and to accelerate steps already taken to place into the field the greatest armed force ever assembled and to remain the "Arsenal of Democracy" by continuing to supply arms and munitions to Great Britain, Russia and the other Allies already at war—aid that was already flowing in steady and powerful streams.

From the Winston Salem Journal we add this:

"Franklin Roosevelt had become recognized everywhere as the world's greatest champion of democracy and freedom for all mankind."

"But his death at this time is not nearly so great a tragedy as it would have been a year ago or four years ago. For in the last four years President Roosevelt had led

the United States to certain victory in this greatest of all wars. And in the last year he had helped lead the world toward a just and lasting peace.

"Plans for that peace have been advanced so far under his leadership that all of us have a right to expect that they will be carried through to completion, under the leadership of the men who had been entrusted by President Roosevelt with authority to represent the United States in the Conference of United Nations."

The Greensboro Daily News says: Our sympathy goes out to his family, his nation and to all those people "who are dumb under oppression and whose silence is heard only of God," for he was their champion, and his loss is an irreparable one.

Out of the clearness of his vision came distrust of isolationism, the trade of destroyers for bases which bolstered Britain in her hour of desperation, lend-lease, selective service, American preparedness, and at last, for it cannot now be far off, victory. Surely he fought the good fight and led us in sight of the promised land of peace. Surely he has earned our unstinted admiration and gratitude. Now he rests from his labors, but his work will follow him.

And the Durham Herald declares: "No man has more consistently commanded the respect of international citizens. His person and his opinions were sought and re- criticisms that were heaped upon him by political partisans, he kept his genius as a great politician and a towering statesman."

"Stalwart in death, the President will live on in the movements of world affairs. He has imbued his associates with his particularized idealism. They will not overlook his leadership."

In Municipal Primary

From a field of fourteen candidates Wilmington voters are to select five for members of the City Council at a primary election scheduled for April 23, one week from tomorrow.

Among them are four members of the present Council, Mayor W. Ronald Lane, Garland S. Curran, Robert S. LeGwin, and Robert R. Romeo, and James E. L. Wade who was Commissioner of Public Works under the commission form of government.

The others are: William Henry Ezzell, former constable; George W. Brinson, retired baggage master of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; John H. Davis, retired captain of police and head of the traffic squad; Kingsley Lee King who lacks business experience; Thomas E. Murrell who operates an automobile parts business; Walter E. Yopp, motorman and operator of a funeral home bearing his name; E. R. Mayhan, Wilmington grocer; Ben McGee, Negro, who is said to be a lawyer though the records do not show he has practiced in Wilmington and who was convicted several years ago on embezzlement and impersonating an officer charges, and George W. Allen, Jr., Negro, owner and operator of a funeral home.

Save for the four members of the present Council and Mr. Wade, none of this second group has any experience in municipal affairs. They are politically unknown, representing "x" in the administrative equation.

Inasmuch as the new City Council will face the problems of the postwar era and must make decisions which will affect Wilmington's future for many years, the Star-News considers the election of any of them inadvisable.

The Star-News recommends the election only of the men with experience in public affairs, to wit:

- W. Ronald Lane.
- Garland S. Curran.
- Robert S. LeGwin.
- Robert R. Romeo.
- James E. L. Wade.

Truman And San Francisco

Since President Truman took the oath there has been repeated reference, especially in broadcasts, to the fact that whereas President Roosevelt was well known and deeply beloved in the Allied nations his successor is a stranger.

It is true, Mr. Roosevelt was not only known abroad. Because the political situation at home, and the bitter attacks of his political enemies, including those by Thomas E. Dewey and in the press particularly by the Chicago Tribune, were not generally known he was looked upon as an earthly savior by the masses in the countries liberated from German oppression. In contrast with this Mr. Truman must start from scratch and create for himself a place in the esteem and, hopefully, in the affections of these same masses, as well as establish his right to leadership, in the governments of the United Nations.

For this reason it is thought in some quarters that he should attend the San Francisco Security Conference. It will be there, in the council chamber, in group conferences, in social functions, that representatives of the Allied nations, some that have not taken part in the conflict but have a stake in the war's outcome, will mingle informally, discuss the agenda, and form opinions of the men who will have a hand in drafting the policies from which it is hoped a lasting peace may be assured.

Mr. Truman, if present, would have opportunity to impress upon them his personality and his capabilities for leadership, as well as his knowledge of world trends and needs. In the same way that corporations, electing a president or board chairman from outside

the organization, call together its directors and principal stock holders to meet and become acquainted with the new executive at the start of his administration, the San Francisco conference would afford Mr. Truman a chance to shake hands and exchange views with the men he will have to deal with on behalf of the United States both in the closing phases of this World war and in the years ahead which will draft the peace and the era to follow. His decision not to attend the conference, therefore, will disappoint many who emphasize the value his attendance would have.

At the same time it is impossible not to respect his attitude with respect of the responsibilities thrust upon him by President Roosevelt's death and his succession to the presidency. The task of taking over at the White House and acquiring not only better knowledge of the duties this involves but also the vision to perform them well has become Mr. Truman's chief obligation, as he says. On this grounds, his decision not to go to San Francisco is not so much to be condoned as respected. He has taken to heart the Biblical injunction: "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding."

Justice In Broad Sense

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The accent on justice for human beings as well as groups and nations which, it is now said, the American delegation to the UNIO at San Francisco will seek to insert in the draft of Dumbarton Oaks has a long ancestry in the state papers of this nation and of the United Kingdom. Senator Vandenberg, who offered this suggestion in several of his proposed amendments to the draft, pointed out that it is found in the preamble to the American Constitution.

But much more recently the theme, as a basic objective of a world security league was stressed by the Senator and fellow-Republicans. In their party platform of 1944, the emphasis is stronger and definition broader than in the Democratic platform that followed, though there was manifestly no partisan difference of opinion on Mr. Vandenberg's belief that such an "enterprise" as the projected league must depend for acceptance and enduring quality "far more on moral authority than on force." Nevertheless, this point was larger in the minds of the Republican platform writers than in those of their rivals.

Senator Austin, who was the principal draftsman of the foreign policy statements in the Republican platform, carefully put the word "peace" before the word "force" to illustrate the view that the military strength of the international association should be employed primarily to achieve the high ends of "justice." And through his context the same thread runs:

We believe, however, that peace and security do not depend on the sanction of force alone but should prevail by virtue of reciprocal interests and spiritual values recognized in these security agreements. The treaties of peace should be just. The organized cooperation of the nations should promote a world opinion to influence the nations to right conduct (and) develop international law.

The platform also endorsed, as did the Democratic, creation under the league of a world court to render organized, legal justice. But, as the above passage demonstrates, a much broader kind was also in view.

The Democrats called for a "just" and lasting peace in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms—and the "justice" which the Republicans then and now are emphasizing is implicit in this call, as also in the draft of Dumbarton Oaks. But Mr. Austin made it explicit in the platform planks he wrote at Chicago, and Mr. Vandenberg proposes that the charter of the United Nations shall be equally so.

With this purpose, he would add the following to the defined objectives of the new league: "To establish justice and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." And, apparently, accepting his general position that it is better to state than to imply, the American delegation is to go along with him.

"I see no reason," wrote Mr. Vandenberg in support of this amendment, "why the Economic and Social Council (proposed as a subdivision of the league) should be the only branch... interested in the creation of conditions of stability and well-being." And he quoted these comments of the Netherlands Government: The absence of the sentence he would add is "very striking"; embodiment in the text of a pledge that "some standard of justice will always be observed would go a long way toward dissipating anxieties"; and "it appears difficult to see why, if the thing is self-evident, there could be any objection to making such a statement."

Pursuing his point, he proposed to insert "justice" in three other places where the Dumbarton Oaks conferees omitted it. And his seventh amendment would instruct the Security Council, if it shall find "injustice" in any situation, "to recommend appropriate measures of adjustment which may include revision of treaties and of prior international decisions."

Mr. Vandenberg may have to be content with more restrictive language in the additions that seem likely to be made to the Dumbarton Oaks draft with respect to the emphasis on broad justice for individuals, groups and nations as a primary objective of the league. But the emphasis will surely be there, as Mr. Austin made sure it was in the platform plank he wrote. And, prior and subsequent to these efforts, Mr. Hoover and Hugh Gibson proposed it in their books and articles on the same subject.

The words are, of course, only words. And if the great nations on which the new league will depend for success do not enter upon the task in the spirit of those words, and nurture that spirit, what Mr. Vandenberg is urging may as well be out of us in the charter. It is also obvious that if this spirit exists and persists, the reiteration of the word "justice" will be in the minor category of effect and not in the major one of cause. In that condition also the words might as well be out as in.

But, as the sound and solid Dutch have pointed out, the specific pledge and the broad definition will "go a long way toward dissipating anxieties" in the minds of those persons and nations whose experience makes it difficult to believe the strong have learned that to dispense justice to the weak is enlightened self-interest.—New York Times.

Interpreting The War

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR.
(Substituting for Kirke L.)

The war of improvisation which the Allies have been fighting ever since the First Army established the Rhine at Remagen has more or less fallen into a discernible pattern. However, continued discussion at Eisenhower's headquarters of how V-E day will come emphasizes the uncertainty regarding just what will be required for the clean-up.

V-E day will come, we are told, sometime between the junction of the Western and Russian Allies and the end of the fighting which that will involve. To the armies, apparently, it will mean merely the continuation of whatever clean-up is necessary, depending on the Germans.

That immediately raises the question of what Germany has left which is likely to make trouble. The expectation of a Nazi hold-out in the Bavarian Alps has been so widely discussed until it is treated almost as an assured fact, yet we actually have little except rumor on which to base it.

It is certain that the Hitlerites could concentrate enough stuff in their redoubt to make considerable trouble. That they can continue anything which looks like a real war is doubtful.

When Hoeges' men established the Remagen bridgehead they shocked the Allied planners almost as much as they did the Germans. But the Allies grabbed up the ball quickly. The Germans couldn't do anything about it. Therein lies a clue.

Eisenhower had never planned for Hodges to cross the Rhine in connection with the Montgomery-Simpson offensive farther north. Hodges' job was to clear the Rhineland and stop, for the time being, Montgomery and the American Ninth Army were to cross above the Ruhr, cut off Holland and strike for Berlin. No Ruhr trap was envisaged.

Then a few men captured the Remagen bridge and the whole picture changed. It was to save many lives, and many weeks.

Since no military expert would have dreamed of trying an assault across the Rhine and into the rugged hills at Remagen, the Germans weren't there. They tried to get there, weakened their West enough to put up a real fight anywhere. Perhaps half a million Germans have gone under since then, not counting probably 200,000 trapped but not yet captured in Holland and the Ruhr.

Obviously, once robbed of the

Roosevelt's Mission To Mankind Achieved; His Cause Cannot Die

By HENRY R. EMORY

No other single event that could have transpired in the world today could have brought so keen a sense of loss to all Americans as the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the beloved president of the United States. In his tragic passing one of the fateful hours of history has struck. It is not merely that a man of almost incredible personal qualities and superb achievements has died. Transcending these things is the fact that to a degree probably heretofore unmatched, the destiny of the world rested in the hands of this one individual. It was his greatness of soul, his vision, his humane qualities, his magnificent ability to get along with people, that the world looked to steer it through the morasses ahead.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had become a habit with the people of the United States. He had been in Office for more than twelve years. That is such a long time that many young Americans can remember no other president. It has become difficult to imagine doing without him. The fact that he was returned to office for twice as many terms as any other president ever held testifies to his unique power to grasp the problems of his day and to cope with them in the way most nearly attuned to the heartbeats of the common people.

Washington has been called the Father of his country, Lincoln its Savior. Franklin D. Roosevelt may well come to be known as its Preserver. The recurring crises which the nation surmounted under his guidance were no less real and awe-inspiring than those which confronted Washington and Lincoln.

Rhine barrier, the Germans didn't have enough army left to put up a show in the west. Either these forces already had withdrawn to the southern fortress or they would never reach it.

Although there is the possibility, there is no indication that important withdrawals have been made from the Russian front. The Nazis there seem to be awaiting the same fate as in the west.

The Germans are fighting hard in the southwest, fought bitterly to keep the Russians out of Austria and the southeast corner of the redoubt. But there is a real question whether they have or will be able to collect an important army in the south. At any rate it seems unlikely that any great part of the forces now engaged above the "waist," either on the east or west, will ever get there. Many are trapped north of the Allied penetration line.

In many respects their complexity and scope were greater. The fact that he was able to understand the issues of his time, to meet and vanquish the evils which imperiled the nation, mark him as a man of the ages. And now, as Stanton said of Lincoln, he "belongs to the ages"—snatched away by death as Lincoln was at the peak of his achievement in current affairs but robbed of the culminating glory of setting the framework of the future.

In the shock of his passing the nation stands unified—unified in great man. Gone is the noisy strife, the clamoring for personal advantage which so often mark the American scene. As the nation turns to his successor in office and offers him its support and devotion as he shoulders the great burdens shifted to him by the hand of destiny, we are suddenly enabled by tragedy to realize how close together all of us really are.

History fortunately does not overlook the personal qualities of its actors on its stage. It will record in detail the features of his neighborliness and kindness, his magic personality, his political skill, his triumph over tremendous personal handicaps, his marvelous ability to enlist the sympathy of the common man by placing himself on the same plane as the common man. History does these things in the case of any great man. But beyond these personal qualities, its verdict upon Franklin D. Roosevelt may well turn upon his epochal achievements as our president.

First, he saw more clearly than any other American the social and economic facts of his time, and with tolerance and charity guided the nation into the new and untried paths upon which it was necessary for it to set foot. Second, he saw earlier and more clearly than any other responsible American the threat of fascism and the rule of force, and prepared us in ways with which we are well familiar to meet the challenge and turn back the enemies of democracy and decency. And third, he conducted two simultaneous wars, either of which alone would have been the greatest war effort ever put forth by this country, and brought both within sight of successful conclusion. These are the three really crowning triumphs of his career as president. Failure to comprehend clearly any of the three problems, or to adopt vigorous policies to meet them, would have resulted in inevitable disaster for the nation. Even in very brief retrospect we can now see that the angry shouting over the meth-

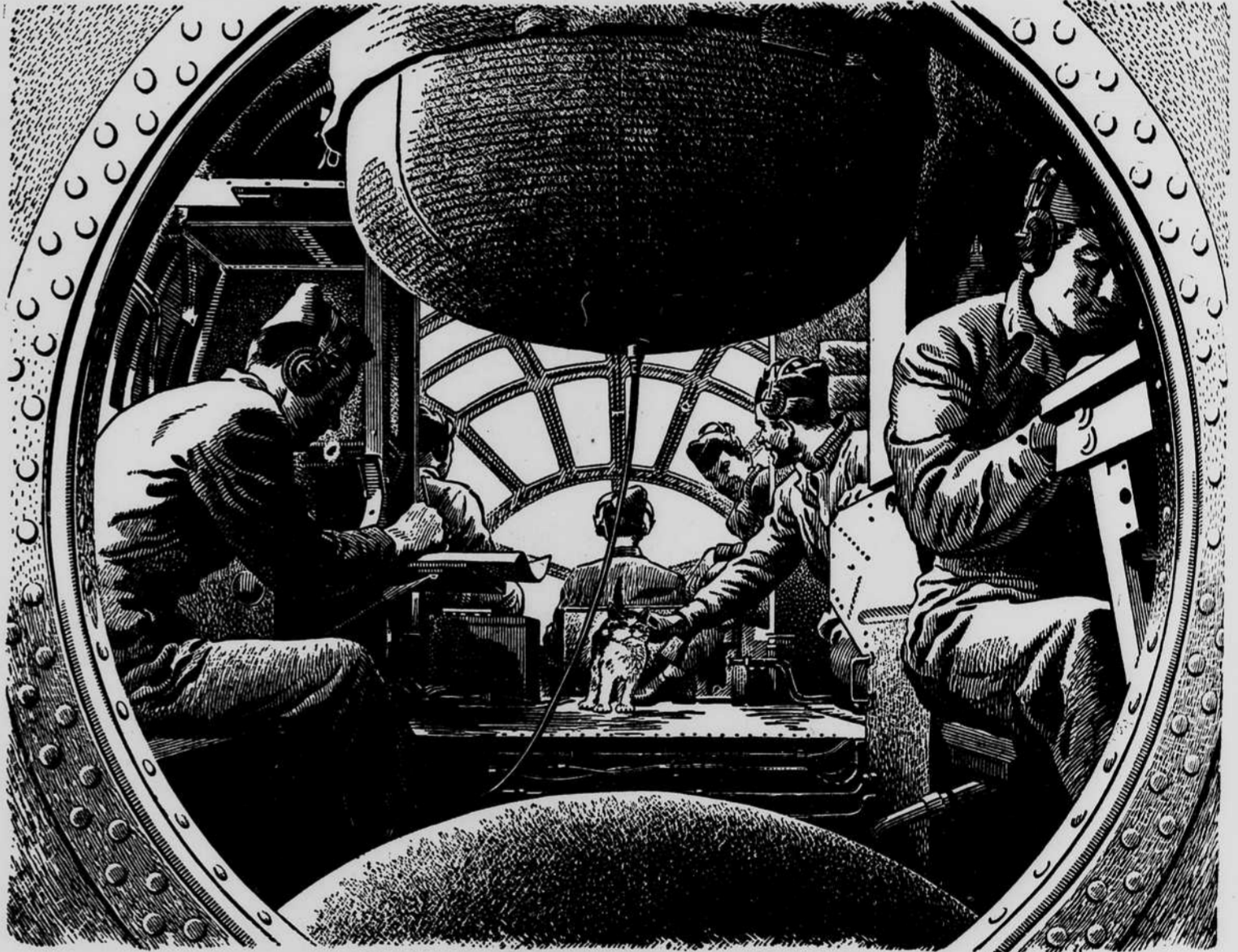
ods he used was not after all concerned with the essential issue. The emergencies of his time demanded new methods, and he had the courage and vision to adopt them, while at the same time retaining the basic form and substance of our American way of life.

During no other period of our history have so many Americans had so many reasons to be aware of their president. Through the whole broad range of our economic and social life his hand was felt. In providing adequate food, clothing and shelter for the disadvantaged, in seeing to the relief of the old and afflicted, in curbing the rapacity of economic despotism, in assuring a more equitable distribution of opportunity, his reach was a beacon towering far above that of any of our other presidents.

But with any man, great or small, it is not what he says, not even so much what he does, but rather what he is that endears him to his neighbors. It is not yet time to pass judgement on the utterances of Franklin D. Roosevelt, or to compare the qualities of his prose with the majestic simplicity of Lincoln's, or the stately vision of Washington's. To some better extent we can appreciate the things he did. But best of all we can say what he was. It was what he was, a great humanitarian, a friend as devoted than often he sacrificed efficiency for loyalty, a man whose heart throbbed with that of the multitude, that shone through everything he said and did. One might differ with his measures, question his policies, grow angry at his administrative methods, but one could never doubt his warmth, his deep sympathy for the down-trodden, his tolerance and kindness.

It was these very qualities that drew upon him most of the censure that fell to his lot. It was these qualities, rather than the ruthlessness of the despot of the Bourbon that drove him on to become the undoubted champion of the masses of common people.

Those who believed as he did are bowed in sorrow at his passing, but they grieve for the man and not for the cause. They know that there has passed from the scene the greatest leader the liberal school of thought has yet produced, but they know also that great though the leader was, the cause is greater still, and that it is for us, the living, to cherish the ideals for which he fought and died. To us from falling hands he has thrown the torch. Be it ours to hold it high.



Nose Section as built by Chrysler Corporation for Boeing B-29 Superfortress

CABIN IN THE SKY



Here with full permission of the U.S. Army Air Forces, you are allowed to see the mystery interior of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress.

You are looking between the forward turrets "down the aisle" to the business end of the ship. You can't see any of its military secrets but you can get the feel of its space and comfort and understand something of the flier's enthusiasm for what he calls his cabin in the sky.

This great cabin holds largely the secret of the success of the long Marianas-to-Tokyo-Express, the phenomenal

run of more than three thousand miles, and fourteen hours in the air, with the full punch of the ship and crew reserved for the target action, and return to base.

Pressurized for safe and easy breathing at high altitudes; heated for comfort in any temperature; snugly insulated against wind and sound so that men may talk without shouting; studded with magic instruments for every problem of navigation and attack; with handy household conveniences to make life in the air as good as it can be for our men who are doing a tough job so well.

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