

CHAPLIN IS HELD FATHER OF BABY

LOS ANGELES, April 17.—(AP)—Charlie Chaplin was adjudged to be the father of Joan Berry's baby by a jury in superior court today.

The jury of 11 women and one man brought in the verdict at 5:20 p.m., after a hearing that lasted for two hours and 55 minutes.

The courtroom was only one-third filled when the verdict, which was read, was announced.

Last January the first case ended in a mistrial when the jury was unable to decide whether the comedian was the father of the baby, now 18 months old, Carol Ann.

Women jurors in the first trial were in the majority in sympathy with Chaplin's denial that he was the father of the child.

There was a light burst of applause as the verdict was announced. The vote, as disclosed by a poll taken by the court, was 11 to 1, reversing the 7-5 verdict in Chaplin's favor in the first trial. A vote of 9 to 3 would have been sufficient to decide the civil case.

The lone dissenting juror in today's vote was Mrs. Mary H. James.

Mrs. James, 65, housewife, said: "I came into court thinking I was going to uphold American womanhood, but while sitting here I changed my mind. I was ready to support the woman and the child but after listening to the evidence, I couldn't."

Mrs. James, native of Wales, added: "I'm not upholding Mr. Chaplin at all—I want that understood, only I didn't think he was the father of the child."

She said she was not particularly impressed by blood tests which physicians testified ruled Chaplin out as the father. Asked if defense evidence about other men in Joan's life influenced her, she said: "Well, yes."

Miss Berry heard the news at home. She said: "Naturally I am very thrilled and happy. That's about all I can say right now."

Asked what amount of money might be sought for the baby's support, she replied quickly: "Oh, we haven't even thought of that. I haven't the slightest idea."

Charles E. Millikan, attorney for Chaplin, said: "The verdict of the jury doesn't make Chaplin the father of the child."

Asked if he would appeal the decision, Millikan said: "I don't know."

TRUMAN APPOINTS U. S. LOAN CHIEF

(Continued from Page One)

Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Banking Committee which will consider the nomination probably next Tuesday, told reporters he became acquainted with Snyder when he was an official of the DPC and considers him "a very able administrator."

"The President has selected him and I should think the committee will report his nomination favorably to the Senate," Wagner said.

Senator Briggs (D-Mo) said: "John Snyder is 100 per cent." Appearing highly pleased with the appointment he said he had known Snyder 10 or 12 years and considers him admirably suited to the job.

Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance Committee told reporters Snyder has "good business experience and is well qualified for the job." George commented that Snyder represents "a conservatively liberal" viewpoint.

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Roosevelt Was Dominant Figure In 1920 Politics

(Third Article of a Series) BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON (Associated Press Staff Writer Who Knew Mr. Roosevelt for 30 Years)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(AP)—Rambling back through 30 years of memories of Franklin Roosevelt, I have come to the fateful year 1920. I saw then my first national party conventions, at Chicago and San Francisco. I witnessed the nomination of Warren Harding, and at San Francisco, my own home town, I saw Franklin Roosevelt emerge as a national political figure and Vice Presidential nominee.

I think almost everybody at San Francisco, including Franklin Roosevelt, knew that the Presidential ticket to be named there was doomed to defeat. But that took nothing from Franklin Roosevelt's delight—not alone in his own promotion to second place rank on the party's national slate, but in the business of ticket and platform making.

A demonstration for President Wilson was in order that day in San Francisco. It had been nicely stage-managed. A huge likeness of the President unrolled behind the platform at the right moment, and the convention hall organ and a big brass band moved the whole company into the jammed aisles with their state standards.

One by one they went wavering and jostling around the room, but the New York standard stood fast.

Some New York delegates, including big, young Franklin Roosevelt, were ardent Wilson men. Others were not. But what actually was happening out on the roaring convention floor was the birth of the Al Smith-for-President boom.

There was struggling and jostling around that New York state standard. As I popped my head up through a platform hatch that led to the press work rooms below, I saw a sight that has always remained with me.

Franklin Roosevelt, his face wreathed in glowing smiles, went charging into the group of New Yorkers, bowled them over, ripped that standard from its floor socket. With three or four leasers and protesting delegation fellows clinging to his arms, he went out into the aisle to join the parade. The convention din rose to a shrill, steely sound.

Years later I chatted with Franklin Roosevelt about what actually happened. He told me, chuckling, that his own share in it was more or less pre-arranged. It had to do with the fact that the Smith ardents from New York even then were counting heavily on him in the long struggle ahead to get their man nominated. It would take too long to tell about that now, but I intend to devote the next article in this series to it.

When Franklin Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President, he was not present. With rare exceptions, no Presidential or Vice Presidential nominee is ever in the hall when a convention picks him. Mr. Roosevelt was at his hotel downtown. My AP chief told me to find him and get a statement even before the vote count was completed.

What he had to say for publication is lost to memory now, but off the record he told me his campaign plans. They included myself if the AP would lend me to him.

That was the birth of the cuff-links club, which was to celebrate all but one of his birthdays with him after 1921, when he was stricken with crippling infantile paralysis. The only exception was the January he was at Casablanca, in French Africa, to proclaim the "unconditional Surrender" terms against Germany and Japan.

The other men Lewie Howe and "The Boss" planned to draft from the Washington news front for the 1920 campaign were Steve Early, not yet back with the AP after his war service, and Marvin McIntyre, who had come into the Roosevelt fold as a cog in the wartime Navy news bureau.

The AP had other work in mind for me just then, and Franklin Roosevelt understood.

After paralysis had struck him down, he called the staff of his unsuccessful campaign to him. I was called in too. To each of his staff he presented a pair of cuff-links engraved with his and their own initials. Thus I was granted full membership in that unique inner Roosevelt group that was to get into print soon thereafter at least once a year at Albany or in Washington.

In addition to us three Washington news hounds, the Cuff-Links Club included several others. Tom Lynch, old Democratic war-horse of New York politics and ardent friend of Franklin Roosevelt, was one. He was first of the circle to die, holding a high Federal post in New York City by Roosevelt appointment.

Stan Prenosil, the AP man who covered the 1920 Roosevelt campaign, was another. There also was Charles McCarthy, Washington lawyer now but of the Roosevelt office staff in Navy Department days. Young Sullivan—"Sully" to us—who did messenger duty on the campaign trip and whose steak-eating capacity and wide-mouthed Irish grin made him a delight then and since, came back into the group in good time. That, with Louie Howe, made up the masculine membership.

Mrs. Roosevelt was not only a charter member but the moving spirit of Cuff-Link rallies always Marguerite "Missy" Lehman, Franklin Roosevelt's long time personal secretary, was another. She, like Howe, McIntyre and Franklin Roosevelt himself died in harness.

Miss Nancy Cook and Miss Marion Dickerman, many years close

friends of Mrs. Roosevelt, were in the original group, and at intervals others were formally added, like Marguerite Durand, Howe's efficient secretary. She too is dead now.

Grace Tully, Franklin Roosevelt's last personal secretary, who came with him from Albany to Washington, was another initiate, and his daughter Anna. I think that calls the actual Cuff-Links Club roll.

Before the 1928 campaign, the Cuff-Links usually fore-gathered with "The Boss" on his birthday at his New York City home or in a Washington hotel.

The Washington meetings were strictly stag parties, riotous with laughter and exchange of political gossip. They lasted far into the night, with a bit of card table diversion to help them along, but they had not a great deal of significance. They were just part of Franklin Roosevelt as I knew him.

I will cite only one incident as having more meaning. "The Boss" was determinedly trying to get back his power to walk. His "Dutch was up," as Howe would have put it. He was going to walk again, somehow, anyhow, without crutches.

We decided to give him a cane, engraved with all our signatures, as a token that we too expected him to walk again. When we presented it in a hotel room in Washington his eyes were moist.

All evening he sat with the cane clutched against his shoulder. He would reach up to pat its crook now and then, and we knew he was saying to himself: "You'll walk again, Frank Roosevelt; YOU SHALL WALK AGAIN."

(Tomorrow: 1928 and Albany)

PATTON REPORTED ACROSS GERMANY

(Continued from Page One)

fantry now was three-fourths surrounded and falling a block at a time despite fanatical German resistance.

Third Army troops opened an assault on Chemnitz, city of 334,000 after the Germans rejected a demand for its surrender. The Americans were two miles away on the west and an undisclosed distance on the north.

A late front dispatch said that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 90th Infantry Division, which with the 26th Infantry is driving toward Czechoslovakia on a 15-mile front, had pushed eastward two miles during the day to within four miles of completing its stab across the waist of Germany.

The German garrison of Chemnitz, beleaguered fortress city 38 miles west of Dresden, rejected a Third Army ultimatum to surrender and was being stormed from less than two miles away.

Troops of the First and Ninth Armies linked up at Bernburg, a short distance from the Elbe some 27 miles due south of Magdeburg. The Ninth Army's bridgehead across the Elbe at Barby, southeast of Magdeburg, remained intact. German forces who had been bypassed by the Ninth Army north of Magdeburg made an attempt to break through and escape up the Elbe to the north, but were turned back after overrunning an American anti-aircraft position.

On the north, tanks of the British Second Army broke loose for a 13-mile gap south of Hamburg through weakening Nazi resistance. It appeared that a general sweep to the Elbe by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces was not far away. Schneewind, 25 miles from the Elbe on the approaches to Hamburg, was captured by Montgomery's Seventh Armored Division, which pushed on to within 15 miles of the Elbe.

The British took 5,000 prisoners Monday, bringing their total since the Rhine crossing to 70,000. Montgomery's 11th Armored Division reached a point 10 miles due south of Lüneburg, the last big town on the British right flank. The Nazi garrison of besieged Bremen still was fighting stubbornly.

NEWSMEN ACCLAIM TRUMAN'S PARLEY

(Continued from Page One)

Truman hushed the front-row questioners, invited the downtrodden fellow far back to take the floor.

At the end, there was a spontaneous burst of hand-clapping. It was a gesture of goodwill and, frankly, of actual relief in the case of some particularly close to Mr. Truman and eager to see him acquit himself well.

The President announced that he'll hold only one conference a week, at least for a while, instead of Franklin D. Roosevelt's two. They'll be held in the morning one week, and in the afternoon the next, and he'll select the day according to how much he has to say.

He will receive no complaints about this cut-down schedule if it doesn't threaten to become fixed practice. For the moment there is little disposition among White House reporters to object — while Mr. Truman is getting under way.

The President was dressed in blue suit, blue tie and pocket handkerchief. Except for some ash trays and a few pencils his desk was clear. This was in contrast to the intriguing litter of mementoes that had accumulated on Mr. Roosevelt's desk.

At the start, he read a memorandum or two, including long-standing Presidential news conference rules. "Off the record" remarks must not be divulged. "Background" material may be published but not attributed to the President. No quotation remarks around any of his words unless specifically authorized.

Then, after half a dozen announcements, Mr. Truman braced himself and announced he was open for questions—adding that if he didn't always know the answers he'd say so and try to make good at a later meeting.

There were 348 at the conference. This contrasts with 249—the record Roosevelt high—who turned out for a joint Roosevelt-Churchill conference after Pearl Harbor.

Many of them lagged behind after the conference to say, "Thank you, Mr. President." They gathered about the Presidential desk for an impromptu reception and handshaking.

Only time could answer how he'd do on the long haul. There was no disagreement that President Truman had gotten himself off to a good start.

City Briefs

P-T-A MEETING
The Parent-Teachers Association of Bradley Creek will meet at 2:45 p.m. Thursday at the school. Miss Virginia Ward, assisted by Miss Olivia Presson and Mrs. Paul Werner will speak on home problems. The executive committee will meet at 2:30 p.m.

WHEAT EXHAUSTED
There will be no sale of wheat at the Wrightsboro station this week and none in the future until announcement is made, R. W. Galphin said yesterday.

DANCE SCHEDULED
A dance sponsored by the City Recreation Department will be held at Camp Davis at 7:30 p.m. Thursday. It was announced last night by Mrs. Ethel Powers, chairman of the dance committee.

COMING HOME
Staff Sergeant William P. Holmes, Jr., a prisoner of war liberated from German camps by the Allied advance, now is at Fort Bragg under processing before starting furloughs at his home here, it was learned last night.

TRUMAN READY FOR BIG FIVE

(Continued from Page One)

President remarked, "I've got so much work to do I don't know which way to turn."

His first news conference as chief executive was a whirlwind, 11-minute affair which set a record for attendance—348 reporters and 50 visitors.

He joked with reporters as they came into the oval room where Mr. Roosevelt had held so many of his 998 interviews with press and radio.

He joked that his time for starting work today, after strolling from the Blair House across the street, was a little late for him and that the reporters hadn't seen anything yet.

He fired back his answers as one would expect from an ex-artillery officer and made known his attitude toward the curfew, the brownout, Bretton Woods and a host of other subjects, foreign and domestic.

He said he expects Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to call on him en route to the San Francisco conference. While the President will not go to San Francisco he will have a message of welcome. He will back the U. S. delegation from his desk where, he said, he belongs.

The Roosevelt cabinet, he reiterated, has been asked to remain. This was to set at rest speculation about changes.

James F. Byrnes, former war mobilizer, has returned to South Carolina, the President said, and his advice will be sought when needed. But there are no plans for him now in the administration setup.

Gene from the President's desk were the scores of gadgets Mr. Roosevelt loved, replaced by several ash trays and a few pencils. Ater the conference, though, were Stephen Early, the late leader's press secretary; Admiral of the Fleet William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff; William D. Hassett and Jonathan Daniels, other Roosevelt secretaries. Mr. Truman said he had asked them to stay on while his own staff is being trained.

He announced appointment of Matthew J. Connelly, of Clinton, Mass., as his confidential secretary, and Leonard Reinsch his press secretary, as his radio adviser.

On one subject he refused to be drawn out—the controversy over David Lillenthal, head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who has been bitterly opposed by Senator McKellar (D-Tenn). Asked first if he favored the public power project ideas of his predecessor, Mr. Truman said he would wherever practical. Then a questioner wanted to know if he would reappoint Lillenthal and the President said he wasn't discussing appointments today.

At another point, a reporter asked how he felt about the Fair Employment Practices Committee and other anti-discrimination measures for Negroes. To that, Mr. Truman said he had some advice—to read the Senate record of one Harry S. Truman.

Another early project was the construction of harbor facilities at Cape May, New Jersey.

In 1908 Reybold entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, and from 1910 to 1913 served in the Philippine Islands where he was a Constructing Quartermaster and Aide to the commanding general.

From 1913 to 1915, he was assigned to the coast defenses of Boston Harbor. For his World War I record as director of the department of enlisted specialists at Fort Monroe, Va., he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. In 1923 he was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, and for three years after was an instructor.

In 1926 Col. Reybold was transferred to the Corps of Engineers. After graduation from the Army War College in 1927 he became assistant to the District Engineer, later District Engineer, in the Buffalo office. Following duty in Washington and Wilkes-Barre he was appointed District Engineer in Memphis. In 1937 for the first time in history, the Army Engineers made the Mississippi flood stay away from the Mississippi Valley. From 1937 to 1940, as Division Engineer at Little Rock, Arkansas, he helped set up a great flood control plan.

In 1940, Col. Reybold was chosen by Chief of Staff General Marshall to run the supply section of the General Staff. Gen. Reybold is a member of the National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, the Board of Commissioners of the U. S. Soldiers Home, the Army and Navy Club, and the Columbia County Club in Chevy Chase.

His appointment as Chief of Engineers broke a precedent in that he was the first man not a graduate of West Point to hold that office.

President Truman also sent the Senate the nominations of eight major generals to be lieutenant generals.

They are Joseph L. Collins, Oscar W. Griswold, Lucius D. Clay, Geoffrey Keys, Edmund B. Gregory, Walton Harris Walker, Levin H. Campbell and Wade H. Haislip.

Gen. Reybold, Former Resident, Is Promoted

Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and former District Engineer at Wilmington, was nominated yesterday by President Truman for promotion to lieutenant general on a list that called for the advancement to full generals of Lt. Generals George Smith Patton, Jr., and Courtney Hicks Hodges, according to an Associated press dispatch from Washington.

Gen. Reybold was District Engineer in this area from September, 1933, to May, 1935. While here he was very much interested in the improvement of rivers and harbors in eastern North Carolina. The dredging of the inland waterway from the Cape Fear river to Winyah Bay, S. C., was carried out during his stay, to provide a 12 foot waterway. The construction of the third lock and dam on the upper Cape Fear River at Tober's Landing and the raising and repairing of Lock and Dam No. 1 at Kings Bluff was completed. In addition, maintenance dredging and snagging operations were prosecuted, in 21 other rivers, harbors and waterways.

It was Reybold who first recommended a deeper channel across Beaufort Bar to the terminals at Morehead City. This resulted in the approval of a 30-foot channel to this port thus giving North Carolina two seaports capable of accommodating large sea going vessels. The 30 foot channel was completed in 1936.

Born February 13, 1884, in Delaware City, Delaware, Regbold spent his boyhood days near the banks of the old Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. After graduating from the public schools of his home town, he entered the engineering course of the University of Delaware. Before obtaining his B. C. E. degree in 1903, he was rated an outstanding and widely liked member of his class.

Young Reybold spent his college summers working for the U. S. District Engineer's office in Wilmington and Philadelphia. Joining the U. S. Engineer's Department after graduation, one of the first projects on which he worked was the reduction of the Chesapeake and Delaware to a sea level canal.

Another early project was the construction of harbor facilities at Cape May, New Jersey.

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STEAM ENGINEERS WIN
The Shipyard Steam Engineer team won its first game of the season in the Municipal Softball League last night as it defeated the Prisoner of War Guards, 3-2. With the game tied at 2-2, going into the last half of the seventh, the POWG's last hope was cut short when Joyner doubled, and scored on Young's wild throw to first in an attempt to out Reilly, who had bunted.

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