

BABSON EXTOLLS ROOSEVELT ERA

By ROGER BABSON
 BABSON PARK, Mass., April 20.—The death of President Roosevelt means more than the loss of a personal friend or even a great President. It means the end of one era and the beginning of a new era. It may mean a 50 per cent return to such American conservatism as prevailed before the election of President Roosevelt. Certainly, it means a return to a democratic form of government in contrast to the domination of a great personality.

The war will continue to be prosecuted with utmost intensity. President Truman will not interfere with the commanding general and admirals. It is probable that Secretaries Stimson and Forrestal will continue in the Cabinet until peace finally comes. Mr. Roosevelt's death, however, does throw greater responsibility upon Mr. Churchill.

President Truman is reported to be more open-minded than his predecessor in connection with the peace terms. He has insisted upon "unconditional surrender" for Germany but to my knowledge he has not demanded this for Japan. Certainly, the Administration will not be as friendly economically, to Russia. It is also probable that the small nations have lost a good friend in the death of President Roosevelt.

President Truman is noted for his economical traits. Instead of being the only son in a wealthy home, he was born a poor boy. Some of my friends in Washington refer to him as a "second Calvin Coolidge." This means that taxes will be reduced sooner than they will be reduced and that the otherwise would be kept down to lower proportions. The country will be less generous with foreign nations.

Many articles have appeared the past week headed "The New Deal is Dead." I do not believe these statements. The common people of all the world are "on the march." Franklin Roosevelt did not make conditions but rather, existing conditions made him. It is, however, fair to assume that the New Deal will go into the ice-box for a few years, while its ardent friends will be in the dog-house. This doubtless means renewed courage to businessmen with higher stock prices.

Since President Roosevelt took control of our Government, Boards and Commissions have, to a large extent, taken the place of Congressional Acts. Some of these—such as the War Labor Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission—have tremendous power. But this power can be controlled 100 per cent by the President through his appointments. This means that the policy of our government toward labor, management and capital can completely be reversed by the

character of the appointments which President Truman may make.

There will be no radical form of military training; the Army's program is out the window. If later some glorified "CCC" is needed to help the employment situation, President Truman may consent to something of the kind. At this point I must admit that there is one real unfortunate factor in the situation; namely, that for some time our country will be without leadership. Whether President Truman will develop into a strong man, or whether some other man will gradually assume leadership cannot now be forecast.

I feel deeply the loss of Franklin Roosevelt. I knew him personally and during World War I—I worked with him intimately. The way he rose from a bed of affliction to become the one man upon whom the entire world depended is almost unparalleled in history. It sobers us up, however, to ask whether we should again depend upon any one man, however wonderful he may be? Is not this a good time to re-read the Thirty-first Chapter of Isaiah and cease depending so much upon men, or ships, or armies, or money here are the verses to which I refer:

"Woe to you children, saith the Lord,
 That take counsel, but not of me;
 And that make a league, but not of my Spirit;
 That set out to go down into Egypt for help;
 And trust in chariots, because they are many;
 And in horsemen, because they are very strong;
 But unto the Holy One of Israel they look not,
 Neither seek the Lord
 Now the Egyptians are men, and not God;
 And their horses flesh, and not Spirit;
 Wherefore both he that helpeth shall stumble,
 And he that is helped shall fall."

Requiem Mass Celebrated For News Syndicate Head

PELHAM, N. Y., April 20.—(AP) A solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Catherine's church today for Joseph Vincent Connolly, president of King Features Syndicate, International News Service and International News Photos.

Connolly died in New Rochelle Wednesday at the age of 50. The Most Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre, auxiliary bishop of New York, sat in the sanctuary during the mass. A delegation from the Catholic Institute of the Press conducted a memorial service last night at the home.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH
 PARIS, April 20.—(AP)—Gen. Henri Fernand Dentz, who commanded French troops which resisted the British occupation of Syria in 1941, was condemned to death for treason today.

TODAY and TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

There is a considerable difference of opinion between the State Department and the armed forces over the Pacific islands which have been taken from Japan. The problem which will come up at San Francisco when "trusteeship" is examined, is very important indeed because it raises concretely the question of how we are going to reconcile the spirit and the letter of the Atlantic Charter with our own vital strategic interests.

Strangely enough there is a widespread impression in this country that the United States alone among the great powers is asking nothing special for itself out of the settlement of the war and is satisfied with its pre-war frontiers. The impression is quite mistaken, and until it is corrected, we cannot be the champions of the Atlantic Charter, without violating the golden rule.

The western pre-war strategic frontier of the United States was on a line which ran from Alaska to Midway and Pearl Harbor and then to the Panama Canal Zone. Beyond this frontier lay Wake, Guam, and the Philippines, which were known to be, and soon proved to be, indefensible because Japan was in possession of the islands taken from Germany in 1919 and mandated to Japan by the League of Nations, namely the Marshalls, the Carolines, and the Marianas, and also of the Bonin and Volcano islands (which include Iwo Jima) and of the Ryukyus (which include Okinawa). We have conquered these islands in this war and we shall wish to retain them effectively and in perpetuity as the new western frontier of the United States.

Under the Atlantic Charter we are pledged to "seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise," and we cannot, of course, stoop to the sophistry of arguing that to possess these islands is not "aggrandizement" because they have only a total land area of some 800 square miles, are an economic liability rather than an asset, and are inhabited by people who are so primitive that they could not understand the second article of the Atlantic Charter, have "freely expressed wishes" about "territorial changes."

It would not be honest to deny that our vital interests are in conflict with the plain words of the Atlantic Charter. The principle of trusteeship which was agreed to at Yalta is an attempt to reconcile this conflict. The essence of the proposal is this: title to the mandated islands, namely the Marshalls, Carolines and Mari-

anas, belonged originally to the principal Allied and Associated powers who were victors over Germany in the last war—to Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, and Japan, and they permitted the League of Nations to give Japan a mandate over them.

The new United Nations organization is to be the heir of the old League of Nations, and it is from that our legal rights in the mandated islands will have to be derived. The title to the other Japanese islands will pass to the Allies, acting for the United Nations, when they impose unconditional surrender upon Japan. If we ask for outright annexation, we shall formally violate the Atlantic Charter. If we do not obtain effective possession, we shall not have a strategically secure frontier. The trusteeships proposal, as it affects these islands, is to leave the formal title with the United Nations but to exercise effective possession under a deed of trust which cannot be revoked or altered without our consent.

This solution is not wholly satisfactory to many high officials in the War and Navy Departments. They would prefer full sovereignty without any reservation which implied that other nations had the right to inspect and to criticize our use of these highly strategic positions. They feel that these islands are as much a part of the American defense as Pearl Harbor or Bremerton or Norfolk. Whether in fact they become that depends upon the terms of the deed of trust which will have to be negotiated, not at San Francisco, but in the peace settlement. If our strategic occupation is as effective as it is in the Panama Canal Zone where the sovereignty is not ours but Panama's the joint chiefs of staff will, no doubt, be satisfied. If possession is hedged about with restrictions like those which the disarmament treaty of 1922 imposed upon us at Guam and Corregidor, the Army and Navy will surely object, and will carry their case to the President, the Congress, and the people.

There is no disguising the fact that if the trusteeship solution, as we mean to apply it here, conforms to the Atlantic Charter, it does so only by a very loose construction of the words of the charter. As a result we cannot with a good conscience refuse to give to our Allies some of the benefit of some of the doubt when they too make claims which seem just as vitally important to their security as the Pacific islands are to ours.

Thus Australia will, as Mr.

Evatt, her Minister of State for External Affairs, has put it, "naturally regard the arc of islands lying to the north and northeast of our continent" as "of crucial importance," and while "Australia will be anxious to build a universal security system" she will be "vitaly concerned" about "who shall live in, develop and control these areas so vital to her security from aggression." France has a similar preoccupation with the River Rhine and the Rhineland and the Ruhr, Britain with the Low Countries, the Channel coast, and the security of the Mediterranean, the Soviet Union, as we know, with the borderland with Germany, and with access to the sea through the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Persian Gulf.

There is an old saying that all legitimate interests are in harmony, and the task of each of the great powers is to demonstrate that its interests are so legitimate that they can be harmonized with the interests of others. This is not at all impossible. But that it will require an enormous amount of tolerance and of humility, we can see clearly when we examine sincerely our own claim to extend our military frontier from the middle of the Pacific to within close range of the mainland of Asia.

60,000 Japs Reported Driving On Chihkiang

CHUNGKING, April 20.—(AP)—Sixty thousand Japanese troops in three columns are driving across western Hunan province toward the U. S. 14th Air Force base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, a Chinese army spokesman estimated today.

Another 40,000 enemy troops are believed being held in reserve to assure the success of the new offensive.

The main column of the three-pronged drive has been engaged at a point 22 miles west of its starting point at Paoching, which is 70 miles west of the Canton-Hankow rail junction of Hengyang, the spokesman said.

Native chiefs of Borneo are buried in small tree houses by their tribes when they die.

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POLICE SCHOOL
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ATTENDED SCHOOL HERE

Woodrow Wilson was a student of Tileston School located at Ann and Fifth Street during the time Wilmington was his home town. It was while a student of this local school that he dropped his first name of "Thomas" so that his name of Woodrow Wilson would add up to 13 letters, he considered "13" his lucky number.

★

FATHER PASTOR OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FROM 1874 TO 1882

Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D.D. father of Woodrow Wilson, was the minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, North Carolina from 1874 to 1882. Many of the older residents of Wilmington will recall Dr. Wilson as one of the finest ministers they ever knew. Thomas Woodrow Wilson was a member of his father's church, was trained in it's Sunday School and found his friendships in it's neighborhood.

★

LIKE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HE FOUGHT AND PLANNED FOR A WORLD OF PEACE

Woodrow Wilson's one dream was to bring about a world of understanding and lasting peace. It was his League of Nations that caused him to turn down a fortune in legal retainers after his retirement from the White House. He felt so much concern for his World Peace Plan that money and worldly wealth meant nothing. Even after his League of Nations met with defeat, he kept working to bring about peace and understanding.

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