# MARTIN EXPECTS HOUSE APPROVAL

## Speaker Predicts Overwhelming Majority For Income Tax Slashes

WASHINGTON, March 24 —(AP)— Speaker Martin (R-Mass) predicted overwhelming House approval of the income tax cut after a GOP conference today but Democratic leaders voted unanimously to fight it to the end.

Martin told reporters that about 200 of the 245 House Republicans attended a meeting in the House chamber behind closed doors and that when those opposed to the bill were asked to stand, not one arose. He claimed virtually unanimous GOP support.

However, Rep. Engel (R-Mich), who has called the GOP - backed measure "a rich man's bill," left the meeting early and said he will carry his fight to the floor when debate begins Wednesday. The vote is due Thursday.

Rep. Rayburn (Tex), the Democratic floor leader, announced that the House Democratic steering committee and other party leaders decided unanimously to support President Truman's position that now is not the time to cut taxes, but that any surplus should be applied on the debt. The Democrats have 188 members.

**Rayburn View**

"This thing should be deferred," Rayburn said, "until such time as we have information on which we can legislate intelligently. It might remove the prospect of a balanced budget."

While the bill appears bound to pass the House, storm signals are ahead in the Senate. Senator George (D-Ga), Democratic chieftain on tax legislation, said today it would face delaying action.

There is also a possibility of a Presidential veto which would be sustained if Democratic lines held tight, preventing the two-thirds vote necessary to override.

Martin told reporters smilingly, "when the roll is called in the House Thursday I expect a lot of Democrats are going to answer aye."

The bill would slash by 30 percent the taxes of more than $20,000,000 small income persons and give a 20 percent cut to most of the others among the 46,000,000 income taxpayers.

**House Procedure**

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), chairman of the Ways and Means committee and author of the measure, will go before the Rules committee tomorrow to recommend procedure by which amendments would be barred. This is the usual House procedure for tax measures.

Rayburn announced that Rep. Doughton (D-NC), house tax manager when the Democrats controlled Congress, will offer a motion Thursday to put the tax bill aside until Congress has a better idea of what expenditures and revenues will be.

# THREE ARMY MEN KILLED IN CRASH

## Twin-Engined C-45 Transport Burns Near Sumter, S. C., Monday Morning

SUMTER, S.C., March 24—(AP)— Three Army crewmen were killed today when their twin-engined C-45 transport crashed and burned near here while attempting a predawn emergency landing at an unlighted auxiliary strip.

The transport came down 15 miles north of Camden, S.C., in the Boonetown section of Kershaw county.

It was enroute from Pope Field, N.C., to Warner Robins field near Macon, Ga. Army authorities there withheld identification of the dead pending notification of next of kin.

The crash scene was only a few miles from Cassett, in Kershaw county, where 22 persons were injured slightly Saturday in the derailment of the Seaboard Airline railway's northbound Sun Queen.

The plane left Pope Field, about midnight on a night training mission.

**Burning In Air**

The Army Air base at Shaw Field, Sumter, which sent ambulances and fire trucks, said the transport evidently attempted to land at Shaw's auxiliary field No. 3.

D. A. Baker, a farmer, said the plane crashed at the edge of one of his freshly-plowed fields near the strip. He said he saw the ship come down. It was burning in the air, he added.

George B. Peach, another farmer, said he was awakened by the plane and saw it circling for a landing. He said he notified officials after the crash.

Deputy Sheriff Nettles A. Myers of Kershaw county said burned wreckage was strewn from 75 yards

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# Along The Cape Fear

(Continued From Page One)

a circulating Library and began an active campaign for a free Public Library.

In 1906 these books, along with the books from the Young Men's Christian Association, the Fireman's Library and Wilmington Library Association were all combined and presented to the City of Wilmington, forming the Wilmington Public Library.

The collection numbered about 4,000 books, which was approximately 1,000 more than the total claimed by the library in 1890.

* * *

EXPANSION NOTED — From 4,000 books in 1906 the library grew to 42,388 books plus many valuable rare editions — especially in the North Carolina Collection—by 1946.

Services rendered by the Public Library have even outstripped its physical growth in the number of volumes contained.

Three years ago a total of 143,014 books was circulated, according to the information printed on the book mark.

The Library today, as all of you know, is owned by the City of Wilmington and is free to all residents of New Hanover County.

It is open daily except Sundays. And as for hours, during the winter (October 1 to May 1), from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. From May 1 until October 1, the summer season, the library opens an hour earlier, at 9 a.m., and closes at 7 p.m.

Those unable to get into town to patronize the library are served by the bookmobile, which goes to all sections of the county.

# MARSHALL URGES CUT IN FORCES

(Continued From Page One)

ber of troops needed to police Germany from July 1 onward.

The Control council also would report on the number of troops needed after July 1, 1948—thus foreshadowing a further reduction at that time.

Marshall's bill of rights for all Germans, which he wants put in the federal and all state constitutions, provides:

Freedom of religion, speech and assembly.

Freedom from search, seizure and arbitrary arrest.

Freedom of political action for recognized political parties.

Freedom of action for trade unions.

Freedom of circulation of information and ideas, to be limited only by the needs of military security.

Freedom of movement of all persons and goods all over Germany.

In another conference development Russia, at a meeting of the Big Four deputies for Austria, demanded that Yugoslavia be heard on its claims for $150,000,000 reparations despite the fact that it was agreed at the Potsdam conference that Austria should not be asked to pay any war damages.

Russia at the same meeting refused to abandon the possibility that it might make a claim against Austria for an estimated $90,000,000 in now-defunct allied occupation currency. This possible claim arises over a part of the occupation currency which was called recently and declared to be no longer legal tender.

Russia holds about nine-tenths of this currency which is still outstanding. The United States fears, if she makes a claim for it, Austria will face a further threat of inflation.

Gen. Marshall's troop proposal was a new step in the American attempt to get the number of allied ocupation troops in Germany and Austria, and the number of Russian occupation troops in other countries, reduced to an absolute minimum.

The new American proposal means an abandonment, for the moment at least, of the big plan former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes put before the Big Four Foreign ministers in New York.

Byrnes asked that by April 1—a week from today—allied troops in Germany be reduced to 200,000 for Russia, 140,000 each for the United States and Great Britain and 70,000 for France. He asked a limit of 10,000 troops each for the four occupying powers in Austria. Russia would have kept only 20,000 troops in Poland and 5,000 each in Hungary and Romania.

Further the number of occupation troops in all countries where they remained in Europe would have been subject to another reduction of 25 to 33-1/3 per cent by April 1, 1948.

Byrnes in New York and Marshall here failed to get the consent of Russian Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov to consider this plan and Marshall, bowing to the inevitable, started on a new proposition.

Marshall named no numbers and included only Germany, leaving it entirely up to the Allied Control council to work out the strenght necessary to maintain the occupation.

Marshall's paper on compensation of UN citizens for property taken from Germany as war spoils provides that the deputies submit a report at the next Big Four meeting.

Marshall specified that in no case should compensation be considered when the property in question represented investments in German enterprises devoted entirely to war production.

Big Four plenary sessions, in recess since Saturday, will be resumed tomorrow when the Foreign Ministers consider a report by a special committee on points of agreement and disagreement regarding problems raised so far.

Tomorrow's meeting will open the third week of plenary sessions. It finds the United States and Britain united as never before in post-war conferences on basic foreign policy.

# RESERVATIONS FOR COMPANY C BANQUET NOW TOTAL TWENTY

Twenty acceptances already have been received for the 28th annual reunion of Company C, 115th Machine Gun Batallion, Saturday night at the Famous Club, J. R. Hollis, county welfare officer and veteran of the company, said last night.

He said that approximately 30 members of the batallion were expected to attend this year's reunion.

"This will be a small reunion," he said, "and a mild one as compared with those after World War I. However, we all enjoy getting together at least once a year."

He advised those who wish to attend to send in their acceptances as early as possible in order that it might be known how many will attend this year's reunion.

# ACHESON ADMITS GLOBAL POLICY

## Acting Secretary Of State Suggests Next Stop May Be Taken In Korea

WASHINGTON, March 24. —(U.P.) — Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson conceded today that American anti-Communist intervention in Greece and Turkey would embark the United States upon a global policy of opposing totalitarian threats to free nations everywhere.

The next big step in that direction, he suggested to the Senate Foreign Relations committee, probably will be taken in Korea, now occupied half by the United States and half by Russia.

He said the administration will ask Congress for money — informed sources put the sum as high as $600,000,000 — to spend in the U. S. zone of Korea over the next three years. In effect, that spending would be aimed at preventing Korea's collapse into Communism.

But Acheson reaffirmed his faith that the new "Truman doctrine" would lead the world to peace, rather than into World War III, by promoting international stability and furthering the aims of the United Nations.

He told the committee that the proposed $400,000,000 Greco-Turkish aid program is fully in line with the objectives of UN and he hinted that a formal report will be sent to the world organization shortly explaining why the United States plans to tackle the Mediterranean crisis on its own.

As the Senate committee's first witness on the aid bill, Acheson restated and elaborated upon what he told the House Foreign Affairs committee last week about the broad purposes of the program and its implications on future American policy and world peace.

Simultaneously, Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton spelled out for the House Foreign Affairs committee the economic factors of the Greco-Turkish crisis. He detailed how the money would be spent, the size of the American military and civilian missions to be sent, and the distribution of the help — $300,000,000 to Greece and $100,000,000 to Turkey, with about half the Greek aid and most of the Turkish for direct and indirect military purposes.

Clayton said President Truman wants a free hand in deciding whether the assistance is to be wholly or partly a gift and feels that all the military aid certainly should be given gratis.

Before the hearings started government quarters provided the House committee with heretofore secret background material underscoring the President's reasons for rushing to the aid of Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Truman was expected to go into the situation tonight at an extraordinary White House conference with the six top Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders. The delegation presumably was to be informed on a personal report submitted to the President earlier today by Paul A. Porter, who returned last week after conducting an economic survey of Greece.

These were the highlights of the testimony given by Acheson before the Senate committee:

Acheson tacitly endorsed a suggestion by Senate President Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich., that the United Nations be informed fully of this government's plans in Greece and Turkey. The acting secretary made no definite commitment, and insisted that the United States is under no obligation to inform UN about its aid to other countries.

He cited American help in China, Italy and the Philippines and Russian and British aid to other states which, he said, was extended without reference to UN.

But, he said, this country's failure to advise UN thus far "does not mean that consultation is not desired, and can not be and will not be held very soon."

On the future implications of the Greco-Turkish program, he repeated that this course is not intended to be a pattern in all cases where countries are threatened with loss of their democratic freedoms. Such future help, he said, may be different from that asked for Greece and Turkey.

Vandenberg interrupted to pin him down to a specific definition of President Truman's policy.

# Uncle Bud *Says:*

(By Bill Baldwin)

The man with a bulging briefcase seldom makes his visits brief.

# COUNTY TO VOTE ON ISSUES TODAY

(Continued From Page One)

representatives of the schools, parent-teacher units, the county board of education, the county tuberculosis association, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, military veterans' organizations, various civic clubs, and by others individually interested in passage of the twin issues.

Speaking for the sanatorium proposal, Emmett Bellamy, president of the New Hanover County Tuberculosis association, directed attention to the fact that the $100,000 proposed to be used for constructing the hospital plant is already on hand and does not have to be raised by a bond issue or through other means.

In regard to authorizing the county commissioners to levy up to five cents in additional ad valorem taxes for hospital maintenance, he expressed the firm opinion that the full amount of such a levy propably would never be necessary.

Bellamy reminded that for county sanatorium operations the state provides the sum of $1 a day toward the support of charity patients.

He added that many patients might properly be expected to be financially able to pay for their own subsistence in full.

Moreover, he said, the per capita cost of operating a tuberculosis sanatorium is probably only about one-third as great as that of operating a general hospital.

This lies in the fact, he added, that a tuberculosis sanatorium is primarily a rest institution for papients, rather than an institution requiring eloborate and extensive therapeutic equipment and provision for the operation of a nurses' training school.

Similarly, it was pointed out in the matter of the proposed junior college that no institution of higher learning, either junior or senior in scholastic standing, is situated in southeastern North Carolina.

Likewise, spokesmen for the college project last night again directed attention to the fact that land and buildings at Bluethenthal airport are already in hand through gift.

If the proposed institution is approved and set up, it would provide for two years of training not now available anywhere in this area it was pointed out.

The question revolving about the proposed junior college is whether the commissioners shall be authorized to levy up to five cents in ad valorem taxes for its upkeep and general maintenance.

For today's voting on the two companion questions, it has been announced that 3,397 persons are registered in New Hanover for the sanatorium issue, while 3,378 are registered to vote on the junior college proposal.

For a properly registered person to fail to vote today will be the same as for him to vote against the proposals.

# DETROIT POLICE HIT CONFESSION

## Girl Contends Bailey In East When Dahlia Was Slain

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—(AP)— Melvin R. Bailey, 22, struck to his "confession" of the "Black Dahlia" slaying at Los Angeles after he was confronted today with a message from Detroit police saying he was in that city at the time of the crime, police announced.

Inspector George Branton of the Detroit homicide squad quoted Miss Delores Lorenc, 21, as saying she and Bailey were in Detroit Jan. 21 arranging to be married, two days before the mutilated body of Elizabeth Short was found, and that Bailey did not leave for California until Jan. 26.

Detective Sgt. Richard Jerabeck and Detective Walter Bauer said that after Bailey was advised of Miss Lorenc's story he admitted friendship with the Detroit girl but asserted her statement was made "to protect me."

Bailey, held here on an auto theft charge, told the detectives that he and Miss Lorenc had planned to be married Christmas Day but that her family objected and that he left for Los Angeles Jan. 1.

Bailey volunteered the "confession" last Tuesday while under questioning in connection with automobile thefts. He signed a written statement saying he killed Miss Short with a marine combat knife, and later he offered authorities a blood-stained handkerchief he said he took from her.

Leonard Murphy, chief of St. Louis detectives, said Los Angeles authorities still were checking on various points in Bailey's confession and that they had pointed out several apparent discrepancies in his story.

At Detroit, Inspector Branton said a man with whom Bailey roomed in Detroit corroborated Miss Lorenc's story.

# ASSAULT ON UNITED STATES SOVIET AIM

(Continued From Page One)

chance" that the Communists woud gain control in France.

"If France goes," he added, "we will be closed out of Europe."

The French situation is "critical," he said, because 28 per cent of the General assembly is threatening to take over the government. There is a chance it can succeed by using revolutionary tactics, he added.

If France falls to Communism, he said, it would be followed quickly by Italy, Spain and Portugal, as well as the French colonies in Africa and the Mediterranean.

"And the French colonies on this side of the Atlantic would be open to French planes — which would be Communist planes with French markings. They would be within range of the Panama Canal and the St. Lawrence riverway."

**Similar To France**

The position of the United States, he said, "greatly resembles the situation of France in 1936."

"Then France had by far the largest air force in the world, the most powerful army in the world and a navy far stronger than Hitler's," he said.

"Yet, at that very moment, Hitler dared start his movement of expansion and marched over the Rhine.

"We, at present, are much stronger than the Soviet Union. We are comparatively as strong as the French were against the Germans in 1936—and Stalin knows it.

"But time is running against us. The Russians are enlarging their air force. They are still producing for war. They are consolidating their holds on the countries they now occupy.

"The existence of a fifth column of a national Communist party in the United States is even a greater threat than was Hitler's fifth column. It's aim is to weaken the American government for the ultimate assault which the Soviet Union intends to make on the United States."

**Three Reasons**

Turning to specific anti-Communist legislation under committee study, Bullitt said he was not sure that the time was ripe to make it illegal for anyone to belong to the Communist party because:

1. "We know that the party is organized along certain lines, composed of dues paying members, and the underground composed of groups of three or four people organided in secret.

2. "We know there is a group of men, so important to the Soviet Union, that they are not allowed to reveal that they are members of the party.

3. "I do not believe that we have sufficient information on all these groups to put our hands on them effectively. Nor do I feel that we would go through with any punishment if we found them."

He recommended that appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation be increased so that it can cope with the Communists when it becomes necessary to "insure the safety of the United States."

"And the time may not be long distant before we have to do that," he said.

# WORLD NOT READY TO QUIT ARMING

(Continued From Page One)

national control of Atomic energy.

"The United States thinks that our work can be best accomplished by gearing it to the other efforts now being made to establish and maintain peace and security," Johnson continued. "We think this is so because no system for the regulation of armaments can be successfully established and maintained, except it be reinforced by effective measures for control and enforcement, and the stages in its accomplishment synchronized with the progressive evolution of international security."

**Security First**

Johnson said the framers of the U. N. charter recognized security as the primary problem and knew "that the world is still a long way from the stage where even civilized men can live under law without some form of power as a sanction."

Stressing a need for speed in setting up the global police, he commented that "military force has a legitimate place in the organization of peace and security."

Cadogan laid down three basic principles which he said must be accepted if the U. N. is to succeed with any arms reduction program. Differing little from the United States points, they were:

1-The establishment of an effective system of international control and verification must precede the adoption of any system for arms reduction.

2-Completion of an international military force would contribute greatly to the desired establishment of international confidence.

-The establishment of an effective system of international control and verification must precede the adoption of any system for arms reduction.

**Russian View**

In the past Russia has taken the view that disarmament should be the first step taken, with general world security to follow, and was inclined to view any opposition as an attempt at delay. Cadogan referred to such an opposition theory with the declaration that it was the stand taken by Mussolini and he hopped "No one will be inclined to repeat the Fascist government's contention today."

Both Johnson and Cadogan mentioned previous failures to bring about worldwide disarmament and cautioned that governments would continue to hesitate to lay down their arms until security was established.

"We want genuine disarmament; we do not want the illusion of disarmament or the dangers of unbalanced disarmament," Cadogan said. "Let us at least assume that we all honestly desire disarmament."

# The Weather

Weather bureau report of temperature and rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m. in the principal cotton growing areas and elsewhere:

| Station | High | Low | Precip. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WILMINGTON | 67 | 56 | .19 |
| Alpena | — | 33 | .03 |
| Asheville | — | — | .04 |
| Atlanta | 81 | 50 | .03 |
| Atlantic City | 52 | 41 | .05 |
| Birmingham | 85 | 52 | .40 |
| Boston | 58 | 42 | .04 |
| Buffalo | 51 | 44 | .14 |
| Burlington | 47 | 40 | .07 |
| Chattanooga | 82 | 50 | .56 |
| Chicago | — | — | .59 |
| Cincinnati | — | — | — |
| Cleveland | 56 | 48 | .35 |
| Dallas | 64 | 56 | — |
| Denver | 47 | 28 | .03 |
| Detroit | — | 48 | .46 |
| Duluth | — | 24 | — |
| El Paso | 72 | 49 | — |
| Fort Worth | 65 | 55 | — |
| Galveston | 80 | — | — |
| Jacksonville | — | 63 | — |
| Kansas City | 52 | 34 | .21 |
| Key West | 80 | 70 | — |
| Knoxville | 79 | 48 | .31 |
| Little Rock | 66 | 53 | — |
| Los Angeles | 85 | 42 | — |
| Louisville | 67 | 48 | .70 |
| Memphis | 73 | 58 | — |
| Meridian | 87 | 62 | .50 |
| Miami | 82 | 65 | — |
| Minn. St. Paul | — | 32 | — |
| Montgomery | 85 | 56 | .43 |
| New Orleans | 80 | 67 | .04 |
| New York | 55 | 46 | .08 |
| Norfolk | 70 | 54 | .06 |
| Philadelphia | 57 | 48 | .14 |
| Phoenix | 82 | 48 | — |
| Pittsburgh | 55 | 48 | .03 |
| Portland Me. | 50 | 34 | — |
| Richmond | — | 50 | .07 |
| St. Louis | — | 39 | — |
| San Antonio | 79 | 52 | — |
| San Francisco | 68 | 42 | — |
| Savannah | 74 | 60 | .40 |
| Seattle | 57 | 41 | .10 |
| Tampa | 76 | 61 | — |
| Vicksburg | 79 | 63 | .01 |
| Washington | 66 | 48 | .16 |

# LEGION ASKS BAN ON COMMUNISTS

(Continued From Page One)

tee, and Vice Chairman James F. O'Neil of Manchester, N. H.

Both praised President Truman's week - end order to purge the government of subversives, and Rep. Frank L. Chelf, D., Ky., moved to strengthen the President's hand with a bill calling for deportation of any federal worker dismissed under the order.

Green and O'Neil also propose that Congress authorize deportation of aliens advocating overthrow of the government. In addition, they would require native countries to accept the deportees or forfeit U. S. entrance rights of their nationals.

O'Neil urged investigation of alleged Communism in the movie industry and said the committee also should check into the work of writers and authors to see if Communist sympathies are "coloring" their writings.

According to O'Neil, the most "immediate" danger from Communists is their infiltration into labor, veteran and other organizations where they hope to seize control. Infiltration into education is a long-range danger, he added.

He said under questioning that the Legion was instrumental in banning from several states a group of books advocating "a science of government completely different from the American form of government." He cited San Francisco as an example, saying a special committee there concurred in a Legion recommendation that such books be withdrawn from public schools.

O,Neil said the Communist party is merely a "subversive international conspiracy masking as a domestic political party" and, as such, should be abolished from the American scene.

"If being anti-Communist is being anti-Russian", he said, I must be classed as just that.

Green said it has been estimated conservatively that at least 100,000 Communists and fellow travelers are working with the American Communist party—"a willing instrument of a foreign power bent on the destruction of American domestic government by violent uprising."

"Here are cadre for foreign divisions already on American soil," he said. "To them, this country is but a theater of operations."

Because the party seeks violent overthrow of the government, he said, it cannot be "tolerated or endured."

"Prudence at this juncture in our history demands that Communists be deprived of the right to seek or hold public office. The Communist party should be outlawed. . ."

Green warned that Congress should be careful to avoid including innocent liberals in its crackdown. There should be no "wild red-baiting or witch-hunting that would cover them (the Communists) better than they could cover themselves," he said.

Committee Chairman J. Parnell Thomas, R., N. J., said he didn't want to "detract" from the President's purge action, but felt that he should point out that the order nearly paralleled legislation previously approved by his committee. The bill would set up a Federal Loyalty commission with power to fire any federal worker of questioned loyalty.

O'Neil said the committee proposal was "critically weak" in that it contained no provision for a loyalty check of members of the Loyalty commission. Thomas said the committee would go into that later when it holds hearings.

Rep. John Rankin, D., Miss., asked O'Neil if he would favor legal action against anyone "saying that we must get rid of the United States government." He replied that he would.

"Well," Rankin observed, "Two professors of the University of Chicago are running around saying just that." He did not name them.

# WOMAN FACING FOUR COUNTS OF FORGERY AFTER ARREST HERE

Mrs. Florence M. Hanes of 210 North 11th street was arrested yesterday on four counts of forgery and lodged in the New Hanover county jail under $500 bond, according to city police last night.

She is charged with forging the name of C. A. Thomas to checks totaling $180 prior to her arrest by members of the city detective force.

She was arrested at a local bank yesterday, police said.

The first voting machines were invented in England more than 50 years ago.

# CONTRACT AWARDS SCHEDULED TODAY

## Discussion Of Police Chief Situation By City Council Predicted

A special session of the city council to award contracts for the installation of water and sewer lines in the city has been called for this morning, according to City Manager J. R. Benson.

It has been estimated that around $150,000 will be expended for the project.

Benson said yesterday that as far as he knew the only subjects slated for discussion at the confab today pertained to the improvement program.

It is expected, however, that the subject of the police chief vacancy will appear upon the scene during the session but thus far only speculation has had the upper hand.

There have been no official announcements that the problem of filling the vacancy which has existed since the retirement of Charles H. Casteen March 1 will be taken under consideration in the official meeting today but it was predicted last night that an appointment is forthcoming soon in view of the stand taken by Senator Alton A. Lennon on proposed new changes in the civil service bill which was introduced last Friday.

Lennon said Sunday night that he would not introduce any further legislation having to do with the civil service law even though Benson had indicated that he would like to see further changes made.

# REGISTRATION TO START SATURDAY

(Continued From Page One)

and the political race this year is considered a wide-open affair.

None of the present members of the council with the exception of Harriss Newman have indicated their plans for this year's battle at the polls. Newman has already stated that he would not be a candidate.

In the 1945 race there were 14 candidates for the city council, Carney said, but explained that this year he had no idea how many would file for positions.

Candidates in the 1945 election were George Wallen, Jr., George H. Brinson, Garland S. Currin, John H. Davis, William H. Ezzell, Kingsley Lee King, W. Ronald Lane, Robert S. LeGwin, Ernest R. Mayhan, Ben McGhee, Thomas E. Murrill, Robert R. Romeo, James E. L. Wade and W. E. Yopp.

# BENSON CAUTIONS AGAINST FACTIONS

(Continued From Page One)

tions over the selection of a police chief would serve only to the detriment of the members themselves, he said.

It has been known for quite some time that the police department was split over who should be named to succeed Charles H. Casteen. The disagreement apparently subsided somewhat with the appointment of Sgt. Phil J. Parish but appeared again following his death.

# THREE NEGROES HANG FOR VOODOO MURDER ON AFRICAN COAST

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 24 —(U.P.)—Three Negroes who murdered an assistant chief three years ago to satisfy the voodoo of the jungle were hanged today despite the intervention of Winston Churchill. Two others scheduled to be hanged with them escaped execution.

There were conflicting reports as to why three were hanged and two were not. One—which consoled the believers in black magic—was that the gallows had failed.

The Colonial office in London reported, however, that the Gold Coast governor had interrupted the executions because the Negroes' attorney gave formal notice that he would appeal to the privy council, but had not given it in time to save more than two.

# TELEPHONE UNION VOTES TO STRIKE

(Continued From Page One)

wage increase and nine other bargaining items at issue between the union and the employers.

The conferences, Beirne said, will take place in Washington if the company agrees.

Beirne told reporters that the policy committee, on which he does not have a vote, adopted three motions unanimously.

One was to call the strike. Another was to offer negotiation of their dispute with the company.

The third was to make this declaration:

"In the interest of the public and in the interest of the people we represent, our stated policy is reiterated and every reasonable effort shall be made to reach a satisfactory agreement with the telephone management."

# BOARD OPPOSED TO TESTING BILL

(Continued From Page One)

sioners took a negative stand on the measure after hearing from Dr. A. H. Elliott, county health doctor and J. B. Edwards, milk inspector.

Dr. Elliott declared that after milk has gone through the process of pasteurization it meets all of the rigid requirements of health standards.

Edwards said that the bill would be a handicap to farmers in Western North Carolina where most of the milk consumed here comes from.

He declared that the bill would not aid the health situation in New Hanover county, adding that Dr. Reynolds is merely "seeking centralization of milk production and inspection."

**RESERVISTS UPHELD**

WASHINGTON, March 24—(U.P.)— The U. S. Court of Appeals ruled two to one today that former members of the coast guard reserve are entitled to veterans' preference on government jobs. The decision upheld injunctions to prevent the civil service commission from firing a former coast guard reservist from the war department and another from the navy department on grounds they were not entitled to veterans' status any more than civilians who worked with the armed forces or Red Cross representatives who served in combat areas.

Time Schedule No. 10
Cancelling Time Schedule No. 9

SUBURBAN BUS SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE, MARCH 26, 1947

| Leave Wilmington | Leave Northern Extension | Leave Beach (Lumina) |
|---|---|---|
| | | * xx 6:10 AM |
| 6:10 AM | | 6:45 AM |
| xx 6:45 AM | xx 7:33 AM | xx 7:25 AM |
| 7:30 AM | 8:17 AM | 8:10 AM |
| 8:15 AM | | 9:00 AM |
| 9:00 AM | | 9:45 AM |
| 9:45 AM | 10:33 AM | 10:25 AM |
| 10:30 AM | | 11:15 AM |
| 11:15 AM | 12:03 PM | 11:55 AM |
| 12:00 NOON | | 12:45 PM |
| 12:45 PM | | 1:30 PM |
| 1:30 PM | 2:17 PM | 2:10 PM |
| 2:15 PM | | 2:55 PM |
| 2:55 PM | | 3:35 PM |
| 3:35 PM | | 4:15 PM |
| 4:15 PM | 4:50 PM | 5:00 PM |
| 5:05 PM | | 5:45 PM |
| 5:45 PM | | 6:30 PM |
| 6:30 PM | 7:05 PM | 7:15 PM |
| 7:15 PM | | 8:00 PM |
| 8:00 PM | 8:35 PM | 8:45 PM |
| 8:55 PM | | 9:30 PM |
| 10:00 PM | | 10:35 PM |
| 11:15 PM | | 11:55 PM |

*—Leaving from Wrightsville Sound.
xx—Daily except Sunday.

NOTE: The following trips from Wrightsville Beach to Wilmington will operate over the Old Shell Road by Rogersville and Seagate to Highway No. 74 except Sunday.
6:45 AM — 7:25 AM — 11:55 AM — 2:10 PM

The following trips from Wilmington to Wrightsville Beach operate over the above route:
12:45 PM — 5:45 PM — 10:00 PM

SAFEWAY TRANSIT CO.

From where I sit ... by Joe Marsh

Sam Hackney Reports on the U.S.A.

Sam Hackney and the missus just returned from a trailer trip around the country. They're tired, and glad to be home, but mighty impressed with what they saw.

As Sam reports—every section has something different; a different way of talking; different tastes in food and drink; different laws and customs. But bigger than all these differences is the American spirit of tolerance that lets us live together in united peace.

"Of course," says Sam, "you run into *intolerance* from time to time. Individuals who criticize another's right to speak his mind; enjoy a glass of beer; or work at any trade he chooses. But those are the exceptions—and we're even tolerant of them!"

From where I sit, more of us ought to make a trip like the Hackneys — to realize firsthand how America is bigger than its many differences ... how *tolerance* of those differences is the very thing that makes us strong.

Joe Marsh

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