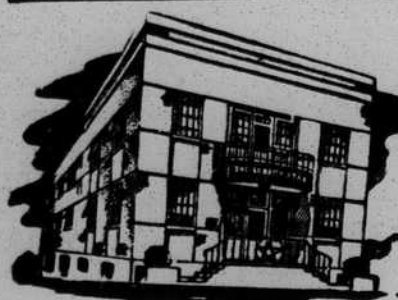


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SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1945

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

The Commerce Department's glowing report on economic opportunities in the South after the war, advising southerners to concentrate on the development of small businesses, fits well into the theme the University News Letter has been paramouring that our industrial opportunities have been multiplied by national and world developments in three great fields.

"There is not a village or hamlet in the entire South too small for a small processing plant, provided raw materials are there and markets are there," said the Commerce report citing these points concerning the South's future:

1. It would be hard to select a region in the United States with greater opportunities.
2. The South is an area with abundant raw materials. It has ample manpower.
4. The war has greatly stepped up its management know how, skills, plants and equipment.
5. Income earned in 13 Southern states increased from 15 per cent of the national income in 1929 to 19 per cent in 1943. The Southern income in 1943 was \$26,000,000,000.
6. The per capita income in those states increased from an average of \$372 in 1929 to \$672 in 1943.

In the scientific field, as the News Letter has pointed out in a remarkably lucid analysis, the highly technical treatment of products of farm, forest, fishery and mine to convert them into an ever increasing variety of useful foods—as Dr. George W. Carver did so brilliantly in developing manifold uses for the peanut—challenges more than ever. This scientific technology operates on materials that are versatile such as coal, wool, cellulose, fats, oils and proteins. It depends not only upon basic resources, suitable soil and climate, but also upon adaptable producers of these raw materials.

Second development highly favorable to our further industrialization is sociological, for vast changes have come in the habits of people whereby the markets demand highly processed goods, the ready-to-eat, to-wear, to-use articles; the making of these requires labor that is plentiful, able and willing to learn new operations.

Third development might be called psychological, for instead of the age-old inertia and resistance to change, there is now evident in the South an eagerness for the new, the convenient, even for the startling and often exotic product. It is a psychology offering opportunity for imagination, for pioneering and for a promotional spirit "essentially American and exemplified as often in industry as it used to be on the frontier."

North Carolina, this section of it in particular, has the resources, actual and potential, for new industries. We have farmers willing to raise different crops; we have labor capable of learning new and greater skills to carry the work of the expanded industry challenging us. Nor do we have to go looking for vast new industries to be pulled out of the air—electronics, aviation and such—for the expanding economy that beckons us will so develop the primary fields of food, clothing and housing, together with their supporting lines, that their growth will constitute whole new industries in themselves. The food industry, for instance, it has been shown with current expanded wartime income despite shortages of meats and many items, is supplying consumer demand as much greater than five years ago that the increase alone there amounts to more than twice the total volume of business enjoyed by the automobile industry in 1940. That gives some idea of the industrial opportunity that faces the nation. It challenges the South particularly, as the Commerce report cites in timely fashion.

SUPREME COURT PERSONNEL

Resignation of Justice Owen J. Roberts and rumored likely resignation of that veteran Justice Harlan F. Stone causes concern among all who recognize in those men two of the ablest members of the nation's highest court.

However, President Truman's ascendancy has lately confirmed again that there is no such thing as an indispensable man in this government, but nonetheless loss of men of the caliber of Justice Roberts and Justice Stone is a blow to a court that has taken so much stability from the sound counsel of those men.

They are not irreplaceable, of course, but it will be difficult to replace them with men of the sanity, courage and understanding they give to that bench. President Truman, who has shown real acumen in picking men to fill important spots in the government, faces a major test in filling shoes left vacant by departure of men of the character and quality of Justice Roberts and Justice Stone.

VACATION TIME



Merry-Go-Round

Byrnes Facing Revision Pro-Franco Policy

By DREW PEARSON
(Lt. Col. Robert S. Allen now on Active Service with the Army)

WASHINGTON—Wise-owl Sec. State Jimmy Byrnes has decided not to consider State department reorganization of personnel until he returns from the Big Three conference. Most other policy matters, unless of major importance, will also wait.

One policy matter which will come up for review soon—it may even be brought up by Stalin at Berlin—is our continued close relationship with Dictator Franco of Spain.

Byrnes' predecessors in the State department, led by Jimmy Dunn, have followed a policy of sending oil, sugar and other strategic materials to Franco. If we withheld these or withdrew our ambassador, Franco would fall overnight.

The extreme lengths to which Byrnes' predecessors in the State department have gone to protect Franco is known to very few. For instance, it has been kept a carefully hushed-up secret that, in advance of the San Francisco conference, State department officials brought pressure to bear on several Latin American governments to keep them from breaking with Franco.

Latin American countries are sovereign nations and not supposed to require advice on how to conduct their relations with European neutrals. However, on April 4, when a resolution to break relations with Spain was about to be presented in the Cuban congress, the American embassy in Havana discreetly but vigorously protested. So, virtually taking orders from the U. S. A., Cuban foreign minister Cuervo Rublo met in secret session with the committee on foreign affairs and urged that no action be taken toward a break with Spain. Temporarily, the resolution was held up; to be passed overwhelmingly about a month later.

Again, on April 26, the Venezuelan chamber of deputies was discreetly informed that it must withdraw its resolution calling for a break with Franco. A much more diplomatically worded resolution was substituted.

Also, the Costa Rican congress voted 36 to 3 to break relations with Spain. But suddenly U. S. diplomats called upon the Costa Rican president and foreign minister, and assurances were given that no action would be taken to break with Franco.

In the end, such a surge of anti-Franco sentiment boiled up at San Francisco that State department officials were powerless to stem the tide.

However, more show-downs regarding our pro-Franco policy are certain to come unless the new State department under Jimmy Byrnes beats Latin Americans to it by revising our pro-Franco policy.

SUGARED SPAIN
Meanwhile, at a secret meeting just before Byrnes took the oath, State department officials proposed sending 60,000 tons of sugar to Spain. This is a reduction from the previous year's shipment to Spain, which totaled 100,000 tons.

A Daily Prayer In War Time

FOR AN AWARENESS OF GOD
"Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee," O Jehovah; yet Thou condescendest to dwell in houses dedicated to Thy worship, and in the hearts of all who love Thee. Awed by Thy great greatness, and sensible of our sinfulness, yet we lift up hands of supplication to Thee, pleading that Thou wilt baptize us with a fresh consciousness of Thy Father nature. We would cast all our care upon Thee, for Thou carest for us. Make Thyself to us, as we here humbly pray, a living, bright reality; closer to us than breathing, nearer than hands or feet. Our need beyond all other needs, in this time of war and of world travail, is for a more vivid knowledge of Thee, whom to know aright is life eternal. Press Thyself upon us, by day and by night, that behind all events we may ever find Thee, the living God and omnipotent Ruler of events. Amen.

If Today Is Your Birthday

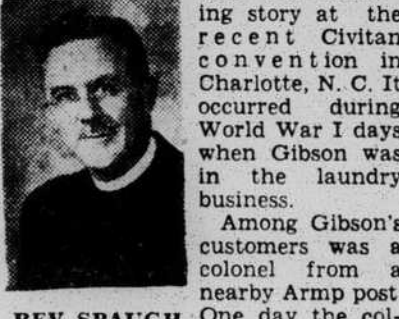
By STELLA
SATURDAY, JULY 7—Born today, you are a natural executive. Since you have an excellent business head, you are bound to be a success. Careful and cautious in all your undertakings, especially those having to do with finance, you are sure to make a great deal of money. You are shrewd when it comes to making a business deal. At the same time, you have a natural kindness for others and will do all you can to do better the plot of those less fortunate than yourself. You can always be depended upon to help those in distress when called upon to give a hand. Not as robust physically as you might wish, it would be well for you to take care of your health at all times. Guard against a heavy diet and make sure that you get plenty of daily exercise and fresh air. Marriage will probably bring happiness, but you should not enter the marital state impulsively. Be sure that you know what is real love and what is infatuation. You women will make excellent wives and mothers. You should bring happiness and contentment to your mates as well as understanding upbringing of your children. It is possible that you might wed someone who is quite wealthy.

Bishop To Hold Informal Talks

CASHIERS, July 7—(AP)—Only informal discussions, with no formal action to be taken, will be held at the college of bishops of the southeastern jurisdiction of the Methodist church at High Hampton Inn this week.

The Everyday Counselor

By DR. HERBERT SPAUGH
Courtesy pays, sometimes in extraordinary dividends. Retiring Civitan International President I. H. Gibson of Nashville, Tennessee, told the following story at the recent Civitan convention in Charlotte, N. C. It occurred during World War I days when Gibson was in the laundry business.



Among Gibson's customers was a colonel from a nearby Army post. One day the colonel sent in with his laundry a suit of woollen underwear which was not separated from the cotton clothing during the laundering. When it came out it had shrunk several sizes. As the colonel was a preferred customer, the predicament was explained to Gibson himself. He immediately telephoned the colonel's adjutant to learn the correct size, then sent out and purchased a new suit to replace the one which had shrunk in laundering. This was sent to the colonel with his laundry with a note explaining the circumstances.

Several months passed and the war was ended. In the post-war adjustment Gibson found it necessary to file a claim with the government amounting to several thousand dollars. I do not recall the cause of the claim, but it was legitimate.

Weeks passed and he heard nothing from it, so he decided to go to Washington to follow up his claim. One day he was walking through the War Department offices and passed an open door. He glanced in and saw a number of colonels attending a class, being taught by the colonel whose underwear his laundry had man-handled several months ago.

As Gibson paused at the open door the colonel recognized him, stopped in his teaching, called Gibson in and introduced him as a thoughtful laundryman who had gone out of his way to be courteous and helpful. He then requested him to wait until the class was over. In the conversation which followed he asked Gibson what brought him to Washington. When the reason was given the colonel explained that there were hundreds of these claims backed up in unopened mail bags waiting sorting and classification. That afternoon the colonel called in a number of clerks who opened the mail pouches and found Gibson's claim which was then put through promptly and settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
"The World, The Flesh And Father Smith," by Bruce Marshall (Houghton Mifflin; \$2.50).

It's odd, I find, that this novel can be made up of many very good people and yet be a very bad novel. All the virtues are here: religious, moral, social; all, that is, but one: the literary virtue.

Marshall writes about the Roman Catholic Father Smith, his Bishop and his colleagues, and some members of their flock in a Scottish city. Despite an occasional comment that is both smart phrase and profound observation, the material is tasteless. Murder is not exciting, humor doesn't draw laughter and pathos doesn't draw tears.

The book opens before World War I, closes in World War II. It boils down to about three decades of conversation on what the priesthood should do about life, love, labor, liturgy and other things.

Catholic himself, the author has a perfect right to take down the clergy's hair and reveal what goes on behind the scenes. My objections have nothing to do with religious or sectarian matters; I just find it inept.

Without doubt the author intended this as an optimistic book, ending on a note of hope. Somehow it got turned around into a discouraging book... at least for me. It's a Noble Endeavor gone wrong.

Bill Would Allow Families To Join Overseas Soldiers

WASHINGTON, July 7—(AP)—Civilian dependents of overseas servicemen could join them in any part of the world except in cases incompatible with military requirements under a bill introduced today by Rep. Fulton (R-Pa.).

Behind The FRONT PAGE
By HOLT McPHERSON
Managing Editor

SHELBY'S BUSINESS DISTRICT IS IN FOR SUCH A FACELIFTING and building boom just as soon as materials and labor are available that some of the late returning service men and war workers may have to rub their eyes in startled amazement because they won't recognize the gay old girl in the bright, shiny new dress planned for her.

And that's just a small part of the construction to break loose in this general area to create in the next few years a building boom of proportions hitherto undreamed hereabouts. Estimates by men who ought to know put the building and renovations already planned in the business district alone at not less than a million dollars. With two large fertilizer plants to be built at a cost of upwards of \$300,000 each, it's probable that industrial construction will turn loose another million, probably two, of new construction. With the Gardner-Webb expansion program, the hospital program for the county, the projected community center and airport, well over another million will be turned loose—that, too, may run upwards toward two millions with other likely projects of a more or less civic and public nature. Nobody knows how much residential construction there will be, but that it will be of unprecedented proportions for this area is undeniable—it will be well into seven figures.

It takes no clairvoyant to see that Shelby and this general area is in for building such as never before seen. New industries building their own plants, new stores complete with air conditioning and all the latest gadgets, a new radio station, schools, private and public buildings spell business and prosperity.

Some of the smart-money fellows are busily engaged trying to figure which way the business district will move out of its present limitations. Opinions differ as to direction, but that it must break out in one or more directions is so generally agreed that lines are out to deal when break through develops. It's as complex as a military operation, and it discounts a lot of factors but not at all the prospects for booming business hereabouts when construction can get into full swing.

FFC. JOHN H. POSTON, WITH THE 327TH GLIDER INFANTRY REGIMENT, 101st Airborne Division, in Germany, visited Berchtesgaden which he tells his parents "looks like a zoo without animals." He said a constant flow of curious goes there, and every visitor has a camera. Some of the boys had sought to fill their bottles with wine from the two 1,500-gallon storage vats in Hitler's private stock but they found it had turned to vinegar—how ironic!

Young Poston said there was no shouting with the appearance of V-Day but rather that the men of his unit gathered not for rejoicing—for prayer.

WORD COMES THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION is now offering for sale some 3,000 surplus electric power units made by manufacturers to meet the rigid requirements of the Army. The announcement is made through the Office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and should be of peculiar interest to rural folks because the units are of varying capacity and are suited for furnishing electricity to farms, country stores, churches, schools and the like. Some of the units are represented as in excellent state of repair, some need work on them. The prices range from \$178 to \$480, depending upon condition. The information is passed on to readers of this corner and the general public because of the interest in such facilities so that those wanting such might discuss it with their electrical supply dealer and thereby get quick service. The disposal of governmental surpluses will afford unusual opportunity for many individuals and groups to get long-needed things, such as these, and in the service of such this column may mention from time to time such things without undue infringement upon the advertising department, we trust.

A RETORT COURTEOUS COMES FROM "INSIDE WASHINGTON" in the Chicago Sun, which tells of a Chicagoan who, en route to Washington after a long trip through the South, on which almost every train was one or two hours late, found himself in Richmond, Va., three hours late. With some irritation, he said to the conductor: "Is it a standing rule that all trains in the South have to be late?"

The conductor smiled benignly and said: "Did you see that train we just passed on the siding? Well, it's even later than ours. It's carrying Confederate soldiers from Georgia to reinforce Lee at Gettysburg."

Washington In Wartime

By Jack Sweeney

WASHINGTON—At last one of Uncle Sam's departments has discovered that the best way to get people to quit asking for information is to charge them for it. It's the Census Bureau.

You don't hear much about the Census Bureau these days. Even in days of peace, when the world isn't cluttered up with big news, you don't hear much about the Census Bureau except at 10-year intervals.

But the Census Bureau has been as harassed by the war as any of us. Even with no noses to count for another five years it has been tossing in its sleep over manpower problems.

Census Director J. C. Capt nearly always does—

Since Pearl Harbor the bureau has mailed out more than 1,400,000 transcripts of personal data, requiring more than 3,000,000 dips into Census files. This doesn't take into consideration 750,000 queries made on other than personal matters.

Two out of three of these transcripts were sought to qualify for war industry or government jobs, which gives you some idea of what the war has done to that division of the bureau.

By the middle of 1942, the number of requests for personal transcripts had mounted to 19,000 a week and more than 800 persons were doing nothing but dig through the records to answer them.

Even with a crew of that proportion, the division was drifting far behind. Something had to be done. So the bureau slapped a \$1 charge on the service. About the same time, Civil Service took some long-delayed action and quit asking for proof of citizenship from many types of applicants.

Requests for personal data went down like a lead duck. In no time at all that 19,000-a-week business had dropped off half.

Capt doesn't know just how much of it was due to the fact that some folks wouldn't give a dollar to know when and where they were born.

At the same time Capt had to do something about the irate folks who chafed at the delay in getting out the facts, so he set up a special service—for \$3 you can get a special searcher. These days the \$3 jobs are negligible.

If you want to spend a buck or three, all you have to do is send same along with your exact place of residence and names of parents or head of the house on the date of any federal census. If you can't remember that, don't bother because the Census Bureau won't bother without that information.

Capt says to tell you not to come along trying to find out how old Aunt Minnie or the widow next door is, either. Since 1880, Census Bureau personal records have been almost as secret as J. Edgar Hoover's dossier. They are released only to the person who owns the monicker.

Normally in medieval drama all parts were taken by men, though in France there are records of women on the stage prior to 1550.