

The Shelby Daily Star

(FOUNDED 1894)
Published Every Afternoon Except Sundays Entered as Second Class Matter at the U. S. Post Office, Shelby, N. C. By

STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY
217-219 East Warren Street, Shelby, N. C.
LEE B. WEATHERS, President and Publisher
HOLT McPHERSON, Mng. Editor — E. L. WEATHERS, Secy.-Treas.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Payable On Order)		
	BY CARRIER	BY MAIL
One Year	\$10.40	\$7.00
Six Months	5.20	3.75
Three Months	2.60	2.00
Four Weeks	.80	.75
One Week	.20	.20
ALL TELEPHONES — 1100		

WARD GRIFFITH CO. INC.—National Advertising Representatives
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS EXCLUSIVELY ENTITLED TO THE PURPOSE FOR PUBLICATION OF ALL THE NEWS DISPATCHES CREDITED TO IT PUBLISHED HEREIN. ALL RIGHTS OF PUBLICATION OF SPECIAL OR NOT OTHERWISE IN THIS PAPER AND ALSO THE LOCAL NEWS DISPATCHES HEREIN ALSO ARE RESERVED

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1945

POTSDAM AND NEWS

Since the last time when we had an occasion to mention the scarcity of genuine news from Potsdam, The Associated Press by the use of the adverb, "reportedly," brings the intelligence that President Truman may be seeking a "Big Three" agreement on a policy that would allow American correspondents to work freely in Europe.

We don't know how the news service heard about it, but the AP states as a flat fact that this matter of access to news is one of the important points, Mr. Truman has decided to take up with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. Specifically the President hopes to obtain approval for American correspondents to go to Central and Southeastern Europe, areas occupied by the Russian army.

It will be O. K. by us if our President can get through such an agreement as that. We would certainly like to hear more about what is going on in Russian occupied Europe. We think the folks deserve to hear.

But with all of our hankerin' for word from the hinterlands of Europe, the news we really seek right now should be coming from the temporary capital of the world—Potsdam. We have about given up hope, however, of getting a direct report from this conference. Secrecy comes to be the watchword.

Should the wind take a different direction, however, and the conferees suddenly decide that the public should be let in on some of its own secrets, the Potsdam conference could do no greater service to the cause than by setting the example for the precepts at the shrine of which it is supposed to worship. In fact it would not be necessary to give free range to correspondents in Europe. Just give them a fair chance at Potsdam. The rest would come easily.

COST AND HUMANENESS

We take it that cost will be a factor in the proposition now pending with the State of North Carolina for the lease of the abandoned army hospital unit at Camp Sutton for the state's senile patients.

If this were not so, R. M. Rothgeb, business manager of the state's mental institutions would not be so busy preparing a report on how much the state will have to spend to set up the senile hospital at Camp Sutton.

In so doing, he makes the point that it will cost proportionately more to operate this hospital at Camp Sutton than it does to operate either of the other four state mental institutions. This is so because the other institutions are supported partially by their farms which supply the institutions with about \$250,000 worth of products in a year. For still another reason the new senile hospital will cost more because it will have less patients to the amount of overhead. Rothgeb has also stated that the four hospitals now caring for mental patients generate their own electricity whereas at Camp Sutton the state would have to purchase current from the town of Monroe.

These are details which certainly should be taken into consideration but which we do not believe should blind us to the main fact to-wit that our mental institutions are badly overcrowded and that many persons are being denied care in them for lack of room.

What does a little more paid out for food, a little more per person for overhead, a little more for electric current mean when the safety and health of some of our helpless people are at stake?

We were glad to see that despite the increased costs he points out, business manager Rothgeb is highly in favor of getting the Sutton site. We think most other humane citizens will think along the same lines, even if they be cost accountants.

OVERCOMING SHORTAGES

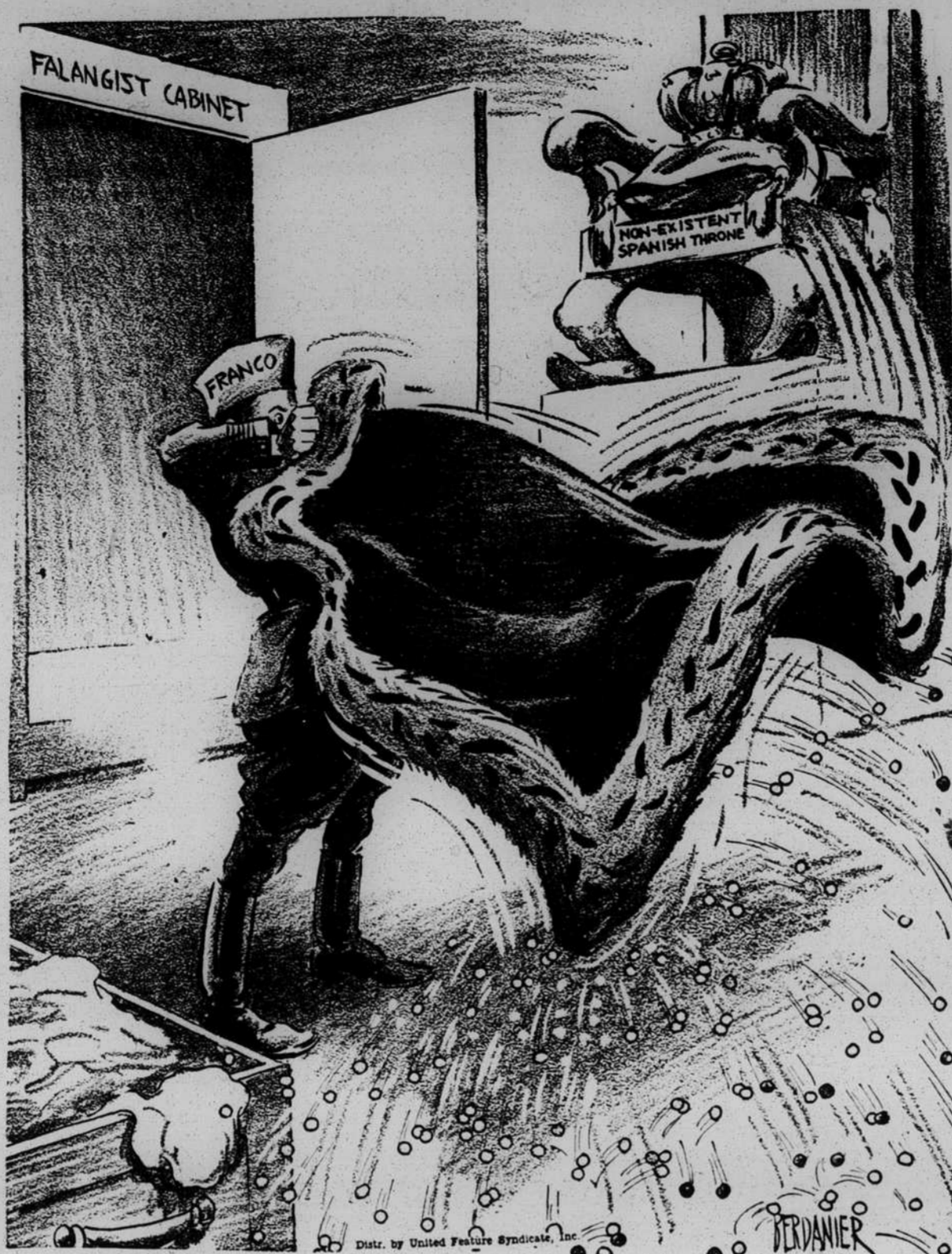
Living in our times is double edged.
No better illustration of this fact could be had than an incident which has just taken place at our neighboring city of Kannapolis.

Everybody knows of modern scarcities. The war has brought about shortages in certain lines for nearly everybody. This became particularly poignant when it was learned that an infantile paralysis hospital was trying to open up at Memphis, Tenn., without towels, wash cloths, sheets, pillow cases and cotton blankets. C. A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills company also learned of the plight of this would-be hospital.

He turned quickly to another modern device, air transportation, to meet the shortage and within two hours the necessary supplies were on their way to the new hospital.

We were just pointing this out to show you that not everything in our age cramps our style. We may be short on essentials but sometimes we can get over them quickly by using contraptions which our time has given us.

SHAKING OUT THE MOTHS BALLS



Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

Bones Of Contentions, by Lord Vansittart (Knopf; \$2.50).
"The first step must be to get rid of Vansittart; things will be easier afterwards."
So wrote Otto Abetz, Hitler's Paris stooge, and he had reason to feel that way. Vansittart blames all Germans, "good" as well as bad, for this war. He blamed them so long and so vociferously that some fellow Englishmen accused him of being "off his head."
This new book sums up fairly well and documents very well, his main criticisms of Germany. It is an extremely vindictive book. If you think the German people innocent and Hitler alone guilty, if you doubt the stories about Buchenwald, if you can't believe American prisoners of war were murdered by German civilians and soldiers, if in your opinion few Jews were slaughtered, if on the whole you feel the Third Reich's motives in launching this war were not evil.
On the other hand, if this is not the way you think, you won't find anything at all shocking in Vansittart's tirade. He wouldn't trust a German as far as he could throw one. He doesn't want to exterminate the race, or even enslave it. All he wants is to pull its sting, pull it out by the roots. He's got a plan for doing it.
Adventures In Grace, by Raissa Maritain (Longmans, Green; \$2.75).
Born in Russia a Jew but converted to Catholicism at the same time as her husband, who is French ambassador to Rome, this devout author speaks principally to Catholics but discusses persons and subjects also of major interest to non-Catholics.
Mme. Maritain deals with the period around World War I. She recalls the early promise of her religious life. . . of Maurras' Action Française. She knew Ernest Psichari, Renan's grandson, and Charles Peguy. Leon Bloy was her adored and adoring godfather.
In 1904 the artist Georges Rouault, who, "faithful to his soul, to his God, to his art, became the greatest religious painter of our time," was the Maritains' neighbor in Versailles.

School Book Will Describe Southern Resources, Problems
ATLANTA, July 25.—(P)—Plans for a book describing southern resources and problems, for use in public schools, were made here at a meeting of the advisory committee on southern resources in education.
The committee, sponsored by the American Council of Education, Peabody college in Nashville and the University of North Carolina, met to decide upon the best ways to convey information on the resources and problems of the south to school and adult groups.
The volume on southern resources is to be prepared at the University of North Carolina by John Ivey and Gordon Blackwell.

A Daily Prayer In War Time

FOR A BETTER WORLD

Beyond the smoke and clamor of battle Thou hast lifted before our eyes, O Eternal lover of mankind, the vision of a better world, like unto the Kingdom of Heaven. For this great objective we wage war. May no smallness or selfishness of statesmen or of business men or of labor, after the war, hinder the achievement of this divine end. Enlarge the minds and courage of all of us to comprehend what is involved; and to be ready to make the necessary sacrifices. We fight for the freedom of mankind, not only from political oppression, but also from the old fears and hates and greed that have marred this earth which Thou meantest to be so fair. As God so loved the world, so also may we love it, in soul-deep compassion and in self-denying brotherhood. Match us with this hour, that we may be fellow-workers with Thee, in bringing to pass the Kingdom of which Christ dreamed, Amen.

If Today Is Your Birthday

By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, July 25.—Born today, you have the qualifications for leadership. In fact, your ability as an executive, an organizer and as a glib talker is such that you may become a protagonist for some social cause. Your gift for dramatic expression, either in art or the written and spoken word, can help you become a person of influence and importance in your own circle if not in a wider one. However, you are too easily depressed and discouraged, and sometimes will cease your efforts just before you have reached the last hurdle. Make sure that you put forth that "last ounce of energy" at the right time so that outstanding success may be yours. Although you are never one to lean on others or take advice, you are a person of moods and your emotional life can control your business and professional life. In other words, if you are happy, then your career goes along splendidly; but if you are thwarted emotionally, you are apt to be retarded in your career. Hence a happy marriage is probably essential to your success. Wed someone who sees eye to eye with you, and complete happiness may be yours.

Lambs Shipped From Wilkesboro

RALEIGH, July 25.—(P)—A total of 750 lambs has been shipped from the Northwestern Livestock Yards at North Wilkesboro since June 15, when first shipments started. Participating in the sales were Watauga, Avery, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alleghany counties.
R. S. Curtis, sheep marketing specialist with the state agriculture department, said that about 2,500 sheep would move through the yards during the first six months of their operation.

Merry-Go-Round

'Spheres' May Force Truman To Talk Tough

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

WASHINGTON—President Truman has now made it clear at Potsdam that what the United States wants out of this war is no territory but "the peace and prosperity of the world as a whole."
This means he may have to do some tough talking with his two colleagues to battle down the unfortunate tendency on the part of both Russia and Britain to dominate certain parts of the world that don't want to be dominated.
In other words, Truman will have to re-define, if not wipe out "spheres of influence."
Last week this column described the Russian sphere of influence in the Balkans and how a combination of Bulgar-Russian Communists had added roughshod over middle-of-the-road political leaders, even restricting the movements of American representatives. President Truman at that time wanted to pull American officials completely out of Rumania and Bulgaria. But now, instead of retreating, he is in a position where he must stand up and try to rectify some of these injustices face to face with Stalin.
Likewise with Churchill. Though the American people have not heard as much about British injustices as they have Soviet operations in Poland, Mr. Churchill's record in Britain's so-called spheres of influence is not one to be proud of.
Abyssinia, first victim of aggression in this war, is still occupied by British troops.
Greece, the cradle of democracy, is now occupied by as many British troops as by Germans one year ago. Foreign troops and foreign troops, and Greek reaction is that they didn't fight this war to be occupied by outsiders, no matter who they are.
EGYPTIAN GATES BATTERED IN
Strict British censorship has concealed a great deal of what has happened in the near east. Few people outside Egypt, for instance, have known about the high-handed way the British battered down the gates of the royal palace and forced the king to appoint a British-picked prime minister.
When British Ambassador Sir Miles Lampson called on King Fouad with the "advice" that Moustafa Nahas Pasha be made premier, the king replied that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty specifically provided there was to be no British interference in Egyptian political affairs. He told the ambassador that Egypt would cooperate in every possible way toward winning the war, but would bitterly resent any dictations as to who should be in the Egyptian cabinet.
The king then called a special meeting of his cabinet and all the political leaders. Unanimously, even including Nahas—the man the British wanted as premier—the cabinet signed a protest against political interference. The protest was presented to Sir Miles at 7 p. m. at 8 p. m. Sir Miles asked for an immediate audience with the king, which was granted.
The audience was set for 9 p. m. but at 8:45 a brigade of British troops carrying machine guns appeared outside the royal palace. A couple of British tanks battered down the gates. Machine guns lined up inside the gates pointing toward the residence of the king—not his office.
And the British ambassador, despite the fact that he had already been given an appointment, drove up to the palace steps—all the armed might of the British empire behind him.
Sir Miles then repeated his demand that Nahas be made premier of Egypt—at once. Significantly, the British ambassador added: "Your majesty is very fond of duck shooting. If this order is not carried out we will find some excellent duck-shooting for you immediately in South Africa."
This hint of exile in British South Africa was sufficient. Nahas was appointed. Shortly thereafter, Sir Miles Lampson got his reward from Churchill. He was made Lord Killebrew.

BRITISH IMPRISON GREEKS
Several miles from the royal palace in Egypt is another testimony to what Britain considers her right to dominate certain "spheres of influence." It is a Greek concentration camp.
It was last fall that the Nazi conquerors were chased out of Greece. But today around 7,000 Greeks still are held prisoners by the British in Egypt and East African concentration camps. These Greeks are neither Fascists nor pro-Germans. They are Greeks who fought stubbornly to defend their country. But they had committed one great political crime. They are opposed to the return of the king and Churchill long has been maneuvering for the king's return.

In the British concentration camps are many Greeks well known in the U. S., among them Maj. Marcos Gladakis, a cousin of Nick Caladakis, former milk administrator for New York. Nick was killed when his liberator was shot down for Taranto, Italy, but his cousin, fighting for the same cause, remains a prisoner of the British because he is opposed to King George II.

Prime Minister Churchill showed such great concern for the 16 arrested Poles that Truman had to send ex-Ambassador Joe Davies to London to get him to accept the Hopkins compromise on Poland. But Churchill has shown no concern for the 7,000 Greeks whom



Behind The FRONT PAGE

By HOLT McPHERSON
Managing Editor

FRANK JACKSON, A BUSINESS MAN DOWN IN LOUISIANA, has been in Shelby for the past several days looking into the possibilities of transferring operations to this community which he likes immensely and in which he has family connections.

His conferences caused him to spend some time with Dr. S. S. Royster whom he promptly labeled "the most unforgettable character" in his experience. He was impressed with the way Dr. Royster seized on butane gas and its possibilities with a vigor that belies his years and which Mr. Jackson said he would have expected from a man 50 years his junior.

The youthful enthusiasm Dr. Royster has maintained through the years has been one of the amazing phenomena of this section—he just won't grow old in thinking or action. If you ask Doc what is the secret, he'll shrug those tall shoulders and say if you want to emulate him in that you'd best leave alone tobacco, liquor and coffee. He's a teetotaler in all those vices, attributing long life and health to that abstinence. At any rate he sold himself and his spirit to Mr. Jackson who will long remember, whether or not he sets up shop here, his contact with the chairman of the Shelby Chamber of Commerce's industrial expansion committee. So will a lot of other folks.

PEACH-RAISING FRIENDS HAVE BEEN SO GENEROUS with their fruit that I feel downright fuzzy. We haven't enough sugar to handle the peaches folks have generously contributed, so I'm eating peaches for breakfast, lunch, supper and between meals until I feel right peachy—and the kitchen is still full of 'em. There's no fruit of which I'm fonder, but for the moment I'm right peached. Clarence Cabisan, celebrating his 62nd birthday Monday, contribute a batch of beautiful Elbertas along with some figs which endeared him to my "lady of the pink red apron." She's as fond of figs as I am of peaches—good fruit is wholesome food in any diet.

AN ATTORNEY RATHER FREELY USED IN THE DRAWING OF WILLs tells me it's gratifying to see the way people here are remembering Gardner-Webb college with bequests. Perhaps, if the school continues to grow in usefulness and substance as it has in recent years the situation will develop here, as it did in Boston where it long was considered a disgrace for anyone to die without leaving something to Harvard.

ED SPENCER, GENIAL PAPER SALESMAN JUST BACK FROM military duty, called at this office yesterday to renew old ties. He was put in air force supply work, assigned to a Pacific island where he had his principal duties were umpiring softball games. "They called me Blind Ed," by way of commending his judgments.

WHEN HIS SPEEDOMETER REACHED 99,999 MILES Shem Blackley had just driven up to the office of Charles Dover. Both were curious to see what would happen with the next mile, so they drove over to the Ora mill and saw not 100,000 but 00000—they claimed the old buggy ran like a new car when it turned the point.

MILTON LOY, EXPANDING INTO ENLARGED QUARTERS, stands to lose the title of the "nation's smallest business man" which he claimed when he dropped in on the Little Business conference at Washington some years ago. Flanked by Bill Blanton and Guy Laughridge, Loy showed up at the hearings where one speaker was proclaiming himself the "littles business man here because I haven't but 76 employees." That was too much for Loy who seized the floor and laid claim to the honor, saying he operated his own business, was his only employe and had with him his two customers. That brought down the house as Loy was acclaimed the epitome of little business!

D. D. WILKINS JOINS HEARTILY THE CRUSADE TO dress up the court square with better grassing of the rough strips between sidewalk and curb. He also suggests that the green benches be restored to the other side of the sidewalks where he feels they'll be more used and enjoyed than in their present dislocation.

Britons Will Know Outcome Of Election Vote Tomorrow

LONDON, July 25.—(AP)—Britain counts the votes of her July 5 election tomorrow — and learns what sort of a government she will have for possibly five years to come.

Here, under English procedure, is what will happen after the results are tabulated:

Winston Churchill, as prime minister, will submit to King George the name of some political leader whom he (Churchill) believes should be appointed by the king to form a new government, that is, to set up a new cabinet.

Traditionally, the prime minister nominates the leaders of the political group which has won the most seats in Parliament, and traditionally, his nomination always is accepted. The man appointed by King George becomes the prime minister.

FOUR POSSIBILITIES
With the political scene as it is now, four things can happen:

- If Churchill's Conservative party wins the largest bloc of Parliament seats, Churchill would nominate himself.
- If Maj. Clement Attlee's Labor party wins, Churchill would nominate Attlee.
- If neither of the major parties, Conservative and Labor, win a clear majority, Churchill's Conservatives might bargain for and win the support of the Liberal party. In that case the Conservatives allied with the Liberals would have a majority and Churchill would nominate himself.
- Or, in the event of no strong majority, Attlee's Labor party rather than the Conservatives might reach an agreement with the Liberals. In this event, Churchill would nominate Attlee.

In exchange for the Liberals' support, the Conservatives or Labor might offer the Liberal party such inducements as a promise to appoint one or more Liberals to cabinet posts.

LABOR STRENGTH
On the eve of the election, Churchill and his Conservatives were he has imprisoned in Africa. And if President Truman really means what he says about wanting to straighten out the world's ills, he can talk to Churchill at Potsdam about his rectification on this wrong.

Average GI Is Infantry Private

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga., July 25.—(P)—Any one of the returned veterans due to pass through the redistribution station here likely will be an infantry private with 24 months' overseas service—and notice girls—28 and single.
Based on the record of some 60,000 men who were processed by the station before it was transferred here from Camp Butler, N. C., the public relations office said today the "Composite GI" also:
Would be five feet, eight inches tall and weigh 154 pounds, and would have attended but not been graduated from high school.
Steel has been called the life-blood of modern war.