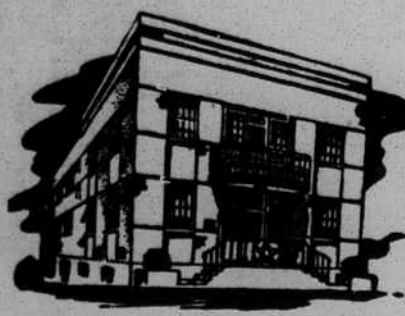


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 TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945

THE ATOMIC BOMB

Explosion of the first Atomic bomb in Japan, heralded yesterday by President Truman's announcement that this is the deadly answer of America to the Japanese refusal to surrender, will cause reverberations far beyond the circle of the crater which it undoubtedly made.

As much deadly power is contained in this bomb as would equal 20,000 tons of TNT, 2,000 times greater than the most powerful bomb known heretofore. When we consider what a small vial of TNT will do under ordinary circumstances, our imagination staggers in trying to calculate the results of this new instrument of destruction.

Americans can thank the Almighty that its secret fell to them first. Imagine, if you will, what Hitler would have accomplished with the combination of his fanatical bent toward enslaving the human race and such a mighty destroying power as this. If der fuhrer had had it earlier in the war, there might not have been a London by now; Perhaps not a Washington or New York. If the Japs had had the use of it on December 7, 1941, there might not have been a remnant of the U. S. fleet to repair.

As it is, this weapon will be used to bring the enemy to terms. In one way, by shortening the war, it may save lives rather than destroy them.

This is an obvious result. There are much deeper significances than these. It is a fine thing to shorten the war with this weapon but what we want to know is what nation will have custody of it during the peace that follows. Although so far the secret of how the bomb is made seems to rest exclusively with this country, what is one nation's secret cannot remain so forever. Sooner or later some unprincipled despot—every age has them—will get hold of the formula and presto—we'll have destruction on such a scale as we have never known before, unless—

Aye, there is our chance. If by some agreement among the family of nations a guardianship can be named for this destructive hell which will guarantee that it will never be used save in a righteous defense of freedom, then the human race may have some hope of survival. We have such a family of nations in process of organization. Announcement of this discovery by the President should tighten the bonds of that union.

Then there is another angle to this discovery which may have a brighter side. If there is that much force available for destruction, surely it is also available for more constructive use. Perhaps in some modified form the force could be harnessed to turn our factory wheels and generate power to lighten the load on mankind.

Anyway you look at it, the landing of this bomb in a far corner of the earth will probably be felt to its uttermost recesses.

RETURN TO RELIGION?

Where would you expect to hear the strongest advocacy of a return to religion? From the pulpit? Of course that is what the church has been preaching in season and out of season for these many generations. The church has cried out bitterly against what it has classified as a decay of the Christian faith.

Now, as evidenced by a dispatch from New Haven to the New York Times, the church has gathered a strong ally, a committee from Yale university which is urging the formation of a strong department of religion at Yale as a post-war-project, to develop greater spiritual and ethical values among the student body.

"German guns are silenced but the spiritual battle is not yet won," finds this committee which added significantly, "we repudiate Nazism but many of us are not at all sure of what we do believe in." The committee alludes to aimlessness and lack of purpose as being the characteristics of many institutions. It refers to the sharp increase in classroom dishonesty, the influx of younger students into the college who have matured intellectually beyond their social and physical development. No university is doing its duty toward young men, points out this committee, which does not offer them the best obtainable instruction in the field.

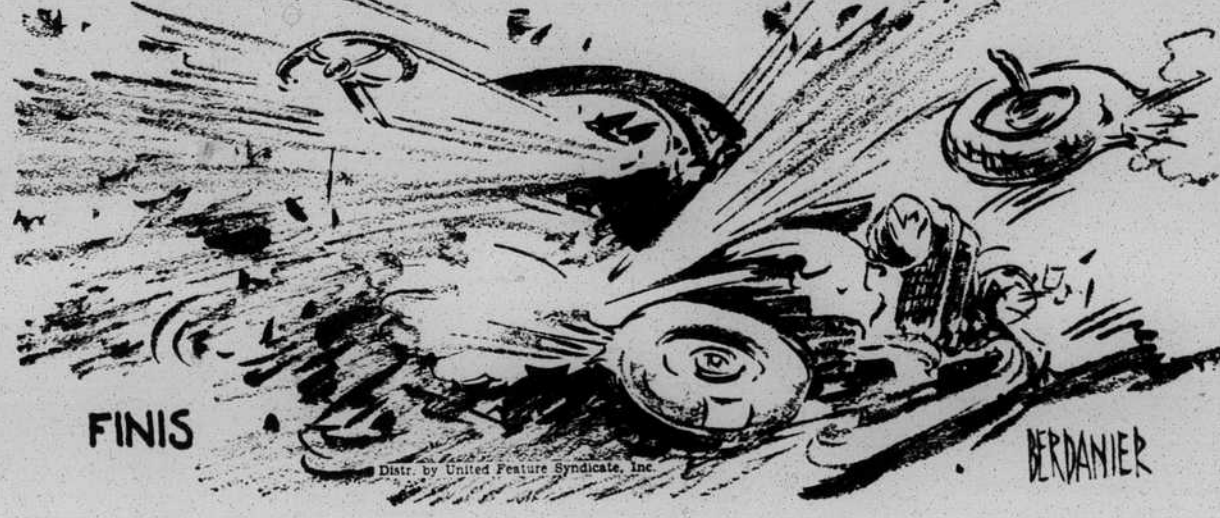
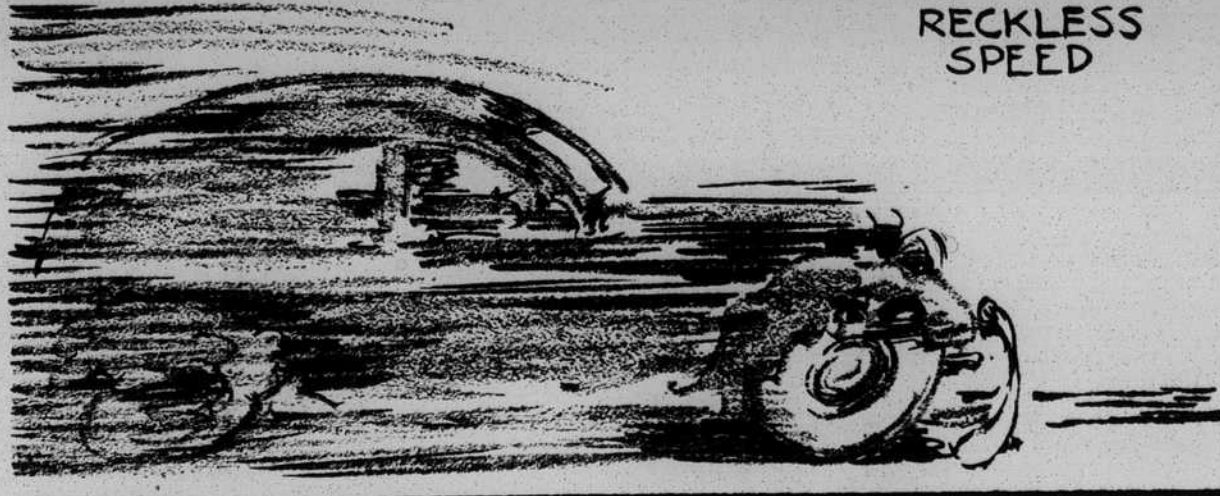
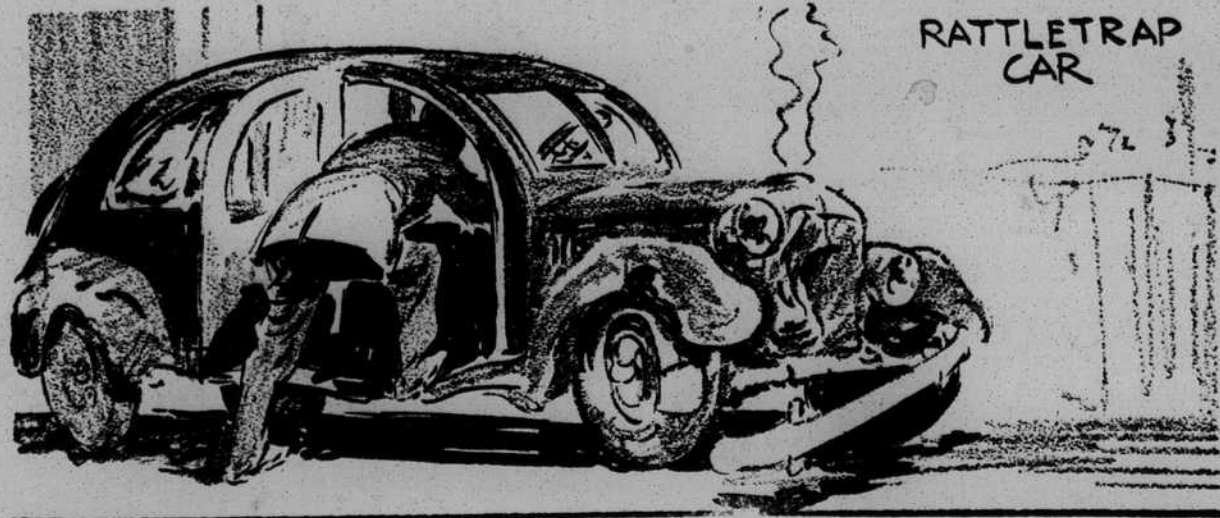
As goes Yale, so will go education—maybe. With this leading light in the education world taking this stand, can any institution, college, university or even high school afford to take a position far behind?

We never suspected Yale university of prophetic tendencies, but this committee report sounds very much like the cry of Isaiah of old.

That Atomic bomb is calculated to blast even lines off a map.

As a result of a recent OPA ruling, the only point to fruit juices now is to drink them.

WORSE THAN WAR



A Daily Prayer In War Time

FOR AN EARLY PEACE
 Make haste to deliver us, O Almighty God, from the burden of war. "Send peace in our time." Shorten the agony of this bitter conflict. Give our enemies the wisdom to surrender from further futile strife. We pray that Thou, who ever movest upon the hearts of mankind, will stir up to self-assertion the Christian and liberal forces in Japan, that the folly of the militarists may be ended. For the sake of an early peace, grant increased power, O Lord, to all our agencies of battle. And while we pray for peace through victory we also plead for the spirit of peace in our own hearts. Make us magnanimous to a beaten foe, and to all the Japanese citizens within our borders. May we conduct ourselves in a Christian manner throughout these trying days, to the vindication of our faith. This we ask, for the glory of God and for the peace of the world. Amen.

LETTERS

BUILDING NOW AND AFTER THE WAR
 Editor of The Star:
 I don't know whether the ostrich really buries his head in the sand, but if he does he isn't so different than most of us. I suppose it is quite natural for those of us who have not been exposed to real danger or insecurity to try and dodge the inconveniences of changing times by staying in our own back yards and resting in the shadows of the "good old days."

Ever since we were kids we have found a lot of comfort by pretending—so why not pretend that nothing now is in the making that is going to affect our usual course of living? But the darn trouble with that line of thinking is—that so much has gone cock-eyed during our own lifetime. There we were drifting along, and all of a sudden we woke up in a panic, then in a war, and it seemed that the whole world was going to pieces.

Of course, if we take a long range view of the situation, we'll find that the world and its people are not basically very different than they ever were. Once every million years or so the earth may tip a bit on its axis and a Greenland become ice-bound. Once every few hundred years, people get tired of the old ways and get a different angle as to the best way of making both ends meet—then a new crowd slips into power. But just how far that shift is from right to left or left to right, and who gets caught in the squeeze, depends upon the actions of people who have left their own back yards to do their thinking.

During the last fourteen or fifteen years there has been a group of people who make their living by social working who have been plugging along with the idea that the government should build more or less homes for people who have not the ambition or means to do the job in a first-class way for themselves. The whole idea of "private ownership" will be affected by the measure of their success. If government gets into home building in a large way, it's going to be easier to slide towards socialism. If the big majority of homes are planned, built, and owned by individuals, young peo-

The Everyday COUNSELOR

By DR. HERBERT SPAUGH

"What is wrong with this world of ours?" Dr. Malcolm McDermott, Duke University Law School Professor, gave his reply to this question by stating that the fault lies "in man himself" and urged a return to the Ten Commandments as the first step to a peaceful, decent, humane civilization.

Mr. McDermott was the featured dinner speaker, July 11th, at the North Carolina Bankers' conference, held at Chapel Hill, N. C. The Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News reported his address as a lawyer's analysis of the first great legal code and sermon on ethics which made a deep impression on the 125 bankers from the Carolinas who are taking refresher school courses at the university.

According to Dr. McDermott, "We shall not get a peaceful kind of world merely from some charter, league of nations or international police force. We shall get it only from a family of peace-loving nations. We shall get peace-loving nations only where the mass of individual citizens have said within their hearts, 'we shall not kill... we shall not steal... we shall not covet anything that is our neighbor's.'"

"There are learned gentlemen who astutely trace the causes of this war to economic forces, social upheavals and the like," he continued. "I venture to assert that this war came about because the Italian people began to covet Ethiopia and an empire, the Japanese people began to covet China and the Indies, while the Germans began to covet the entire earth."

It is refreshing to find a professor from a great university speaking in care of the subject of ethics and religion. A time was when there was a course in ethics at every college and university. Such courses are no longer generally offered. The nearest approach is sociology which deals with man's relations with his fellows. Elective courses in Bible history are offered in some universities. We can be grateful to the church sponsored colleges which still require a course in the Bible for graduation.

The Ten Commandments have never been outmoded and never will be. The sooner men and women learn to live by the divine code, the sooner we will have peace on earth.

Soviet Press Has No Comment On Bomb

MOSCOW, Aug. 7.—(AP)—The Soviet press and radio carried to the Russian people today the news of the new atomic bomb attack on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Shortly after midnight the Moscow radio gave the first account of the bombing and the Tass news agency subsequently issued the text of the announcement by President Truman.

The government newspaper Izvestia printed the story on its foreign news page without comment. Drowning was responsible for more than one-fourth of the 14,500 public accidents in 1944.

Merry-Go-Round Liberals Put Heat On Truman

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

WASHINGTON. — Ever since Franklin Roosevelt died, some of his most ardent senate followers have talked about organizing to carry on his left-of-center program. Finally, encouraged by the British elections and worried over what would happen to our domestic economy if the war ended overnight, 17 Democratic senators gathered at a private luncheon last week.

Practically every senator present was a personal friend and booster of President, yet behind their luncheon was a veiled threat that if Truman became too much influenced by the reactionary wing of the Democratic party, he would have trouble—real trouble from the liberals.

The luncheon was called by Senators Pepper of Florida and Kilgore of West Virginia. They brought with them a mimeographed five-page document labelled "Full Employment—Objective of Domestic Policy." In this carefully written document, they proceeded to point out that: "American economy has never provided stable full employment under modern conditions of high labor productivity and mass production. A review of economic conditions between World War I and World War II makes this clear. In 1939, though we reached the production level of 1929, there were 7,000,000 more unemployed. "There are some of short memory," the survey continued, "who today urge on the federal government a 'do nothing' policy toward ensuring full employment... We believe that extensive federal action is essential at this time."

The "federal action" proposed by Senators Kilgore and Pepper was outlined by the other 15 senators immediately after the luncheon in the form of a 12-point program. "I am tired," said the West Virginia senator, "of seeing the opposition use us as a shopping block. The time has come for some action—and now."

Each senator then discussed the program. The comment was deadly serious, most of them worried over what will happen in our economy after the war. Only 15 senators occurred when Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, whom some senators had not expected to be present, was introduced by Pepper as "Poll Tax Bilbo." The gentleman from Mississippi sat grinning as Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah jokingly remarked:

"We have a program here for postwar prosperity. Our slogan, in which we expect you to join, senator, is 'Support the Fair Employment Practices Act.'"
 Bilbo laughed and replied: "Jim here has one of those committees in his state." He gestured toward Jim Mead of New York, where a fair employment act recently was signed by Governor Dewey. "Let's see how it works out before we start worrying about it down here."

IF THE WAR ENDS
 One of the most interesting interchanges took place between Maryland's Senator Radcliffe and Connecticut's Senator Brien McMahon. Radcliffe expressed general approval of the program but added that he knew of no unemployment problem in the nation. Whereupon, McMahon interrupted to say that there was a growing unemployment problem in Connecticut.

"We're in for a bad time if the war in the Pacific should end during the summer, before adequate legislation has been passed to provide for additional employment," McMahon continued.
 "It seems to me," he added, "the administration is on the horns of a dilemma. If we don't spend to provide employment, we'll be in a bad way; if we do spend, our huge public debt will continue to pile up."

"There is no problem there," interposed Rhode Island's agile 77-year-old Senator Green, himself a millionaire. "There is only one course. If we do not have a high level of employment and general well-being among the people of the country, then we are headed for bankruptcy."
 "This country," continued Green bluntly, "has not caught up with the democratic movement in Europe. The recent British elections are a good example. Those in control over here are not in touch with the changes taking place in the world. They are in control of the press, in control of vast aggregations of wealth, in control of the utilities. But we in the senate must not be deflected. We must go ahead with a new legislative program."

ARMY-NAVY HOG-PILING
 New York's Senator Mead, who succeeded Truman as chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, remarked:
 "It's about time this country began to shift from a two-war economy to a one-war economy. The Army and Navy have got to stop sitting on billions of dollars' worth of materials they don't need and which industry does not need."
 "Not only materials," continued Mead, "they've got to release manpower we need in the coal mines, the steel mills, the railroads. We can't keep our civilian economy going... At least the Army and Navy can release 100,000 key men for these industries. We've got to speed up the reconversion process."
 "The Man" Bilbo also threw in his two-cents' worth on reconversion. "I'm not a politician," he opined,

Behind The FRONT PAGE

By HOLT McPHERSON
Managing Editor

THAT SHOT "HEARD ROUND THE WORLD" WHICH SET OFF the American Revolution was a mere whisper compared with the implications wrapped up in that atomic bomb which has been loosed upon Japan to spread utter destruction.

One could become terrifically discouraged were he to view the development only from its destructive potentiality—in the hands of a madman, such as Hitler, it could destroy civilization; it is better to think of its constructive power to revolutionize the sociological, financial and industrial future of the whole world, lightening the burden of common people everywhere and driving the world to higher standards of living and accomplishment. A few grains of uranium driving a ship such as the Queen Mary across oceans is better used than in blasting mankind into eternity.

All of us knew that out at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, terrific activity presaged tremendous developments, and it was rather general knowledge that atomic energy release was being pressed by scientists on a scale never before attained, but even those in the know were hardly prepared to appreciate fully the implications in the statement President Truman and War Secretary Stimson made telling that the first such bomb had been dropped on Japan's army center, Hiroshima. It makes one shudder to think what might have been the consequences had the Germans, who were feverishly at work on the atomic bomb, perfected it before Nazism was annihilated, or had the Japs been able to use it at Pearl Harbor.

The atomic bomb is being hailed as the most destructive force in history—we'd better think of it as the most constructive force in history lest we find a Frankenstein on our hands. Science has pushed back frontiers 50 years in the course of this war, and the spectacle is something terrific to behold.

IT'S PERHAPS JOB'S COMFORTING TO THINK THAT had Shelby had wholesome recreation available last Sunday afternoon the tragedy of a 13-year-old girl's being twice assaulted might possibly have been averted and a soldier now facing court martial might have been available for military duty. A lot of trouble such as that is due to parental failure to acquaint young daughters, and older ones, too, of dangerous inherent in taking up with strange men, even when they wear the uniform of armed services, of loitering in questionable places and of accompanying men to their hotel rooms; but if on the other hand the problem were met positively with recreational facilities of a wholesome nature, some of the tragic consequences might be averted. Young people are going to have entertainment, wholesome preferably, but lacking that the alternative is unwholesome—and when some conscienceless wanderer is added to the equation the result is likely to be tragic.

The burden is upon (1) parents, (2) the community, (3) the young people themselves. They prefer to live wholesomely, but they need to be encouraged in it.

A TRADITION THAT ICE CREAM WAS INTRODUCED TO America at the White House during the administration of James Madison is blasted by the revelation that New Orleans knew the delicacy as early as 1808 when it was advertised in papers there. However, we are less interested in when it was introduced than when it will be coming back in quantity and quality entitling it to be called "ice cream."

FOR PUNGENT EXPRESSION IT WOULD BE HARD TO beat that of A. Beverly Baxter, a Conservative member of parliament who survived the recent British election, who to the New York Times states it thus: "As one of the few Conservatives to hold his parliamentary seat in the general election I feel at this moment rather like a shipwrecked sailor on a raft who has received a wireless request for his opinion on the future of navigation."
 WHEN STETTIN, BERLIN'S PORT ON THE ODER RIVER, WAS assigned to Poland following the Potsdam conferences, not the slightest twinge was suffered by Shelby's John Phifer who was born in that city 69 years ago and made it his home till he went to sea at the age of 14 years. So far as John, who is a naturalized American of 22 years standing and has made his home here for the past 24 years, is concerned they can give Stettin and any part of Germany to whomever they wish, without the slightest complaint from him—his interests and concerns are thoroughly American. But he remembers Stettin of his boyhood days, the sailing ships and characters of the waterfront there that caught his fancy and caused him to set forth as a mariner for 14 years under British and American flags, suffering shipwreck off Iceland all the exigencies of a seafaring career. He turned his back on all that and sought terra firma of upland country where he's found peacefulness and friends and opportunity beyond anything the old world offered—the Poles can have Stettin; John's certain he's the best of the deal any way you look at it.

New Orleans Women Urged To Vote—If They Want Husbands

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—(AP)—"Women interested in marriage should register and vote," a candidate for the majority here says, Shirley Wimberly told women in a radio address yesterday that their chances are not so good "as in other cities where municipal government is better and business offers more opportunities."
 He said women outnumber men in New Orleans "because men leave us for positions in other states."

3,029 Troops From Europe Coming Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Four vessels carrying 3,029 troops from Europe arrive at the New York port of embarkation today. Among them is the main body of the 109th Regiment, 28th Keystone division. The 109th is aboard the Moraport, which is bringing home 2,972 soldiers. Other ships arriving: The Adula, with 52 troops; the Edward Bellamy, with three, and the American Farmer with two. lina, Johnson of Colorado, Taylor of Idaho, Magnuson and Mitchell of Washington, McMahon of Connecticut, Radcliffe of Maryland, and Bilbo of Mississippi.

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