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MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1945

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH

President Truman made an impressive speech in New York Saturday. Its greatness lay in the fact that it contained the same principles as set forth in the Atlantic charter, the United Nations charter, as enunciated a quarter of a century ago by the great foe of isolationism, Woodrow Wilson.

The President was saying nothing new when he declared "We seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantages." This has been said by others as applying to both World War I and World War II.

In view of the fact that President Truman on the same day as he made this speech, also pledged to keep the navy strong; in view of the fact that he has openly advocated a large reserve of manpower for military purposes; this paragraph is to the point:

"We seek to use our military strength solely to preserve the peace of the world. For we now know that is the only way to make our freedom secure. That is the basis of the foreign policy of the people of the United States."

Of course, the President is only saying what is in the hearts of the people. We venture to say that few citizens of United States have any desire to see their armed strength paraded before the world for any other reason than it shall keep the use of it impossible in another war.

Just the same it is well that President Truman has expressed our thoughts for us. We might forget.

His pledge for eventual return of sovereign rights and self government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force is a reaffirmation of the Atlantic Charter and serves notice on the world that we consider ourselves part and parcel of international society.

President Truman reaffirmed the faith of our people in a United Nations organization when he said that "We are convinced that the preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations organization composed of all the peace loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to keep peace."

The presidential address had very little that was new in it. That was why it was a great speech. It adhered to the purpose, expressed often aforetime, of the American people.

DISGRACING THE UNIFORM

Shelby and Shelbians like to be hospitable to visiting service men, and the community has found them decent and genuinely appreciative in the main; while an occasional snide appears, he is untypical as was that one Saturday night who figured in an automobile mishap.

A taxi clipped his rear fender; the tax driver admitted he was at fault, saying he had insurance that would cover any damage. But the soldier, acting more like a nazi storm trooper than an American army man, took the occasion to berate the civilian with such a flood of vile and obscene language questioning his honesty and reflecting on his ancestry that the local man, who was trying to do the decent and fair thing, could get only humiliation despite his willingness to mend the damage.

The scene the soldier created was uncalled for and out of character, but the fact the man was in uniform caused his ungentlemanly and even unlawful conduct to go unchallenged. It is untypical, of course, of the general run of our service visitors, but it gives increasing reason to suspect there will be vicious ones who will hide behind the uniform to commit depredations and indecencies unworthy of the service—the more vicious one is, the less likely the service ever had reason to be proud of him.

AIRING THE SCHOOL ROOM



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If Today Is Your Birthday

By STELLA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29 -

Born today, your patience and quiet dignity will have a great deal to do with the amount of success which will come your way. You have an infinite capacity for detail and will see that a job is properly done in all respects. You are very cautious in all your undertakings and will make sure that a project is sound and has excellent prospects before you embark upon it.

Navy Wants Fleet Test Of Atomic Bomb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The navy is anxious to test the atomic bomb on a surface fleet, a navy spokesman said today, but much work still must be done to develop satisfactory methods of making the experiment.

It is logical, the spokesman told newsmen, "that two tests should be made on a simulated fleet in formation. The first would be a test demonstrating the possibilities of the atomic bomb when exploded in the air."

The second, he added, should involve the explosion of the atomic bomb well below the surface of the water. In the latter case, he said, the test should be made in water so deep that no bottom reactions would occur.

Eden Thinks World "In Great Danger"

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in an address that the world "is unquestionably in very great danger and nations are not joined together," despite the terrible warning of the atomic bomb.

The wartime secretary said no one nation, however powerful, ever would be strong enough to dominate Europe, still less to dominate the world.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

BLACK METROPOLIS: A STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE IN A NORTH-CENTRAL CITY, by St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Cayton (Harcourt, Brace; \$5).

BRONZEVILLE, Chicago's teeming Black Belt, is defined and described in greatest detail by these authors. Second largest concentration of Negroes in this country, it is represented as typical of other big centers of Negro life in the North.

According to tradition a Negro was the first settler in the area. The city was both a station and a terminal on the pre-Civil War Underground Railway. Two worlds have helped to boost Bronzeville's population above 300,000, until every 10th Chicagoan is a Negro.

The Negroes enjoy considerable political freedom, though they may not aspire of some top offices. Within their community, insofar as it is separate from the white city surrounding it, they are free to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the best white tradition.

Beyond that, Negro opportunities are very harshly restricted, freedoms do not coincide with law allows isn't always what the Negro gets. In a depression they are last to be hired, first to be fired; a job ceiling bars them from most positions above the rank of semi-skilled worker.

Unlike white-skinned foreign peoples, who can quickly move from the poorest areas to better residential districts and become assimilated as unquestioned Americans, Negroes are restricted to high-rent, slum sections bordered with a color line seemingly as effective as a prison wall within which disease, vice and crime flourish. Intermarriages are rare, and emphatically disapproved by Negroes, to whom social equality does not mean sexual equality.

Richard Wright supplies a provocative introduction.

2,145 Tokyo Persons Arrested For Buying Goods From G.I.'s

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Tokyo Metropolitan police today arrested 2,145 persons accused of purchasing merchandise from American soldiers.

The confiscated loot, turned over to allied authorities, included a total of 1,000 packages of cigarettes, candy, soap, matches and canned goods.

The Everyday Counselor

By DR. HERBERT SPAUGH

"Food, freedom, friendship and Christian faith" are the four essentials of life which Glenn P. Wishard, American Y. M. C. A. director in the Philippines, discovered during his 27,000 hours in Santa Tomas concentration camp in Manila.

Speaking to the Winston-Salem, N. C., Rotary club, he described his experiences in camp and with the Japanese and said that if the military clique in Japan were eliminated that he believed the ordinary Japanese could be educated into "friendly and peace keeping citizens."

Men returning from German and Japanese prison camps have had time to think deeply, something which the average American doesn't do very much. We home-fronters would do well to listen to them.

These men have managed to live without those things which most of us consider essential to life—radios, cars, mechanical gadgets, professional entertainment and liquor.

Here is a man who was forced down to bed-rock. He places in those things which so many of us take for granted. Most of us have never known what it is to be without a grocery store nearby, what it means not to be able to express our opinions publicly, to work or not, to vote for our government officials or not, to be removed from those we call our friends, not to be within reach of a church.

Of these four essentials, three are intangible—freedom, friendship, Christian faith. We need to remember that these three must be cultivated if we are not to lose them.

Because of our careless use of freedom, which involves our responsibility towards our neighbor, our crime and liquor bill has reached staggering proportions.

Friends must be cultivated, kept in repair, if they are to be retained. So many people by their critical attitude destroy existing friendships and prevent the formation of new ones.

A high-ranking army officer recently released from a Japanese prison camp says that under the crowded conditions of prison life friendships were sorely strained. In order to avoid arguments and friction, they tried to engage in conversation only on topics over which there was no disagreement.

Wishard said that his Christian faith was the greatest comfort of all. Let's not forget that. The true Christian way of life is not possible without Christian faith.

Playing Safe

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—(AP)—Nine year old Geneva Seaf isn't taking any chances on slow mail delivery north. Yesterday — two months before Christmas — she mailed her letter to "Santa Claus at the North Pole."

Merry-Go-Round Military Will Spend More In Peace Than War

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

WASHINGTON — Chester Bowles, the OPA chief, let quite a big cat out of the bag in his testimony before the senate banking and currency committee the other day. He revealed that the army and navy plan to spend \$41,000,000 the first 12 months after V-J day. This was a part of Bowles' testimony on how inflationary pressures were building up in the nation.

Alert Senator Charles Tobey of New Hampshire quickly caught this.

"Where did you get those figures?" he asked Bowles.

The OPA director replied he had received them from the army.

Tobey shook his head. "What in the world do they want to spend it for?" he asked.

Bowles shrugged his shoulders and said he didn't know.

This \$41,000,000 in 12 months of peace compares with a total military expenditure of only \$33,000,000 during the whole World War I.

U. S. CONGRESSMEN IN MOSCOW

When the house foreign relations sub-committee was in Moscow, members spent almost two hours in a frank give-and-take conference with Andrei Vyshinsky, vice commissar for foreign affairs, known to U. S. diplomats as the "Harry Hopkins of Russia."

Hottest topic discussed was freedom of the press. Vyshinsky was quite outspoken on this subject, demanding to know why the Soviet Union didn't receive "friendlier" treatment by American newspapers.

"What do you mean?" chorused Representatives Mundt of South Dakota, Bolton of Ohio, Wright, of Connecticut, and Gordon of Illinois. The four congressmen insisted that the great majority of U. S. newspapers were fair to the Soviet regime.

Vyshinsky smilingly, but vigorously, shot back: "We would like to get a better press in the United States. Too many of your newspapers picture us in an unsavory light, making it appear at times that we are immoral and even vulgar. We resent that."

The four house members pointed out that one of the prices a country must pay for a genuinely free press is the right of every editor to attack any government or individual with whom he disagrees.

"You've got to take the bitter with the sweet in a free press," interjected Representative Mundt. "We're used to it in the United States and take newspaper attacks for granted. Why, members of our own Congress are blasted far more often, and more vigorously, than the Soviet Union."

Vyshinsky grinningly dropped the subject, but indicated that he wasn't convinced.

WILSON AND HIGH WAGES

Exactly one year ago, Charles E. Wilson, head of the giant General Electric, made a speech which had national repercussions and won him much praise. He proposed that, after the war, wages be kept high in order to keep purchasing power high. This, he said, would help his company and others to sell refrigerators, washing machines, etc. This column at that time paid tribute to Wilson's statesmanship.

One year has now passed, however, and let's examine how Charles Wilson has followed up his own recommended statesmanship.

The United Electrical Workers in Fort Wayne, Ind., have been negotiating with Wilson for months to secure a minimum rate of 72 cents an hour. The minimum wage rate in Fort Wayne frozen by the War Labor board is 84 cents an hour. So far Wilson's General Electric has refused to budge.

United Electrical workers also have been negotiating for severance pay for workers laid off through no fault of their own. Wilson has declined. In Japan his company paid severance pay to its employees but he won't do the same in the U.S.A.

In Erie, Pa., he has already started making peacetime refrigerator, but, contrary to Wilson's speech of last October, his refrigerator workers are compelled to work for 75 percent to 76 percent reduction in their weekly take-home pay.

In addition, the refrigerator unit job was moved from Schenectady to Erie where many of the jobs were reclassified and turned over to women instead of men at much lower wages.

In Erie, both a federal and a state conciliator are trying to get Wilson to arbitrate. He refuses. Note: Meanwhile, United Electrical workers have one of the best no-strike records of the war, have been praised by Secretary of War Patterson, Admiral Nimitz, and Stars and Stripes. Meanwhile, General Electric made profits in 1944 of \$64,000,000 after paying taxes, which was a 43 percent increase over 1936-39.

His reserves have increased from \$83,000,000 in 1939 to \$262,000,000 today.

GI CHAFF

Surplus army-navy pistols, shotguns, field glasses, etc., are now being offered for sale to servicemen. However, there's a big hitch. In the first place enlisted men can't buy—only officers. And the other day, when certain officers turned up at the Pentagon building to look over the shotguns, they were asked whether they

Behind The FRONT PAGE

By HOLT McPHERSON Managing Editor

THERE ISN'T—OR CERTAINLY SHOULD NOT BE—ONE INDIVIDUAL in all Shelby and Cleveland County not interested in the success, the brilliant success, of the current campaign of this community to raise \$100,000 toward providing the community center which will be a living and useful memorial to our men and women who served in World War II and will be the cornerstone of a parks and playground program that is our Number One need.

Never have we had a finer, nobler opportunity to honor and permanently memorialize our gallant heroes who fought and sacrificed for us, than with this living, lasting tribute. It is something of beauty, permanently useful.

Never will we have so a liberal chance to have such a recreation center, offering something for everyone to enrich living. All we have to do is provide the money to build it. Other cities are making similar investments on even greater scale—we need to act now.

Never will we be able to furnish clean, wholesome and healthful play and body-building recreation for so many at so little cost. Swimming pool, skating rinks, playgrounds, gymnasium, auditorium, dining and meeting rooms, community reading and rest rooms—everything that should go into a great Community Center will be there insofar as we provide the money to do the job as it should be done.

Never will Shelby and Cleveland county pass up a challenging, public-spirited "something for everybody" opportunity as the Community Center offers.

Never must it be said that Clevelanders are not proud of their heroes of the war, proud and ready to give for its youngsters of today and those of coming generations. We can and will finance and complete this memorial. This useful center of community life, this final need to make our community even better!

THOSE LOVELY FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CHIMES ON the crisp autumn air yesterday, a gift of the Earl Hamrick family, are religiously enriching to everyone. They constitute a rich and lasting memorial to the late Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Hamrick whose influence continues to live after them. One can't listen to their beautiful music without being reverent.

SHELBIANS FAIRLY JUMPED OUT OF THEIR SEATS LAST night when good-natured red-headed Seaman, second class, Don Roberts, whose clean humor made him one of The Star's most popular carrier boys and later the A & P's equally clever produce handler—before he went into service, matched wits with Phil Baker to come off winner of 64 dollars on the "Take It Or Leave It" program last night. Shelby got many times that much enjoyment and good publicity out of it.

Nineteen-year-old Don Roberts is one of four members of the James J. Roberts family in service, having entered the Navy just a year ago. He's stationed at the U. S. Naval Recruiting Station AGC, First and 52nd Street, Brooklyn, whence he got the call to Phil Baker's widely-heard program. As soon as the grinning gale came to the microphone the fun started. Phil asked him how he liked New York, which Don said "is o.k., but not half as good as North Carolina". The audience immediately took the lead to his heart. Phil asked just where in North Carolina, and the reply was "Shelby", explaining in response to further questions that he clerked at the A & P. Phil asked if he was a fast clerk. On "right much of a ladies' man anyhow, sidestepped that neatly with his prompt reply "I'm fast with the men but not with the ladies." The crowd roared. Phil asked if he had his best girl with him, but Don said he didn't because he was broke! Pandemonium took the audience. It was evident that \$64 was in the bag by the time, but Don took Number 17 which called for supplying missing words, the names of garments. He went right well through them, but toward the last encountered difficulty. "I wanted to pray for him," said his aunt, Mrs. Luther Thompson, on those last two when he stumbled, but he crashed through the richer by \$64 and an Eversharp pen and pencil set. Don was terrific, a natural, loved immediately by all who heard him just as he was by those who know him here.

GOVERNOR CHERRY HAS NAMED TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30 as "30th Division Day" and it's something dear to the hearts of North Carolinians who were in or have loved ones who fought in that "Old Hickory" division. In World War I men of the 30th won 12 of the 78 Medals of Honor awarded by Congress in that war, while in World War II the proud record was continued as the 30th battled from Normandy to the Elbe and caused the Germans to call it "President Roosevelt's Storm Troopers". Imbued with the name and fighting spirit of Andrew Jackson, the 30th carried on a mighty tradition.

FROM MANILA, CAPT. B. O. STEPHENSON WRITES THAT news of Shelby's victorious Legion team was published and gladly received there. He sends a clipping of an item about a heroic pigeon which General Patch decorated and is being processed through Steve's office for discharge. The pigeon, it seems, had fought all the way from Guadalcanal to Luzon, was wounded twice and got decorated by General Patch personally. Blakie, that is the pigeon's name, was wounded in Guadalcanal but came home with his message, a communication essential to the safety of an advance unit. For this escort he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Patch who visited the loft in person to make the presentation. Blakie never flew combat errands after that, being an old campaigner with a hole in his crop, but he got wounded again when struck by a hawk as he was out exercising. It caused one soldier to remark, "He's been in combat, bombings and submarine attacks, and then had to get hit by a hawk. Gee, if that bum could only talk, huh!" Blakie has 105 points, not counting children, some of whom still fly in the Pacific area. The pigeon goes to Fort Monmouth to live amid his spangles and teach his fighting spirit to his children.

county police officers and their cities would like to have them told they could not buy. The back, but the navy is hanging on shotguns, revolvers, etc., were being held for regulars. It doesn't matter much how long you have been in the navy if you belong to the Navy Shore patrol. Maybe War fund their pay would be it's three years and maybe you withheld. They paid up, but the compulsory tactics didn't make keeping its shore patrol. Most of them were formerly city or

regular navy or reserves. Being reserves, they were politely told they could not buy. The back, but the navy is hanging on shotguns, revolvers, etc., were being held for regulars. It doesn't matter much how long you have been in the navy if you belong to the Navy Shore patrol. Maybe War fund their pay would be it's three years and maybe you withheld. They paid up, but the compulsory tactics didn't make keeping its shore patrol. Most of them were formerly city or

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