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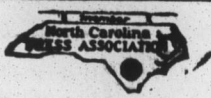
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MONDAY, MAY 14, 1945

It isn't true because the COURIER-TIMES says it,
 but the COURIER-TIMES says it because it is true.

THE TOTAL EFFECT MAY BE GREATER

Discouraging to many people have been the deliberations at the San Francisco conference, where the Polish issue has been side-stepped and left unfinished, with added fuel thrown in by revelation of the treatment by Russia of the Polish underground delegation. Additional thorns have been the Argentine issue and the question of spheres of influence in the Western hemisphere, the last named directly related to the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

Looking squarely at the San Francisco conference, it is difficult to see that any achievements of lasting value have been won, and it is possible that the most permanent work of the Conference will be in its clarification and consolidation of previous principles—say those enunciated at the Dumbarton Oaks gathering. People of this generation probably will never know how greatly the San Francisco conference has suffered through the loss of leadership from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who could have and would have steered the Conference clear of most of the difficulties enumerated in the paragraph above, but it is possible and to be hoped that the work of the men gathered at San Francisco will be more important than they, the workers realize.

To them and to us one thing is plain, the meeting at San Francisco is at its very best only one of a continuing series of conferences that will have to be held before the cease firing order that has been given in Europe can become a lasting and effective bid for peace and a looked for world federation.

A TIGHT SITUATION

Houses are hard to get in Roxboro. Buying or renting, it makes no difference, and here is the latest example: a few years ago, after Pearl Harbor, Coy Day, a Roxboro business man, moved to Newport News, Va., to engage in defense work. He took his wife and daughter with him, giving up a house he was renting in Roxboro. The Days lived in Newport News about two years, but always wanted to come back home to Roxboro. Finally, about a year ago they came back, taking when they did the only available house that was for rent here.

A few months ago the Days were notified that the owners of their house would need it for another tenant. From that day to this the Days have been looking for another house, an apartment, anything that could be called a home. Came the first of May, which was moving day, and still no house, and so, Mrs. Day and their daughter went to Weldon to the home of her parents, and Mr. Day is living with his mother, thankful that he has space enough in the up-stairs of his store to keep his furniture. The Days, naturally, are considerably upset. They want to live in Roxboro and are going to, come what may, no matter how much trouble their kinsfolks here and in Weldon have to put up with.

But there is one thing certain, Mr. Day agrees fervently with Hubert Eggleston, whom he heard Thursday night at Roxboro Rotary club. There is a housing shortage here and something must be done about it. Mr. Day is no Army veteran of this war, but he did get into his present trouble because of war work and he is a plain victim of the said shortage. It comes to a pretty pass when a Roxboro native cannot find a place to lay his head. And that does not take into account the other Roxboro folks who will be coming back here, let alone a few desirable strangers who might like to live here, if they could.

THE PRICE THAT HAS BEEN PAID

Right here—in Roxboro—there are people who apparently have a biased and a warped point of view about the cost of war, who have a hazy conception of proportionate losses in men suffered by the three major nations in

the United Nations group, the United States, Great Britain and Russia. Cold, logical figures show that the U. S. losses in men killed were the lowest, although higher than in World War I, and that Russia and Great Britain, in the order named, paid most dearly in fighting men listed as killed, comparatively in hundreds of thousands rather than in the thousands suffered by the U. S.

Counted, too, in costs, is the production of war materials, including foods, and in this respect the United States does have a right to claim first place, if only we remember that the guns and the planes and the food were produced here under conditions where security and stability were not questioned. Through all of the war the United States so far has been free from destruction. Its buildings and its civilians are intact, whereas the people of Britain and of Russia were required not only to fight but to produce under hazardous conditions. And even now, with the coming of peace, their farms, their gardens, their homes and their factories have in many instances been destroyed.

In the face of these known facts there are some Americans who already are saying that cause we must continue to send food to a starving Europe and there are some Americans who have no sense of values, who are forgetting the part of the burden carried for us by Great Britain and by Russia. There are some Americans who already are saying that our next war will be against the very people whom we have aided. People who talk thus, loosely and without thought, are also the ones who forget that there is such a word as gratitude.

In World War I there were Americans who were chesty because they went across the Atlantic and saved dear old England and historic France. The unwarranted jingoism exhibited by some Americans of that day, we believe, was based on a lack of knowledge, both of themselves and of the world outside. World War II was and is much more serious, as those who have fought in it know well enough, but it is discouraging to any promise of world unity to have so many of our home front Americans showing a narrow-minded, cock of the walk attitude. There is no justification on any basis of comparisons in suffering or in losses, let alone in what more must be done to restore economic stability.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

WHERE OUR PRESIDENTS ARE BURIED

Labor, Washington, D. C.
 The death of President Roosevelt has prompted students to thumb the pages of history to locate the last resting places of the thirty gentlemen who preceded "F. D." in the White House. Only one is buried within the boundaries of the District of Columbia—Woodrow Wilson rests in the crypt in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul. Washington sleeps at Mount Vernon, a few miles down the Potomac, and Taft's grave is in Arlington Military Cemetery in Virginia, within sight of the White House.

Our other Presidents were generally buried near their homes. There are exceptions. Grant's tomb overlooks the Hudson, although he wasn't a New Yorker. Grover Cleveland rests at Princeton, N. J., and not at Buffalo, where his spectacular political career began.

One of the interesting facts developed by this historical research is that "Old Hickory" Jackson declined to have his remains deposited in a sarcophagus which had been transported across the Atlantic by a naval captain who admired the hero of New Orleans. In declining the offer, Jackson wrote:

"Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our republican institutions *** I have prepared a humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife *** for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to a judgment."

STEPS IN A PROCESS OF HATE
 News and Observer

Many Americans are seeing conditions in Germany at first hand and forming their own impression of the German people on the spot. The following letter from Sgt. William L. Benton of the Ninth Army Air Force to his wife in Raleigh is illuminating:

There's a lot of stuff being written these days about the character of the German people—those who are now or soon to be under our military authority (in other words, all of them), and our attitude toward them. When I was there some time back I had the opportunity to see much for myself. I have been reluctant to write about it, but I can't go on writing in a vacuum forever.

I saw their towns in ruins, and was glad,

I saw them pushing wagons of junk, or carrying it on their backs, and scavenging in junk piles, or herded together like sheep at some railway yard. I even saw them brought into a hospital half dead from having stepped on mines left by their own soldiers, and felt no pity. I think possibly I hate them most for making me capable of such hatred. But now they want to convince us that they had nothing to do with the crimes of the Nazis. And those crimes we are now discovering for ourselves—remember how people were polite enough not to call the reports of the Poles and Russians and Czechs "propaganda" merely because they were our "allies." And after all, you have to whip up morale by any means possible where you're at war. Well, as for the non-party members among the Germans: they must learn that they cannot disclaim

responsibility—now simply because they neglected their responsibility in the years from 1934 on. This is their crime—playing Pilate while Hitler proceeded from atrocity to atrocity. Still, their guilt is shared, in a lesser degree, even by us. We permitted what happened in Spain, Ethiopia and China. I suppose we're getting our punishment for it in this war, now, but we're still getting off easy, some of us, that is. I'm not capable of passing judgment, but I'm glad that I'm incapable of denying my responsibility to try to judge—like these "meek" Germans. They've got to learn that the bell tolls for them, too. It will be noted that this writer, like many other Americans in Europe, looks at both Germany and his own country with clear eyes.

OPEN FORUM

Fleet Post Office
 San Francisco, Calif.

Editors,
 Courier-Times
 Roxboro, N. C.
 Dear Sir:

For the benefit of all my very dear friends in and around Roxboro, I would like to let them know that I am getting along all right. I was knocked out by shrapnel and regained consciousness in the water. I was hit over the left eye and am taking treatment in a hospital now. I am getting along absolutely perfect and I'm feeling fine.

I do not have an address as yet because everything has to be straightened out again before I'll have a permanent one. So in the meantime the only one I have is the old one.

I'm thanking you very much.
 Yours truly,
 J. H. Mundy,
 Warrant Machinist.

Italian, German Prisoners Will Be Sent Home Soon

Washington, May 10.—The shipment of German prisoners of war from Europe to the United States stopped on Monday.

In reporting this today, General Brehon Somervell, chief of Army service forces, also said that the War Department had asked General Eisenhower to make arrangements for returning Axis prisoners to Europe.

He said the Army desired to move them out as fast as possible, although he noted that a number of them were employed on farms and that some arrangement would have to be made in this connection. We don't want to keep any Germans on any jobs that American workmen want."

Italian service units, composed of former Italian prisoners of war who volunteered for non-combat work to aid the Allied war effort, will be given priority in the transfer of prisoners, Somervell said.

There are 396,703 POWs in the United States, including 348,115 Germans, 50,302 Italians, and 3,286 Japanese. About 35,000 of the Italians belong to service units.

The decision to return European war prisoners was made independently by this country and had nothing to do with surrender negotiations, Somervell said.

Davidson College Gets Mystery Figure Relics

DAVIDSON.—An interesting feature of the annual alumni luncheon to be held this year at Davidson college on commencement day, Friday, May 25, will be the presentation to the college library of a number of quaint and valuable relics of Peter Stuart Ney, Fredell county school teacher from 1820-40.

A collection of interesting mementos of this romantic and courageous figure of the early nineteenth century are now on display in the Davidsons room of the Davidson college library. Others are still abroad in this area and some scattered in more distant locations. A suggestion has been made, sponsored by historians and antiquarians in the piedmont section of the Carolinas, to assemble the various articles now extant at Davidson college for safekeeping.

The college library is a new, fire-proof edifice where the New possessions will be kept on display for their historic and sentimental value to be viewed by succeeding generations.

For many years, rumors and counter-rumors concerning the real identity of Peter Stuart Ney have swirled about the state. These rumors began in 1815, when Marshal Michael Ney, Napoleon's trusted lieutenant, was supposed to have been executed. It was alleged that he mysteriously escaped and took refuge in North Carolina, where he became a famous teacher. In 1840 he designed the Davidson college seal which has been called a masterpiece of symbolism.

On May 25, Latta B. Ratledge of Mocksville will present to the college Ney's flute and compass case, together with other articles and accompanied by appropriate ceremonies. It is hoped and believed that others who have interesting documents and mementos associated with Peter Ney will follow this example and deposit them at Davidson.

Buy War Bonds TODAY

United States Combat Losses Reach 247,654

Washington, May.—Total United States combat casualties on all fronts have reached 247,654, an increase of 22,182 over a week ago, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson revealed today.

Victory in Europe cost the army about 800,000 casualties, including 150,000 killed, he estimated, and it may be several weeks longer before all next of kin notifications for final casualties in Europe are completed.

He also said that between 70,000 and 80,000 United States prisoners of war have been liberated from German prison camps, and that 8,000 already have been returned. The casualty total includes 867,709 for the army and 104,945 for the navy, marine corps and coast guard. The army suffered 34,598 casualties, exclusive of air force losses, in April, the last month of heavy fighting in Europe.

From D-Day on June 6, 1944, through last month, the army in Europe, exclusive of the air forces, suffered 512,113 casualties, including 88,225 killed, 365,320 wounded, and 58,568 missing and captured.

Of all the 536,029 soldiers reported wounded, more than half or 283,472 have returned to duty. The table of officially announced casualties for all services:

	Army	Navy	Total
Killed	175,168	41,458	216,626
Wounded	536,029	48,858	584,887
Missing	74,305	10,382	84,686
Prisoners	82,208	4,247	86,455
Total	867,709	104,945	972,654

Channel Islands Now Liberated

London, May 13.—British troops have returned to the channel islands which were the only part of Britain captured by Germany, and as the parting shots of the war were fired on the continent the U-boat fleet began arriving in British waters under the flag of surrender.

The channel islands, famous for the cattle first bred on Jersey, and Guernsey, are close to France's Cotentin peninsula than to Britain. The Germans invaded in 1940 and heavily fortified them, particularly the island of Alderney guarding the approaches of Cherbourg.

After the fall of Cherbourg last summer the Germans on the islands held out and the Allied command never deemed them worth the cost of seizing them in the face of big coastal guns.

Curtailments In Travel Continue

Washington, May 13.—The public is asked to stay at home and forego all unnecessary travel this spring and summer, next fall—and even next winter, if the Pacific war lasts that long.

Director J. Monroe Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation said that, with the shift to the Pacific war, the next 12 to 15 months will be "the most critical period in transportation history."

Trains and busses have no space for unessential travel he said. There will be no resort trains or busses for vacation trips, and passenger train schedules which have been cancelled cannot be restored. Other schedules may be cancelled, he added.

No ODT wartime controls over transportation will be relaxed at this time, and more restrictions may be added. Freight priorities for civilian commodities may be needed.

"Civilian travel in the Pacific coast area will become well-nigh impossible at times during the coming months," he said. One railroad system is already screening its passenger travel re-

New Raids On Okinawa Coming

Guam, May 11.—Six Marine Division engineers have bridged the Asa River just above Naha for a new thrust toward the Okinawa capital city despite suicidal efforts of the enemy to blow up the bridge with human bombs. It was announced today.

All across the island, Marines and soldiers fought forward slowly in bloody hand-to-hand combat, and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that the Japanese air force had launched another desperate suicide assault against ground installations and U. S. fleet units off Okinawa on Wednesday night and Thursday.

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