

British Youth Trek Back To England With Yank Ideas

New York, Aug. 24.—If you can imagine 60 youngsters, all teenagers, rampant in a hotel lobby where they alternate as models for the photographers and grant interviews to the New York press, you can just about picture the scene at the Prince George Hotel here yesterday. The children were of the usual shock-haired, gangly-legged variety, except that these were part of the 870 "war babies" sent over from Great Britain at the start of the blitz in 1940 under auspices of the United States Committee for the care of European Children.

Now that the war is over and the submarine menace licked, they are being returned home as rapidly as passage can be arranged. This group sailed on the Nieu Amsterdam. They left five years, almost to a day, after the first group had arrived here on the S. S. Samaria, August 21, 1940.

When they arrived they were, for the most part, under 11 years old, and 40 per cent were under nine. Many of the girls were hardly more than babies carrying dolls, while the boys were proper British children who actually believed that adage: "Children should be seen . . ."

Today, I don't precisely know how you would have told them from American children of the same age. The girls wore bobby socks and sweaters, and chewed gum. The boys did not look as do the young men of Eton with stiff collars and top hats.

For the most part they had on sports jackets, no collars, no ties and no hats. They spoke Simpure American and nobody was pushing them around.

I don't know how you could get anything more than general impressions out of 69 boys and girls, so I singled out one likely lad

who told me his name was Peter Staples and that he lived in '66 Harrow View, Harrow, in Middlesex, England.

He had a badge on his lapel, proclaiming "Kodak," and I asked about it. He explained that a large part of this group had been sent to homes of Kodak workers in Rochester, New York, the visit having been arranged by Kodak people in England. This badge was to identify them and keep them together.

I asked Peter if he had ever gone to any of the cricket games between Harrow and Eton and he replied that he had. I asked him whether he preferred baseball to cricket and he said he did and intended to introduce the sport when he got home. I told him that I had seen the Eton boys playing softball on the cricket green a few weeks ago, and he was glad to hear the news.

I ask him if he thought he would have a hard time adjusting himself to the secondary and repressed position that British children seem to occupy at home—at least by American standards—and he said he thought he would have some difficulty. He said he was quite eager to get to see his folks, but hoped one day to return to the United States.

He certainly didn't mean to imply and disloyalty to Britain, but simply his continuing friendship for the United States. Somebody referred to these children as "ambassadors of good will."

These children have had the experience of crossing an ocean and making a place for themselves in new homes. That develops a certain self-reliance and resourcefulness that should probably offset some of the enforced loss of living

War Time To End Says Truman

Washington—President Truman will recommend to Congress when it reconvenes Sept. 5 that war time be abolished.

An act of Congress is necessary to restore the clocks to the one-hour earlier time prevalent before the war.

The President told his news conference that the matter of regulating time should be given back to the States.

Time To Kill Hogs Not Far Off Says Brady

It's still summer, but Tar Heel farmers will soon be faced with the man-sized task of butchering and curing pork for use during the long winter months and the remainder of the year.

Dr. D. E. Brady, professor of animal husbandry at State College, is a firm believer in producing enough meats for home use provided such an undertaking is possible, and he makes the following comment on the subject.

An adequate supply of home raised meats on the farm is essential for a well balanced diet increased happiness for the farm family. Certainly it is desirable that most North Carolina farms be self sufficient from the standpoint of furnishing and preparing their own meat supplies.

By proper handling of meats it is easily possible to have some cured, canned, and frozen meats available throughout the whole year and at a very substantial saving over what these products might be purchased for on the market. There is nothing so complex about the proper care and handling of meat that cannot be readily mastered.

In North Carolina more pork, both fresh and cured, is probably consumed by farm folks than all other types of meat combined. While it is true that hogs can be killed over a wide range of weights, nevertheless, hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds will generally prove most satisfactory for use on the farm. Heavy hogs generally yield a higher percentage of lard. Care should be taken to select hogs that are well fattened out and that are free from disease.

with their own families. They have, of course, been spared the hardships of bombings that some children who remained in England, especially in the London area, experienced. Their diets have been good, and yet in all honesty I couldn't say that they looked much better physically than the youngsters I saw romping in Hyde Park in May.

If there has been a great advantage I should say that it will prove in the end to have been an imbibing of the peculiar brand of American democracy. A brand in which a boy can earn his way through college and be looked up to as Presidential timber. I remember the surprise on an Eton boy's face when I told him that.

Most of the children I spoke to seemed scornful of the "Tories" and quite glad, though surprised, over the Labor Party victory. I suspect most of them are returning with the idea of continuing their American ways of life and compelling some reforms in Britain.

The reaction should be interesting.—R. R. M.

Sugar Cane Mill on Ie Shima



Nearly every farm on Ie Shima, backdoor to Okinawa, had one of these primitive sugar cane mills, for which horses furnished the motive power. The sugar cane, crushed between the rocks, was used for making sake, among other things. Wreckage of some of the natives' coral buildings can be seen in the background.

(U. S. Marine Corps Photo)

Ivy Division's Men Come Here For Days Off

Men Of Famous Fourth Arrive At Camp Butner For Training.

In Roxboro last week were Lt. Smathers and Lt. Milton, of the Public Relations staff of the famous "Fourth, Ivy Division, now located at Camp Butner, the lieutenants coming here especially to discuss the history and work and training of the Division, an officer of which was the late Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who died in July 1944, in Normandy, from natural causes, and who was posthumously honored by awarding of the Medal of Honor.

Men of the Ivy Division are to be at Butner for some time and already are coming in numbers to both Roxboro and Durham.

Now commanded by Major General Harold W. Blakeley, of Washington, the Fourth Division trained for more than three years, chiefly in Southern camps, before going overseas in January, 1944. Following further training in Southern England, the division became one of the Allies' principal striking forces in the invasion of Western Europe.

In five campaigns which carried the "Ivy Leaf" Division from Normandy, France, deep into the heart of Germany, the Fourth captured more than 77,000 Germans and killed or wounded a total impossible even to estimate. From D-Day to VE Day, the Fourth saw more action than any other American division and, consequently, suffered more battle casualties than any other (more than 21,500). The Fourth set a record by maintaining contact with the enemy for 199 consecutive days and accomplished a record of "firsts" second to no unit in the European Theatre of Operations.

On D-Day in Normandy, the Ivy Division was the first to come ashore on Utah Beach. Later, it was the first division to enter Cherbourg. Doughs of the Fourth helped to spearhead the all-important

American break-through at St. Lo and a month later became the first American troops to enter Paris. Driving across Northern France and Belgium in hot pursuit of retreating Germans, the Fourth, on September 11, became the first division to cross the border into Germany. Within a few weeks it had become the first division to drive a wedge through the vaunted Siegfried Line. In later fighting, the division was the principal American assault force in the bloody Hurtgen Forest Battle.

The Fourth is one of the very few U. S. divisions in which all three regiments have been awarded the coveted Presidential Unit Citation.

Civilians will receive more fluid milk, light cream, buttermilk, and chocolate drinks, it has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

Tokyo Claims Atomic Bomb Killed 70,000

San Francisco.—Japan gave its first detailed report on the atomic bomb today—70,000 persons killed outright, 120,000 wounded, 290,000 made homeless, and an unknown number missing from the two dropped by Superfortresses on two of her cities.

These casualty figures were supplemented by the report of a Japanese scientist sent to the scene of one of the blasts to make a detailed investigation. Radio Tokyo quoted his estimation of the explosions—"Monstrous—spectacular."

A Domei dispatch recorded by United Press here, said killed, wounded and homeless in Hiroshima and Nagasaki totaled 480,000 and that it was impossible yet to estimate the number of missing. Bodies buried in collapsed buildings are still uncounted.

Many Dying Daily
"Many persons are dying daily from burns sustained during the raids," the broadcast said. "Many of those who received burns cannot survive the wounds because of the

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uncanny effects which the atomic bomb produces on the human body. Hiroshima where he made a detailed survey. Even those who received minor burns and looked quite healthy at first weakened after a few days for some unknown reason."

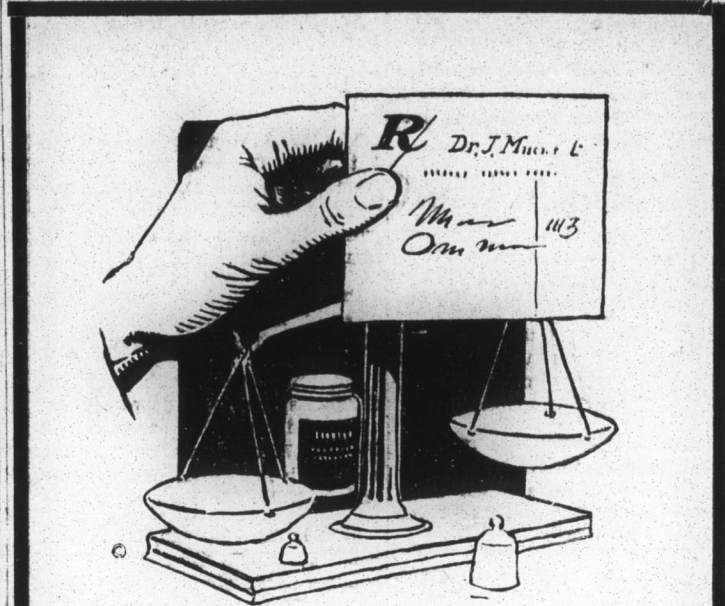
Domei said 60,000 were killed, 100,000 were wounded and 200,000 were homeless in Hiroshima while 10,000 were killed, 20,000 wounded and 90,000 homeless in Nagasaki.

The first atomic bomb exploded in a shattering heat flash as it dangled from a parachute a quarter of a mile above Hiroshima, releasing mighty whirlpools of energy whose terrific pressure continued for "a considerable length of time," Sutezo Torii, identified as a scientist by Tokyo radio, reported.

Detailed Survey
Torii, technician for Japanese Imperial defense general headquarters, returned to Tokyo yesterday from Hiroshima where he made a detailed survey. Even those who received minor burns and looked quite healthy at first weakened after a few days for some unknown reason."

Washington. — President Truman said today that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will continue in his Cabinet.

The President told a news conference he had discussed with Ickes, sole remaining member of the original Roosevelt Cabinet still on the job, that Ickes will serve in the official family as long as he wants to stay. They discussed Ickes' future, yesterday, the President said.



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LAWYER TATE MIGHT HAVE SOME SPECIAL FRIENDS AMONG THOSE CROOKS AND THEY MIGHT REACH BIG SPRINGS FIRST.

BUT HOW'D YOU FIGURE THIS OUT?

NEVER MIND THAT. HAVE YOU ANY FRIENDS WHO COULD BEAT THEM TO IT?

ONLY GINNY AND HER GRAND-FATHER. AND THEY'LL LIKELY GET LOST IN THE RUSH.

NOT IF THEY FOLLOW AN INDIAN WHO KNOWS ALL THE BACK TRAILS.

INDIAN? WHO ARE YOU TALKIN' ABOUT?

THE SAME INDIAN WHO PUNCHED YOU IN THE JAW, SHERIFF. I'LL SEE YOU LATER, ADIOS.

DID YOU AND TONTO DISCOVER ANYTHING AT THE SQUATTERS' CAMP, DAN?

I THINK SO. AT LEAST WE OVER-HEARD A LOT OF THINGS.

GOOD. TWO OF THOSE CROOKS WERE TALKING TO A MR. TATE. HE HAD A MAP SHOWING WHERE BIG SPRINGS IS LOCATED.

I THOUGHT SO. NOW WE'VE GOT TO MAKE SURE THAT THE SHERIFF'S FRIENDS BEAT THEM.

AND I DON'T KNOW THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MASKED MAN AND INDIAN, BUT WHEN THE RUN STARTS IN THE MORNING, LOOK FOR A REDSKIN.

WHAT-EVER YOU SAY, PAT.

ARE YOU READY, GINNY? I CAN'T WAIT ANY LONGER TO GIVE THE SIGNAL.

SURE, LET 'ER RIP.

WHAT ABOUT THE MASKED MAN AND INDIAN?

THEY DIDN'T SHOW UP. GUESS IT WAS ALL A FAKE.

ALL RIGHT, THIS IS IT!

BANG!