

Aerial Bombardment Damage Fails To Halt Publication Of Post Reporter's Newspaper

This is the second and concluding article written for Dallas Post readers by Editor Basil E. H. Amps of the Ilford Gazette, Ilford, England. In this latest of his stories Mr. Amps describes how the English people resent damage to the King's palace but are willing to take their own troubles on the chin smiling.

By BASIL E. H. AMPS

EXCLUSIVE: Ilford, England (Passed by Censor)—These are bad times but so far the worst nights I have had were those which followed the intensive Saturday afternoon bombing of London's dockland and East-End factory belt. From our garden we saw that evening a fiery red glow in the sky reflected with such intensity from a pall of smoke that covered all the East of London that one could read a paper by it. It looked as if all London was burning. That night for hour after hour I stood in horrified fascination listening to planes as they came up the river and unloaded their bombs on the blazing areas. Plane after plane came up and unloaded and each time there was a reverberating roar and the red glow leaped. It was like a regular service of dustcarts tipping refuse on to a furnace. One dare not imagine what it was like for the people living in that area or the men fighting the fires. And the next night was the same. The red glow was dull in the early evening but it flared up again as the first bombers arrived to do their job and for the rest of the night crash followed crash and you shuddered at every crash. The horizon was ringing with fire and you wondered if anything was left to burn. The end of civilization may well come like this if man does not come to his senses.

Since then I have seen some of the damage. It makes your heart ache when you see the mounds of rubbish that only the day before were homes that had taken long years of devoted labor to make and keep. You see a wife picking over the bricks searching for some little treasure or her husband staring stolidly at the ruins. I saw some people from the East End. They had been in that inferno of fire that dreadful week. They had nothing but what they stood up in. Many had lost relatives. Some were weeping. I spoke to a young man with a sunken face the color of paper. He had three days growth of black beard and his eyes were hollow and staring. He had nothing left and he did not know where his wife and children were. He spoke flatly and without expression of three nights dodging bombs. The factory just opposite his house where he worked had gone up in flames. It must have been hell down there, and bombed though other parts have been, they have suffered nothing in comparison.

You must not get the idea from this that all is wreckage. In most parts you would not realize that anything has been happening. Occasionally you will pass a heap of rubble that was once a building and in many of the main shipping areas you find wood where once was plate glass. At the beginning the people in the streets dashed for cover as soon as they heard a warning siren, but now they carry on until gunfire draws near and then wait under cover until it fades away again. Some of the cinemas are closed, because few people are inclined to go to them nowadays, but the shops do business as usual and have large stocks and many customers. There are times, in fact, when everything outwardly appears quite normal and you could go a long way almost anywhere without seeing evidence of raids. The other day I was feeling that as I rode my cycle to work along a main shopping road. At a junction I saw a number of people looking along the side road which was roped off. I stopped and looked and at first could see nothing wrong. Then I stared at a gap between some houses and thought, "Surely there were houses there". I showed my credentials to the policeman at the ropes and went through. I found that two houses within fifty yards of the main road were just a pile of debris. White dust covered surrounding property for hundreds of yards. A piece of curtain hung from the top of a tree nearby. A torn photograph of some people at a Coronation was half covered with dust in the gutter. Men of the rescue squad were working on the debris. There were seven or eight people under that pile of wreckage, all dead. But it didn't register as it should do. In ordinary times this would have been a national story—"Seven or Eight Killed as Houses are Wrecked!" the heading would have been. Now it was common place, not worth sending to the news agency. I knew one of the men killed in one of those houses. Outside a neighbor's house I met his son and air raid warden, gray faced, in the dusty blue dungarees of His Service. He had been standing at the door of his father's house during the raid. A friend on the other side of the road beckoned him across. He went. He had just half smoked a cigarette when a bomb hit his house that he had just left and wrecked it.

Bombs Stop Letter

The break here indicates that I had to leave this letter and resume it again today (Oct. 4) It is very difficult to get time to do anything now that the evenings are getting so short. No sooner have we finished tea than we have to go down to the shelter for the night. In consequence I am having to do my correspondence and other things in spasms. This is being written in the

HEADS AIR CORPS



Major Gen. George H. Brett, new chief of the U. S. Air Corps, succeeds Major Gen. Henry H. Arnold, who was promoted to the new post of deputy chief of staff. The promotions clothe the air corps with new importance.

office during warning. I can hear that confounded drone overhead and the guns will begin to bark in a moment. This raid has lasted since noon and it is now four o'clock. Clouds prevent any view of what is happening. It is always more nerve wracking on days like this because you know they are sitting up there above the clouds but you can't see them or judge how far they are away. On the bright days we have had throughout September day raids had no terrors. We stood and watched the air battles which took place at such tremendous heights that the planes were visible only as gnats, and kept an eye open for parachutes and falling planes of which we have seen several. There was some thrill about that, but believe me, there is no thrill about skulking in an air raid shelter for half the day with the pretty sure prospect of being down there all night as well. There are some brave souls, of course, who appear to take little or no notice but I have seen so many houses laid flat and listened to so much tragedy that I, frankly, haven't the nerve to stay indoors through the thick of it. The trouble is, I suppose, that having shelter to go to, I have got "shelter conscious". If we hadn't one and had had to stay indoors, lurking under the stairs as many people do, I should have got used to it by now. I have been in the house during one or two heavy bouts of firing and the place has shaken as if it were going to crumple on top of me. That is not a nice feeling. So you see, I am

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Corey Gordon and son, Paul wish to thank all those who so kindly assisted during the recent illness and death of their husband and father.

Mrs. Corey Gordon.
Paul Gordon.

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afraid you cannot count me among the heroes of London. I am sticking it because economic and other reasons decree that I shall. That, of course, is the way it is with a good many more.

But the attitude of mind of many people is really extraordinary. An elderly lady with whom I was talking had had her home wrecked beyond hope of salvage. Everything she had owned—and it wasn't much—had gone. The day before that on which I saw her Buckingham Palace had been hit. She was full of indignation—that Buckingham Palace had been hit! It did not occur to her that she should have been more indignant that her own house had been hit.

Printing Plant Damaged

We have had our difficulties on the paper. A fortnight ago our printing works were set on fire and gutted by incendiary bombs. All the machine room and the compos-

ing rooms and foundry were burned out. We had a good deal of stuff already in type for that week's issue and that was just a river of lead. We scrambled everything over to a newspaper office in the next town, took our comps and machine operators over by car and in a day and a half they reset every advertisement in the paper and all the current news and we produced that week's issue just a little ahead of scheduled time. It was a real feat but it meant hard work for a day or two. We have been printing there since but hope to have our own works going again next week though it will be a tarpaulin roof among charred

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wood and blackened walls. It isn't much good going in for elaborate reconstruction because it is by no means unlikely that we shall catch it again.

And now I must close my letter as I am told they will only accept a certain weight of letter for U. S. A. just now. In any case I have some shopping to do as soon as we get the "raiders passed" siren. It is no good trying to do shopping before that because most of them keep closed during the raid warnings. I will try to write you a more coherent letter before long. This one has certain limitations in that respect,

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I am afraid, but the fact is there is so much I want to write about that I think would interest you that I can't get it focused properly at this stage.

Thank you for your interesting last letter. I sent off a copy of our paper and hope you received it. If you can slip across any U. S. A. papers at any time I shall be glad

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Yours,
Basil E. H. Amps

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We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2 The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such Enumeration shall be made the States of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations six, Connecticut five, New York seven, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania six, Delaware three, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

Section 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of equal Number from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for a Term of six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Course of the Session of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4 The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5 Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House in any Question shall be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place than that in which the next Session shall be sitting.

Section 6 The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States; but they shall, during the Session, except Speeches and Debates in either House, be privileged from Arrest, and shall not be questioned in any other Place.

They shall, during the Session, be held to Answer in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session, and when going to and returning from the same, and for any Speech or Debate in either House; they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

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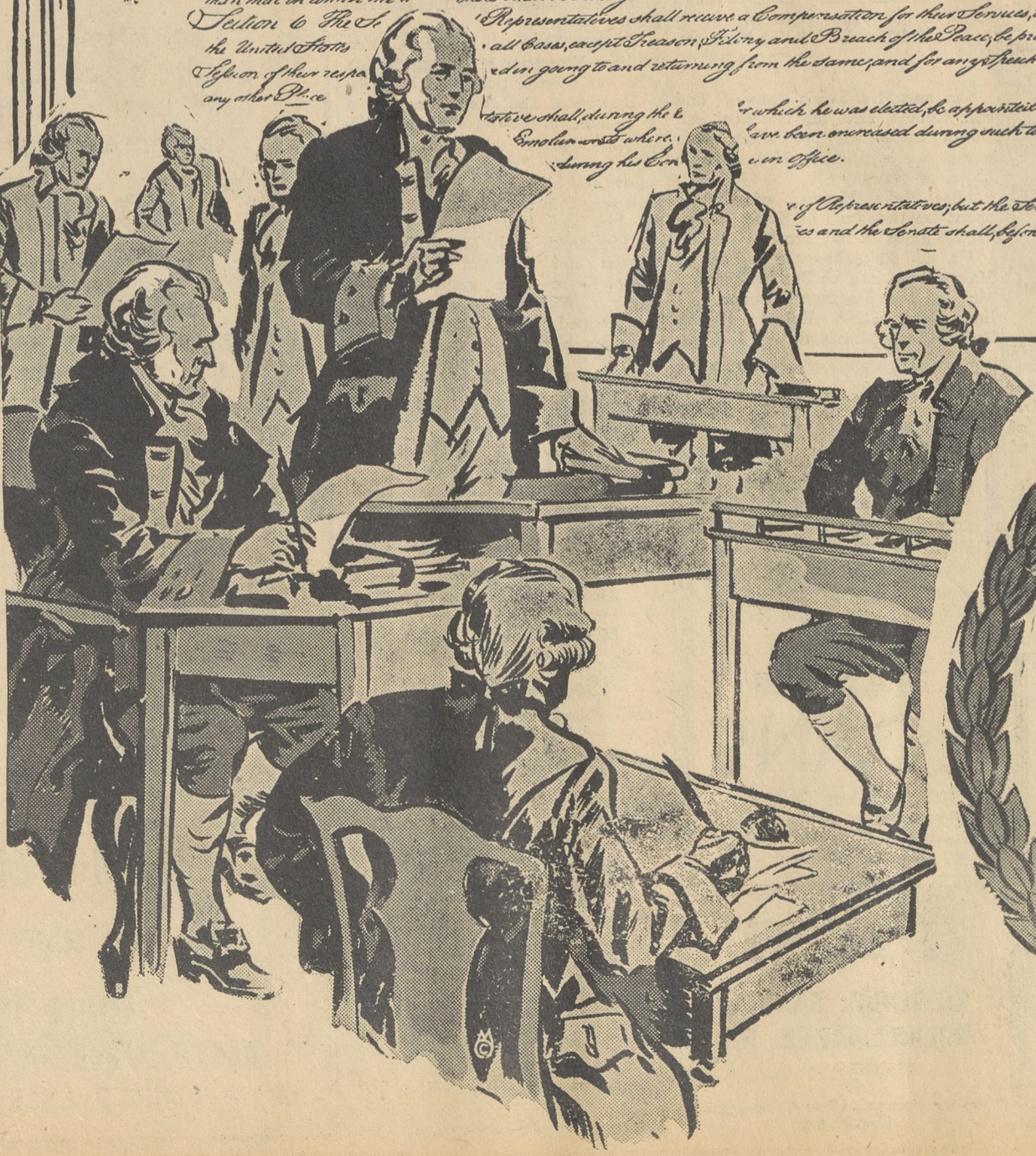
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Another Armistice Day

Finds Democracy's Torch Glowing

The torch of liberty, freedom and true Democracy burns on—153 years after the founding fathers wrote their names with pens of quill to this sacred document and lit the torch for all to see—twenty-two years after the valiants of the first world war flung that torch into the hands of all for safe keeping. Let us not forget, Americans, that we are the torchbearers who can still keep liberty burning brightly, however dark the present night might be.