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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is entitled to the exclusive use of all news stories appearing in The Wilmington Star

FRIDAY JULY, 12 1940

Star-News Program

- Consolidated City-County Government under Council-Manager Administration.
- Public Port Terminals.
- Perfecting Truck and Berry Preserving and Marketing Facilities.
- Arena for Sports and Industrial Shows.
- Seaside Highway from Wrightsville Beach to Bald Head Island.
- Extension of City Limits.
- 55-Foot Cape Fear River channel, wider turning basin, with ship lanes into industrial sites along Eastern bank south of Wilmington.
- Paved River Road to Southport, via Orton Plantation.
- Development of Pulp Wood Production through sustained-yield methods throughout Southeastern North Carolina.
- Unified Industrial and Resort Promotional Agency, supported by one, county-wide tax.
- Shipyards and Drydock.
- Negro Health Center for Southeastern North Carolina, developed around the Community Hospital.
- Adequate hospital facilities for whites.
- Junior High School.
- Tobacco Warehouse for Export Buyers.
- Development of native grape growing throughout Southeastern North Carolina.
- Modern Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

TOP O' THE MORNING

There is no more priceless possession that a godly heritage, and there is no greater service that a family can render to God, than the transmission of that heritage to the next generation.

More Defense Money

The additional appropriations requested by President Roosevelt, which will bring the defense fund to approximately \$10,000,000,000, will place the fighting forces of the United States on a footing to discourage attack from any quarter of the globe. It will not be sufficient to assure complete protection, but no potential foe will set sail for our shores without giving the project deep thought.

With the money to be made available when Congress completes the necessary legislation we will be able to start a two-ocean navy, create an air force of 36,000 warplanes and arm and equip a land force of 2,000,000 men. This will make of the American defense forces a formidable army and navy to face invading troops.

But to pat ourselves on the back and conclude that we are now in position to maintain our independent existence, merely because a vast sum of money is to be available for defense, would show little understanding of the true situation. There is a difference between money in hand and ships, airplanes, guns and munitions. And that difference is the time it will take to translate the money into the war materials.

The United States has proved its readiness to proceed with the financing of the defense program. It now faces the task of organizing industry for production—mass production. We know that France's failure to cope with the German invasion was in large part due to its failure to eliminate political bickerings and lust for profits, among manufacturers, which held the war industries far below capacity output not only while Germany was geared for tremendous deliveries, but even during the time that Nazi hordes were overflowing the low countries and driving the British out of Belgium. We cannot afford to drift into the same attitude. On the contrary, we must be as productive as was Germany in our preparations for any war emergency that may come.

President Roosevelt, in making his new request for defense appropriations, declared that while we will not send our men to take part in European wars, we will repel aggression against the United States and the Western Hemisphere. This means that our preparations against aggression must go forward at an accelerated pace, with every individual and national energy concentrated upon the task. Time is our chief need. We can largely discount its potentialities for harm only by speeding production.

Public Port Terminal

The city and county governments are in agreement that a public port terminal will greatly benefit Wilmington's business community and have signified their willingness to sponsor such a project. They have approved a report of a special committee representing their groups and the port commission and are now at work on a program which it is hoped will bring about the construction of facilities for better accommodating commerce available for the port.

Basing their conclusions on actual surveys of the territory from which Wilmington may draw cargoes, the promoters of the project are confident that terminals such as contemplated will be self-liquidating, and cite in support of this view the fact that the largest jobbing firm in the state has told them it will lease 10,000 square feet of the terminal the day it is completed. It is further understood that tobacco companies will also contract for large storage space from which to distribute their products throughout this region, and other manufacturers will fall in line. This is not mere wishful thinking. The port commission has on record many letters expressing willingness by large industries to ship and store here as soon as facilities are available.

It has been figured that cargoes moving through the port, exclusive of petroleum products and fertilizers, on the basis of last year's total, would pay all operating costs of the terminal and create a sinking fund for meeting construction cost. From this it may be concluded that but a small increase in the general commerce of the port would support the private facilities now existing and the public terminal as well.

What this means is that Wilmington may place itself in a position to share the waterborne transport of the South as soon as it provides terminal facilities to attract a greater volume of commerce. The only decision to be made is whether Wilmington wants this business or will be content to allow its diversion to other competing ports, notably Norfolk and Charleston. It is ours, if we want it.

Via Ireland

De Valera's earnest desire to maintain the strict neutrality of Ireland is understandable. But he should take note, as should England also, of what has happened in the last few months to other countries which stood out for neutrality; particularly what happened to Holland and Belgium. They, too, wanted to maintain their neutrality, and refused to join France and Britain against Germany. Hitler swept their neutrality aside, despite his solemn pledge to respect it, like so much trash, when he decided to strike at France across their lands. Now they are vassal states, doing the bidding of the Nazi conqueror, as is France.

England feels that she is prepared for invasion from the continent, but fears that Hitler will make a landing in Ireland and launch his attack from the west. Ireland has steadfastly refused to take sides in the war, but her mere demand that she be left alone is not likely to be respected if the fuhrer concludes that his best route to the heart of England is from her shores. In fact, the position De Valera has taken most probably will offer Hitler special inducement to seize Ireland first not only because of the military advantage its seizure will give him, but also to prove that he can do pretty much what he likes anywhere in Europe. Ireland's fall would feed his vanity.

There is a belief among many close observers of the war, that had France and England forced Belgium and Holland into their defensive operations late in January and taken over with intent to build defenses along their frontiers, like the Maginot line in France, neither of these countries would have fallen and France would still be free. They insist that had Belgium and Holland been adequately fortified Hitler would not have undertaken the campaign around the Maginot line which gave him his greatest triumph. If this be true, and it seems to be, England might take a lesson from it for preventing an Axis attack from Ireland. England could be the first there, as she and France should have been in the low countries, and so forestall Hitler and Mussolini, if they do indeed intend to attack from that direction. Ireland would stoutly protest, and possibly want to fight, but in the long run, an English occupation now might easily prove Ireland's as well as England's salvation.

The Tobacco Referendum

Governor Hoey believes that tobacco farmers in North Carolina will ultimately profit most by accepting a program of crop control for three years. He stated his view in a radio address from Raleigh on Wednesday night, in which he urged the state's growers to vote for it in the referendum set for July 20.

The federal agriculture department had divided its proposal, which will be before the growers on that date, into three divisions. First it proposed three-year control secondly, for control in 1941 only, and thirdly, for no control at all. Of the three, Mr. Hoey is sure that the longer control period will be most beneficial. There is something in this.

One year is a very brief period to prove the merit or failure of any crop experiment. Even three years is not long enough for complete proof, but is an improvement over a single year. If the growers really want to find out if control is worth while, they can come nearer to that objective in three years than in one. But the final decision is up to them. They may conclude that no control is what they want; go ahead with unlimited planting and take their chance of delivering a crop on an uncrowded market and so escape the low price the governor forecasts will accompany this decision. The important phase of the forthcoming referendum is that the growers take part in it. Any decision emerging therefrom should represent the opinion of as large a majority of growers as can possibly visit the polls and cast ballots. A minority decision will not properly meet the need.

Hull Doesn't Want It

Representative Albert Gore of the Fourth Tennessee congressional district is reported to have received direct word from Corell Hull that the secretary of state will not consent to be a candidate either for the presidency or the vice presidency in the forthcoming national democratic convention at Chicago. A Washington dispatch from the Charlotte Observer's correspondent is authority for the statement that Mr. Gore will go to the convention with this message from Mr. Hull, who, says the dispatch, will devote the remaining years of his life to the promotion of peace and good will among the troubled peoples of the world.

This is not the first time Mr. Hull has declared his unwillingness to be a candidate for the presidency. It will be recalled that some months ago he voiced reluctance even to be considered. His present stand should make it apparent that he means what he says. What effect this will have on the demand that Mr. Roosevelt accept the nomination is not revealed, but it may crystallize sentiment for it.

Editorial Comments From Other Angles

CRACKDOWN ON THE CRACKPOTS

Raleigh News and Observer

Nazi flags have been making their appearance in recent weeks on buildings in North Carolina and elsewhere. It seems obvious that most of them were prepared and unfurled by people who think of themselves as 'jokers.' More serious and of more doubtful origin was the fake radio message on Sunday that a U. S. destroyer had been sunk by a German submarine. If foreign agents or subversive agitators are responsible for any of these acts, officials will know how to deal with them. There is—or should be—sufficient law to take care of those who think it is funny to make jokes at a time when too many of us have the jitters.

Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, great liberal, once said that freedom of speech did not include the right to shout, 'Fire!' in a crowded theatre. Practical jokers are a plague even in times of greatest peace and security. They certainly have no legal right to play with public fears now. Such fears are sometimes unwarranted but they exist. To arouse them further may precipitate true invasion of civil liberties and may also disturb whole communities which should be calm in their participation in the national effort to make the nation secure.

Crack pots who think they are funny can do as much damage sometimes as fifth columnists who by intent are traitorous. Nobody wants to see a local fool who hangs a swastika flag on a Legion hut or a city hall shot at his expense. But it would be no invasion of any joker's liberties and would give the community a share of the fun if some of these jokers with public fears were given time and place to finish their merry-making in a public jail.

WASHINGTON DAYBOOK

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gastronomical: Capital gourmets have an ache, but it didn't come from eating. Just the reverse, in fact. Russian caviar is up 100 per cent in price when you can get it at all. The fine French champagnes are getting as scarce as bathwater in Death Valley. The kegs of famous Holland and München beers are getting down to the spigots. Matjes herring, from Sweden, is soaring. Olives from Italy, Spain and other Mediterranean countries are far from as plentiful or as cheap as they used to be. The imported Dutch Danish and Scandinavian cheeses no longer tickle the nostrils when you swing through the delicatessen screen doors.

The last shipment of spisbrod (Swedish bread) to arrive here, came by way of Russia and Japan. It's only a question of months now, if things go on like this, that the best smorgasbord in the land will look as meager as Sunday's chicken on Tuesday morning.

Imported sardines are no longer just hard to get out of the can. . . it's getting so you can't even get the cans. Polish hams are more often a memory than a reality. One more winter, and people who save their summers with Rhine wine and soda will have to turn to gin 'n' tonic. Ancient eggs, bird nests, and kippered octopus still are coming through from China but that's scant consolation. Oddly enough, the gourmets are about the only ones who are weeping. . . barring those importers who are finding business isn't what it was 'before the war.' A lot of the delicatessen and fancy food grocers will tell you it's a godthing for America. Maybe, they say, our high-hat food connoisseurs will learn to 'eat America first' . . . and like it.

Auricular: Don't accuse me of any drive to shut up our Congressional shop, but I just found out, and can't help repeating, that it cost \$2,200 a month in telephone bills alone to keep Congress in session. The annual telephone bill for the Capitol and the office buildings there is \$40,000 to \$45,000 a year. There are about 2,600 phones in the place, 1,200 belonging to the Senate and 1,400 to the House. In session, the Senate spends about \$1,000 a month more; the House \$1,200. That's on a basis of three cents apiece for outside calls and one cent apiece for calls to the government departments.

Man About Manhattan

By George Tucker

NEW YORK, July 11.—It's a funny world . . . and not a very big one either . . . Sometimes you run into people you've never seen before, and if they impress you, you sort of fix them in your mind . . . You sort of catalog them, engrave them on your memory . . . Then you go away . . . and later maybe months later . . . maybe years, you run into them again . . . They seem familiar . . . They tug at something in your memory . . . And then you recall them . . . Very often it goes like that.

One day last summer I was coming up from the South and I got on a plane in Washington . . . There was a blue-eyed girl on the plane who carried a book in her lap . . . It was 'Escape,' thenovel from which the film has been made . . . There was also a man on the plane whom everyone knew . . . He had a big smile, and a big, white carnation in his lapel . . . And he was talking about the World Fair . . . Of course, he was Grover Whalen . . . He was talking to the girl, and to other people, even to me, and finally, afterwards, the plane came down at Newark and the last I saw of Whalen he was climbing into a car . . . Along with the other passengers, and the blond girl, I got into a coach that the airlines provided and was driven into Manhattan.

Yesterday I walked into midtown restaurant and saw Tom Waller, of Paramount, sitting at a table with a girl with blond hair and blue eyes . . . He said, 'This is Grace McDonald, and I want you to know her because she has just made a picture for us, and she is leaving shortly for Rye, New Hampshire, to act in a play, and I want you to be able to say that you knew her before she became great and famous.'

Yes, it was the girl who was talking to Grover Whalen, and trying to read 'Escape' on the plane . . . 'I never did finish it,' she said. 'I tried all summer but something always happened.'

Well, what about this Rye, N. H., trip? We asked . . . Rye is another stop on the ever growing summer barn theater circuit. 'It's a play about three people who love each other very much,' she replied, 'and I'm so excited I know this shrimp salad will give me heartburn.'

When Miss McDonald talks about acting she forgets food, she forgets fashion, she forgets everything . . . Maybe you saw her in 'Very Warm for May' . . . You will remember her in a picture, 'Dancing on a Dime' . . . That is her style . . . She sings and dances . . . If she could become the Marilyn Miller of the theater she would be completely happy . . . But she realizes that dramatic acting, after all, is her final objective.

Grace's dad is well known around town. He is an executive on a film trade paper . . . But he spells his name McDonnell . . . Hers is McDonald . . . She lives only one block from the Fair, but has never seen it . . . 'Because I've been too busy, honest.'

This play she is doing in Rye is 'Private Confession' and it was written by Hardie Albright, the actor-author. 'I'm tickled to death about it because it will give me a chance to work with some real honest to goodness actors,' she says. 'And no matter what the reviewers say, no matter how much they dislike me, I know that I'll learn a lot.'

CAMP SINGLETARY TO CLOSE SUNDAY

Final Camp Fire And Court of Honor Will Be Conducted Saturday Night

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 11.—Camp Singletary, operated by the camping committee of the Cape Fear Area council, Boy Scouts of America, will close at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 14, David L. Liles, of Wilmington, scout executive, announced today. Scouts are in attendance from Wilmington, Burgaw, Hallsboro, Whiteville, Clarkton, Fayetteville, Fort Bragg, Laurinburg, John Laur Hill and Lumberton. The final camp fire and court of honor will be held Saturday night with three Scouts receiving the eagle rank, the highest award in Scouting. They are Jasper Needham, of troop 13, Wilmington, Seaborn Blair and Jack White, of troop 71, Elizabethtown. Camp program for Sunday morning will include Sunday School exercises to be conducted by one of the ministers from Elizabethtown. 'The interest of the Scouts in the advancement program this year far surpasses that of previous years, with almost 100 per cent going up for advancement last week, and indications point to the same record for the present week,' Liles said.

Comedie Francais



Hollywood Sights And Sounds

By Robbin Coons

HOLLYWOOD, July 11.—Producer Ben Hecht sat at his office desk today and wondered what movie producers find to do with their time. He went even further than wondering. 'The time'll come,' he said, propping his slippers feet on the desk and puffing at his cigar, 'when there'll be no more producers in the picture business. When a little more bad luck comes to the business, they'll be done away with. It won't be easy, since the producers will have to fire themselves, but it'll come . . .'

Hecht, large and pugnacious and very good-humored about the whole thing, seemed to be doing his best to look like a caricature of a producer, even to his blue sports shirt, his loudly striped socks, and the old felt hat he kept on his head. But his office didn't look busy. The walls weren't covered with production charts, and no secretaries and office boys popped in with breathless messages. There wasn't even a book on the bookshelves. There was one phone, and it didn't ring more than once.

Producer Hecht, it should be remembered, has long had it in for producers in general. He is producing and directing his own story, 'Before I Die,' and Long Fairbanks, Jr., his star, is also associate producer. 'I've already given myself a story and a director, and that's all there is to it. Doug has even less than I do. Yesterday we had big dinners. Had to choose a tootsie for a dance sequence. Doug rushed to the studio, and I joined him, and we chose one. Then we went home—nothing more to do.'

'Having worked as a writer under at least 20 producers, I think 90 per cent of them might as well be dropped in the Pacific Ocean. Then we'd get pictures a lot better than that cost half as much. As a writer I've always fought to keep the gonfalon of the writers at least somewhere in sight. If books were produced as movies are, the most important name on them would be the printer's. My hamminess demands more attention.'

Hecht, whose previous producing has been done in New York where he put out 'two good ones' ('The Scoundrel' and 'Crime Without Passion') and 'two bad ones' ('Once in a Blue Moon' and 'Soak the Rich') says working in Hollywood is tougher on the ego—there are too many people around who know more about picture-making than he does.

'Before I Die' is the story of a group of people on a rainy night in New York City. Hecht is fond of rain, says it makes people look run down at the heel and more intimate. The action of the film is concentrated within 10 hours and most of the sets are decidedly non-colossal.

which could permit the swift ferrying to England of the mass forces and heavy mechanized equipment that successful invasion would require. If that is true, it does not appear possible that the water transport necessary for such a movement could be assembled anywhere along the German-held coasts of France, Belgium, Holland or Norway without detection by British air scouts or submarines. Perilous as England's situation is, it does not follow that the Germans can achieve invasion by surprise. Actually, the intensifying German air and submarine campaign against British shipping and the danger of a Nazi effort to seize Ireland and thus encircle England by a starvation blockade are probably of much more immediate concern to British leadership than invasion prospects. The new triple-purpose British mine barrage from the Orkneys to the coast of Greenland is evidence of that. It represents an effort to prevent German forces from Norway from reaching the Emerald Isle. At the same time it is designed to reduce the number of British naval and air units required for effective patrol in so wide a stretch of sea. Using Straits The obvious fact about the recent air action in the Straits of Dover is that British convoys still are using those narrow waters, although Germany holds the French coasts less than a score of miles away. The fighting was witnessed from the famous chalk cliffs of Dover, apparently. It is to be assumed that the convoys attacked by the Germans was passing along the English coast

Shipping News

CLEARED AND SAILED

Barge Harold, 790 tons, for New York after loading cargo of lumber at the J. Herbert Bate Lumber company.

IN PORT Steamer (Italian) Villarperosa with part cargo of scrap iron.

Barges Woco-Pep, 1,310 tons, discharging cargo of gasoline for the Cape Fear Terminal company. Monocacy, 740 tons, loading cargo of lumber at the J. Herbert Bate Lumber company.

Yachts Ruth King, 50 tons, at Maffitt's pier at Wrightsville Beach under command of Capt. Brooks. Drifter, 83 tons, docked at Wrightsville Beach.

Steamer Agwistar, 2,921 tons, discharging cargo of nitrate of soda, Pryde Forwarding company, agents.

INWARD BOUND Motor Vessel (Swedish) Anita, 1,408 tons, from Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santos with cargo of fertilizer materials. Heide and company, agents.

Tanker Chilbar, 3,090 tons, from Houston with cargo of gasoline for the Shell Oil company. Cape Fear Shipping company, agents.

Tug and Barge Tug Cadimus and barge Derwent, 1,594 tons, from Port Tampa with cargo phosphate rock. Heide and company.

REFUGEES DISEMBARK

LA LINEA, Spain, July 11.—(AP)—British military authorities at Gibraltar yielded to a public demonstration and finally permitted 12,000 refugees from Morocco, largely British, to disembark today under 4-day permits, according to reports reaching this border town. The demonstration was reported to have been staged by civilians, soldiers and policemen of Gibraltar. The authorities at first prohibited the disembarkment.

behind the virtually complete British mine barrage that extends all the way from the Pentland Firth to Land's End. Those mine fields, unquestionably heavily increased since the fall of France, from a supplemental protection against invasion. Germany would have to engage in slow and extensive mine sweeping operations to clear a path to any points on the east coast of England selected for landing operations. That such operations could be carried out without detection by British air or navy scouts seems improbable. Those mine fields add immeasurably to British hopes of due warning if and when Hitler orders invasion. The Dover strait air battle looks more like an indication of intensifying Nazi siege warfare against England than a possible prelude to invasion. It is liked with German claims that 609,000 tons of British merchant shipping were sent down within the last six weeks by Nazi submarines alone.

If those claims are founded, England still has more to fear from starvation than from immediate invasion probabilities, for all of official warnings that may be uttered in London to keep the nation on a fighting edge

Interpreting The War

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

In the darkest hours for Britain during the World war, the expression 'cheerio' became a national slogan of unshaken morale, just as the 'thumbs-up' gesture of British tommyes amid today's even darker portents is an ironic defiance of Nazi and Fascist salutes.

British war leadership of this day, however, is at obvious pains to dispel any thought in British minds that delay in the full development of the German attack on England lessens the certainty that it will come. Cabinet spokesmen, from Prime Minister Churchill down, insistently reiterate, in effect, that paradoxical Americanism, 'cheer up, the worst is yet to come.'

The warning by the undersecretary for war, Sir Edward Grigg, that an attack might come in 'several places at dawn' falls into that class. Presumably he meant any dawn, not a particular dawn. Draws Attention His remark was obviously intended to keep public attention centered on the fear of invasion that haunts British pillows for the first time in many generations. That fear has a definite asset value for the beleaguered nation because it keeps Britons on the constant alert. Yet there are many circumstances still suggesting that a German attempt to invade England would be the ultimate victory move of Nazi strategy, not the first stroke. It also seems highly probable that when and if invasion is tried, Dover or Strait, the narrowest stretch of the English channel, must be the main point of assault. There alone are there obvious possibilities of a Nazi bridge-head being established