

# PLANTATION LINE WILL START SOON

## Greensboro to Be Eastern Terminus of Oil Line From Louisiana

NEW YORK, July 31.—(AP)—The Plantation Pipe Line Co. announced tonight it would proceed immediately with construction of a 1,261-mile pipe line from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., to deliver gasoline and other refined products to seven southeastern states.

Announcement of the plans followed the signing in Washington by President Roosevelt of the Cole bill granting the President the right of eminent domain to pipe lines designated as essential to national defense.

Officials of the company, which is jointly owned by Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky), Shell Union Oil Corp. and Standard Oil Co. N. J., said orders had been placed for 123,000 tons of steel pipe and that the engineering contracts had been let. An office for purchase of rights of way has been opened at Meridian, Miss., and additional offices will be opened soon, they said.

The line can be completed, they said, within seven or eight months after materials have been received and right of eminent domain has been acquired. Delivery of the pipe necessary for the construction had begun, it was said, and is expected to be completed in October.

# STATE OFFICIALS HIT PROSTITUTION

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percentage of whom are infected with syphilis and gonorrhea and constitute a menace to health," Dr. Reynolds declared.

The campaign, he stated, is aimed at itinerants as well as inmates of bawdy houses.

When prostitutes are arrested and convicted, Dr. Reynolds declared, "they will be held in custody until they are cured. The law gave us this right and we are going to exercise it, and I don't mean maybe."

The state has provided a temporary detention camp for women convicted of prostitution.

Local Officers to Aid Any effort of the state and federal governments to stamp out prostitution in Wilmington and New Hanover county will have the full support and cooperation of local police and health authorities it was indicated here last night.

Police Chief Charles Casteen, who has been leading an energetic drive against prostitution in the city for several weeks, said that his agency of the law would do everything within its power to aid state authorities in keeping the local defense area "clear of prostitutes."

A like statement was forthcoming from Sheriff C. David Jones. In the past few weeks, local police and sheriff have arrested and hauled into court more than a score of women charged with prostitution. In most instances the women have pleaded guilty and have left the state under threat of imprisonment should they be apprehended in New Hanover county again.

# 'WASTE' CHARGES HURLED IN DEBATE

(Continued From Page One)

when tax bills were before the House. Chairman Doughton (D-N. C.) of the Ways and Means committee also arose several times to comment that he agreed with observations concerning the necessity for reducing expenditures, but that appropriations already made had to be provided for in tax bills.

"I am afraid we have made appropriations for many things not essential under defense emergency," he said.

After Rep. Carlson (R-Kas.) had expressed disappointment because income tax exemptions were not lowered, Doughton explained that future tax bills might contain reduced exemptions and other taxes which he would not favor now. He went on to say that while he was intermediately opposed to sales tax, even that form of taxation might become necessary.

Reps. Buck (D-Calif.), Dewey (R-Ill.), Magnuson (D-Wash.), Rohn (R-Calif.) and Jenkins (R-Ohio) attacked the provision for mandatory joint income tax returns by husbands and wives.

Buck called it "repulsive legislation" which would require "billions of dollars of adjustments in the community property states." Magnuson contended that application of the joint return provision in his state would require "rewriting the whole law, law which was law before we had state law."



**A FIDDLE FOR DEFENSE**—Jashe Heifetz, famed violinist, plays his last tune on a specially-constructed aluminum violin before giving it to Mayor La Guardia for national defense.

# Argentina Quells Nazi Revolt In Key Province

(By The Associated Press) BUENOS AIRES, July 31.—Close upon a police announcement that a putsch against the government had been smashed in Entre Rios province, foreign office sources tonight said the German ambassador had been ordered to get rid of a portable radio transmitter which caused a round of diplomatic arguments.

The ambassador, Edmund von Thermann, had been under the fire of Argentine congressmen in connection with his protests against seizure of the radio by a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The foreign office required the committee to restore the radio July 29.

The orders to Von Thermann to "either re-export or destroy" the radio came after police announced they had broken up a "subversive plot intended to overthrow present authorities of Argentina" by arresting nine persons and seizing a large quantity of propaganda.

# ECUADOR BORDER TRUCE ANNOUNCED

Peru Ceases Hostilities, Paving Way to Peaceful Settlement of Controversy

QUITO, Ecuador, July 31.—(AP)—Diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and the United States announced by radio today that Peru had agreed to halt hostilities with Ecuador at 6 p. m. tonight.

The Argentine minister here, Manuel Viale Paz, made the announcement on behalf of the three mediating countries.

This announcement was followed by the reading of an executive order revoking one issued July 24 in which Ecuador ordered the mobilization of the 1916-19 military classes.

The Brazilian and United States ministers, Cal Mello Franco and Boaz Long, also broadcast expressions of satisfaction that the truce halting the century-old conflict would aid in establishing peace on the continent.

# SEVEN DIVISIONS DESTROYED, CLAIMS GERMAN COMMAND

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ment could be hauled over frozen lakes and swampy terrain. The high command intimated that the battle of Smolensk, before Moscow, was likewise being stepped up in tempo. Dispatches from this front also told of more of the encirclements which are such important features of the whole Eastern campaign.

As told by the German accounts, the enemy was not being met in head-on collision; rather, the Nazi strategy has been to nip off sizeable units of the Red army by the fast maneuvers of tanks, with infantry then completing the encirclement with the cooperation of the Luftwaffe.

Still another military dispatch said the air force was active south of Kiev, on the Ukrainian front, where bombs and machine-gun fire were concentrated on Russian columns a considerable distance in the rear of the front lines. The high command referred to Soviet forces in this area as defeated armies, and said the Germans had thrust deep into the Ukraine in pursuit.

**Libel Action Filed Against Jap Liner**  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—(AP)—A \$15,000 libel suit was filed against the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru late today almost coincidentally with an announcement by federal officials that legal obstacles had been ironed out to permit her to sail at noon tomorrow.

The suit was filed under admiralty law by Arnold & Co., of (80 Broad St.) New York city, because the firm had failed to get delivery of its portion of the ship's cargo—egg yolks, albumen and straw bread. The Tatuta Maru also was carrying \$2,500,000 in silk, \$60,000 worth of tea and about \$75,000 worth of furs, none of which was unloaded.

# ENTRY INTO WAR URGED BY CONANT

## President Of Harvard University, He Urges Entering Present World War

BY S. J. WOOLF  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—(The Special News Service)—In the clamor that is rising as to the part we should play in the present world crisis, no voice is louder urging our entry into the war than that of James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Yet, the other day as he was about to start on a short vacation, I had a talk with him and found that this military interventionist was also a cultural isolationist.

He would have us do all in our power to help Britain, but at the same time he deplored the influence of English ideas, institutions and fashions upon our way of life.

But this contradictory stand did not seem strange in him. For this tall lean, stoop-shouldered Yankee of 48 is a man of contradictions.

Advising war he regards the amelioration of pain as the great advance of the past hundred years. A laboratory worker for many years, he took over a position in which meeting people and executive ability are the chief requirements. A descendant of witch-hunters, he preaches tolerance and broad-mindedness.

While, as the head of a university in which class and caste were not unknown, he stresses the importance of the old adage, "three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves."

As he sat at a small table which serves as his desk, his conversation ranged from Puritans and nihilists, from the world of a generation ago to the world of today. He likes to talk and to listen, and he enjoys arguments the way an athlete does exercise.

There is no pomp about him. He utters no weighed words or pontifical pronouncements, and now and there he does not hesitate to employ a touch of slang.

He leaned forward in a cushionless Windsor chair, his head cocked to one side, an almost ascetic-looking figure. Yet he has a sly, dry humor, and a smile often spread over his thin face, and then the wrinkles leading to the corners of his wide mouth became deeper.

There is a note of simplicity and an absence of formality in Conant's office in old Massachusetts Hall which seem in perfect harmony with him. It is a large low-ceilinged room furnished in colonial style.

An old photograph of five autocratic-looking men in academic robes grouped around a marble-topped table was a startling contrast with the lounging figure in a gray suit.

These former presidents of Harvard typified the August majesty which surrounds that position—a majesty which Justice Holmes jokingly remarked made the President of the United States seem like a minor official. Yet as I looked from the picture to the rangy, easy-spoken man posing for a sketch, I remembered what had happened at Gettysburg when one of these pundits, Edward Everett, delivered a long but now forgotten oration while the simple words of an unpretentious president of the United States still ring clear.

The large windows of Conant's office open on Harvard yard, a place filled with the memories of Massachusetts first families.

To him Bunker Hill means more than Beacon Hill.

This is the result of his heritage. Unlike most of his predecessors, Conant has not the usual aristocratic Brahmin background. None of his direct forebears was a graduate of Harvard. The first Conant in this country was one of the founders of Salem and tried to have that town made a college seat. Later members of the family turned to shoemaking.

It is small wonder that the present Conant believes that if large numbers of young people can develop their own capacities irrespective of the economic status of their parents, we shall have in this country what we once had—social mobility. To him this is the crying need today—a classless society where each one stands upon his own merits.

"Contrast this idea," he says, "with the aristocratic notion that it takes three generations to make a gentleman. Fifty years ago these two opposing conceptions would have been regarded by many Americans as the principal difference between the old and the new world. The possibility that each generation could start life afresh, and that hard work and ability would win, was once an exciting new doctrine.

"Today we suffer from an oversupply of imported social and intellectual ideas. The influx started shortly after our civil war. The frontier spirit began to decline and that of preserving our cultural isolationism we adopted European ideas, chiefly those of England. As a result our country saw the beginnings of an aristocracy of wealth or ancestry."

It is this overpowering belief in a Jeffersonian democracy which struck me as President Conant's most distinguishing trait. One of the first things he did when he took office in 1933 was to institute scholarships for students living in the middle-western states. Today there are national scholarships at Harvard graded according to ability to pay. Eight years ago 60 per cent of the students were Massachusetts boys, at present 60 per cent come from other states.

When Conant was selected for his job, there was a wagging of heads by those to whom Harvard stood for only a social tradition. Here was the son of a photo-engraver, born in Dorchester, far from the golden dome of Boston's state house. He was no graduate of Groton or St. Marks but had gone to Roxbury Latin school, where tuition was free.

True, he had received his bachelor's degree from Harvard in three years instead of the usual four, but he had not been elected to any of the select societies.

However, among scientists he had an international reputation for research in organic chemistry. He had a surprising knowledge of literature, history and economics, and coupled with this his department was one of the high spots of the university, but he was no professor whose vision was bounded by academic walls.

When he took office he says that he abdicated from chemistry, he closed his laboratory doors forever, although his friends insist that he was destined to be a Nobel prize winner. The stories that he occasionally sneaks back to his early work are manufactured out of whole cloth.

Even if he wanted to do this he Harvard is a full-time job. He is the virtual czar of a \$150,000,000 corporation which has a yearly income of \$10,000,000 and expenses of almost the same amount. Deans and debs are his concern. But despite the many calls upon his time, like all good executives, he never gives the impression of being hurried.

Naturally retiring, he shied at first from making presidential speeches. It is said that in his initial address he expressed regret that he had no chemical apparatus with him which would explode at the end of his speech and wake up his audience.

His immediate predecessor, President Lowell, increased the college endowment and erected many new buildings. But scholastically Harvard was slipping. To

stop this was the new president's first concern. He engaged famed teachers who before his time had refused appointments. He instilled a democratic spirit and a breadth of vision which had been lacking.

There is a story about Lowell which is characteristic. He is supposed to have said: "Remember, Harvard stands for free speech; therefore we must be careful whom we hire to teach here."

Conant immediately showed his stand. He aggressively proposed a bill which required that all teachers in Massachusetts take an oath of allegiance to the constitution. Although the bill was passed, there are some known communists on the Harvard faculty. Conant knows this but he does not bother them. Much as he hates communism and Nazism, he still believes in academic freedom.

As insurance against the spread of subversive ideologies, he sees the necessity for a return to old-time loyalties. He considers it essential that the young people should once more be inspired with an understanding of the American

tradition. However, he finds a fault with them.

"There has been much criticism of the younger generation," he said, "but on the whole, I think they are more adult and do more independent thinking than the boys of my time. They look upon the world more seriously and find little fun in the old-fashioned pranks which were a part of my college years."

"Harsh words have been used about us older people as a about them. Our alleged faults are not the same. We have been called negligent and irresponsible and have been accused of stupidity and stupidity. They are charged with bad manners, cynicism, lack of idealism and lack of courage. I am not going to make excuses for either side. I will say, however, that we men from 45 to 65 are the ones who have had the hard bumps.

"We were brought up in a world filled with a fine flow of words which too often disguised doubtful enterprises. We discovered so much falsity parading in the cloak of goodness that we began looking for deceit behind every motive. We got to the point where we were not going to be fooled or disappointed so we mistrusted almost everything. The year I was graduated the peace palace at the Hague was dedicated. The following year Germany began its march through Belgium. The last war and its effects completed the job. Debunking became the order of the day and men delighted in showing that our national idols had feet of clay.

"But the American people are idealists at heart. One moral issue still loomed large. We men who lived through and fought in the last war did not want to see another and we indulged in some wishful thinking. Notwithstanding all our previous illusions, we still kidded ourselves. Our pessimism forced below the surface those emotions which the words honor, justice and freedom once aroused.



**CADET CAPTAIN**—Appointment of Thomas W. Anderson, son of Lt. Commander and Mrs. W. S. Anderson, 8 Country Club Lane, Wilmington, as a captain in the corps of cadets at Pennsylvania Military college, Chester, Pa., for the first semester which opens September 23 was recently announced by Colonel Frank K. Hyatt, president and commandant. When the Corps of Cadets returns to duty in September Captain Anderson will be a member of the senior class. He has been active at the college as a member of the rifle team, having won several medals for marksmanship. He is taking the civil engineering course.

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