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

With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God. —Roosevelt's War Message

Star-News Program To aid in every way the prosecution of the war to complete victory. Public Port Terminals. Perfected Truck and Berry Preserving and Marketing Facilities. Seaside Highway from Wrightsville Beach to Bald Head Island.

TOP OF THE MORNING And in despair I bowed my head; "There is no peace on earth," I said, "For hate is strong, And mocks the song Of peace on earth, good will to men!"

Chemical Raiment

Synthetic materials have been so well developed that it is almost possible to be dressed in raiment manufactured from "foreign" substances. There is, for example, "wool" made from milk; "silk" from wood pulp and cotton linters; jewelry from resins and "leather" from rayon fabric coated with a laboratory magic material called pyroxylin.

Japan recovered from heavy losses in her silk trade by becoming one of the world's leading rayon producers. Italy makes large use of 'lanital,' a half-wool and half-casine cloth. And Japan is said to have a new dress goods made of seaweed. Germany has been depending on synthetic textiles for years.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS

The Star-News is always pleased to receive letters from its readers, written for publication, but will reproduce none that are anonymous.

ed raw silk. Rayon filament yarn production was 388,729,000 pounds. "In addition, as a substitute for wool and linen in suits, dresses, and upholstery, this country used over 99,000,000 pounds of staple fiber rayon (rayon cut in much shorter strands than those of rayon filament yarn). United States rayon production in 1940 was surpassed slightly by that of Japan and considerably by Germany's.

"Plastics more and more are sweeping the field of clothing accessories. Among these are plastic-tipped shoe laces, dress trimmings, eyeglass frames, zippers, and costume jewelry. "The chemical laboratory also has had a revolutionary influence on dyes and fabric finishes, which contribute to the smart appearance and wearing qualities of clothing. Today's textiles would be short of color if artificial dyes were not available. The test tube also has produced the chemical mixtures which, when applied to fabrics, make them water-, moth-, and mildew-repellent, as well as flameproof."

Civil Liberties In Crisis

In such an emergency as the United States faces today we are confronted by two grave dangers which might, if not removed, ultimately overthrow the freedoms of democracy. One of the dangers is that in a time of crisis national security makes necessary certain curbs upon freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly. The second is that public hysteria might demand of the government unreasonable restrictions.

Dealing with this situation, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, of Cornell university, in a recent broadcast offered six proposals which he designated a program of principals and action. They are worth pondering: First: There must be common agreement that dangers to the public security will call for heavy sacrifices from the citizen, and that some of these will take the form of restrictions upon the scope of his civil liberties.

Second: The Government must be neither soft-handed nor soft-hearted in dealing with spies, traitors, saboteurs, obstructions, or those who in any way seek to block or impede our national defense effort. Our laws must be made adequate to deal with these enemies of the State, and these laws must be sternly and fairly enforced.

Third: Laws which restrict freedom of speech, press, or assembly in the interests of public safety, together with the enforcement of such laws by executive and judicial officers, should carefully preserve the right of free public criticism of public policy and public officials.

Distinguishing Mark

The thing that distinguishes this country from others is that it was built by "little guys." They came here from everywhere to establish freedom and escape tyranny. They landed in a wilderness. They were often cold and hungry. They seldom became rich. But they kept the faith. They built the homes and cleared the land and raised the children. They fought the wars of the past, just as they are fighting this war.

Little guys built the industries of this country. They saved a few dollars and put them into a store or a bank or a factory of some kind. They took chances. Much of the time they lost, but that didn't dismay them. They saved a few more dollars and took new chances. They didn't laugh when some visionary came along with an idea the wisecracker said was obviously insane—the telephone, for instance, or the automobile, or a plan for lighting homes with electricity. There might be something in it, they thought, and they played the long shot.

our homes, our resources—the little guys did the work. They went into the oil fields and brought out the black gold. They dug in the earth and gave us our coal and metals. A few became famous, but the millions remained unknown. They worked and died in obscurity, but this country is an everlasting monument to their deathless spirit which lives on.

Washington Daybook

By JACK STINNETT WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There has been a great deal of talk about the death of partisan politics. I will have to plead guilty to having, on occasion, put in my two cents worth on that score—but not any longer.

I have been availing up on the Hill and I'm here to report that the old political hatchet is only buried on one subject—the winning of the war. Since December 7, I haven't been able to find a congressman (or woman) who doesn't want to win the war. But after that agreement ends—and the basis of partisan politics is disagreement.

In the first place, this is election year and the seats of 34 senators and all of the members of the House, of course, are at stake. That means campaigns—and campaigns mean "issues." When one begins to look for these, he finds there are plenty of them. Some of these issues, a lot of them, are coming up in Congress before election time comes around. But there will be others and many of those in the immediate offing will be continuing.

For example, there is the prosecution of the war itself. No one questions the solidarity of England, but when things go wrong with British progress in the war, there are quite a few Mr. P's who are happy to stake their political necks on questioning Prime Minister Churchill. That's probably only a sample of what can happen here.

As Republican National chairman, Rep. Joseph W. Martin put it: "This is no time for abuse or criticism. It's a time for pointing out. We, like every one else, are 100 per cent for winning this war but, like they do in England, we will reserve the right to comment when it can honestly be done. The party of the opposition is of greatest importance."

"As for specific issues which are likely to develop into luscious political battles:

(1) Price control legislation, particularly as regards farm prices, wages, and administration of the act. The big guns already are firing on this one and it's pretty much a battle royal.

(2) The drastic reduction in non-defense spending with many congressmen battling to save their favorite agencies.

(3) Legislation banning strikes in war industries and probably along with it a tighter control of management profits and operations.

(4) Congressional committee investigations to unearth any possible graft or favoritism in government contracts and to determine where the arms program is falling down, if it is.

(5) The gigantic tax program. Probably no one questions the vast amount of money we have to raise, but don't think for a minute there isn't going to be hot argument about the methods of raising it.

(6) The fight to save small industries from complete annihilation and legislation to remedy or relieve labor and industrial dislocations.

I could mention a lot of minor issues that may loom large before the year is out, such as the complaints against the progress of civilian defense; and daylight saving, which was one of the big political squabbles of World War I and is certain to bring some political roars from the farm belt.

Editorial Comment

TAR HEEL INDUSTRIAL GROWTH (Florida Times Union) North Carolina is putting on a demonstration in industrial development from which other Southern States can learn a good lesson. Secretary of State Thad Eure announces that a survey of the records of his department indicates that the year 1941 has been "crowded with activity, much of which has involved the issuance of charters in new businesses."

During the year 661 domestic corporations were chartered with an aggregate authorized capital stock structure of more than \$40,000,000 and certificates of domestication were issued to 106 out-of-state corporations, whose aggregate authorized capital stock structure amounts to \$919,000,000.

This exceeds all records of the department for previous years. In 1940 the total for foreign corporations was \$115,000,000. This, the Secretary of State says, is an excellent index for the regard in which North Carolina is now held by foreign capital seeking new territory within which to engage in various businesses.

A minimum of the "fly-by-night" type of business is indicated by the work of the department in its regulation of the issuance, registration and sale of securities in the State. Violations reported, investigated and prosecuted during 1941 equalled the record low, and, according to Mr. Eure, North Carolina holds first place in the Nation with fewest securities law violations reported.

From this record he concludes, and his department claims, that in North Carolina there is less fraud being practiced upon the investing public than in any other State.

Viewed from any angle, the record reported from Raleigh is one that any Southern State would be glad to possess. Some others may be able to show a larger aggregate capital stock structure, but wide diversification and spread of the new industries is indicated by the 661 charters issued. That is evidence of the fact that North Carolina's department of industrial development is proceeding along wise and sound lines, and making a marked success of the program the State has been pushing in recent years.

ALSO GIVING HIM THE SHIVERS!



Interpreting The War Japanese Penetration Of Borneo Inevitable

Despite the stinging blows dealt by American and Netherlands airmen, keeping the Japanese out of the rich Borneo oil fields appears too much to hope for at the start of the long-expected invasion of the East Indies.

With the force of the foe's southward drive unspent a few weeks of the struggle, the measure of success for the defenders is the price they can exact in enemy soldiers and ships, and the extent to which they destroy oil supplies and wells.

Like the Philippines, Borneo and the neighboring island of Celebes, unfortunately are vulnerable outposts. More encouragingly, however, telling air attacks attest that Japanese warships now are well within the range of heavy bombers operating from secure bases in Java, northern Australia or elsewhere.

But until additional bombers reach the scene and slender land forces are augmented, military realities overwhelmingly favor continuation of the enemy drive.

To safeguard an island empire almost as wide as the United States, the Dutch must rely for the time being on probably no more than 120,000 troops, largely native, an air force of a few hundred planes, and a relatively tiny navy, bolstered by what British and American reinforcements can be spared from the fight for Singapore.

Before the Pacific war, it was understood that only the main islands of Java and Sumatra would be defended in force. This plan may have been altered, but only a relative handful of troops were available to battle for the oil fields around Tarakan and Balikpapan, on Borneo's east coast.

The hopeful side of the picture is that almost every day sees Japan's limited strength spread ever more thinly while the advantage of treacherous surprise dwindles, defending bombers are increasingly favored by geography, and almost certainly reinforcements are beginning to arrive.

Is That So!

BY WILLIAM RITT Central Press Writer There are no snakes in New Zealand, according to a natural history magazine article. Maybe that's because those Japanese chutists have not yet penetrated that far south.

People who keep their mouths closed live longer, says a noted medico. Hmm, folks in the Axis countries found that out long ago.

Men talk more in their sleep than do women. Zedok Dumbkopf guesses that's because it's their only chance.

An eastern university has established a course on how to fish. The baffled students probably never know whether they're cramming for an exam or are enjoying a vacation.

The Dutch have pulled the neatest trick of the war. They have converted a score or more of Japanese surface vessels into non-rising submarines.

A leopard does not change his spots and neither, sadly comments Grandpappy Jenkins, does a Christmas tie.

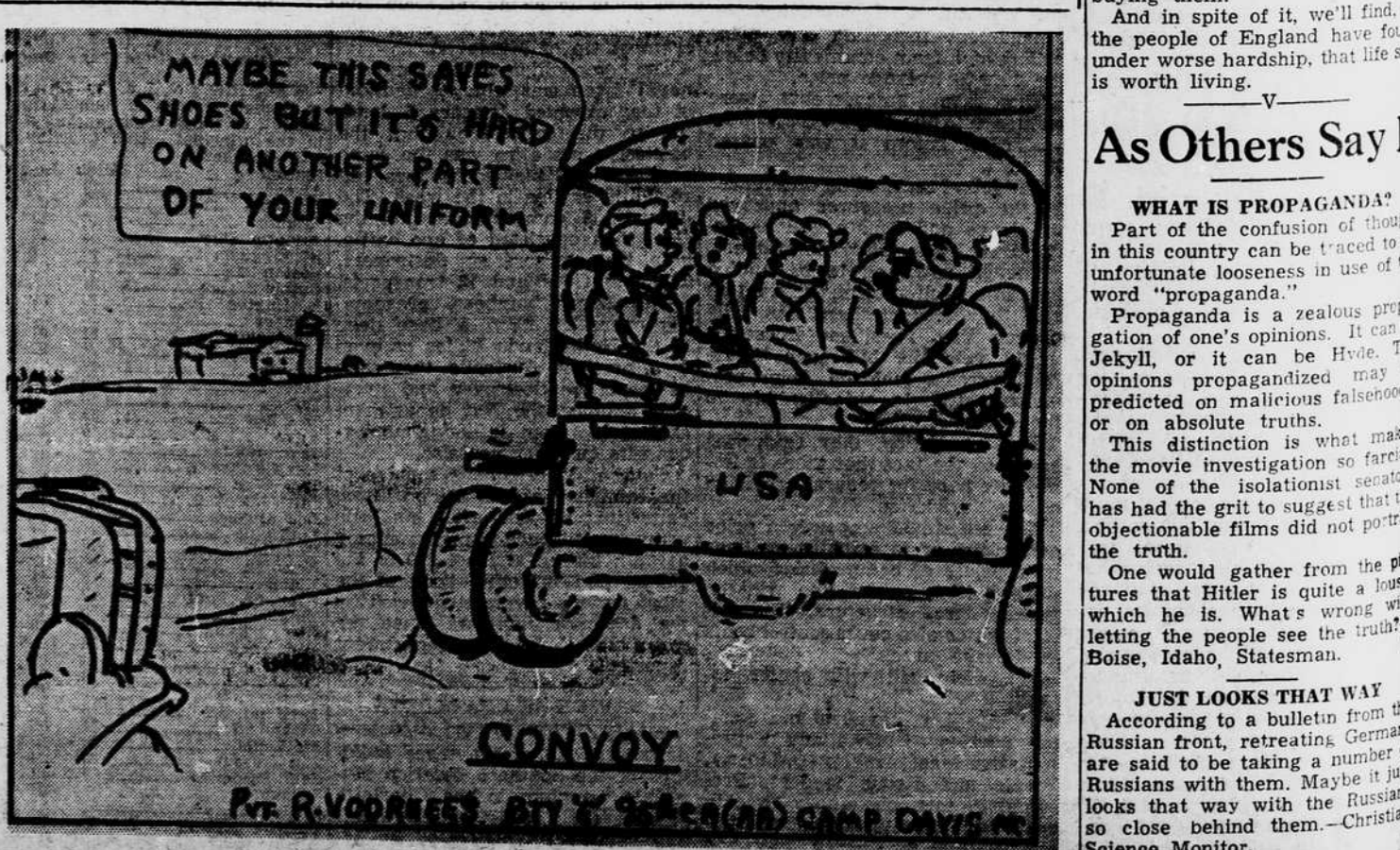
A puzzle to which no one probably will ever discover the answer is just what is the Japanese interpretation of what constitutes international law.

If the Dutch continue to sink many more Nipponese vessels the floor of the ocean will soon wear the label: "Made in Japan."

Zedok Dumbkopf says we'll get our autos back with a break in the Axis.

The battleship set afire by American bombs in Davao gulf is the third to be sunk or crippled and a few more such losses would be staggering to Nippon's naval supremacy in the Far East.

A Selectee's Diary - - - - - September 30



Clapper

Watches Washington BY RAYMOND CLAPPER WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. Even though this is the biggest war budget of any nation any time, I'm not going to try to write anything about it, because it is just too big for my finite grasp.

I don't know how you are making out trying to digest these gigantic chunks of news that are coming out of Washington, but I'm dizzy. It is like trying to figure an understandable pattern out of a convulsion. And this is a convulsion we are going through.

From being able to understand it, we shall be lucky indeed if we can only keep our balance as it whips us around with its demagogical force.

For two hours the other day I sat with other Washington correspondents in President Roosevelt's office while he explained the war budget. More important to me than anything he said was the fact that he was holding the conference, or seminar as he calls it.

He had just been engaged for two weeks in the wearing conferences with Churchill and the strain of the loss of Manila. That very morning Mr. Roosevelt had gone to congress and delivered his message calling for the unprecedented program of war production. He returned to the White House about 1 o'clock. After lunch he undertook to explain the war budget in order to assist the Washington reporters who would be writing their dispatches about this complicated array of figures.

For two hours he tried to reduce the matter to simple terms for us. He patiently answered questions, some intelligent, some not, and some only tedious. Though he must have been unbelievably tired and pressed with critical business, he never showed impatience and he stayed with it until all questions were exhausted.

I left thinking not much about the budget but a lot about whether a man who could go through that performance with such patience and good will had very much of the dictator stuff in him after all. If he were of the dictator stripe, he surely would not have used precious hours just so the public might better understand what the government was trying to do. Dictators don't explain. They tell you.

Dollars are now only symbols on the books. A budget of \$9 billion dollars is not anything you or I or President Roosevelt can comprehend literally. It is hardly more than a way of saying that we must have a whole lot of weapons. It is a way of trying to say that about half of the effort of the American people must be put into the war. You might as well say we are going to use up 59,000,000,000 ergs on the war.

The question, where is the money coming from? Doesn't make much sense either. People asked that question when Hitler was building his war machine. They said he couldn't find the money to pay for it. Hitler didn't think in terms of money. If he had, he never could have done it because by thinking in terms of money he would have put himself into a straitjacket. He figured how many planes he needed, how many tanks. He set out to round up the material. He built the factories and did the work. He thought only in goods and men at work.

WAR TAKES ALL In America we have to fight that aside from a bare living, practically everything else goes into the war. The war will take it one way or another. It will take a clever man to escape.

Our earnings, after a modest living, will go into war bonds and taxes. In spite of price control we probably will have considerable inflation to take away part of our earnings. Luxury and semi-luxuries just won't be made, or if they are made they will be taxed heavily, to try to keep us from buying them.

And in spite of it, we'll find, as the people of England have found under worse hardship, that life still is worth living.

As Others Say It

WHAT IS PROPAGANDA? Part of the confusion of thought in this country can be traced to an unfortunate looseness in use of the word "propaganda."

Propaganda is a zealous propagation of one's opinions. It can be the Jekyll, or it can be Hyde. The Jekyll part consists of facts and opinions propagated with no intention of predicting or malicious falsehoods, or on absolute truths.

This distinction is what makes the movie investigation so farcical. None of the isolationist senators had the grit to suggest that the objectionable films did not portray the truth.

One would gather from the pictures that Hitler is quite a house, which he is. What's wrong with letting the people see the truth? Boise, Idaho, Statesman. JUST LOOKS THAT WAY According to a bulletin from the Russian front, retreating Germans are said to be taking a number of Russians with them. Maybe it just looks that way with the Russians so close behind them.—Christian Science Monitor.