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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942

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.
- Extension of City Limits.
- 35-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 Drydocks.
- Negro health Center for Southeastern North Carolina, developed around the Community Hospital.
- Adequate hospital facilities for white.
- Junior High School.
- Tobacco Warehouses for Export Buyers.
- Development of native grape growing throughout Southeastern North Carolina.
- Modern Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

TOP O' THE MORNING

And it shall come to pass, IF thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all His commandments . . . that the Lord thy God will see thee on high above all the nations of the earth;

And all these blessings shall come on thee, and over take thee, IF thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God . . .

The Lord shall open unto thee His good treasure, the heaven to give the rain unto thy land in his season, and to bless all the work of thine hand; and thou shalt lend unto many nations, and thou shalt not borrow.

—DEUTERONOMY 28: 1, 2, 12.

Hitler Knew Better

There appears to be a growing demand for an American Expeditionary Force for South Africa, where it is said they would be handy to any African or Asiatic war zone or even southern Europe, as the need might be.

Naturally, the United States wants to place its forces where they can do the most effective work in winning the war. It is not the present purpose to quarrel with decisions of Allied war councils, but we do believe that more consideration ought to be given to placing enough men in one spot to clean it up. Hitler knocked off one country after another by massing his forces for that particular job. He could not have been so successful, even with his preparations and equipment for war, if he had scattered his armies from one end of the earth to the other and fought many battles simultaneously.

Fall Of Corregidor

However clearly the fall of Corregidor was foreseen, its loss is appalling. We are not inured to defeat. We've had no long schooling in it. And adding to the shock is the certain knowledge that, man for man, Corregidor's defenders outthought the superior forces of the enemy for five months of almost perpetual attack.

On equal terms, Japan could not have won the victory. With ample munitions and supplies, with more men, this bastion of democracy could have held out for years. But because the Japanese jumped the gun there as they did everywhere in the Pacific combat zone, and poured into the Battle of the Philippines an endless stream of men with apparently unlimited air and adequate naval support, the Stars and Stripes came down, as they did on Bataan only a few weeks before.

But it is what lies immediately ahead that must now have attention. What use will the Japanese make of their costly victory? Will the Philippines become a link in their supply line for further exploits in India and Australia or, perhaps, being gluttonous and ambitious, direct a thrust at Hawaii from the advantageous bases they may create there? Despite the great distance from our own Pacific coast, it is not improbable that the capture of the Philippines will bring a new and greater threat to its security. Pearl Harbor may have led Tokyo to believe that Hawaii is no more prepared to resist attack in force now than on December 7 last. An eastward thrust is well within the probabilities.

It seems more likely, however, that the enemy in the Orient, with a great force released from the Philippines, will press the harder in the south with the object of cutting China off and taking India, where the going will be easy. The alternative is an offensive against MacArthur in Australia, which will be infinitely harder but which is becoming more and more desirable from Tokyo's viewpoint because of the powerful force being mobilized there for a general counter-offensive.

Profits From War

Business men who harbor a desire to make a profit out of this war were properly scored by John Colucci at the Rotary club luncheon meeting on Tuesday. They ought, rather, to be thankful for an opportunity to do their part, however small or great it may be, in the emergency that literally threatens their ability to remain in business.

If we lose the war, Mr. Colucci declared, and everybody ought by this time to know, all profits will be taken by the victors. Only if we win, as we must, can we again consider the making of profits. This deserves more than casual consideration. It should be viewed comparatively with the experience of business men and industrialists in countries overrun by the Axis. What profits can we suppose they are pocketing in Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Greece, Rumania, or anywhere the Nazis have set up a police force to "protect" the poor people who were incapable of governing themselves? It is safe to believe them lucky if they get the barest necessities of life out of their business.

Is there any good reason to assume that if we lose the war we will fare any better? Figure it out for yourself.

Siren Installed

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity for calmness when the first blasts are sounded on the first of the air raid warning sirens installed at headquarters fire station.

If any person becomes hysterical when it lets loose its first toots and runs shouting through the streets that Wilmington is under attack there is a strong probability that someone will be hurt.

This siren must undergo tests to demonstrate that it is in working order and has defects that must be corrected. There is no other method of learning its condition. The public is urged to take its preliminary blasts in stride.

Gasoline Rationing

Washington's announcement that owners of private motor cars will be allowed five or six gallons of gasoline a week when rationing is put into effect is better news than many drivers had expected. There was wide belief that private consumption might be cut to two or three gallons.

If the maximum allowance is actually five gallons weekly there is no reason that drivers should not be able to get along well enough. There will have to be a reduction in unnecessary travel, of course. No more junkies into the country on Sunday afternoons. No more week-end trips to distant parts. But the "sacrifice" this will entail is exceedingly small. It is only necessary to be shown that gasoline rationing is necessary in the interest of the

The Evacuation Program

The plan for evacuating children in New Hanover county, which Hariss Newman has drafted, impresses one with the thoroughness with which every conceivable detail has been worked out. With the cooperation of all associated groups in the reception area, which has been pledged if emergency comes, there is no reason to fear that any child in this coastal region might not be removed in safety to temporary homes far from the danger zone.

It is important, however, to stress the fact that no emergency now exists, that the program is a preparedness measure only. Some months ago when evacuation was first discussed rumors spread like wildfire in the state that Wilmington was already sending children away, and a campaign to reveal the real facts was necessary to set false reports at rest.

The evacuation program is a phase of this county's defense arrangements, just as are the setting up of an air raid warden staff, a fire watcher corps, the control room and every other measure adopted for community security. Hopefully, it will be so accepted and no hysterical rumors follow its announcement.

Washington Daybook

BY JACK STINNETT
WASHINGTON, May 6 — In recent years, death, defeat or retirement has taken a staggering toll of colorful figures in Congress. Gone from Capitol Hill now are Senators Borah, Pittman and Ashurst and Congressman J. Ham Lewis, to mention only a few.

But of the men who have made colorful copy—reams of it—none lately will have left any greater gap in the pattern than Boston's Back Bay Rep. George Holden Tinkham, who has announced his retirement after 28 consecutive years in the House.

Only two senators and six representatives have held their seats in Congress longer than Tinkham and none of them has done it with so little campaigning.

A veteran traveler since his days at Harvard when he junketed to such far places as the Greek islands in the Aegean and the wind-swept wastes of Iceland and Spitzbergen, Tinkham has always managed to be off on one of his world jaunts while other congressmen were campaigning their heads off for reelection and he always has been voted back to his seat by substantial majorities.

One year it was a 43,000-mile swing in 220 days to the islands of the South Pacific and the lands of the China Sea. Another year, he was hanging up a record for leopard shooting in British East Africa. He came back that time with the story that his bag of six leopards would have been one greater had not his native guide restrained him from going into the brush after a wounded cat, Tinkham had asked the guide: "Why should I lose a beautiful skin like that?" The guide answered: "To save your own beautiful skin."

Tinkham's apartment in the old Arlington hotel is a veritable museum of skins, stuffed heads, elephants' tusks, art and curios collected on these expeditions between congressional sessions. His 28-year tenure of that apartment is one of the oldest and best Washington stories.

When he came here in 1914, he liked the apartment, found the rent cheap and leased it "for the duration of my stay in Congress." It wasn't long before the hotel management discovered their mistake. Within a few years, rents for similar apartments were 400 per cent higher than Tinkham was paying.

Eventually, the Fraternal Order of Moose took over the hotel for national headquarters, the management went to court to try to get Tinkham ousted. The court held that only death or defeat at the polls could break Tinkham's lease.

Even after the government took over the building, Tinkham stayed on. First, it was Texford Tugwell's Rural Resettlement Administration, but they couldn't rattle Tinkham. Now the army occupies the building, and so does Tinkham.

His long fights for civil liberties, for strict U. S. neutrality, for non-participation in the League of Nations have kept him in the forefront of Congress. But probably none of his battles was so stormy as his fight against prohibition and then for repeal.

During prohibition, when he was starting off on one of his junkets, he always announced solemnly to the newsmen: "Now I'm going down to the Department of Justice and tell them to keep an eye on my cellar until I get back."

"BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA"—1942



Yesteryears

10 YEARS AGO TODAY
Excerpt from STAR column: "Deuces Wild"; Al Dickson, News reporter, claims to have dug the intra-coastal waterway on his trusty L. C. Smith—The City editor, printers and proofreader heartily agree, and now that the big ditch is finished, have abandoned their sailor suits.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY
The War Department announces today that American troops will be sent to France. Two German cargo ships, tied up in the local harbor since the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, were examined today and will soon be put into the service of the United States.

50 YEARS AGO TODAY
John F. Cooley, of Penn Yan, N. Y., has invented an airship that he says will scoot at a speed of from 100 to 200 miles an hour. Capitalists are backing him in building his ship, which will be cigar shaped, 300 feet long and 30 feet in diameter at the center. The buoyant power will be hydrogen gas, the compelling power a chemical compound, which the inventor keeps secret.

Factographs

The flag of Australia has a Union Jack in the upper right-hand corner. Immediately below the Union Jack in the upper right-hand star, one point for each of the states and one for the territories. In the left portion of the field, which is either red or blue, are five stars representing the Southern Cross, only to be seen in the heavens after one has crossed the equator.

False beards were the height of fashion among the nobles of Spain in the middle of the 14th century. The Spaniards realized the advantages of false rather than natural beards, as they were easily acquired, and could be changed in color and style to suit the occasion and manner of dress.

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY
"SUNDAY BEST," by John Cecil Holm (Farrar & Rinehart; \$2.95)
The flavor of middle class life in Philadelphia must have been pretty good, around the first years of this century, if John Cecil Holm has caught it. And if he has not, he has caught a good flavor anyway.

Mr. Holm is the playwright, as you probably know. He hit first (and very hard) with "Three Men on a Horse." His next hit was the musical, "Best Foot Forward," and his most recent success was something called "Banjo Eyes" in which the unique Mr. Cantor worked hard for quite a spell. Up to the present, Mr. Holm has not bothered about books; his first and only turns out to be a new kind of life with a different kind of father. Father Holm was an electrical contractor who numbered his men by the dozen in affluent years, and by a zero other times. The family place was on Lancaster street, which really is in West Philadelphia and bears small relation to, say, Rittenhouse Square or the Main Line. The family place was, to be specific, behind and above Father Holm's store and

Raymond Clapper Says:

Mail Highly Important To Soldiers And Sailors

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Because of something I wrote recently about the cry of American soldiers abroad for mail from home many inquiries have come into this office from persons who wish to write.

The War Department and the Navy fully realize that mail from home is an important factor in morale—second, they say, to food. Numerous persons have written in asking for the names of Army and Navy personnel to whom they might send letters. I have made inquiry about this and find some questions raised. Mainly it is a serious responsibility for the Army or Navy to give out names. For one thing so-called pen clubs might easily be used by the enemy to do considerable harm. There is no reason why the Army and Navy should run the risk of putting men in the armed forces in touch with the wrong kind of person.

There may be one way out of this. It might be handled through the Red Cross, the United Service Organizations, the Women's Voluntary Services or some other agency recognized and in a position to serve as an authorized contact with those who wish to enter into correspondence.

The important need is that men hear from their own relatives and friends. There is great difficulty in getting mail dispatched to outlying sections of the world promptly. Frequently mail is lost in ship sinkings and in any case months must be allowed for the trip. The difficulty is aggravated as regards foreign inland points. For instance most points in Africa can be reached only by air and the only remedy is to increase the amount of mail carried. Pan-American airways is operating regular daily services across Africa but the space is naturally available only on assignment by the Army.

For those who have relatives and friends in the Army who are serving outside of the continental United States, the War Department suggests that mail be addressed to show the name and address of the sender, the grade and full name of the addressee and the following additional information: His Army serial number if known, the letter or number of the company and the designation of the regiment or battalion, and the Army postoffice number in care of the appropriate postmaster. The location of the overseas station should not be used.

When a soldier is transferred to overseas duty he is advised to notify those he expects to correspond with him of the Army postoffice and the postmaster through which mail is to be sent. The Army postoffice number is used so that it will not be necessary to reveal on letters the location of Army units. Much the same rules apply for correspondence with soldiers within the United States.

Mail addressed to men in the Navy who are serving on ship or outside the United States should show the name, rank and ship if known and should be addressed in care of the postmaster at either New York or San Francisco. The postmaster will then forward it. If the address is not known, it may be obtained from the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, provided there is a legitimate reason for obtaining the address. Random inquiries may not receive satisfactory answers, as the purpose of this service is to assist families of men at sea.

The foregoing information is the only way in which I can answer the numerous inquiries that I have received. Further inquiry should be made of Army or Navy posts nearest at hand or by mail to the War Department Bureau of Public Relations or the Navy Department Press Relations Division.

As Others Say It
BLACKBERRIES SANS SUGAR.
It is less than two months until the blackberry crop will be ready to harvest. Just what we will use for sweetening we don't know but if things come to the worst we can eat the berries off the briars without sweetening. The Davie Record (Mocksville, N. C.)

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
The Huntington library, in Pasadena, Calif., recently had a special exhibit relating to conscription in this and earlier American wars. A bright-eyed browser found on a muster roll of Capt. John B. Scott's company of Royal American Reformers this entry, dated September 4, 1778: "Corporal John Scram—deserted." —The New Yorker.

A BELATED DIVORCE
A North Carolina jury awarded a divorce the other day to a man who has been separated from his wife for more than 25 years. He said he wanted to be free, probably meaning that he wanted to be free—to marry again.—Roanoke (Va.) Times.

Interpreting The War

Fall Of Corregidor Comes As A Shock To American Nation

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Wide World War Analyst

Tragically certain as the outcome was at Corregidor from the hour American-Philippine defense of Bataan peninsula collapsed, the actual surrender of the fortress and its flanking forts that guarded Manila Bay must come as a shock to American public opinion.

Against all odds, hope had persisted that somehow the brave little company in the batteries of Corregidor would win through to relief as their gallant comrades in the fox-holes of Bataan had not. It was not to be. The only wonder is that Corregidor survived so long the plunging fire of Japanese howitzers high-placed on the close slopes of Marivales mountain, the "outlet" port of Bataan.

General Wainwright made it clear that it was these guns, not Japanese air power, that wrecked his defenses as German heavy howitzers smashed the most powerful forts of that day in Belgium in the First World War. Yet the story of Bataan and Corregidor, like that of lost Wake, will live forever as a bright symbol of valor—and of grim American resolution to redeem its promise pledged in the American blood shed there.

That is the lesson of Corregidor for Americans as it is the lesson of lost Hong Kong and Singapore and now Burma for the British, of Borneo, Java and Sumatra for the Dutch comrades in arms. The posts of freedom in the Orient have been breached but its citadel is in the hearts of men, hearts resolved to keep the faith.

The test of that for Australia, the last eastern bastion of the United Nations in the far Pacific, may have been brought measurably closer by the fall of Corregidor. Its capitulation releases powerful Japanese siege forces and equipment for use elsewhere. The huge harbor of Manila will now be available for Japanese use to press on southward against Australia or American-Australian communication lines.

With Burma lost and grave fears openly expressed in Chungking and New Delhi for escape of much of the Chinese-British forces still fighting rear-guard actions on Burma's orders, an early Japanese attack against Australia seems likely. Weather probabilities in Burma point that way. The terrain of the Burma road to China seems to forbid an immediate Japanese march that way and the Himalayas present a no less natural barrier to a wet-weather invasion of India from Burma.

If that estimate is sound, it leaves the Japanese two alternatives for prompt expansion of their conquest march—and it is the fate of aggressors that they must march on. One is across the Bay of Bengal to attempt sea-borne invasion of India. The other is against Australia or its vital communications with the United States.

Is That So!

That Hitler-Mussolini conference is over and we bet Benito is glad it is. Even doing nothing but nodding your head is tiring—if you have to do it for a two-day stretch.

Russians refer to towns they capture by letters of the alphabet. When it comes to war these boys seem to know their A B C's.

A new type ink glows and is legible in the dark. Now Junior feigns he may have to continue to do his homework, even during a blackout.

The manager of a baseball team which plunges into the league cellar can always alibi that he thought he heard an air raid alarm.

Pictures of the new homegrown straw hat naturally fail to excite the average male as much as news of homegrown strawberries.

A new rubber substitute, we learn, is made of sweet potatoes, sugar cane and peanuts. That ought to make an auto tire that looks good enough to eat.