

# Wilmington Morning Star

North Carolina's Oldest Daily Newspaper  
Published Daily Except Sunday  
By The Wilmington Star-News  
At The Murchison Building  
R. B. Page, Owner and Publisher

Telephone AU Departments  
DIAL 3311

Entered as Second Class Matter at Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER  
Payable Weekly Or In Advance

Time	Star News	Combina- tion
1 Week	\$ .25	\$ .35
1 Month	1.10	1.50
3 Months	3.25	4.55
6 Months	6.50	9.10
1 Year	13.00	18.20

News rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News

BY MAIL  
Payable Strictly In Advance

Time	Star News	Combina- tion
1 Month	\$ .75	\$ .90
3 Months	2.00	2.75
6 Months	4.00	5.50
1 Year	8.00	10.00

News rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News

Card of Thanks charged for at the rate of 25 cents per line. Count five words to line.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
is entitled to the exclusive use of all news stories appearing in The Wilmington Star  
MONDAY, MAY 18, 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 OF THE MORNING

I would not have us think our years a weight,  
something to bear with till our days are done.  
The same kind hand, so wrongly termed our fate,  
Will lead us gently till our race is run. . .  
I shall not fear my usefulness is o'er,  
I will be eager for some little thing  
To do or say that makes my living more  
Than the mere waiting for the curfew ring.  
And so, please God, I'll fill each welcome day  
Full of the best gleaned from a hallowed past,  
Crown a long life, as is the better way,  
With something worth the doing till the last!  
—"Ye Olde Folk." Written by an Octogenarian.

## Japan And Siberia

It has been declared the Russian onslaught in the Kharkov battle has been so heavy that Hitler has sent word to the Japanese to launch an offensive against Siberia at once as a means of relieving the pressure on his forces in south Russia.

The rumor may be true or false. Because it originated in Switzerland, it might be another piece of Nazi propaganda designed to lull the United Nations into a fanciful dream picturing Hitler's armies in actual collapse in the Donets basin.

Be that as it may, it is hard to believe Japan in a position to undertake a major action in Siberia. It is far easier to believe that Japan would lose more than it could possibly gain by a campaign there now.

The forces of Japan are widely scattered throughout south Asia, engaged in the task of holding areas already overrun and seeking new conquests. In addition, Japan is broadening her attack on China, thrusting in half a dozen directions simultaneously. And, what is more important from the United Nations viewpoint, is suffering tremendous losses both in men and equipment, so that the call for reinforcements and fresh supplies is heard perpetually in Tokyo.

Japan may have enough reserves to undertake a major offensive in Siberia, but it is very doubtful. And Russia is not liable to withdraw enough of her forces from Siberia, or to have done so, to weaken her defenses there. One must needs be credulous indeed to believe that the Japanese would venture across the Siberian border, for the easement of Hitler's position in Russia, unless Hitler

is in a much worse situation than has been revealed and Siberia is much weaker than Stalin has allowed to become known.

## He Can't Conquer Them

The rebellion against Hitler in Europe is evidenced by the increasing forces actually warring on Nazi forces in occupied lands and by increasing executions by Nazi firing squads. Either, alone, shows how bitterly subjugated but unconquered men are fighting for their freedom. Together they write a story to stir the hearts of free men everywhere.

In Hungary 16 officers have been executed within the last few days for plotting revolt in the army. In Greece 100,000 guerrillas are preying on German, Italian and Bulgarian armies of occupation and practicing costly sabotage. A thousand German soldiers are reported to have been killed when one guerrilla detachment blew up a troop train.

Norway's clergy and teachers, denied the right to practice their professions, have turned themselves into guerrilla bands, killing more than 400 Nazis in less than three months. The strongest opposition to Nazi domination is led by General Mihailovitch, at the head of Chetnik Serbian forces in the Bosnian mountains. Hitler is forced to maintain 24 divisions of regular soldiers on a combat footing against Mihailovitch, whose own strength is being increased by Bulgarian and Rumanian troops who have refused to fight with the Germans on the Russian front. The magnitude of this guerrilla war may be guessed by the fact that Axis occupation forces have executed more than 465,000 Serbs. And still the war goes on; still Mihailovitch dauntlessly leads his men to new and greater battles.

In Austria the Nazis are compelled to wage constant war against "slackers and absentees" in industries working on Hitler war orders. There has been a sharp decrease in manufacturing output. Because he has declared Austria "so glad" to be affiliated with the reich he is very careful that no word of executions leaks out.

The great Skoda munitions plant in Czechoslovakia is producing at only 40 per cent capacity. Not even a Nazi guard at every fifth machine can halt the sabotage which goes on in the plant. Nor could the Nazis prevent destruction of a power plant which put the whole works out of commission for two weeks. Even in Rumania native guerrillas have wrecked a German troops train, fired a Nazi oil train and raided a German barracks. And little Luxemburg is contributing a quota to the population of Nazi concentration camps because the new tenants engaged in anti-Nazi activities.

Hitler could wrest their lands from these peoples. He can't stop their fight.

## Interest Focuses On Yunnan

Burma is lost for the United Nations, but the Chinese under General Stilwell, with heavy air support, are doing a good job in Yunnan province, where what was intended as a one-week conquest by the Japanese has been thrown off schedule.

It is still to be seen if the enemy can be completely routed, thus suffering its first major defeat on land. Stilwell has air superiority, it seems, but it is not known if he also has enough troops and mechanized equipment to complete the task he has thus far done with splendid success.

Yunnan is vital to ultimate United Nations victory in the Pacific war because, among other things, its wealth in natural resources is tremendous. Big as New England, it has been notable in recent years for its large production of tin, with exports amounting to \$21,000,000. In addition it contains huge quantities of coal, iron, gold, antimony, tungsten and lead, all vastly important in the production of war tools.

When Japan began to overrun China innumerable small industries were set up in Yunnan, from which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has drawn great supplies of equipment. None of these plants has been large, but in the aggregate their production has been immensely helpful. Yunnan was chosen for these enterprises because of its isolation no less than because of its mineral deposits.

If the Sino-Japanese war had followed its original pattern, Yunnan would have been among the last areas in China to be attacked. But because Japan changed the pattern of war by sweeping southward following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Yunnan became an early objective as a part of the Burma campaign and the attempt to force China out of the war with the closing of the Burma road.

Because of its strategic and industrial worth, it is to be expected that General Stilwell will make heroic efforts to hold it. His success will depend upon his ability to increase the forces under his command. He enjoys one advantage, in this battle, which has not accrued to United Nations commanders in all other battles in that area. His principal dependence for victory rests upon Chinese troops who, of all soldiers engaged in the Pacific war, know best how to fight and beat the Japanese, and upon American fliers, whose intrepidity and skill in action and daring in attack has been one of the greatest marvels of the conflict.

## A Strange Bottleneck

The petroleum industry has developed a strange sort of bottleneck, with production falling off simultaneously with curtailed supplies in the Atlantic coastal area.

The bottleneck is peculiar in that there is neither a shortage in available supply, means of producing it, men to operate the pumps or refineries to crack it into its component parts. It exists as a consequence of U-boat tanker sinkings and an alleged shortage of other

adequate transportation from producing fields to consumers on the Eastern seaboard.

It is the more indefensible because the field of transportation has not been fully examined nor all means of transport utilized. With thousands of barges available, but idle, it cannot be justly claimed that the petroleum situation has been wisely handled.

However, the bottleneck does exist, production is far below that of last year at this time, and because petroleum is a vital ingredient of the war effort, it is up to government to seek the solution in something more potent than public rationing.

The New York Times shows how production stands in this brief article:

Reflecting the disruption in the tanker movement of oil to the East Coast, operations in the petroleum industry continue to decline. Based on the weekly figures of the American Petroleum Institute, operations for the petroleum industry as a whole are about 20 per cent less than a year ago. Because of the seasonal demand for gasoline, production of crude oil and refinery operations usually are at a high operating rate at this period of the year. However, according to the last week's figures of the institute, crude oil runs to stills were 470,000 barrels daily less than the run of 3,876,000 barrels a year ago, while crude oil production was 211,950 barrels below the output of 3,756,100 in 1941. With rationing in the East going into effect today, the industry does not look for any improvement until methods of transportation to take the place of tankers supplying the East have been developed to the fullest extent. Gasoline stocks for the country as a whole are at record levels and there is no shortage of crude oil production nor refinery facilities.

## High Administration Cost

There may be good reason why the cost of administering the Agricultural Conservation program is about four times as high in New Hanover county as for the state of North Carolina and nearly 15 times greater than in Dare county. But what that reason may be does not readily meet the eye.

The discrepancy was brought to public attention by Senator Byrd of Virginia, chairman of the Senate committee on reduction of non-essential expenses, during the Senate's consideration of the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. The figures he placed on the record show New Hanover's cost is 44.1 per cent, Dare's 3.5 per cent, and for the state 11.9 per cent.

Some explanation is in order, naturally. And if it is not satisfactory some revision is also in order.

Senator Byrd is making a valiant fight for reduction in needless expenditures by government. Substantial reductions in non-war spending are needed. Without them the American people will find their tax bills soon above their ability to pay, even at heavy sacrifices. Mr. Byrd deserves every aid in his fight the people can give him.

Particularly he needs the help of the people of New Hanover county in this matter of conservation costs. It will have to be a very good reason indeed to justify expenses four times higher than for the state.

## Washington Daybook

(Last Of A Series)  
By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration, is Washington's no-man, and I think he loves it.

Being only about 5-feet-6 and weighing more than 200 pounds, triple chin and all, Henderson looks soft but don't let that fool you. He's as tough as that proverbial boot. He can hit with his fists just as hard as he can with his mind, and that's hard because with the latter he has bowled over about as many congressional committees and Washington critics as any man in the capital.

IT WASN'T "no" that brought Henderson into the government nine years ago. It was that much more expressive slang expression, "nuts." After he had said it publicly a few times in referring to the late Gen. Hugh Johnson's NRA, the grizzled old chief of the recovery act said in effect, "if you are so darned smart, come on down here and prove it." Henderson did. He has been around ever since, doing a score of chores, every one of which has involved yelling an emphatic "no" at a lot of important people.

As head of the Office of Price Administration, with the new price control law now in effect, he is saying "no" to more people than any other man in the United States.

Without detracting at all from the credit due Bernard Baruch, that grand old man of World War I who is one of the President's closest advisers in World War II, I think the price control act can be called Leon Henderson's baby. Last year when overwork had forced a vacation in Puerto Rico, Henderson met Harry Hopkins on the way back from London and the story goes that out of that session, with Henderson doing most of the talking, came the anti-inflation drive.

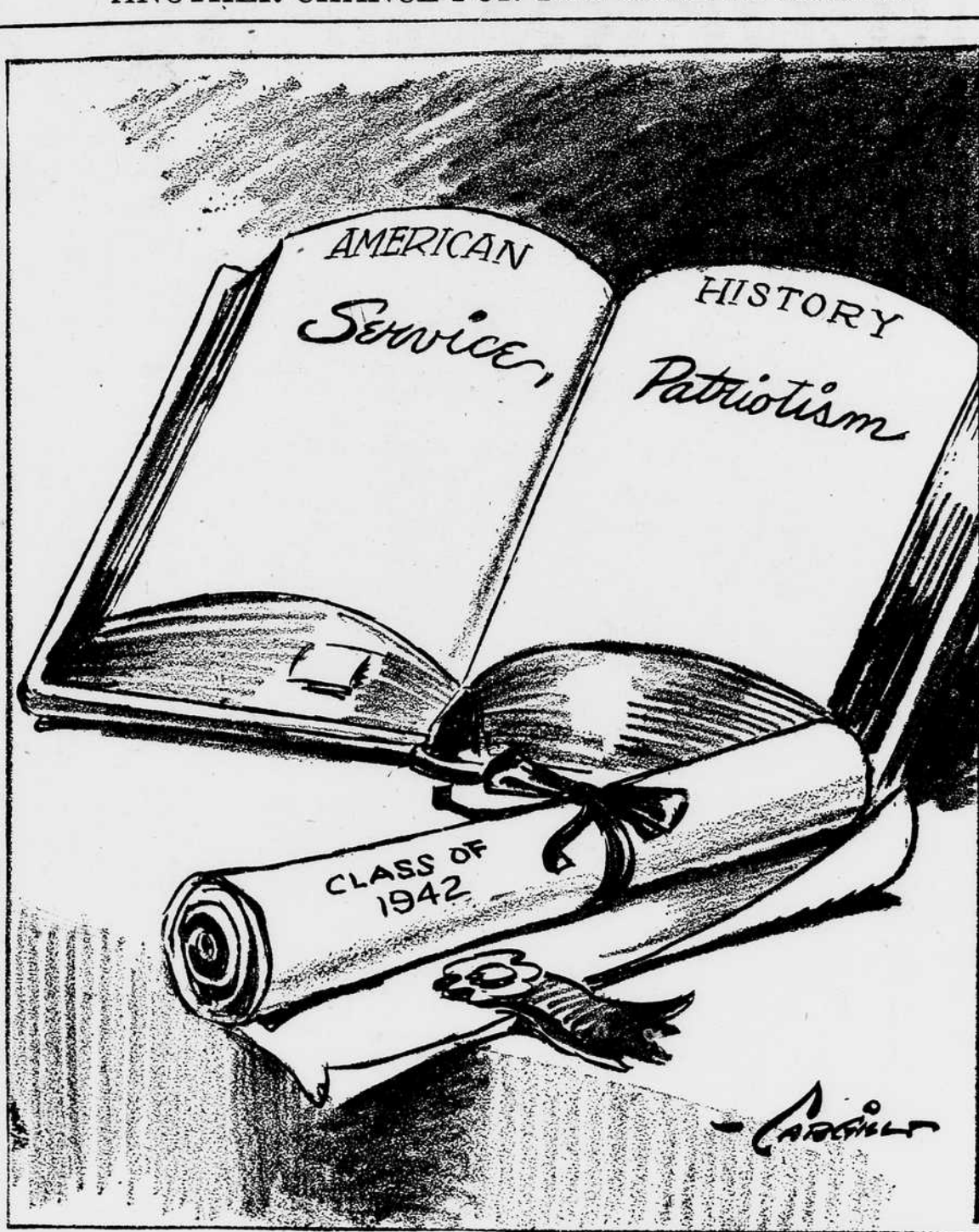
BARUCH already had been preaching it and his idea was an absolute over-all ceiling on everything, wages included. Henderson argued that it should be done piecemeal. But in spite of the difference of opinion, Baruch told congress and the administration that Henderson was the man for the job.

When the hearings on the bill opened before the house banking committee, there were a lot of axes being sharpened for Henderson in congress. When they were over, he had the job. There wasn't any question too silly, nor any too complex for the one-time professor of economics. For weeks, the newsmen were commenting on his patience and somebody recalled that among those 14 jobs he held to work his way through college, one was tending babies.

Henderson was born of poor parents in Millville, N. K., 47 years ago. He worked his way through high school and college. He taught at Swarthmore, his alma mater, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He went into the army in 1917 as a private, came out a captain.

IN Washington, he probably is the government's most unorthodox bigwig. His capacity for work is prodigious. He arrives at his (now sometimes "teaming") office in one of the government's shoddy temporary buildings an hour or two before his staff. He's always there when they are gone. He frequently answers his own phone and in spite of the tre-

## ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE ROLE OF HONOR



## As Others Say It

### ROAD ACROSS PANAMA

Completion of the new concrete highway across the Isthmus of Panama, paralleling the canal, ends an astonishing anomaly. Heretofore there has been no highway across the isthmus and the only means of travel from ocean to ocean was through the canal by boat or by the Panama railway. Not until a couple of years ago did the great strategic value of a motor highway override traditions and red tape in the zone. The Panama railway, which is owned by the United States, had the power to veto construction of a highway. This it did. There were besides natural engineering difficulties.

Today, with the completed highway, the canal is in better position for defense.—Kansas City Times.

### IN THE CYCLE OF HISTORY

History is repeating itself. On Page 553, Volume III, of "Marlborough: His Life and Times," by the prime minister, you will find these words: "We have now reached the culmination of the eighteenth century world war. We have witnessed a spectacle, so moving for the times in which we live, of a league of twenty-six signatory states successfully resisting, and finally overcoming, a mighty coherent military despotism."—From a letter in the London (Eng.) Times.

### LAVAL AND HIS SPONSORS

It would be eminently appropriate, we submit, for that ineffable statesman and staunch champion of human liberties, Pierre Laval, to conclude his broadcasts from Vichy to the unhappy people of France with the familiar line, "And now a word from my sponsors"—Roanoke (Va) Times.

## The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY  
"FLOODS OF SPRING," by Henry Bellamann (Simon & Schuster; \$2.50).

There is a peculiar something about Henry Bellamann's "Floods of Spring" that cannot be explained very well. This would be why you believe in the novel when the chief character is not believable himself. But you do believe, strongly enough.

Mr. Bellamann's chief character is a man named Peter Kettinger. Peter served in the Union army through the War Between the States. He left the army dissatisfied and disillusioned, and after a time he decided that the dark urge within him was toward freedom. He married a Pennsylvania Dutch girl and at once took her with him to Missouri. There he bought a farm on the north bank of the Missouri river, and there he tried to build himself a small kingdom. He wanted, like Greta Garbo, to be alone.

He has a charming wife and three children. They have a modest home in Washington and a cottage on Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis. The family, a bridge game, a mandolin, singing, a bottle of beer, and fishing are Henderson's chief recreations. Time and work permitting, those are the things to which he doesn't say "no."

## Raymond Clapper Says:

# Congressmen Being So Stupid About Gasoline

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A Government official says the Army is switching from rubber to steel treads on tanks. That means loss of 10 per cent in speed. But the rubber shortage makes it necessary to thus slow down the speed of our tanks.

Yet on the same day that this disclosure was made about taking rubber treads off of tanks, Senators and Representatives were staging an obscene spectacle in demanding the right to unlimited use of their automobiles.

I have a lot of sympathy with the need of Senators and Representatives to get around, and am far less inclined to question the mileage they pile up than I am the spirit—the selfish, obstructive spirit—they display in claiming unlimited privileges. Fortunately they are being so stupid in this that a number of them are apt to pay for it dearly at the hands of indignant voters. We'll find out that some of them are not essential gasoline users after all.

The very men to whom the whole country looks to set an example and to encourage the public to accept the personal inconveniences needed to help win the war are doing exactly the reverse. Instead of trying to co-operate they are cackling like wet hens to hold their

special privilege. They are handing out personal abuse to rationing officials and are denouncing the press for reporting the fact that they are chiseling unlimited gasoline cards. They are claiming that the press and the officials are trying to destroy Congress.

The Senate majority leader, Barkley, instead of appealing to his colleagues to help save gasoline, flies into a rage when Senator Downey of California asks the Senators to waive their rights and pledge themselves to restrict their use of gasoline. Barkley says some newspapers are trying to undermine faith in Congress and adds defiantly that "I am going to take whatever I am entitled to without apology."

Rep. Faddis of Pennsylvania holds out for his right to unlimited use of gasoline to campaign back home in spite of "any nitwitted bureaucratic clerk to the contrary." He and the whole horde of them are indulging in an orgy of morale-destroying chatter. Rep. Leland Ford of California says in the House that it is time Congress showed they "were not going to take orders from the bureaucrats of Government authority."

Rep. Wilson of Indiana, evidently nauseated by this line of talk, challenged the need of unlimited cards for Congressmen. He was saying that it was hardly a credit to men in their positions when Rep. Hoffman of Michigan jumped up and, by declaring the remarks improper, cut Wilson off from further discussion.

The number of unlimited cards being issued is so unexpectedly large that the allowance on all other cards may have to be cut so there will be enough fuel for the unlimited cards.

The attitude of these Senators and Representatives makes one's blood boil. But more than that, it makes you solemnly wonder for the future of Congress. This is symptomatic like the pension grab last winter. The retirement scheme was not vicious in itself and had much to commend it but Congress stupidly tried to sneak it through at the very time the country was being asked to make heavy sacrifices.

Popular resentment was so strong that some members already have been defeated on the issue. More are likely to bite the dust, especially now that Senators and Representatives have blundered again by this destructive and stupid conduct with regard to the gasoline ration.

## Factographs

Before a United States battleship can fire a salvo from her 15-inch guns alcohol enough to provide anti-freeze for the radiators of 198 autos must have gone into making smokeless powder.

It takes the work of 18 men back home to keep a single soldier on the fighting front.

Fort Macon at Morehead City, N. C., is now garrisoned for the first time since 1865.

## Interpreting The War

### Tide May Reverse In Allies Favor During This Year

BY EDWARD E. BOMAR

Wide World War Analyst  
The safest view of the War Production Board's decision to cancel contracts for many war plants is that it means merely new emphasis is on winning the immediate battle of shipping and arms.

The announcement that plans will be shelved for virtually all munitions factories which cannot be completed before mid-1943 lends itself nevertheless to the idea of a drastic revision of the United Nations grand strategy, looking to winning the war this year.

Although a pinching shortage of raw materials was a major consideration, the WPB was said by a spokesman to have been guided also by a belief that this summer may bring a turning point.

Already optimism was swelled by the Red army's blows at Shakhov and by Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that the beginning of victory was in sight. Some sections of the London press are impelled to headline "Victory in 1942" as a new war aim of democracy's arsenal.

Under the circumstances, the White House and a realistic admirer were doubly timely in hammering further on the familiar but vital shipping theme.

Fresh evidence is forthcoming daily to support the idea that we are winning the battle of production, but the current rate of losses of cargo vessels to U-boats means victory is still well over the horizon in the struggle to transport arms to the fighting fronts.

The appeal for greater speed in turning out ships voiced at Oakland, Calif., by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, put into specific terms a situation which hitherto had been only hinted.

"War goods are piling up at the docks on both coasts and are backing up at some inland war plants," he said. "For example, 40,000 military trucks are standing at a single east coast port waiting the ships."

"At one inland plant there are 30,000 combat vehicles ready to be shipped. We lost the Philippines and Singapore because we did not have enough ships of both types, combat and commercial. We may lose Australia, perhaps Alaska, for the same reason."

The White House summary seemed intending to be reassuring, and had that general effect. Less than a month ago President Roosevelt confirmed that there was a nationwide shortage of steel plates. Now comes the statement that the ship construction program is on schedule although a shortage of tonnage will continue "until sinkings throughout the world are brought under better control" and building gets into full swing.

Altogether, there is shaky support for the idea of victory in 1942, even though hope is strong that before the year is out Hitler will have been stopped, the Japanese put on the defensive and the tide definitely reversed.

It was only last month that President Roosevelt termed the survival war and declared it would take two or three years to make certain that our type of civilization would be saved. He has given no indication of any change in his estimate.

## Is That So!

Pennsylvania led all the states in a recent estimate of United States big-game animals, according to government experts. It has approximately 777,500 animals of five species.

Let summer bring what it may, says Grandpappy Jenkins, as long as they don't ration watermelon and corn on the cob.

Zadok Dumbkopf says he knows a chap who wants to buy a set of those new steel teeth so he can find another excuse for not drinking water.

The ball club dropping from first place into the second division might explain it by saying it merely retreated to a "more strategic position."

Some fruit should be picked, read, before it is ripe. Does that include political plans?

The word "ukulele," according to Factographs, means "jumping flea." Is that why some folks just bugs over that kind of music?

According to the Japanese calendar, now imposed on the people of the Dutch East Indies, one of the year 2602. That's the trouble with the Japs — always getting ahead of themselves.

It's a small world as Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini will discover when that day comes when they will try to hide from humanity's vengeance.

Brazil and Hungary are made of each other but they may have a tough time getting close enough to exchange punches.

Grandpappy Jenkins, who is a nervous passenger, wants to know what they mean by calling it "pleasure" driving.

Junior has turned inventor. He's now working on a formula for a new type of synthetic rubber made exclusively of castor oil.