

The Sunday Star-News

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SUNDAY, JUNE 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

A Christian is a sinful man who has put himself in school to Christ for the honest purpose of becoming better. —BEECHER.

Excise Taxes

The supposition is that the House Ways and Means committee will take up consideration of excise taxes tomorrow as a means of increasing the nation's revenues. The Treasury Department has made repeated requests that these levies be substantially increased, but no action has been taken because the question of a general sales tax has not been definitely settled and as long as it looms as a possibility there would be no sound reason to jump the taxes on, say, alcoholic beverages, gasoline and tobacco. Excise taxes are in effect sales taxes. To raise the one and impose the other would work an injustice upon the taxpayers. What the decision of the committee will be, of course, is unforeseeable. But it may be said that with gasoline rationed and neither liquor nor tobacco essential to life, with recognition of the need for sacrifice of personal indulgences in the interest of the war program growing, the treasury is not liable to gain much new revenue from the first item but could effect at least a partial reform in the people's habits by placing such a heavy tax upon the other items that nobody could pay it; in which event it would also profit little.

Unemployment Compensation

"All that glitters is not gold," as North Carolina workers have learned to their sorrow. Not all workers, of course, but some 40,000 of them who have lacked continuous employment even in these days of shrinking idleness. This is revealed by the Unemployment Compensation Commission in a report on the duration of unemployment, which shows that over 40 percent of North Carolina workers who were unemployed in 1941 were out of work and drawing insurance payments for as long as 16 weeks. From the sample of a quarter of all claimants, used as a basis for the study, it is estimated that this situation applied to over 40,000 workers. As the maximum benefits allowed by law is 16 times the weekly amount in a given year, it is not known how much longer than 16 weeks these workers remained without jobs. The study by the UCC bureau of research and statistics also revealed the tendency of claimants with lower earnings records to remain unemployed longer than those from the higher income groups. Furthermore, almost

three-fourths of the workers who exhaust their benefit rights do so in one spell of unemployment. This means a lapse of about eight months must follow before they are eligible to file another claim. These conclusions are drawn from a sample of 23,790 cases, representing approximately one-fourth of unemployment insurance claimants whose benefit years ended during 1941. The average duration of payments was 10.4 weeks. Although in 28.5 percent of the cases, less than five weeks compensation was paid, well over half the claimants, 56.4 percent, received benefits for 10 weeks or more. Since the 1940-1941 benefit year came under the 1939 formula of the UCC law, the average weekly payment in the cases studied was only \$5.42.

Victory At Midway

Admiral Nimitz, in command of the United States Pacific fleet, is admirably restrained in his report of the fighting around Midway island, but it is apparent that once more, as in the Coral sea, the American forces arrayed against a Japanese invasion force have been successful, and on a larger scale. The Japanese obviously had sent a strong naval unit with airplane carriers and troop transports with the intention of winning a quick victory and wiping out this American outpost in the possession of which it would create a definite threat to Hawaii and even the western coast of the United States. Instead of surprising either the marine force stationed on Midway or the Pacific fleet, they were met with a withering counter-attack which, in the three days of the fighting, left the Tokyo armada limping from the fray. Without specifying the number of craft destroyed or damaged, Admiral Nimitz is content to say that the enemy suffered heavy damage to battleships, plane carriers, cruisers and troops transports.

This was the first time a strong Japanese force had penetrated so far eastward. Midway is only 1,150 miles westerly from Hawaii—a short distance indeed as distance is measured in this globe-encircling war. "The brunt of the defense," as Admiral Nimitz' fragmentary reports put it, has been borne by the air branch of the Navy, the Army and the Marine Corps, and: "They have added another shining page to their record of achievements."

No claim is made of a major Japanese disaster, but there has been a magnificent United States victory. The most heartening aspect of the news is that the Americans were ready. That they would win any engagement in which they could contact the enemy in equal strength goes without saying. There is no reason to doubt that the American forces can take care of the Yellow Peril at any time in equal combat. In the past the Japanese have been able to strike before we were ready and so gain advantages which will prove difficult to overcome.

But that phase of the war is past. Japan tried to "slip one over" in the Coral sea and was repulsed with heavy losses. Now, she essays to capture Midway island and is again repulsed because our forces were "in the know" and waiting. It is too much to believe that at last, after six months of preparation, the armed forces of the United States are in position to meet any threat of Japanese attack within the area of their operation? The belief does not appear to represent dangerous overoptimism.

The enemy will hit hard time and again. It would be dangerous only to think that these blows will not come. Surely we are justified in assuming that when and wherever they come, our combat forces will be, not only alert, but ready to drive them back.

South Of The Rio Grande

A common peril is steadily drawing the United States and Mexico into close affiliation. Until Mexico began to feel the hand of Hitler as typified by his U-boat campaign there had existed a feeling of aloofness in varying degrees, according to the administration in power at Mexico City, since long before the Mexican war. In recent years, and particularly in the last year with Camacho as president, the relations between the capitals and the peoples of the two countries have improved, but still underlying all negotiations there has been a film of suspicion and distrust that could not be eliminated.

Then came Mexico's entry into the war and Washington's quick offer of necessary aid against the common enemy. That there will be a new kindness no less than friendship between the governments and peoples of the United States and Mexico in days to come cannot be doubted. Mexico's dependence upon this country is too great and our attitude so gratifying that there can be no cold-shouldering on either side.

This, of course, will be helpful during the war period. It will be infinitely more helpful in the peace era that follows. And, whatever the measure of our war help to Mexico may be, the aid we can give her after the war will be of vastly more importance. If the new world which emerges from this war sets up new objectives, as it must, our aid to Mexico will not be limited to exploitation of her natural resources, as in past periods, chiefly for the enrichment and benefit of corporate investments. It will be concentrated in largest measure on lifting the veil of illiteracy from the great masses of Mexicans outside the chief cities.

Mexico's greatest need has been for education among the peon classes. If we should do nothing else besides introducing general educational reforms south of the Rio Grande, after the war is over, we will have done something of inestimable value for that nation and people.

Gaining In Libya

The British are reported to have gained armored superiority over the Nazis in Libya. General Rommel, the wily fox of the German forces, is said to have lost 340 tanks, fully half of his armored strength. He is still attempting to use the gap in the British lines as a means of escape if he is forced to turn westward, as he probably will be. The British problem, therefore, is to close this gap in time to annihilate Rommel, and not in the German sense.

The thing which brings greatest general gratification in the present state of affairs in Libya is that: the British are definitely on the offensive. Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, British field commander, started an offensive at Knightsbridge, 15 miles southwest of Tobruk on Thursday night, and has sustained the attack successfully since. It is by offensive action only that the British may hope ultimately to win the Battle of Libya. Now that they have the more powerful armored strength it would seem that the thrust from Knightsbridge might be developed into a major engagement and that the Nazi forces could be completely defeated.

That Libya is among the most important battle areas in this war is no longer to be questioned. With enemy forces in control Hitler might reasonably hope to force his way into the Middle East, put Suez out of commission, close the Red sea to allied shipping, and after taking the oil fields of Iraq and Iran, move against India, even if he failed to conquer the Caucasus.

On the other hand, if the British can drive the Nazis out of Libya, Hitler's chances of a final victory would wither on the branch.

What the British are doing to Rommel's Nazis, therefore, is directly connected with Hitler's defeat. More power to them!

Congressional 'SUTTLETIES'

The Inside On The Washington Scene Of Interest To The Carolinas By HOWARD SUTTLE (The Star-News Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Roosevelt is expected to resort to a radio "fireside chat" within the next few days for a discussion with the American people of transportation, rubber shortage and petroleum supply problems.

The chief executive's so-called "sixth sense," wherein he is credited with being able to analyze the public mind, has apparently prompted him to join certain members of congress, including North Carolina's Senator Josiah W. Bailey, in efforts to create among the people a clear understanding of the situation which has caused government war agencies officials to propose a nation-wide gasoline rationing program about July 1. The program has been suggested by Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson to conserve rubber.

President Roosevelt's intention to discuss the situation over a nation-wide hookup has not yet been officially announced. Sources close to the White House revealed, however, that powerful support of proposals to relax gasoline and rubber restriction programs has caused the president to look with favor upon such an address.

Conference

The Thursday outburst in the senate against the nation-wide rationing proposal and the transportation of gasoline through rationed states for unlimited consumption in unrationed areas has already caused the chief executive to assemble in conference at the White House Production Director Donald Nelson, Price Czar Henderson, Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, Transportation Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman and other interested officials for a discussion of future plans.

While the White House conference was in session, a group of more than 100 congressmen staged a protest meeting against any nation-wide extension of the current South-eastern and Eastern gasoline famine until congress is "fully informed." Several members attending denounced the price control chief as a would-be "dictator" and "smart aleck."

To Build Pipeline

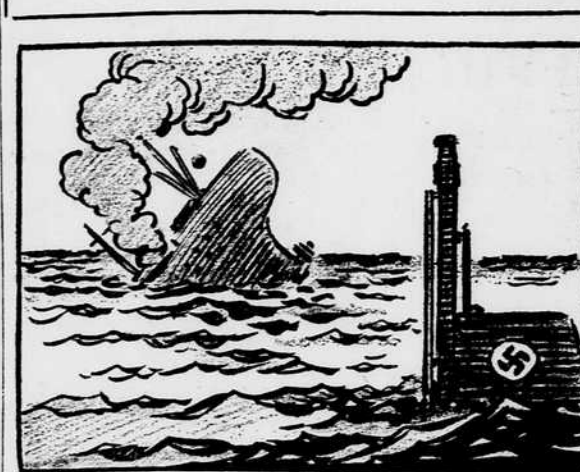
Although the house killed the Mansfield bill to provide for construction of a pipeline and barge canal across Northern Florida, the pipeline, which may be ordered by the president under the already-enacted Cole emergency pipeline act, is virtually assured. Arrangements are already being made, in fact, to transfer from virtually dormant lines of the West the pipe necessary for construction of the line. The presidential order is almost certain to be issued shortly, probably in time for the chief executive to reveal it in his statement concerning the future of the gasoline-rubber-transportation situation.

The Mansfield bill was defeated by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans who have consistently fought the proposed Florida ship canal, a New Deal proposal whose approval the administration has continuously sought. Some members charged that the barge canal proposal was "a sugar-coated Florida ship canal, which we've killed every time it was brought to the floor."

Continue Bailey Probe

As Senator Bailey reconvenes the commerce committee Monday to continue a study of feasibility for greater use of inland waterways and possibility for development of greater transportation facilities for movement of petroleum to the Southeast and East, Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia, of New York, will appear to testify concerning gasoline and oil requirements of Gotham. The study is being conducted as the result of a resolution proposed by Senator Burnet R. Maybank, of South Carolina, and unanimously adopted by the senate. Governor Richard M. Jeffries, of South Carolina, is expected to either appear before the committee or file with Senator Maybank a full statement concerning the effect of the rationing program in the Southeast. Representatives of Governor Spessard L. Holland, of Florida, are also scheduled to testify at the Monday session. Senator Claude Pepper,

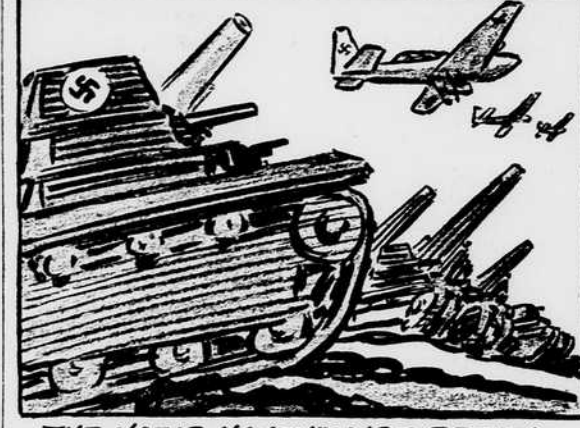
WE DON'T WANT TO BE OVER-OPTIMISTIC



THE SHIPPING SITUATION IS CRITICAL



THE JAPS ARE ON THE MOVE IN CHINA.



THE NAZIS HAVEN'T YET BEGUN THEIR BIG OFFENSIVE



AND THERE'S PLENTY OF HARD WORK AND FIGHTING AHEAD



of Florida, said Governor Holland is sending "experts who know the situation."

Ask Tax Reimbursement

It was only a matter of minutes after Senator Maybank revealed his intention to introduce legislation providing for federal reimbursement of states for their losses in gasoline tax revenues because of the rationing program that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan called the senator's office and made an appointment for a conference with the South Carolina solon and Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, co-author of the measure.

"Senator Russell and I insisted upon a square deal for all the states and all the people," Senator Maybank declared. "If our states are to be deprived of revenue because of gasoline rationing while gasoline is being sold in unlimited quantities in other sections, then it's only fair that we should be reimbursed by the federal government for losses in gas tax revenues suffered as a result of their discrimination."

Favor Ellender Bill

Of major interest in connection with the muddled gasoline-rubber-transportation situation is the measure introduced by Senator Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana, which he contends would make available 30,000,000 tires a year, mostly reconditioned, and keep at least 20,000,000 civilian passenger automobiles in operation permanently.

Hearings on the measure are scheduled to be Tuesday before the senate banking and currency committee, to which group has been referred all legislation pertaining to the office of price administration.

Senator Ellender said the percentage of new rubber necessary to make "reams" would be insignificant. He contends the program could be placed in effect on a permanent basis and make available to civilian motorists tires of sufficient quality to enable at least 8,000 miles of travel at a maximum speed of 40 miles per hour.

Barge Yard Sought

Possibility for location of a yard at Wilmington for construction of wooden barges to be used on the inland waterway for transportation of heavy oil is being thoroughly investigated by Senator Bailey and Representative J. Bayard Clark. Until a final decision is reached concerning whether such barges will be built by the maritime commission, army of inland waterways corporation, it will not be possible to file a report on Wilmington's town's advantages as the location for such a yard.

However, the senator and congressmen have discussed the matter informally with federal authorities and believe they will be able to prevail upon the proper officials to give serious consideration to location of a barge manufactory in North Carolina.

Curacao, Oil-Rich Island Without Any Native Oil

Traditional Dutch towns in a flamboyant tropical setting; arid land that draws water from ship's holds instead of wells; a giant oil industry in a country that produces no oil—these are some of the incongruities of the West Indies islands of Curacao and Aruba, where it has been announced a protective United States force is to be stationed. "Curacao and Aruba (situated off the northwest coast of Venezuela) are the largest and most important of the six islands of the Netherlands West Indies," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. "With their barren neighbor, Bonaire (now reported an internment center for local German residents), they form the southern members of the widely separated island clusters known by the group name of Curacao. The others—Saba, St. Eustacia, and the Netherlands share of St. Martin—lie east of Puerto Rico, some 500 miles away.

"Although often called a colony, the Curacao islands normally form a constituent part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands," the bulletin continues. "They are administered by a local governor and partially-elected council, whose headquarters are at Willemstad, on the individual island of Curacao. "Following the German attack on the Netherlands in May, 1940, Curacao's governor proclaimed the existence of a state of war. Shortly thereafter, British and French troops were reported to have been landed in the islands to forestall any German attempts to sabotage their vast oil industry. The French forces later were withdrawn.

Curacao (210 square miles) and Aruba (69 square miles) produce no crude oil themselves. Yet they pour forth a steady stream of fuel, lubricating, diesel, and other oils, of high octane, and lesser gasolines that feed the machines of war or peace. The answer to the apparent paradox is found in the islands' three refineries, built to take advantage of the proximity of Venezuela's rich sources of oil in the Maracaibo region, about 170 miles southwest of Aruba. Two of these refineries are in the world's front rank. Aruba's giant establishment claims a record capacity of 285,000 barrels of oil a day. Another plant on Curacao runs it a close second.

"An 'endless chain' of tankers (Continued on Page Seven)

Civilian Defense Timetable

BASIC TRAINING COURSES Fire Defense A: Mondays at 8 p.m., High School room 109. General Course: Tuesdays at 8 p.m., High School room 109. Gas Defense B: Wednesdays at 8 p.m., High School room 109. First Aid—10 hrs. Monday, June 8, 7:30 p.m. at Church of Covenant, Market Street entrance. First Aid—20 hrs. Monday, June 8, 7 p.m. at Delgado Presbyterian church.

MEETINGS

Carolina Beach Wednesday June 10, new City Hall 8 p.m., for all members of local Citizens' Defense Corps. SPECIAL TRAINING Home nursing: Wednesday June 10, 7 p.m., at USO building 5th and Orange street.

It is time something were done about broadcasting this information concerning the advantages of the Cape Fear country, of which Wilmington is the capitol. The outsider has a lot of things needed by the Cape Fear country, and that good country possesses what hundreds of thousands of outsiders need and would utilize, if they knew where to find it. What are you going to do about it? This is intended as a personal question to every reader. What are you going to do about it? D. Sam Cox, Wilmington, N. C. June 6, 1942.

Fair Enough

by WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, June 6.—Let any one forget the interesting personality of Joe Padway, the general counsel of AFL and general counsel, during the thieving career, of the filthy racketeers, as a union conducted by George Blum and Willie Bloff, I should like to relate the latest feat of this peevish altruist, who recently had the effrontery to appear before the congressional representatives of the American people and tell them that laws they might pass and what he would not stand for.

Mr. Padway, born in England, became a pioneer in the profitable exploitation of the union movement. Milwaukee and landed in Washington with a rich practice as general counsel for seven international unions of the AFL and special counsel for others. As general counsel of the AFL he was the attorney general of that rich and powerful government of the American people. He sat in cabinet meetings of the AFL along with his client, the notorious underworld thief and racketeer, George Blum. He also collaborated in bargaining negotiations with Willie Bloff, Mr. Bloff, master of prostitutes, whose background as an old brothel keeper was notorious throughout the union racket. He also represented, as general counsel, the bartenders' union, which, in Miami, was the private racket of Al Capone's brother-in-law, Dan Coughlin, and, in Chicago, was the racket of another group of the Capone mob.

Revises Constitution

George Scallie, of the building service racket, also, like Bloff, an old M. P., paid Padway \$1000 to "revise his constitution" and Padway indorsed that racketeer's application for a presidential pardon not long before Scallie was publicly shown to be a front man for still another group of the Capone mob and sentenced to Sing Sing.

Among the seven international unions which provide Padway with the means for living the most pious, and well known Brown's International, whose president is that fine and pious elder statesman of the AFL, Mr. Dan Tobin, a member of the AFL cabinet of executive council. Notwithstanding his abundant life is the Teamsters' character, Mr. Tobin nevertheless forebore to throw the crook out of the cabinet because he placed local unity within the council above decency and the honest treatment of rank and file workers. Like William Green, Tobin was content to let politics take her course with the result that publicity and United States Attorney Mathias Correa of New York had to remove Blum from the necks of helpless workers. Mr. Tobin is a fine American with the reservation that he does not trust the public courts and has denounced as a lower form of corruption than the unspeakable scale and member, however sore oppressed, who dares to exercise his American right to appeal to the courts for justice. Although Mr. Padway, as a lawyer, is an officer of the court, he finds it within his ethics to represent this organization, whose president has expressed this preference for private union courts which may be conducted by racketeers acting in the role of judge, jury and defendant.

Charged Dictatorship

In Cincinnati, at late, a group of rebellious members of 11 local teamsters' unions, subsidiaries of Mr. Tobin's international, and having 10,000 members, brought suit and grave charges against Mr. Bluff, Farrell, who had been sent in as trustee by Mr. Tobin following some trouble many years ago. A trustee in such cases occupies a position similar to that of Adolf Hitler's governor general in Poland or Czechoslovakia. He is set over the rank and file without their vote or the "international" headquarters. In deed, in the teamsters' union there is a constitutional question which even Mr. Tobin, having once named a trustee, may remove him or call him to account. The Cincinnati rebels charged that Mr. Farrell was a dictator, that he had not properly accounted for vast sums of union money and, most heinous of all, that he had authorized numbers of his subjects to cross the picket lines of other unions.

For a few terrible days it appeared that the intimate affairs of this group of Mr. Tobin's subject unions might be exposed to the public courts so Mr. Padway, rushed to Cincinnati and is accounted only in the suit and the charges were abruptly withdrawn and elections were ordered, but only with a stipulation by Mr. Padway that the rebel faction refrain from impugning the character of Mr. Farrell or his representatives with reminiscences of allegations, however true.

For these brief but talented services the court allowed Mr. Padway \$5,000, payable out of the earnings of the local workers who may gagge by his insistence that a man so fine as Brocky Farrell, who has grown wealthy with the years, be spared such pain of soul as might be caused by public scrutiny of his conduct.

A COURAGEOUS QUEEN

No government in exile has given a surdier example of courage than that of Queen Wilhelmina, who beset the forces of cruelty with a sterner spirit, a more resourceful ingenuity than her people. The House of Orange-Nassau has always been a focus of free men's fighting since the black days of the Spanish dominion. And always the Dutch have won out. —Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The state of Vermont chose the hermit thrush as its official state bird.