

# 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 All Departments  
DIAL 3311

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

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SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 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.  
Perfecting 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

Whiskey drinking is risky drinking.  
—CONKLIN

### Guilty

The gentleman who was heard to complain of dirty streets was seen to crumple an empty cigarette package and drop it on the sidewalk.

### Russia "Comes Across"

By the new agreements between Russia and the United States and Great Britain, one of the most serious handicaps on aid to the Soviets is removed, so far as public opinion is concerned. Russia is now committed to a program which contemplates a "better world hereafter." That must mean that any thought of a world revolution for the universal enthronement of Communism, as dreamed of old, is now in the discard.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain could have taken the steps to which they are committed by these agreements without sufficient guarantees from the Russian government that self determination, not domination, is to be the lot of all nations, when peace-time comes.

Furthermore, the agreements reasonably do away with any fear that if the Russians should drive the Nazis off their soil they would give up the fight and leave the elimination of Hitlerism to others.

### Good Advice

Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, who heads an association of merchandisers, recently observed that winning the peace, and with it the preservation of free enterprise, is as vital to the future security of this country as winning the war.

"At least 30 organizations are currently shaping plans to remake the country after the war," said Dr. Nystrom, in an address. "May-be improvements can be made, but business should participate in the remaking. There are 40,000,000 youngsters in this country and we must preserve for them the same rights and privileges that we have. That is a part of winning the war."

As a leader in the vast merchandising industry, Dr. Nystrom is particularly qualified to discuss free enterprise. For retelling is one of the most important back-logs of the whole free enterprise system. It is a business which requires relatively little capital to start. It is completely competitive. Any man can start a

store and become his own boss. And any man can go as far as his energies and abilities will permit.

The history of retailing in this country proves that. For example, most of the great chain stores systems started from a single store, owned by a man with ambition and the drive to go ahead. Most of the executives of the chain stores started in lowly jobs, as store clerks, warehousemen, bookkeepers, etc. And the great retailing systems of the future will be managed by men who are unknown today.

Retailing is the kind of business that offers unlimited opportunity to "the little guy." Many of those 40,000,000 American youngsters will start their careers in a retail store of some kind. Some will stay in the business—some will go into other fields. Some will become the famed industrial leaders of tomorrow. In the interest of the Americans who will follow us, the free enterprise system must be kept alive. To keep it alive is, after all, one of the reasons why we are fighting the greatest war of all times.

### Stop Chiseling

Uncle Sam, personified in this instance by Leon Henderson, is deadly earnest about the new gasoline rationing machinery now being perfected.

Whether its use is confined to the eastern seaboard or made nationwide, Mr. Henderson intends to see that there is an end to the sort of chiseling which has been so easy under the temporary system.

The setup is designed to see that weekly allowances are fixed on a basis of actual need, rather than of convenience or mere personal desire.

Having allocated to each motorist what he really is entitled to out of the limited supply, there will be controls over filling stations to assure that the allocations are respected.

This would seem not only equitable, but even necessary if federal rationing agencies are to have the respect of the public.

The need for gasoline rationing in eastern seaboard areas would seem clear, notwithstanding the protests of some who haven't considered the facts.

The need for its extension to the rest of the country is not so convincing, if gasoline alone is considered. But if gasoline rationing is to be used as a method for controlling the unnecessary burning of rubber—in preference to the more straightforward but very unpleasant alternative of confiscating tires—then obviously Mr. Henderson cannot discriminate against the east.

A set of tires worn out is four tires less for the war effort, whether they be used in Maine or in Texas. That, obviously, is the theory on which gas rationing on a 48-state basis is under serious consideration.

Chiseling by motorists and filling stations, such as became too common in the rationed area under the loose temporary system, is selfish and unneighborly if it merely results in the chiseler getting more than his share while others get less.

Chiseling under a rubber-saving program, resulting in unnecessary destruction of our pitifully inadequate rubber stockpile, would be unpatriotic. Some say it would be treasonable. We can't disagree.

Therefore we commend Mr. Henderson for his efforts to make the new system as nearly foolproof as ingenuity can devise. We hope he will put plenty of penalties behind its enforcement. And we hope the motoring public will be patriotic enough so that those penalties will not have to be applied.

### Turns Tables

There was a little misunderstanding the other day in Washington, D. C., and ice cream peddler John Chowlis made the capital's police department look mighty petty.

Chowlis invested a quarter on the "numbers game" and won \$135. Then he went to his friends, the cops, to whom he sold ice cream and candy for a living, and tried to buy a \$50 war bond. The bluecoats, who hadn't stopped the illegal lottery, wanted no tainted money to buy bombs to drop on Berlin. They wouldn't sell Chowlis a bond or stamps.

But Chowlis is a Greek. He knows what happened to his native Athens. He persisted until somebody sold him a \$100 war bond.

As alternative beneficiary he named the Metropolitan Police Relief Association.

### May Be Turning Point

It now appears that the Japanese defeat at Midway may have the effect of releasing defense troops on the United States West coast for combat service in the far Pacific. By turning the enemy back in the first definite thrust he had directed toward this continent, many units now in the forces held along the Pacific coast can, in the opinion of some military strategists, be moved further west as reinforcements for MacArthur.

Such a step will be taken only when the war council is convinced that the Japanese cannot renew their threat to Hawaii and the Pacific slope. But if it is established, as evidence of enemy losses at Midway comes in, that the "right hand of the continent" is not under threat of invasion on a major scale for the present, it will be possible to give MacArthur the striking strength, both in men and equipment, that he needs to justify a counter-offensive to retake territory seized by the Japanese in the first mad rush in their campaign and lay the foundation for ultimate victory.

In all engagements where American forces have met the Japanese on anything like equal terms the advantage has been ours. That a major counter-thrust has not been undertaken has been due to the lack of fighting forces,

to planes, tanks and general equipment. Now, if circumstances are as they seem to be, this lack can be remedied and American forces reach Australia, and American planes China, in sufficient numbers to stop the enemy in the Pacific and turn him back both in his attempts to expand his conquests among the islands and in China, from which vast country the final attack on Japan and Formosa may be launched.

The Midway battle, therefore, assumes much greater significance than lodges solely in hurling back an attack on the island. It could represent the actual turning point in the Pacific war.

## Washington Daybook

By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In spite of all the common sense with which every American is supposed to be born, that Nazi precursor of hysteria, Dame Rumor, has been riding wild in the United States — and still is.

No government agency has to sweat over the wanderings of that old crone through the maze of exaggeration like the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Sooner or later, every rumor sifts into the FBI files. The FBI considers it from two viewpoints. There might be an element of truth in it; or it might be an Axis planted story, designed and circulated to create confusion, uncertainty, hysteria, or distrust of responsible governmental agencies.

In either event, the rumor has to be traced to its source and in a file at the FBI, an analysis of the sources reached is rapidly going into one of the most amazing statistical studies on "RUMOR" that ever has been assembled.

In a mid-western community, a farm hand who went about in his spare time snapping pictures of anything that caught his fancy became, through rumor, an Axis agent who was snapping strategic roads, bridges and grain concentrations. The poor fellow turned out to be just another camera fan who wouldn't have known an Axis agent if one had bit him on the ankle.

In another locality, the death of a canary gave rise to the widely spread rumor (and some hysteria in this instance) that the city's water supply had been poisoned. The FBI called a veterinarian in on that one and found the canary's feeding had been neglected for so many days that it died from overeating when it was finally given food and water.

A report that ground glass had been found in sponges for bandages being prepared for the armed forces sent the agents scurrying—especially since the report carried detailed information on how the ground glass was being smuggled into the bandage rolling rooms in the pockets of workers. That one started in the lecture of a conscientious instructor who, in cautioning her pupils on the necessity for care and sanitation in preparation of the bandages mentioned that ground glass had been found in some bandages in World War I.

A physician who treated a young woman who worked in a gas mask manufacturing firm for a nasty needle stab in her finger was supposed to have expressed the opinion that the needle was used to puncture the masks. The rumor was given credence when another story spread that a number of gas masks produced by this firm had been condemned. Some gas masks had been condemned—by the company inspectors—because of pinched eye-pieces resulting from a defective die. Further investigation showed that it would have been virtually impossible for the doctor's patient to have punctured gas masks at any point with the size needle she stuck in her finger. The gas mask materials were too thick and tough.

## Editorial Comment

### SECURITY NOT ENOUGH

Winston-Salem Journal

Security is not enough. Upton G. Wilson's columnar discussion of the seeming attitude of the canary which sits caged in his room—the room of a cripple who has lain in bed for nearly 30 years—as compared with the thoughts of the "caged" man, strikingly brings out the point.

Somewhere it has been written that in an ancient war thousands died in the forests while only hundreds perished in the battle line. The men in the forests were seeking security. But had these thousands found safety, food and shelter, they would not long have remained content if only they had safety, food and shelter.

The slaves in this and other countries years ago had security. The bodies were clothed and sheltered. They had enough food to keep them well and strong. Their masters provided medical care for them when they were ill. But security was not enough.

There is something in the heart and spirit of every virile human being which demands more than security. Indeed, for some of these things man is willing to exchange safety for the dangerous risk; security for the unknown hazard.

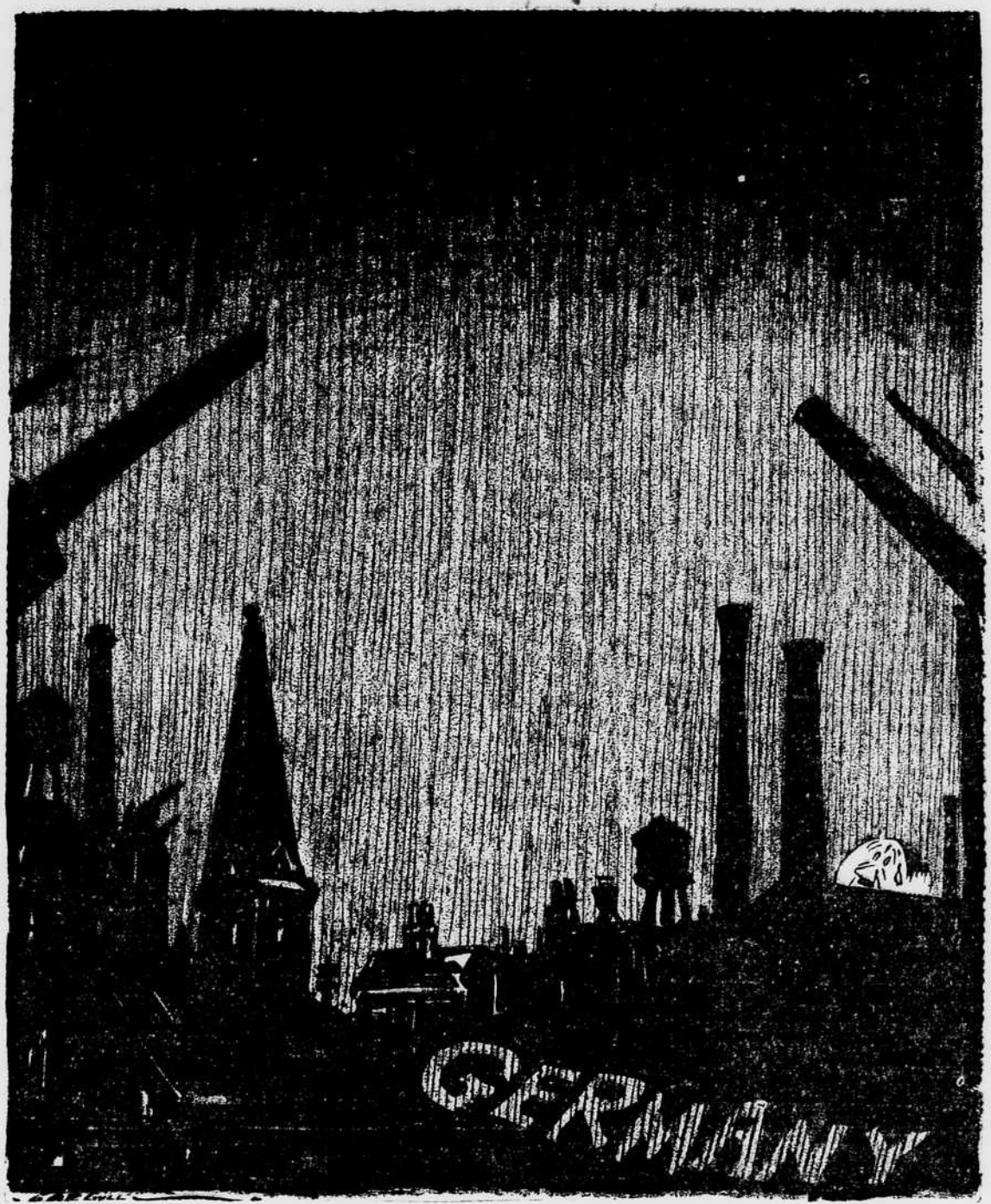
Of some animals it may be said with greater degree of truth that security is sufficient, ordinarily. The well-fed cow is not as likely to tear out of her pasture as a hungry one. The house cat sits on the hearth and purrs when she gets her cream regularly. But there are times when the well-fed cow tears out of the lush pasture to get at the shorter grass outside. There are times when pussy leaves the warm hearth to grapple with large rats which sink their teeth into her flesh. Security, even for dumb animals, isn't always enough.

There is no such thing, of course, as complete security. Life, even in the most peaceful and happy surroundings, is always a gamble. Its uncertainties are always present, inevitable death is always around the corner.

Within the past few years many Americans have been preoccupied with the idea of attaining much greater economic security through forms of insurance and various government controls. We have pledged ourselves to the proposition that in a land of plenty none must go hungry or naked or homeless. And this is a high and worthy ideal.

But one lesson which the present war for survival is winging home is the verity that security is a relative matter—that it is not any stretch of the imagination man's all in all. Other values are more important, because values that any worthwhile system of security must rest. This security is not mere freedom from want. It is security from craven fear, release from the bondage of chicanery and cowardice, and the freedom of man to do and dare, to dream and make his dreams come true.

## "THE MOON IS DOWN"



## 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.

## As Others Say It

**LOOKING FOR A HOLE**  
Mussolini is said to be in Libya. Probably just looking around for a hole he can pull in after him.—Greenville (S. C.) News.

## NO RETREAT ON THE HOME FRONT

At its State Convention Friday, the Democratic party in North Carolina did what all of us are hoping the forces of democracy in the world will be able to do this year. It took the offensive.

If there were those who feared that we might have to retreat on the home front during this war, they did not make their voice heard in Raleigh Friday. On the contrary, the host of Democrats assembled from all sections of the state cheered their leaders on to victory when Major L. P. McLevdon, in his able keynote speech, pleaded for a continuation of democracy's program of progress in this Commonwealth, and when the platform committee gave its clarion call for victory over the defeatists.—Winston-Salem Journal.

## ANOTHER NAME FOR IT?

We learned from our Chinese laundryman a few days ago that in his native village the characters "sun-origin," denoting Japan, are vocalized something like "Git-wun." We hasten to applaud the chance which caused those good people to call the men Japanese enemies by such a delightful name. However, we think it might be modified into "Git-lots" and eventually into "Git-em-all."—Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier.

## The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY  
"Immortal Sergeant," By John Brophy (Harpers; \$2.50).

John Brophy has done the most extraordinary job of complicating a perfectly simple (and remarkably good) story I have seen in years. This newest feat of the season takes place in a novel called "Immortal Sergeant," a story of the North African campaign in the present war.

This is the simple story. Colin Spence, in London, is in love with a very good pianist but not quite the man for her. He believes his failure with her is due to some lack of manliness in himself, yet he never reconciles himself to losing her. And then Spence finds himself corporal in a company of desert fighters sweeping back and forth across the Libyan sands—freezing by night and scorching by day, dominated through both day and night by a tough sergeant who also is a first rate soldier.

One day twenty-four men, including Corporal Spence and Sergeant Kelly, are sent on a desert patrol of very little importance. It is just another routine job, for a time. But the patrol is caught by a trio of Italian dive-bombers and havoc begins. The patrol is decimated, and the sergeant so badly

## Raymond Clapper Says: 20 Million Ship Tons Can Be Built In Year

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

WASHINGTON, June 12 — We are doing an unprecedented shipbuilding job because we have broken away from traditional methods. Facilities are sufficient to build 20,000,000 tons of shipping next year—as much as the entire British merchant marine—but there probably won't be enough steel to do it. We could be building 25 percent more ships right now if the steel were available.

That involves one of the questions of balance that have to be decided between the United States and Great Britain. Private citizens can't know whether Navy ships, merchant ships or tanks should go short. We only know that if the present rate of submarine sinkings keeps up we will need to build every ship that we can possibly build in order to transport the necessary supplies to Europe for the western-front offensive that is coming sooner or later.

One of the tasks of the new joint American-British production board just set up is to decide what can better be made in England and what can better be made in the United States. Our specialty is the big mass-production job. Shipbuilding has traditionally been regarded as a hand-tailored job, but to some extent in the last war and to a far greater degree in this one, we have made it a regular manufacturing job instead of an old family handcraft to be passed down from father to son.

As a result of that approach, men who never saw the ocean are building ships. A stove factory in Indiana is making lifeboats. The huge forepicks of our merchant ships, a whole section of the prow, are being made in Denver. At Baltimore, the Koppers

company, which never made ship propellers, is turning them out on a production line with such speed that old-line manufacturers have been visiting the plant to see how it is done. Part of the production line is out of doors, as there was not time to put a roof over it. Making propellers was the job end of the roof could wait. In the gigantic Kaiser yards at Portland, Ore., men who came from Middle Western farms, who worked on the Bonneville dam, and who never saw a ship, are turning out ships in two months. They finished one in 46 days.

Admiral Howard Vickery, in charge of construction for the Maritime Commission, explains the phenomenal records being made on several grounds. We are prefabricating. For instance deck-houses are manufactured complete with all equipment down to fitted bedrooms and plumbing fixtures, and then swung down on the ship by cranes, and welded into place.

We are working from one set of plans. Engines made in any one of a dozen plants can go into any ship. Pumps and boilers the same. Welded construction saves a vast amount of time. Fundamentally the speed comes from ignoring traditional methods. It comes from using 20 and 40-ton cranes so that enormous units can be swung aboard already assembled.

All material is controlled through the Maritime Commission so that there is an even flow to all yards.

Those are the main reasons why America is able to build two ships a day. The industrial method has been used. There is equal need to do the same kind of job in building anti-submarine craft. We are suffering staggering losses. If Japan begins a submarine campaign off the west coast, our difficulty will be multiplied. Huge numbers of light craft are geared to a more exact and complicated type of construction. Why not turn the Maritime Commission loose on this, or introduce its methods into the Navy, or give the job to the Coast Guard, which is really interested in small craft? Do anything to get large numbers of light craft out against the subs.

## Factographs

The fossil remains of over 200 varieties of flowers and plants have been preserved in amber, making it possible to botanize in the eolithic Age countless centuries before men appeared on the earth.

Pressed wood hardboards are being used for U. S. Army trailer exteriors, tank interiors, arsenal shell holders, refrigerator boxes and even bowling balls.

The state of Tennessee's official bird is the mockingbird; and that of Texas is the western mockingbird.

These days the ambitious young easterner can't go very far west on a mere three gallons of gas.

## Interpreting The War

Axis Armies Probably Under Orders To Get Rolling At Any Cost

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
WIDE World War Analyst  
Hitler's flair for showmanship seems interwoven with events in Libya and southern Russia, where crucial new battles are developing simultaneously.

On both fronts German or Axis armies seem to be under orders from Hitler to get rolling at any cost. In Libya they have battered the Free French garrison out of Bir Hacheim, anchor of the British defense line, and massed ponderous thrust to Hamalet, only 30 miles from Tobruk, a British Gibraltar. In Russia they are surging against Marshal Timoshenko's hard-won advance positions in the Kharkov region and also pressing furiously the effort to storm the Sevastopol fortress in the Crimea.

That still does not furnish a definite pattern for the "summer" offensive to crush Russia which Hitler has promised his people. Summer does not come in a technical sense, however, until Monday, June 22, the first anniversary of the Nazi attack on Russia.

Wholly aside from tactical or strategic considerations conditioning Axis operations, the close approach of that anniversary of bloody memory might have special significance for Hitler. It is at least possible that he has demanded that his generals produce results which would permit him to proclaim that he had kept his word and that the great summer offensive he promised was in motion and making progress.

Whether for that reason or merely as a coincidence, there is little doubt that a double crisis is developing in the two-pronged German effort to regain the offensive in the east. Nor can it be readily doubted that the timing of the Molotov visits to London, Washington and Canada to fashion new United Nation commitments for peace and war in Europe and second-front undertakings also reflects the June 22 time milestone.

If the broadside of Russian-British-American announcements had no other effect, they would certainly tend to stiffen Russian morale for a few orders with the promise of two-front help. Extreme pains were then taken in London and Washington, however, to implement those verbal exchanges with action that not only assures Russians but warns Germans that more than a matter of words was involved.

Reports of the Nazi attack in the Kharkov area are not clear enough yet to warrant an attempt to gauge its direction or force. Nevertheless, direct or "defensive" fighting there while Berlin claims progress "east of Kharkov."

In Libya the situation is more clearly defined even if the trends of a vast new tank struggle almost on the outer perimeter of Tobruk's well-proven defenses were still undifferentiated as this was written. Loss of the Bir Hacheim anchor was a serious matter obviously for the Allies; but not necessarily critical.

The Free French garrison with the help of roving British mobile forces, held out more than two weeks at Bir Hacheim. It goes without saying that there was a heavy toll of Axis tanks and motorized equipment, to say nothing of troop casualties. It remains to be seen whether the time and material lost in forcing the French evacuation of the outpost has not so eaten into Axis reserves of supplies and equipment as to weaken Rommel's striking power and actually warrant the closing of Bir Hacheim as an Allied victory rather than a defeat.

## Is That So!

WHEN PEACE comes travel should hold no terror for a Communist fighter. In view of what those lads are going through right through a train wreck.

In Junior's estimation a close second to Christmas is that Monday morning after school has closed for the summer.

The Jap navy appears to have struck out with the bases located—American bases located for revenge.

A little late, it has just occurred to Grandpappy Jenkins that they must have given Hangman Heydrich just enough rope to get himself fatally snared.

Those ew Guinea natives who danced until they leveled a site suitable for an airport have at last proven that inter-bugging has its practical side.

Hitler, we read, has willed his brain to science. He might as well because no scientist would give a penny for his thoughts.

In our backyard victory garden, the rubber plant and sugarcane tree have a new companion—the coffee berry bush.

You'll know the war is over when our amateur strategists get back once more to arguing the merits of the T-form and the Warner system.