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MONDAY, JUNE 15, 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-NewsProgram

To aid in every way the prosecution of the war to complete victory.

- Public Port Terminals.
- Perfect 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 remember well
 One journey, how I feared the track was missed,
 So long the city I desired to reach
 Lay hid; When suddenly it spies afar
 Flashed through the circling clouds; you may conceive
 My transport. Soon the vapors closed again,
 But I had seen the city, and one such glance
 No darkness could obscure...
 Nor shall the present,
 A few dull hours, a passing shame or two,
 Destroy the vivid memories of the past.
 I will fight the battle out; a little spent
 Perhaps, but still an able combatant.

—BROWNING.

Tortured Greece

King George of Greece makes a strong appeal for relief of his people who are suffering frightful abuses at the hands of the Nazi conquerors. He pleads especially for food to break the famine which is costing the lives of hundreds daily, saying:

It is beyond my powers to describe to you the present sufferings of the Greek people. Reports reaching us from the homeland raise the rate of daily deaths in the Athens district alone to several hundreds.

The food that my government so far has been able to direct to Greece with the consent of the Allies has relieved only slightly the plight of my people. But I hope that we shall soon be allowed to send to Greece increasing quantities of food and medical supplies. The contribution of the American Red Cross would be, in such a case, most important.

It has been possible, he adds, to evacuate some thousands of women and children into the Middle East, where they are receiving aid from the Red Cross, but the percentage of the starving population of Greece thus escaping is pitifully small compared with the great number who must perish if aid is not forthcoming.

It must grieve any normal person to know that such barbarity as the Nazis are practicing in the countries they have overrun can exist in a civilized world, and to realize that little can be done to counteract it; and also to know that whatever is done will serve only to relieve the Hitlerites of their obligation to care for the peoples they subjugate. Every bit of food, every dose of medicine, every creature comfort which can be sent for the relief of the Greeks is just so much gained by the Axis.

That is the crushing truth. It is also the most stimulating incentive to fight this war to a finish and end it quickly, that innocent thousands may be freed from the suffering and death that faces them so long as Hitler and his bandits continue to run wild.

Drive Them Out

With the main naval strength involved in Japan's thrust at American possessions in the Pacific destroyed at Midway, the landing of troops in the western extremity of the Aleutian islands shrinks in value to the Tokyo war effort, and could indeed become a liability rather than an asset.

At the same time, it is important that such forces as the Japanese have landed at Attu and such warcraft as have found harborage at Kiska, in the Rat islands, be rooted out and destroyed to prevent the possibility of further enemy incursions upon our territory and using any bases in the Aleutian archipelago as either listening posts or rallying points for other expeditions against Alaska or the more southerly American coastal areas in the Pacific.

With so much of the south Pacific under Japanese control it is essential to our final victory that the northern Pacific be freed of Japanese influence and possible Japanese possession.

Just what is being done to exterminate the forces at Attu and ships at Kiska is a closely guarded military secret, and properly so. But now that the United States Navy has taken the offensive in a big way, there is no reason to doubt that proper steps for repossessing these invaded spots, small though they be, are being taken.

The Navy says the battle is continuing. In the circumstances we at home can well afford to let it go at that, in the knowledge that Admiral Nimitz, who drafted the Midway battle plan, is also in charge of the action around the Aleutians.

We learned at Midway that our Navy has at last arrived at sufficient strength to undertake and carry through a major engagement. This means that we have air strength to safeguard our battle craft. Unless the Japanese have unsuspected reinforcements for the expeditionary party now at Attu we may feel sure that Nimitz will soon have the upper hand.

Salute To The Flag

Robert Strange, retiring commander of the American Legion Post No. 10, has something to say about the flag and the National Anthem, in the aftermath of Flag Day which was celebrated yesterday.

As it bears a message to every American citizen it is important. We reproduce it here in full:

The flag of our country is due far greater respect than is being paid it today by our civilian population. One of the first acts in the life of a soldier is to learn the salute to the colors. On any occasion today when the colors pass or the National Anthem is played you will find the man in uniform standing silently, reverently, and seriously facing the flag and the music.

In contrast the man not in uniform goes carelessly about his business or stands idly talking during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. This grates on the soldiers of today and it grates on us who went overseas under that banner.

This is not to be judged as an act of disrespect to the flag but rather a carelessness act void of the respect due the emblem under which your brothers and sons have died and under which they go forth to battle today.

It is smart in these days to know the honor to pay the anthem and the flag. Do it for that reason. More particularly practice the proper attitude of respect out of respect for those who went down in its defense at Bataan and for those who will avenge that in the coming months. Do it for Col. Brook Allen of Wilmington who was in the thick of it at Midway and brought honor to each of us. Resolve to learn the attitude of honor and respect and assume it when the Star Spangled Banner is played or the Star Spangled Banner passes by. Do this and keep faith with the brave.

Cooperation

Rodolfo Rojas, Venezuela's minister of agriculture, addressing a luncheon gathering in New York the other day, called for absolute equality in this country's relations with his own land when peace returns. He emphasized the possibilities for mutual aid and benefit after the war among all the American republics, but placed equal emphasis on unselfishness as a contributing factor in attaining the most helpful results.

His remarks on cooperation are not to be accepted lightly. Full cooperation and complete understanding were never so necessary as now and only through their further development can the Western Hemisphere achieve its highest goal in the years ahead. Said Mr. Rojas:

The time has come when isolation and chauvinism must disappear from the Americas; when we must look at each other's problems without selfishness and with a spirit of real cooperation, because today the problems of any one of the American nations are problems which affect the whole continent, and it will be ever more so as science progresses and through human ingenuity distances become shorter.

When Germany's subtle influence has been removed from the other Americas, the United States will have its greatest opportunity to bring its more benign influence to bear, but only if American business firms look upon the other republics, not as lands to be exploited for their own exclusive gains, but as parts of a great community of nations permitted by favor of Providence to work together for mutual advancement.

A Sinister Love-Feast

The declaration of Marshal Petain, that he is in perfect accord with Pierre Laval, that "when he speaks it is in agreement with me, and when I speak myself it is in accord with him," shows either that Hitler has applied the

thumbscrews to the aged general or that he has arrived at his dotage.

Petain has been but a figurehead in the Vichy government these many months. He has been stripped of all actual authority and power by the collaborationists. But that he should descend so low as virtually to give allegiance to the man he cast out of his government while he still had the courage to stand up for France, because Laval was an out-and-out traitor, would be inconceivable but for his own admission.

The last barrier between the Nazis and unoccupied France is now removed. We can expect to hear that Laval has completed the sell-out at any time now. The only step the United Nations can take with any assurance that the delivery of France to the Nazis will not jeopardize their ultimate victory will be the seizure or destruction of the French fleet, at whatever cost, and the seizure of French colonies both in Africa and the Western Hemisphere. And this step should not long be delayed.

Washington Daybook

BY JACK STINNETT
 WASHINGTON, June 14—There is only one thing to do about the kind of rumors floating around in our war effort. The enemy would like to have us get hysterical about them. Therefore apply a little common sense to every one.

If they aren't absolutely authenticated statements from government and war officials, give them the raised eyebrow. And don't repeat them.

From the vast store of case histories which the Federal Bureau of Investigation is collecting as a result of digging into practically every one that comes their way, there are many to which this caution can be applied.

Over the south Atlantic coast recently went the story that a big Nazi submarine, operating three miles off shore, had hijacked a 48-foot diesel motored yacht of its fuel oil. Common sense. How far would the fuel oil from a 48-foot yacht carry a big sub? What kind of a system would it be to sink tankers and diesel-motored ships of high tonnage and hijack little yachts for their thimbleful of fuel?

The New York waterfront is supposed to be alive with Axis agents who ply stevedores and sailors with drinks to find out sailing dates and destinations of our war cargoes. There's no doubt that there is some information to be gathered from stevedores and sailors, but Common Sense: A stevedore may know what's in a cargo and when the ship is loaded, but he can't know when it will sail, or where it's going. A sailor may know approximately when a ship will sail, but in this wartime he never knows the destination until he's on the high seas, perhaps not until dawn of the day he lands.

There was the case of the unfortunate west coast farmer who was suspect for weeks because he was supposed to have plowed a message to enemy bombers into his land. Common sense would have resulted in the accusers waiting for the first sign of green in the "fifth columnist's" field. If they had, they would have discovered that the poor fellow, probably in a burst of springtime joy at having paid off the mortgage, had taken a leaf from Hollywood advertising and plowed his own first name into his hillside acres. The "message" consisted of the three-letter word "J-O-E."

It was this same kind of rumor that started the story that arrows cut in the cane fields of Hawaii guided Jap bombers to military objectives. Any good sugar cane man, using his common sense, could identify those "arrows" as swatches cut in the cane for experimental purposes.

The FBI doesn't want any one to relax alertness. It's just that if you have a story to tell, tell it to the FBI, not your neighbor. If it's true, he'll know it soon enough.

Editorial Comment

LIDICE THE IMMORTAL

New York Times
 The Bohemian town of Lidice has been "levelled to the ground and the name of the community extinguished." This action was taken after all the men in the town had been shot, all the women placed in concentration camps, all the children sent to "educational institutions"—which is the Nazi term for propaganda schools, where an effort will be made to teach them to admire those who murdered their fathers and abused their mothers. This murder, this rape, this kidnapping is part of the Nazi revenge for the death of the Nazi butcher, Reinhard Heydrich. The story was not invented by Hitler's enemies. It was proudly proclaimed by the Berlin radio.

Isn't it about time to define what we mean by a "just peace" with Germany? The town of Lidice, a poor coal-mining village, was near Kladno. Are the citizens of that community to determine what is "just"? The answer is, they are. It is they who will arise when the great Nazi retreat begins, from behind every tree and every ruined wall; they who will say that the beaten and broken Nazi thugs shall have no water, no food and no truce; they who will insist that no mountain, no valley, no depth of the sea, no island shall save the guilty from retribution; they who will avenge Lidice. We, who are not yet caught closely in this fearful struggle, had best not try to subdue the passions of those of our allies who have lived with the Nazi beast. Let them first be satisfied. In grief and agony they have earned the right. After that we can help to write the peace.

The name of Lidice extinguished? The name goes round the world. It is written in blood in every free man's atlas. It blazes in undying fire on every map of Europe. What happened there will never be forgotten, never forgotten. If there was in any honest mind a rag, a shred of compromise, there in that martyred, glorious town—where all the men died because none could be found to denounce the "guilty"—it burned to ashes.

QUOTATIONS

The American people are determined that no one shall be allowed to amass riches out of this war.—Henry Morgenthau, secretary of the treasury.

This war presents to every American, white and colored, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, a single question: Shall we be slaves together, or shall we be free together.—Thomas E. Dewey.

Heroic men can die upon the battlefield in vain, because of what occurs after a war, as well as because of what happens during a war.—Harold Stassen, governor of Minnesota.

Out of this war there will emerge a United States willing to help lead the world to security.—Wendell Willkie

HIDING IT UNDER THE RUG!



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.

SPECIAL TRAINING
 Fire Defense B — Monday, June 15 at 8 p.m., Fire Department Headquarters, 4th and Dock street. Required training for Auxiliary Firemen and Rescue Squads only.

Is That So!

THE FELLOW up on his war rington would naturally speak of his motorcar, which has been gaged for the duration, as having been immobilized.

The trouble with strawberries, says Grandpappy Jenkins, is that just when the nongrowers come on the market he up and loses his appetite for em.

If you think this weather is warm how would you like to be Nazi General Rommel on the run—of all places—in the Libyan desert?

Now is the time when the lazy man digs up that old excuse about sprinkling the lawn drawing the mosquitoes.

That United States naval ensign who watched from a life-raft the destruction of Japanese aircraft carriers off Midway is to be envied. He'll never lack for a story to tell the grandchildren.

A Baptist congregation in Memphis, Tenn., bought War Bonds with its building funds — the best security against being "bombed out."

The Literary Guidepost

BY JOHN SELBY
"THE SANGAMON," by Edgar Lee Masters (Farrar & Rinehart; \$2.50).

People who have driven across central Illinois have most likely crossed a rather insignificant stream, usually muddy or perhaps a dark brownish-green, and if they have been observant they will have noted the sign placed at the bridge approach by the state highway department. It will have said "Sangamon River," and it will have meant exactly nothing to them.

But the Sangamon means a good deal to Edgar Lee Masters. It is not far from his famous Spoon River, for one thing. The Spoon River empties into the Illinois from the other side and is little upstream from the Sangamon. The latter is larger, has more branches, and has the advantage of flowing past New Salem, which vanished village is now restored and a tourist center. Like the Spoon River, the Sangamon also flows through the land of Mr. Masters' memories, and it is these memories of which he writes in "The Sangamon."

Most of the books of the Rivers of America series deal largely with formal history — "The Sangamon" does not. It is true that the river traverses the Lincoln

Raymond Clapper Says: Second Front Big Reason For Molotov Visit To U.S.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER
 WASHINGTON, June 14 — The story of the Molotov visit goes back to December. When fully revealed, it will show the true greatness of President Roosevelt at a moment which was perhaps decisive in its bearing upon the future of the world.

While Prime Minister Churchill was visiting President Roosevelt last Christmas, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, was with Stalin in Moscow.

Stalin insisted that Great Britain sign a treaty with him guaranteeing that out of the war Russia would get the three Baltic states, part of Finland, part of Poland, Bukovina and Bessarabia.

Eden made no promises although Stalin urged him hard. He said he would have to lay the matter before the British cabinet and also that he would have to inform the United States.

Britain was hard-pressed in the Far East. It was necessary to hold Russia in the war at all costs. The British cabinet was inclined to agree to Stalin's proposal. Eden, Cripps and Beaverbrook supported it, Churchill didn't like it but was in the minority and he caved reluctantly.

President Roosevelt was flatly opposed. He was oosed to any secret treaties, to any territorial promises.

To have acquiesced in the proposition would have been to tear up the Atlantic Charter before it was six months old. The first point in the Atlantic Charter is that there shall be no territorial aggrandizement. The second point is that no territorial changes should be made that do not accord with

the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

President Roosevelt threw all of his Dutch stubbornness into this struggle for the principles to which he was committed.

As a result of President Roosevelt's insistence, the project was dropped. Territorial questions were deferred until after the war. Russia and Great Britain signed a military alliance and a postwar alliance to run for twenty years, subject however to abandonment in favor of a world security organization. Russia agrees to participate in international post-war policing.

Throughout the whole period Moscow was increasingly insistent on a second front. Possibly the second-front announcements in Washington and London were the quid pro quo, although the matter is hardly that simple. Russia wants a second front desperately but Great Britain and the United States also want a second front as soon as it can be established, as there is every reason for all three powers to hammer Germany simultaneously from both sides. So the second-front question would have been up regardless of the other diplomatic negotiations.

Molotov's visit here was devoted ninety per cent to questions relating to the second front. The diplomatic side had been practically disposed of before he arrived, he having signed the British papers in London on his way here.

The situation last winter grew naturally out of the desperation of both Moscow and London. We had just gone into the war and it was obvious that months would elapse before we could be an important military factor. Stalin undoubtedly felt that he needed some tangible gains to encourage the morale of his people. England was fearful that unless Stalin were given what he wanted, Russia might not feel like going on with the war, particularly since no second front seemed possible in the near future.

England and Russia were so desperate that they were ready to go to any length to gain mutual strength. Here President Roosevelt's gifts as a statesman appeared at their best. He was able to turn this situation, so full of ominous possibilities, into a means of laying the practical groundwork for a real United Nations, with members of it committed by act, rather than word only, to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. President Roosevelt has brought the noble words down from the clouds and has put them to work.

Factographs

Army bakeries do not bake pastries, so they all use the same grade of flour, enriched flour of straight grade. Pies and cakes for the soldiers are prepared in the regular mess kitchens by Army cooks, not by bakers.

Interpreting The War

United Nations May Receive Heavy Jolt To Complacency Soon

BY EDWARD E. BOMAR
 Wide World War Analyst
 After days of decidedly optimistic news from the Pacific, there are indications the war pendulum may be about to start on a dramatic swing back the other way.

Jolts to United Nations complacency may impend in Russia, Africa and eastern Asia. Sevastopol is clearly in dire peril. Hitler's winter-offense summer offensive is just developing. Tobruk is in danger. China is in some straits. Even in the Pacific sea warfare the battered Japanese remain capable of inflicting severe blows.

Following the Coral Sea and Midway triumphs and the hopeful preliminaries to setting up an eventual second front in Europe, it may be useful as a cushion to disappointment to look for a number of early reverses.

The possible fall of Sevastopol is the most serious of those which threaten immediately, because its loss would enhance Hitler's chances for victory over Russia. In their third major assault, the Nazis give every indication of willingness to pay the full cost of taking the fortress city as a step toward winning full control of the Black Sea route to the east.

In Sunday's communiqué, the German high command asserted the attackers were penetrating steadily into the defenses and claimed the capture of a dominating fort. Only a few days ago Moscow acknowledged the situation was tense, and that estimate probably still underlies the subsequent reports of repulsing the foe.

Around Kharkov, confused operations suggest the start of the anticipated Nazi ground offensive may be awaiting the occupation of all the Crimea.

Far to the north, where the Germans are reported to have moved two additional divisions into Finland and to have massed 12 to 15 in Norway, a delayed drive to close the Northern gateway to Russia continues a grave threat.

In Libya, American and British military authorities give the Nazis no more than a fair chance to take Tobruk, but concede that strategic Mediterranean point is in peril. Its loss would impose an added burden on the defense of Egypt and Malta at a critical period.

In China, the Japanese attempt to entrap several large Chinese armies while knocking out airfields and important centers of resistance contains new and ominous dangers.

Toward the Siberia border, Chinese reports say the Japanese are moving further reinforcements, bringing nearer an attack on Russia's Far East, whose success would be a grievous blow to future possibilities of hammering Japan into submission by air assault.

These are only a few grim reminders that the margin between good news and bad promises will be narrow for the next several weeks.

As Others Say It

"LONG SWEETENING"
 With sugar restrictions now in effect, America may have to use more of what parents and grandparents in the poorer days called "long sweetening." Sugar was "short sweetening," while syrup or molasses was "long sweetening." Many a cup of coffee back on the farm was sweetened with "long sweetening."

Perhaps there will be sugar enough in this country for every coffee or tea drinker to sweeten his beverage as of old, but housewives can find "long sweetening" a satisfactory substitute in any kind of cooking.

Here again, however, all substitutes will not be conserving sugar. It does little good to use cane syrup up because sugar can be made from cane. However, honey, molasses, syrup, sorghum and some other forms of "long sweetening" will serve the purpose and add a new and delightful touch to the menu without cutting into sources of ordinary sugar. War teaches resourcefulness, and sugar restrictions are not going to be an insurmountable handicap to the wife who knows her way around the kitchen.—Birmingham News.

"AUSTERITY" DIETS
 The "austerity" diet imposed on inhabitants of the London Zoo is having curious effects. R. A. Doubleday, the zoo's publicity agent, says penguins, which prefer to dine on fish, have accepted a diet of horsemeat dipped in cod liver oil; that apes, which formerly gorged themselves on bananas and grapes, are down to potatoes and carrots; but that the birds of paradise refused to accept an "austerity" diet and have passed on. They insisted on being treated as birds of paradise and they have become birds of Paradise.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

Now You Tell One
 Senator McNary has been accused of the Oregon secretary of state that he didn't spend a single penny in winning the Republican renomination for senator. Guess that will start another round of Scotch jokes.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Big News—For Him
 Orville Frost — he's of a high school age—reports he found a whisker on his lower left chin last week.—Raytown (Kans.) News