

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.

Subscription Rates by Carrier
Payable Weekly Or in Advance
Table with columns: Time (1 Week, 1 Month, 1 Quarter, 6 Months, 1 Year), Star News (25¢, .75, 2.00, 4.00, 8.00), Combination News (25¢, .75, 2.00, 4.00, 8.00)

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, Seaside Highway from Wrightsville Beach to Bald Head Island, 35-foot Cape Fear River channel, Negro Health Center for Southeastern North Carolina, etc.

TOP O' THE MORNING

I saw a star flame in the sky,
I heard a wild bird sing,
And down where all the forest stirred
Another answering.

Strikers And Mutineers

Seven hundred men, workers in the valve division of the Pittsain Company plant at Barberton, Ohio, members of the CIO Steelworkers Union, walked off the job in what their regional director calls a "spontaneous flare-up."

The plant's output is stopped. Motors needed by the armed forces, who alone stand between the strikers and the dictators, cannot be completed because valves, without which they cannot function, are not forthcoming.

In the final analysis, this means the seven hundred men who walked out are as guilty of mutiny as would be the crew of a battleship which refused to fight, and deserve no more consideration.

Put it in this way. Suppose seven hundred infantrymen, approximately half a regiment, walked off the battlefield and refused to return, in a "spontaneous flareup" over grievances, at a time when their presence might easily be the deciding factor for victory. Wouldn't they be cowards and, after the battle, receive the punishment reserved for mutineers?

In the strictest sense, every worker in a war plant is on a parity with our soldiers, except that they are not armed and receive four, five or ten times a soldier's pay. The seven hundred at Barberton will but get just treatment if they are subjected to martial law and forced back on the job under military guard.

Not Well Posted

It would seem that Ben E. Douglas, state chairman of Civilian Defense, has not kept up with instructions and recommendations from the Office of Civilian Defense.

This is indicated by his abuse of the Wilmington area during Sunday's alert. If he knew what the OCD has to say about conduct in blackout and public morale it is quite possible that he would have been less ready with his condemnation.

Among the more important instruction books issued for the guidance of civilian defense of

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Officials is one entitled "Blackout." It contains this paragraph: "Judicious praise and publicity should be given in the press and on the radio by name with citations for all outstanding achievements accomplished during blackout operations. Without placing blame on any particular persons or organizations, matters of negligence or violations of instructions should be pointed out and errors of judgment and execution should be corrected by indicating what better procedures must be followed. The maintenance of a high morale is most important if the blackout system, a naturally unpleasant and difficult one to put into effect, is to continue to operate efficiently."

Lighting In This Area

Within the Wilmington area Army regulations governing the character and display of lights have, on the whole, been observed. Such exceptions as have been found serve to prove this claim. And it may be said to the credit of residents along the shore and in this city that exceptions are steadily decreasing. But it must be recognized that only when all lighting and dimming rules are universally practiced can the people of this section consider they are doing their duty. One light gleaming in a dangerous place or direction could result in inestimable damage. It is our manifest obligation to see that no such light shines. It is entirely possible that some lights have been burned with intention to aid the enemy. There is no more reason to suppose this section free from enemy agents than any other coastal area. But for the most part, it appears, infractions of the rules have resulted from ignorance or misconception of restrictions. It may be helpful, therefore, to repeat here the general regulations promulgated by the Army. These restrictions, says a bulletin from Fourth Corps Area headquarters in Atlanta, apply to all lighting "for a distance of 10 miles inland. . . and for all city lighting in communities of 5,000 or more inhabitants within a distance of 30 miles inland. . . They forbid illuminated signs—neon or other — flood lights on buildings or monuments, bright lights for baseball and football games, race tracks, tennis courts and "other such places of amusement," exterior lighting except street lights, within 500 yards of the coast line, and bonfires and all other lighting on beaches. Restrictions on outside lighting require that street lights must be shaded from above and blacked out on the seaward side, if visible from the sea, and where they shine upon reflecting surfaces must be further shaded or the reflecting surfaces neutralized. Show windows, store fronts, theater fronts, service stations may use only lights reduced to an absolute minimum. Lights in all buildings of any type within 500 yards of the shore must be blacked out on all sides except that away from the shore line. Concerning motor vehicles, the bulletin declares none may be used on beaches at night. Only parking lights will be permitted on vehicles within 500 yards of the shore when the vehicle faces seaward. As previously acknowledged, these rules, together with the rule requiring dimmers only be used within the Wrightsville Beach area east of Airlie's eastern line, are being generally observed. This is the best of all times to make sure that no more violations occur.

Tires For Everybody

This proposal by the rubber industry to supply private needs for motor vehicle tires for two years deserves to be carefully, even sympathetically, studied by the federal rationing authorities, on the score that the men who make it or neither ignoramus nor morons and may possibly know as much about the rubber situation as the men who have placed an embargo on the sale of new tires and strict rationing of recaps. It is certain that they, whose future is as gravely involved by a possible defeat in this war as anyone's, would not wittingly suggest a program which would jeopardize the United States war effort. They estimate that 48,174,000 tires, in addition to those now on the ground, would meet all needs through June, 1944, and would like to provide them by placing on open market 4,960,000 new tires held by dealers and manufacturers, by recapping 30,291,000 used tires, and manufacturing 13,223,000 new ones. The only satisfactory way to determine if this is feasible is to weigh the amount of raw, reclaimed and synthetic rubber they would require against the amounts on hand in the first two classifications and the total of the third to be produced by the expiration of the two-year period and balance both against the war needs. Their plan contemplates the use of 3,332 long tons of raw, 97,420 long tons of reclaimed, 2,475 long tons of butyl and 33,188 tons of thiolok rubber. If this quantity can be made available and the war program still go on without a rubber bottleneck it is clearly the duty of the rationing authorities or other executives in governmental departments to remove present restrictions on tire sales. The American people are pretty well convinced that they are in a war. Rationing not absolutely essential to the war effort is not needed to make them war-conscious. There is

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OPA AND THE FARMER
Farm prices have climbed 71 per cent during a period of 33 months according to the Office of Price Administration and there is a distinct warning to the farmers in this simple statement. It shows that the OPA is turning its eyes in their direction in its effort to control prices of commodities and is making out a case for legislation to put ceilings on prices to be paid the farmers. The 33-month period mentioned by the OPA ended April 1 of this year. That means it started on July 1, 1939, two months before Hitler marched into Poland. During the same period there have also been drastic increases in wages paid industrial workers. This has been less marked in the wages of workers who have steady employment such as automobile workers and miners and textile workers and more marked in the wages of workers who had what might be called intermittent work such as plumbers and carpenters and metal workers. Similarly some farm products have increased in price heavily while others have increased to a much lesser degree. Today the advance in farm products, labor and non-agricultural products, plus increases in taxes, has resulted in an increase in the cost of manufactured products. This cost is butting its head against the ceilings on retail prices which have been established by the OPA; and the OPA is coming to realize that if the costs of manufacture increase more it will have to ask the government to subsidize manufacturing plants or will have to crack its own ceilings and thus bring about an increase in the cost of living and bring about a further demand on the part of labor for wage increases and thus bring about another whirl of the dizzy spiral of price and currency inflation. Naturally the OPA does not wish to see inflation; that was what it was created to prevent. Realistically the OPA understands that it will have to battle on its hands getting Congress to vote subsidies for manufacturing plants. Immediate problem of the OPA therefore is to bring a halt to the advancing cost of production. It can tackle this either by stabilizing wages and making industrial workers angry, or by stabilizing farm prices and making the farmers angry. Farmers and workers constitute the bulk of the American population. If they are to be called on to make sacrifices they should be called on to make sacrifices together and equally. If the interests of one great class of Americans is subordinated to the interests of another great class of Americans there will be created a schism in the fabric of American government which will be unfortunate and dangerous in the highest degree.

This is really one war. You cannot entirely disassociate one area from others. You have to consider the picture as a whole. You cannot say you will concentrate on one thing and neglect the others, as for instance, in supplies.—Dr. Elco N. van Kleffens, Netherlands foreign minister.

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no occasion to keep them walking merely to persuade them that they have a part in the war program. This is not to say that tire rationing is non-essential. We don't know. It is, however, intended to imply that if rationing is being overdone, or if the proposal of tire manufacturers can be carried out with no harm to the war effort, the federal authorities having proper jurisdiction ought to ease off on rationing and encourage the tire industry to keep motor vehicles rolling.

Washington Daybook

BY JACK STINNETT
WASHINGTON, July 22—The Capital in War time: He's the head of the multigraph and mimeograph division of one of our war agencies. He called his procurement department and told them that he had to have, as soon as possible, a can of talcum powder. (As nearly as I can get it, it is used as an ink dryer for rapid duplications.) A week went by and no can of talcum. After his fourth frantic call, he was informed: "We are getting that from the source of supply, which is the middle west. It ought to be along any day now." Ten days later, after numerous additional frantic pleas, the order came through—24 cans of talcum powder. The division chief, tearing out his mustache, whisker at a time, finally got the procurement boss on the phone. "Why," he shouted, "24 cans?" "We can save a cent a can that way," procurement answered proudly. The m. and m. division head nearly fainted. Before hanging up the receiver, he said weakly. "But man, don't you know that 24 cans will last us exactly 24 years?" Few congressmen who have been on the war front observation lines have made such an impression on Washington as (Sen.) Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who has just returned from Egypt, where he witnessed first-hand Rommel's drive across the Egyptian-Libyan border. On the record and off, the Massachusetts Republican Senator has had a lot to say about the performance of American tanks, desert warfare, the Nazi 88-mm anti-tank gun, and the sly strategy of that wily desert rat, Rommel. Even his on-the-record comments have been most revealing and what he had to report to the War Department must have been just a shade short of sensational. Still, the Senator's military observations are just a minor flurry compared to the political whirlwind he has kicked up. It started when Secretary of War Stimson (Republican, but all-out anti-isolationist) wrote Senator Lodge (formerly identified as a member of the isolationist bloc, but No. 1 member of the upper house to leap into the thick of war) a highly commendatory letter, suggesting that his continued service in the senate would be most valuable. Senator Lodge is up for reelection. His opponent is Rep. Joseph E. Casey (Democrat) who has been anything but isolationist. The campaign is a hot one. That letter could be vitally important. But no sooner had the Secretary of War protested that the letter had no political significance than out came the White House with instructions to put all congressmen in the army, navy, etc., on inactive status. The implication—that military-minded members of congress are more important in the legislative body than on the war fronts. 3

Civilian Defense Timetable

BASIC TRAINING COURSES
All courses meet at 8 p. m., in High School room 109.
Fire Defense A: Every Monday.
General Course: Every Tuesday.
Gas Defense B: Every Wednesday.
SPECIAL COURSES
Fire Defense B: Thursday July 23, 8:00 p. m. at Fire Dept. Headquarters, 4th and Dock St.
MEETINGS
Wrightsville: Friday, July 24th, 7:45 p. m. at Wrightsville Baptist Church, Public invited.
Air Raid Wardens, Zone 2 in City: Thursday, July 23rd in room 109 High School at 7:30 p. m. All other Civilian Defense volunteers living in this zone invited to attend.
PRACTICE DRILLS
Thursday, July 30. From 8:00 9:30 p. m.
NO BLACKOUT.
If you hear or observe anything suspicious in character report it promptly to:
Wilmington Police, 5244.
Wrightsville Beach Police, 7504.
Captain of the Port, 2-2278.
County Defense Council, 3123.
Sheriff, 4252.

Factographs

- During March, 1942, Toledo, O., is said to have led all Ohio cities in employment increases. Its increase was 4 per cent.
The inner square of the lungs amounts to 90 square meters, which is about 100 times the skin surface of the body.
The ancient Greeks collected pottery made in the earlier Minoan civilization; the Romans collected Greek wares. The Italians of the Renaissance collected Roman ceramics.
IT'S UP TO JOHN
John L. Lewis will have an early opportunity to demonstrate how far

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY
"THE JUST AND THE UNJUST," by James Gould Cozzens (Harcourt, Brace; \$2.50).
James Gould Cozzens' "The Just and the Unjust" is the longest and the most complicated novel he has written. It attempts to do more than any of the others, and it succeeds. It has been made the August Book-of-the-Month, and will therefore have very wide distribution. But if this were not so, it may be doubted whether the public would fling any huge amount of money into Mr. Cozzens' pockets, for the novel is difficult reading. The author uses a very old device, that of a murder trial in progress. The trial is only the framework upon which Mr. Cozzens hangs a description of a whole town, and that is meant literally. There must be hundreds of characters, and each of these, important or otherwise, is described down to the last shoeleace. Since even the least important people are thus minutely presented (even the court tipsters, for the boy in the all-night lunch room who appears only once, the proprietor of a roadhouse who also is seen one time only) the balance of the novel as a whole is precarious. The reader is constant-

THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN



The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON (Major Robert S. Allen On Active Duty)

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IRKED BY SEVEN OLD GENERALS AT SABOTEURS' TRIAL; THEIR LACK OF EXPERIENCE IS BLAMED FOR DRAGGED-OUT PROCEEDINGS; JOHN LEWIS WILL HAVE CHANCE TO SHOW HOW FAR HE'LL SUPPORT WAR; FRANK FURTER-CORCORAN FEUD JAMS DRUG SHIPMENT TO LATIN-AMERICA.
WASHINGTON, July 22—Privately, Justice Department officials are getting more and more irked with the seven old generals sitting in judgment on the eight Nazi saboteurs. Due to their dilatory tactics, Justice Department officials say, the trial dragged on longer than anyone ever expected. This is due to the fact that some of the generals haven't had any active law experience for years, almost never cross-examined a witness in their lives. The trial is featured by such tedious cross-examination that it almost puts other persons in the court room to sleep. Hours and hours also have been consumed in reading lengthy records. At first the Justice Department sympathized with the War Department's idea of secrecy, because it thought information might be disclosed which would lead to detection of other spies. But now, Justice officials are inclined to think that the retired generals wanted secrecy so no one could see how rusty they were on law. Instead of this cumbersome process, Justice officials say it would have been far better to have subjected the eight Nazis to a good third degree conducted by skilled young investigators, and then shot the saboteurs at sunrise. This will be the last of these star chamber proceedings if they can help it. Since Attorney General Biddle is one of the prosecutors, he had to remain at the trial until 6:30 p. m., and then had to conduct all the Department's affairs after that. As a result the Justice Department's work has been tied up in knots.

Is That So?

Radio studio audience during the summer months can keep their swatting mosquitoes.
The best way to spend your vacation this year, says Zoltan Dumbkopf, is to skip it until after the war.
reau of Economic Warfare. I never heard of such an order."
"Sorry, sir, but we've got to take your handbag."
Returning to Washington, the BEW official found that Customs was stupidly mistaken on all accounts. The order was not from BEW but WPB, and it did not apply to handbags.
War Production Board had put out an order limiting importations to essential articles, to conserve shipping space. They had never intended to restrict anything that could properly be imported in personal luggage.
But Customs, acting by rule of thumb, declared that importations of ladies' handbags would interfere with the war effort.
Patriot JAP-AMERICAN
The War Department knows how one Japanese internec feels about his enforced confinement at the Manzanar, Calif., concentration camp. Tom Sawyer's letter he wrote to a friend, a longshoreman.
"The workings of democracy are clearly demonstrated before our eyes," said Karl Yamada, the internec. "There are many uneducated members here. Every one appreciates the treatment given us by the government authorities in charge. Those of us who are American citizens of Japanese ancestry are grateful to our government for the way this grave question of education is being handled. What a difference from Fascist controlled countries!
"We are conducting a campaign on 'It's a sin to waste' as well as saving old newspapers as well. In two weeks of operation the post-office sold over \$500 in war bonds and stamps."

Interpreting The War

Russian Situation Grave If Nazis Claims Are True On Crossing Of Don River

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Wide World War Analyst
The gravity of the situation in Russia is underscored by the Nazis' boasts that they have crossed the lower Don on a wide front east of the Donets confluence. If that is true, Marshal Shmelenko's position on the left bank of his 300 mile Don battle front is critical. A Nazi surge westward along the left bank of the Don would force a precipitate Russian retreat from the whole northwestern sector of the Caucasus to escape encirclement. Timoshenko's main reliance for its defense is the widening lower Don below the Donets confluence to the sea of Azov. That 90 mile span of the Don, with its multiple mouths west of Rostov, forms the strongest natural barrier to a man-powered attack discernible on the whole 2,000 mile Nazi-Russian front. The German claim to have breached the Don narrows higher up above the Donets juncture 70 miles east of Rostov indicates an attempt to out-flank the main Red defenses of the Caucasus before Timoshenko's troops had even settled down behind that barrier for a last stand. Not only the Don on the right bank of the river, but access to the system of railroad highways and pipelines that lead up from the south to cross the Don at that point is in imminent peril. The situation is no more bright eastward. A Nazi surge up the left bank of the Don from the claimed crossings would carry them to the Volga southeast of Stalingrad and mean a complete rupture between Russian forces in the Caucasus and those driven behind the lower Volga with their flank on the Caspian. That now appears the major design of the German offensive, and it is terribly close to realization. Because many details are lacking, it is almost impossible to trace the battlefront on the lower Don, or to gauge the extent of Russian peril although Moscow admits it is great. It seems possible that the Germans call a Red collapse in the Rostov sector is in fact the beginning of a Russian evacuation of the right bank of the Don at that point, including the main portion of Rostov city itself which is on that (morish) bank. The loss of Rostov has been indicated for several days. From this distance it looks as though Timoshenko has held it against three converging Nazi columns only to cover a general withdrawal south of the river. The Don moat, from the Donets confluence to the sea of Azov, and the water hazard extending to the narrow Kerch strait which separates the Caucasus and the Crimea, is the prime Russian defense front for the Caucasus. The fall of Rostov would impair it, but not necessarily mean its collapse. That is not true of the Donets-Konstantinovka gateway to the Caucasus. If the Germans have broken through it in force, the plight of the Russians on the southern end of the Don front is critical beyond words. Neither Russian counter attacks far up the Don, nor the Voronezh-Don wedge, or even a limited Anglo-American second front diversion, could greatly offset the lower Don situation so enough. Timoshenko must halt the thrust himself if it is to be halted.