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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 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.

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 Promotion 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

"What have they seen in thy house?" 2d Kings 20:15.

The real purpose of every home is to shape character for time and for eternity. The home may be one of poverty, the cross of self-sacrifice may be required, suffering may sometimes be necessary, but wherever a home fulfills this purpose it is overflowing with joy.

—DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.

Women In Training

These thirty-odd women training at the NYA resident center in basic knowledge and technique of machines will be qualified for highly specialized work in war industries. It is mentioned that they will be eligible for employment at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft plant at Baltimore and the Fairchild Aircraft factory at Burlington. This means, obviously, that the skill they are now acquiring is but the development of natural talents of women, who excel in precision and delicate operations so essential in the production of airplanes.

This is the initial step in this kind of training in the Wilmington area, though women have long held down important jobs in the aircraft plants of the Pacific coast. As the war progresses we may expect to hear of larger classes and even more intensive training for women in war industries in this area.

Ominous Calm

For those who have followed Marshal Rommel's career, the present calm on the Egyptian front is as ominous as the hardest battle of the past in north Africa.

This Nazi general, who has dug in before, and recuperated his strength for later and greater exploits, who is never so dangerous as when cornered, whose cunning is like a fox's, is not idle in these days of inactivity. It is known that, despite the situation in Russia and the rumors that Hitler has withdrawn some of his air power for service in the Caucasus, he has received sorely needed supplies and some equipment, and is biding his time for a fresh thrust toward Alexandria.

It is possible, of course, that he has orders to await the outcome of the fighting in southern Russia before renewing his attack. If Hitler is successful in the Caucasus he will be able to release a large force to reinforce Rommel for an advance not only in Egypt but, victorious there, for a union with the major Nazi armies in Iraq or Iran for a campaign in India.

Should this be the general Axis plan, and it seems plausible, there is the more reason

for the Allied forces in Egypt to counter-attack now with overwhelming strength, and break up the Nazi schedule.

General Auchinleck appears to have the opportunity to strike a destructive blow in Egypt, which may never come again.

Let's Be At It

Deploping the lack of frankness at Washington and pointing out that the darkest days of this war upon us, "when the morale of the American people is going to be tried as the morale of Washington's army was tried at Valley Forge," Roscoe Drummond, writing in the Christian Science Monitor, gives definitions of morale which deserve to be pondered deeply.

"Morale," he says, "is spiritual self-confidence. Morale is the American people's faith in one another. Morale is standing firm. Morale is democracy's fibre. Morale is free men in action. Morale is unity of the United Nations. Morale, based on the sureness of God's government in the affairs of men and nations, is the light that illumines the dark hour before the dawn of a deserved peace."

With this penned, Mr. Drummond bemoans the lack of cohesion or unity in planning and particularly in revealing plans for the war which cannot possible bring comfort or aid to the enemy, and makes the point that the "American people are willing voluntarily or by direction of their government to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to win this war; and the President and Congress will do well to avail themselves of this willingness without prolonging that indecision that plays into the hands of the enemy."

And in conclusion, he declares: "The truth is that the American people have given ample signs that they are ready to fight this war harder than some of their leaders yet realize and it is time all the government acted... upon the truth of democracy."

We cannot escape the belief that the time has actually arrived to begin to fight this war, someplace in its vast ramifications, with the same determination, the same sacrifices if necessary, that the Russians are displaying on the Eastern front.

We have been scouting the outskirts of battle long enough. We have need now to get into the combat. And that applies no less to the other United Nations than to the United States. Thirty odd nations have declared war on the Axis. Outside of Russia and China none are fighting a battle. How long do we expect to hold out on the defensive lines of the last eight months, with Hitler and the Japanese crowding us closer to the ropes every day we delay?

The dark days are indeed here. And part of the reason is that Hitler and the Japs are fighting and we are defending. This war can't be won that way. Victory can come only through offense. Let's be at it, before we lose our spiritual self-confidence.

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Faces Difficult Situation

If James A. Farley produces evidence, as he says he can, that Sen. James M. Mead made an isolationist talk before the National Democratic club in February, 1941, President Roosevelt, who is backing Mead's candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination in New York, will be placed in a difficult position.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's demands, when the campaign was in its infancy, was that the candidate to win his endorsement must have supported his foreign policies throughout the entire war period—long before Pearl Harbor. Mr. Mead has claimed to be such a man.

Now, says Mr. Farley, "I charge and shall prove out of his own mouth that in that speech he revealed his true sentiment... and convicted himself of being an isolationist and not in sympathy with the President's foreign policies." If he produces the evidence, Mr. Mead will join Mr. Roosevelt in the latter's difficult situation. And a difficult situation in state politics is what the President needs anything else but when the entire country looks to him for leadership in its most critical period.

Senator Mead and what becomes of him is of little consequence. What affects the President's position before the people is vital. They look to him as the shepherd who must lead them back to security.

There are many in this country who believe that the problems created by the war are of first importance and, to be dealt with adequately, must have the President's undivided attention. If they are correct in this view there is no place is the Chief Executive's program for politics.

Union Limitation of Production

One of the chief requirements for victory is all-out production of war equipment. American industries engaged on war contracts are constantly encouraged to reach new production levels. Only by having more planes, more tanks, more ships, more guns, more munitions and supplies, can the United States be assured of overcoming the handicap enjoyed by the Axis because of its long start in the manufacture of the tools of war.

For years before any of the United Nations started to arm for this global conflict, Germany and Japan were turning out tanks and planes in mass production. If this is to be out-matched it can be only by speed in production.

Yet we read of a worker of the Sealed Paper Corporation at Muskegon, Mich., arraigned for sabotage, who tells the United States commissioner that he destroyed five stacks of aircraft engine piston-ring molds in a rage over a union limitation on the number of units a workman could produce daily.

The worker, by name Hubert C. Cox, made his charges against C.I.O. United Automobile

Workers Local 637, of which he is a member. His declaration is borne out by the testimony of a company spokesman, who also said the union limited the production of units and that the company had tried unsuccessfully for more than a year to eliminate the restriction.

If it is shown, when Cox is examined on August 12, that his statements are correct, what are the American people to think of a union that would hamstring production of any vital war-tool part when the very existence of the country in independence is at stake?

Befuddled India

The character of India's befuddlement is illustrated by the fact that whereas much of the world is at war she hopes to escape through "passive" resistance. India, says a statement by Gandhi, "will attain her freedom through her non-violent strength."

India hopes, his statement continues, that "Japan will not have any designs" on her. This, in spite of Japan's known purpose to link all Asia in her "co-prosperity" program which has accomplished such wonders for China during these recent years.

If history records a more pitiful example of the blind leading the blind into a pitfall the book of its recording is not at hand.

While there has been little fighting in the Pacific of late and that mostly restricted to air exploits, it is known that the Japanese have been moving westward in Burma and it is reported that six divisions have been sent southward from Manchukuo. Tokyo is keeping an eye on the march of events in coveted India. The quietude is like the calm that precedes the storm.

It is not improbable that the Bay of Bengal may again become a storm center shortly. There is no reason to suppose that India's willingness to take it lying down will not meet the heartiest approval in Tokyo's military command.

Washington Daybook

BY JACK STINNET
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Answering the mail orders:

T. L. M. Akron, Ohio.—War damage insurance may be purchased from any one of the hundreds of fire insurance companies in the country. Under regulations laid down by the War Damage Corp., it provides full coverage for all real or personal property damaged or lost by enemy action or by our own forces in resisting enemy action. The premiums vary from less than \$1 to a little more than \$7 a thousand, depending upon the type of property. Geographical location has nothing to do with the premium. It's the same in Akron as in San Francisco or New York.

K. D., Memphis, Tenn.—There has been no official announcement but the report is that you can look for a draft reclassification within the next three or four months. This probably will get a lot of men with dependents in cases where those dependents can exist on the allotment pay. It will not affect married men with one or more children actually living in the home. It will not affect men, single or married, who are essential to war industries. Each board is now supplied with a list of more than 30 industries considered essential. Some of these, however, are only essential if they are working on war contracts.

Mrs. K. W. L., Pasadena, Calif.—Don't count your 1943 taxes until they are hatched. The opinion here is that the almost six billion dollar tax bill passed by the House is just the beginning. In the first place there is the Senate hurdle to clear. That there will be some revisions is a cinch. But even if these are minor, it's a fair guess that after the November elections are out of the way, there will be additional tax measures to bring next year's revenue somewhere near the \$8,700,000,000 asked by the treasury. In Washington, it's about an even money bet that some sort of sales tax will be enacted before the first of next year.

P. R., Trenton, N. J.—Clarifying the rubber situation at this time is an utter impossibility. Not even those government officials and industrialists in a position to be the best informed are anywhere near close agreement on the matter.

A. R. T. Mineral Wells, Texas.—There is nothing in the Washington record to substantiate the claim that strikes are on the upswing. The most recent report of the labor department was that here are 17 strikes now in progress in war industries. These affect something over 10,000 men. This is about 80 per cent less than the five-year peacetime average before 1940.

H. D., Monroe, La.—I don't think there is any need at this stage of the war to worry about American machines in the air or on the ground not being as good as those of the enemy. Reports from the battlefronts where our machines are being used don't indicate any inferiority. Changes are, however, constantly being made. There probably isn't a front where our planes, tanks or guns are being used where experts are not on hand to study performance under actual battle conditions and the bugs are being knocked out as fast as they are discovered.

Quotations

To use the vulgar expression, you ain't seen nothing yet.—Leon Henderson, federal price administrator.

We Norwegians are fully aware that not only continents but also oceans are links between nations and we would regard it as a great disaster if the United States of America were again to isolate herself from Europe.—Dr. Arne Ording, adviser to the Norwegian Foreign Office.

Because our transportation system has functioned so well does not prove that it can keep doing so indefinitely. There are serious dangers ahead.—Joseph B. Eastman, director, Office of Defense Transportation.

If it weren't for the bits of metal flying about, the desert would be a healthy place.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Continue to be ingenious. Never let up in your search for doing more, faster, with less. You have a chance to revolutionize the whole art of producing for war.—Donald Neilson, WPB chairman

THE GRAND CANYON OF AMERICA



NEWS FLASH: NEW PEACE ATTEMPTS BEING MADE TO BRING C.I.O. AND A.F.O.F.L. TOGETHER.

Civilian Defense Timetable

BASIC TRAINING COURSES
High School room 109 at 8 p. m.
Fire Defense: Every Monday.
General Course: Every Tuesday.
Gas Defense B: Every Wednesday.

FIRST AID 10 HOURS
High School Gymnasium at 8 p. m. beginning August 10.
First lesson: Every Monday.
Second lesson: Every Tuesday.
Third lesson: Every Wednesday.
Fourth lesson: Every Thursday.
Fifth lesson: Every Friday.

SPECIAL COURSES
Fire Defense B: 3rd lesson, Thursday, August 6, 8 p. m. at Fire Dept., 4th Dock.
Police Course every Thursday, High School room 109 at 8 p. m.

PRACTICE DRILL
Friday, August 14, 8-9:30 p. m.

TRAINING COURSES
Colored
All classes begin at 8:30 p. m.
Warden's course: Monday, August 10, Central Baptist church, 7th and Red Cross.
General Course: Monday, August 10, Gregory Community church, 7th and Nun St.
Fire Defense A: Monday, August 17, Gregory Community church, 7th and Nun St.
Gas Defense B: Monday, August 24, Gregory Community church 7th and Nun St.

If you hear or observe anything suspicious in character report it promptly to:
Wilmington Police, 5244.
Wrightsville Beach Police, 7504.
Carolina Beach Police, 2001.
Captain of the Port, 2-2278.
County Defense Council, 3123.
Sheriff, 4252.

Raymond Clapper Says: Nation Looking For Cure To Win War Easy Way

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Our trouble, said one Army officer to me, is that as a people we are looking for a cure-all to win the war some easy way.

That observation, made not in any spirit of complaint but in the course of a matter-of-fact appraisal of where we stand, struck me as having a good deal of point just now.

Our instinct tells us — and information in Washington supports it — that we have a much harder fight on our hands than we thought some time ago. Naturally we look for some trick way that will spare us the agony of winning the hard way.

For instance, the cargo plane is an essential of modern war. Manufacture has been going on for some time. In fact, its usefulness is so obvious that in our eager search for a short cut we begin to dream of enormous fleets of cargo planes carrying as much as freight cars, taking the place of surface ships. There are proposals to shift from shipbuilding to cargo planes, even to shift from bomber production to cargo planes. If you allow yourself to dream a moment you can see all of our supply problems overcome by using thousands of flying freight cars.

Such dreams begin with a practical idea, but inflate it until it assumes grotesque shape that loses all touch with reality. Although the agitation of such plans serves a stimulating purpose, the actual extent to which they can be developed may depend upon many factors of materials, possible plant capacity, and time, that are beyond the knowledge of most of us.

Many people are impatient that the 1000-plane raids over Germany have not been maintained. Yet the enormous tankloads of gasoline consumed, the losses of crews and planes which drain replacements, create many difficulties of which

the bystander is unaware. In flying to India and China last spring, I had several opportunities to observe the enormous effort required to keep in the air even the pitifully small force of planes there.

Simon Lake, the pioneer submarine designer, proposes cargo submarines, large enough also to transport 2500 troops. If you can build a small submarine you can build a large one. But how long would it take that always is a question in this war.

These are not crackpot ideas in principle. But the physical task of production imposes stern limits. Archimedes said that if he had a lever long enough and a fulcrum strong enough he could lift the earth. His principle was sound. But he was up against a production problem.

I may seem to belittle imagination and boldness but that is not the purpose. We are up against bold and imaginative enemies. We shall need every ounce of those qualities ourselves. We have been slow in some respects, slow to develop airpower, slow to break away from the battleship. Our Army was indifferent to gliders until the Germans used them. We need to outdo our enemies in imagination.

But we can learn something else from them, the thing that I suppose my military friend had in mind. It is that with all the tricks that can be employed, there still remains a lot of hard pedestrian plugging to do. Hitler used the blitz, heavy bombing, the dive bomber, air troop carriers, gliders and parachutists. But he depended on no one of these alone. He still had to go through hard, grueling campaigns as the Japanese troops have had to do. To win this far they have used everything. They tried short cuts but they did not win the war.

Very likely we shall have the same experience. We are not likely to find a simple formula or simple device for victory any more than Hitler has found one. With all of his advanced military technique he is finding the road hard and paved with the mangled bodies of his own men. No miraculous short cut has worked for him, and we will save ourselves bitter disappointment if we cease expecting a miracle on our side.

The Literary Guidepost

BY JOHN SELBY
"FOLLOW THE LEADER," by Clyde Brion Davis (Farrar & Rinehart; \$2.75)

When you find a novelist choosing to use a central character of no particular attractiveness, you have found a novelist with courage. Clyde Brion Davis shows that sort of courage in "Follow the Leader."

Charles Martel is his unheroic hero. Instead of making him a person of charm and manly accomplishment, Mr. Davis starts him off as a dull complex-ridden pimply little boy. To make matters worse, he ties him to his mother's knot. Charley does badly in school, partly because he has a bad ear, partly because he is afraid of his teachers, and partly because he is afraid of the bad, tough boys his mother warns him against, afraid of himself, and particularly of his own body.

Sophie, his mother, is a consummate fool who nags her husband, Henry, because of his passionate determination to make his monthly magazine. "The Christian Farmer" succeeds. The magazine is slowly dying and Henry is an idealist

Interpreting The War

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Wide World War Analyst
Foreboding despatches from Moscow on battle trends in the Caucasus are fully warranted, although they do not tell all the story.

Berlin announces that the Kuban river, main barrier protecting the Maikop oil field and Russian communications with the sea on the Sea of Azov, has been reached on a wide front and crossed at some points. The Nazi plan is to place the fighting front from 100 miles south of the great city of Moscow tells of continued advances although admitting a tactical break-through and further retreat. There is every indication, however, that the Russian advances describe events of two days or more ago and afford no true picture of more recent and ominous developments.

The situation for Russian troops on the left flank is bad enough, even by Russian reports. It is acutely critical if the German version is accurate. The line of the Kuban has already been invested, if not turned to loose German armored spearheads westward below the river and in the rear of retreating Russian forces racing desperately southward to escape entrapment.

The Kuban west of Kropotkin, which the Germans say they have captured, still offers possible refuge to Russian forces now north of the river in the triangular northwestern corner of the Caucasus between the Azov sea coast and the line of the Rostovbaku railway. That line and its paralleling oil pipeline from Baku cross the river at Kropotkin.

From that point westward to its outlet into the Black sea via the lake estuaries of the Taman peninsula the Kuban is a formidable obstacle if the retreating Russians north of the Kuban and west of the railroad are reach it in time. There are few rail or highway connections to facilitate their retreat; however, and such as these are must be under constant, close-range air attack.

So far as Nazi strategic designs in this critical area can be discerned, they are following an expected course. The great trend of the Kuban seems virtually in German hands and doubtless Russian scorched-earth crews are standing by to blast Maikop oilfield installations at a moment's notice. Even its capture will not soon fill the tanks of Nazi warcraft of land, sea or air.

There is still a chance for the Russians in the Kuban sector to rally in defense of Maikop, however. Even with the Kuban bent lost, as indicated, they have another river front behind it, the Laba, a Kuban tributary. It curves closely following the general course of the Kuban from south to north and west and averaging 50 miles west of the larger river.

Although a lesser stream than the Kuban, the Laba is backed to the west by the Caucasus mountains so closely that it should be even better defensive ground than the Kuban bend area. The Nazi drive to the Kuban has consistently followed the open steppe most favorable for mechanized operations and blitzkrieg attack. That probably accounts for its speed.

The most hopeful outlook for the Russians lies in the fact that to reach any of the three great oil areas of the Caucasus Hitler must now fight among mountains peopled with hardy tribesmen familiar with every trail and by-path.

Is That So!

Granpappy Jenkins says September is his favorite month—then why is he so slow to get ready for it? It's far too early to worry about shoveling snow.

The planet Saturn, according to Factographs, has 10 moons. Must be tough there trying to remain a bachelor.

Jap generals, we read, are paid a salary of only \$50 a week. Didn't this war is over we'll prove they're not worth that much.

After the war, we understand, commercial planes will be able to fly at such a high altitude that Niagara Falls will look like a leaky faucet.

With beef prices way up there, the lowly steer is once again king of the range—the western and the kitchen.

How time flies! It was just five short years ago that our biggest worry was over what the dust storms might do to civilization.

In colonial times, according to an historian, many of our larger cities had no sidewalks. Gosh, last year around most have been open season on pedestrians!

The number of things a little boy can carry around in his pockets is exceeded only by the variety of objects his mother can cram into her purse.

On March 11, 1841, the steamer President, New York to Liverpool, with 198 persons on board, disappeared and was never heard from.

In the Swiss Alps there are a few fewer than 70 peaks with an altitude ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 feet.

As Others Say It

PIANO METAL

The president of the National Piano Manufacturing Association estimates that a stock pile of half a billion pounds of metal is hidden in this country's obsolete pianos, some three million of them. In each one also can probably be found a tin pan—Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post.

POETIC JUSTICE

Poetic justice is precisely what one would look for in the Fiume region. It was seized, in days of peace, by the Italian poet-conspirator d'Annunzio. Nothing more fit than that these days, branded as irregulars, should be seeking to restore it where it belongs.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.