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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 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.

Perfected Truck and Berry Preserving and Marketing Facilities.

Seaside Highway from Wrightsville Beach to Bald Head Island.

Extension of City Limits.

35-foot Cape Fear River channel, wider Turning Basin, with ship lanes into industrial sites along Eastern bank south of Wilmington.

Paved River Road to Southport, via Orton Plantation.

Development of Pulp Wood Production through sustained-yield methods throughout Southeastern North Carolina.

Unified Industrial and Resort Promotional Agency, supported by one county-wide tax.

Shipyards and Drydocks.

Negro Health Center for Southeastern North Carolina, developed around the Community Hospital.

Adequate hospital facilities for white.

Junior High School.

Tobacco Warehouses for Export Buyers.

Development of native grape growing throughout Southeastern North Carolina.

Modern Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

TOP 'O THE MORNING

"Your smallest trials are not small to Me;
Pray on; your simplest prayers will reach My ear;
An earthly father pileth the fear
Of children . . . And you are My child, said He.

—AN ENGLISH POET.

V

Judge Cranmer

The record a man makes during life is best appraised by the opinion held of him by his friends and associates after his deaht. A true example of this is found in the tribute paid by the New Hanoved County Bar Association to Judge Henry Edward Cranmer of Southport, whose death brought a deep pang of sorrow throughout southeastern North Carolina.

The first shock of Judge Cranmer's death had passed when the Association met in the superior court here to bear witness to the esteem in which the members held him. The shock had passd, but the grief clung. These men who had been in close contact and fellowship with the jurist for years felt the inadequacy of words to express the sentiment which lay nearest their hearts when they set about composing a tribute; but what they wrote told a story as simple and touching as was their freind's conduct in life.

"By his death," says their resolution, "the members of the New Hanover Bar Association have lost a sincere friend, and the bench and bar of North Carolia have lost a distinguished lawyer and able jurist. And it is with profound regret that we are required to take note of the passing of one of God's noblemen."

We are confident that every person whose privilege it was to know Judge Cranmer subscribes to his tribute, with a throb in the throat at his passing.

V

The Duke Of Kent

The Duke of Kent's death has cast a pall of gloom over England. The youngest brother of the reigning sovereign, King George VI., who was killed when a Sunerland plane crashed off Scotland, enjoyed wide popularity and was highly respected for his personal attainments, aside from his royal position in life. The sorrow is the deeper because he was en route to take up a new war post in Iceland.

It was the hope of the Duke's father, George V., that he would follow the sea, as his sire did throughout his reign and long before he was crowned. But the young man's heart was set on the air service. Much of his time was spent in companionship with Britain's fliers and at the end he held a commission as air commodore. He saw naval service, as he did in the foreign office, and it was planned that he should become governor general of one of the dominions. Ill health led to an indefinite leave of absence from the foreign office only last July. The digestive disorder from which he was suffering, however, did not prevent his following his ambition for air commahd.

Having included "Franklin" among the names bestowed upon his youngest son, as a tribute to President Roosevelt, Prince George as he was familiarly known, did his part to cement the relations between this country and his own. The shadow of his death extends to our shores, where he and his wife had many friends, particularly in Washington.

V

Terminal Overcrowded

The movement, launched by the Rotary club, to do something about overcrowding at the Wilmington bus terminal, deserves to be taken up by all civic organizations in the city that, by united effort, a remedy may be discovered.

The terminal was built when Wilmington was giving no thought to war or the possibility that it might become a defense center. The operators provided a building capable of taking care of patrons under the then prevailing peace conditions. But the terminal had been in use only a short time when Camp Davis was created at Holly Ridge and soldiers and civilian employes began to gather there in numbers far exceeding its accommodations. Within a year Wilmington underwent a large increase in population and bus travel grew to unaccustomed proportions.

As automobiles began to fade from the highways as a result of tire and gasoline rationing, and the railroads found their private passenger accommodations shrinking as the movement of military units increased, bus travel grew until today bus companies are hard pressed to provide rolling stock to take care of their patrons.

All this has resulted in overcrowding the terminal to the point where there is actual discomfort and what seems unnecessary delays for all who travel by bus.

With priorities in effect there might be difficulty in getting materials for enlarging the terminal, although exceptions are made in defense areas for essential construction. Surely the case is exceptionaly. While an effort is being made to enlarge the terminal to meet the needs of these exceptional times, the operators could make the lot of their patrons better by employing a larger staff and have aditional ticket sellers on duty during all peak hours.

V

Defense Corps Insurance

The New Jersey State Defense Council has a committee charged with the duty of making plans for insuring defense corps members who may be injured or wounded while on duty. "It seems only fair," says Leonard Dreyfuss, state director, "that if these volunteers who are donating their time and energy . . . are injured so as to be incapacitated, they should be reasonably compensated." The insurance, if premilinary announcements are carried out in the final program, would apply especially for air raid wardens and volunteer policemen and firemen.

Considering that defense workers who must take extraordinary risks in any war emergency are actually soldiers on duty in their particular line for the defense of the homeland, it is only fair that their future be provided for if, as Mr. Dreyfuss says, they are incapacitated by injuries sustained in the line of duty. Nor should any insurance plan be restricted to the three classes mentioned. Ambulance corps, medical and nursing staffs, messengers, all persons required to be abroad during attack, are as liable to be wounded as they and should have the same insurance protection.

The federal government may get around to defense corps insurance before the war ends. But whether it does or not, defense organizations, especially in coastal states, where the possibility of attack is greatest, could take the matter in their own hands for the time being, as is done in New Jersey, to the great satisfaction of the men and women who are ready to give perilous service whenever required.

V

Running Them Down

Although only outstanding cases have been reviewed in the newspapers, some twelve hundred persons have been convicted on charges of subversion and disloyalty in this country since the war began, a record which plainly discloses the efficiency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other police agencies.

It also shows in some measure the dangers from fifth column activities existing within our borders. There can be no reasonable doubt that among those convicted were many who with proper opportunity would have committed acts of sabotage imperiling, or actually taking, many lives.

In addition to these convictions, some 10,211 enemy aliens have been arrested during these eight and a fraction months of war, with 3,401 ordered interned, 2,348 paroled and 827 released.

This does not represent the final results of the nation's effort to free itself from subversive activities, but is merely a summary of the crusade to date. The effort will continue, and we may believe with increasing effectiveness so long as a single agent or active sympathizer with enemy powers remains at large. Not all will be run down, but on the record thus far established it is safe to think few will escape.

It is worth noting, as showing the difference between the Hitler method and our own, that the anti-fifth column crusade in this country is not conducted by a Gestapo, which holds the right of life and death over whole peoples and whose principal function is ruthless executions, but by forces adhering strictly to legal processes of court trail with convictions bases solely on indisputable evidence.

If we have learned to be tough, as occasion requires and the death of six German saboteurs proves, we have not become inhuman.

V

Washington Daybook

(Last Of Two Articles)

BY JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Don't for a minute nurse the idea that governments in exile are stagnant bodies waiting for the other democracies to pull their chestnuts out of the Axis fire.

Their problems of cooperation; physical, political and financial self-maintenance! and planning for rehabilitation are very real.

There is no better example than the exiled government of the Philippines, which, when it fell into the claws of the Japs, had four years to go before attaining complete independence from the United States.

* * *

Yet it is better off than some of the "lost nations." At the Philippine Commonwealth headquarters in Embassy Row on Massachussetts avenue, they told me proudly that their government in exile did not have to depend on one cent of outside help to carry on. Long ago, the Philippines invested heavily in U. S. securities and today they are maintaining the government until the time when it can return to its native resources for revenue.

There are 83,000 Filipinos in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii. There are 43,000 in the 48 states. How many of these have joined the armed forces can't even be estimated. On Dec. 20th, President Roosevelt signed a bill which for the first time opened the Army to Filipinos. At Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., there are 4,000 in training. If these were all (there are hundreds, perhaps thousands in the Navy, Marines and other Army units) that would be 10 per cent of the Philippine residents in the U. S.—a record that we can't touch until we have an army of 12,500,000.

One U. S. government official, not connected in any way with the government in exile, told me that he believed between 25 and 50 per cent of the Filipinos here and in Hawaii are working directly or indirectly in the war effort.

* * *

Most of this activity has been inspired by the government in exile. Even before 63-year-lod President Manuel Quezon brought his cabinet and other officials to Washington, Resident Commissioner Elizalde was hammering away at Filipinos here to prove their fervor for independence by throwing all their energies into the war effort.

"Be ready at all times," he said in one pronouncement, "to show that you are true Filipinos and loyal nationals of the United States."

In exile, the Philippine government has one achievement of which it is justly proud. Although still more than four years away from complete political autonomy, it was invited to become the 27th signator of the Declaration of United Nations. President Quezon and his cabinet needed no second urging.

"That ceremony of June 15," they point out today, "was tacit recognition of the fact that the Philippines has earned the right to stand on is own feet among the nations of the world."

V

Editorial Comment

SERVICE BEHIND THE SCENES

New York Times

Not long ago a transport airplane which had flown nearly two million miles on a commercial American route before it entered the Middle East war ferry service came down with one engine burned out on a sand bar at the mouth of the Nyanga River on the west coast of Africa. From a distance of 3,000 miles one undamaged engine of a similar airplane which had crashed elsewhere was flown to the sandbar, ferried ashore in native war canoes and installed by the American pilot with the aid of local inhabitants turned "mechanics" overnight. Bamboo poles lashed together by a French gold prospector and a gang of recruited helpers were made into a runway 1,200 feet long and 50 feet wide. With the new engine in place, the plane took off and resumed its service of supply. Had not the engines and engine mountings been such as to permit interchangeability, the service would have been short two planes instead of one.

The scene of this emergency job was West Africa, but the repairs had been made possible years before by aeronautical engineers who argued around Society of Automotive Engineers conference tables in New York, Detroit, San Francisco and a score of other cities. Similar conferences, in almost continuous session since before even a limited emergency was declared by the President, have been going on and presently continue. Out of them have come many arguments with the Army, the Navy and industry on standards, on codes of practice, on shop drawings and nomenclature, all tending to simplify and channelize the huge effort of America engaged in total war.

The S. A. E. committees have definitely and by policy refrained from giving counsel on matters which might be termed either tactical or strategical. They have simply served to put the best technical brains available to work on the hundreds of problems which the armed services have raised for the supply and maintenance of mechanized force. They have asked no credit and for the most part have offered new suggestions only on the contingent basis that the particular service in question might wish them. But their quiet, patient and patriotic work has served enormously to speed the war machine. It deserves the gratitude of the nation.

V

Quotations

Basic sugar rations will continue at half a pound a week through the first nine months of 1943, providing the Caribbean shipping situation does not take a radical change for the worse.—Harold B. Rowe, OPA.

* * *

If the German military command is compelled to use one more soldier than the present occupying force for the suppression of disorders this will mean the annihilation of Serbia. —General Turned, German military commander of Serbia.

* * *

This day next year we may turn on the radio and hear that the Chinese Air Force bombed Tokyo in the morning, the U. S. Army Air Force bombed Tokyo at noon, and the RAF completed the day's job in the evening.—Gen. Ho Kuo Kwang, Chinese air defense commander.

* * *

I believe the official Russian attitude is that creation of a second front must depend on the strategic situation.—Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. ambassador to Russia

AXIS' AGENTS

Civilian Defense Timetable

BASIC TRAINING COURSES

High school room 109, at 8 p. m.
Fire Defense A: Every Monday
General Course; Every Tuesday
Gas Defense B; Every Wednesday

FIRST AID 10 HOURS

First lesson; Every Monday
Second lesson; Every Tuesday
Third lesson; Every Wednesday
Fourth lesson; Every Thursday
Final lesson; Every Friday
A special course for messengers will begin in about 2 weeks.

SPECIAL COURSES

Fire Defense A; Every Thursday, Fire Dept. 4th and Dock Sts.
Police course; Every Thursday, High school room 109, at 8 p. m.

TRAINING COURSES (Colored)

First Aid; 10 hours, Wednesday and Friday nights, at Gregory Community church, 7th and Nun Sts.

TRAINING FILMS

Tuesday, Sept. 15, 8 p. m., New Hanover High school Auditorium
"Air Raid Wardens"
"Safeguarding Military Information"
"Japs bomb U. S. A.
"America's Call to Arms"

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.

V

As Others Say It

SOUR NOTE

The great object in training chorus girls, writes a musical comedy impresario, is to teach them to dance inaudibly. That's the way they ought to be taught to sing, too. — Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

V

War or the threat of war steps up the consumption of cigarets.

Raymond Clapper Says:

A War Is On But The U. S. Still Tries To Be Gentle

By RAYMOND CLAPPER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — The administration still is trying to break it gently that there's a war on.

One illustration of this is the delay in moving to draft men of 18 and 19. The Army wants it urgently, but neither in the administration nor in Congress is there any disposition to raise the issue before election. As a result General Hershey, head of the Selective Service system, turns on some heat by warning that married men, some with dependents, will have to be taken into the Army early this winter. Younger men are preferred, but unless the age limit is lowered the supply will soon be exhausted.

Another illustration is the delay in dealing with rubber and gasoline. Every informed official here knows that we cannot go on indefinitely with the free-wheeling that continues in most of the country outside of the rationed area in the East.

Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator Davies gently advises motorists in some 20 Western states that they should prepare to get along with a little less gasoline than formerly.

Your house in burning down—you ought to throw a quart of water on it. That is Washington's attitude. Nobody's feelings must be hurt. Nobody must be annoyed about the war except the men who have to go out and be killed to win it.

Restriction of automobile driving everywhere was needed months ago to save rubber. No action was taken. Washington waited eight months after Pearl Harbor to put Bernard M. Baruch and his committee to work finding out what might be done. We had not even taken the trouble to find out what Russia had done in manufacture of synthetics. There isn't any argument about the necessity of saving rubber but the question has been booted so long that now, before the Baruch committee dares to make its recommendation, it must prepare a series of fact-sustained arguments to answer all of the confusing doubts that have arisen during the long delay.

Meantime the shortage of fuel in the East is forcing such a heavy diversion of tank cars to the East that some Middle-Western states will be unable to obtain as much gasoline as formerly. That is the reason for the polite warning now that they may have to drive a little less than formerly. Much sterner restriction than that is called for by the rubber shortage, but it is the old case of not worrying about tomorrow if there are four tires on the car today.

Eastern householders have been under notice for weeks that fuel oil for heating will be short. Yet only one person out of a hundred has made any move to change to coal. The administration still hasn't decided whether to ration fuel oil, although there won't be enough to go around.

Russia is reeling under relentless Nazi blows. Canadians and other Allied troops reeled under the tough Nazi resistance at Dieppe. Washington knows that the signs point to a long war, perhaps continuing for years. But Washington isn't acting with a firm hand. Indecision here is felt by the public, and everybody clings to the comfortable hope that it won't be as bad as it looks.

Yet in places where initiative has been taken, excellent results have been obtained. In Nebraska, The Omaha World-Herald conducted its own campaign for scrap metal and rubber. Collections through that newspaper's campaign amounted to 95 pounds per capita for the whole state. The editor says that by the end of the second week of the drive the state had all the appearances of a Billy Sunday revival. It provided men, women and children with the first real opportunity to exert themselves in a united undertaking in which they felt they were contributing something to the war. In small towns throughout the state holidays were called, stores closed, and men, women and children searched their neighborhoods. Country bridges that had been swept away by floods and had been buried by debris for years were recovered. Rivalry between two western counties became so heated that each accused the other of picking up scrap across the county line.

Says the editor: "It illustrated what people will do if they know definitely what is wanted. It also supplied that missing something which in the last war was provided by bands, parades and farewell banquets."

V

Factographs

Commandos are different than ordinary unexpected guests. When they leave—instead of when they arrive—the place is in a mess.

Reindeer herds continue to increase in the Canadian Artic, and the recent fawning season indicates an estimated 1,000 fawns added to the main herd, according to E. G. Poole, game and fish representative at Winnipeg. The year's fawn crop will be likely to boost the reindeer population to the Northwest Territories to above 10,000 animals say Poole

The Literary Guidepost

JOHN SELBY

"Dollar Cotton," by John Faulkner (Harcourt, Brace; $2.50)

John Faulkner's writing lacks the distruction that often sets apart his brother William's product, but it has one considerable advantage just the same. You always know what he means. There is never anything obscure about his prose, and never any of the perservse wilfullness or deliberate experimentation.

There are common charactristics, however. Both brothers see the world pretty darkly, and both go in for heavy tragedy. Apparently, the soil of Mississippi grows lives that are as dark as the soil of the delta that is the subject of John Faulkerner's second novel.

"Dollar Cotton" begins in some unnamed year just after a railroad has been built through the delta, and the promise of it's rich land has begun to dray down from the hills the farmers who for generations have clubbed a bare existence out of barren soil. Otis Town (the name is spelled Towne later in the book) was one of these. He was ignorant, dull, not completely honest and as strong as a bull. Town sold out his hill farm, and planted the $600 he got in the delta. It grew him thousands of acres, and thousands of bales of cotton.

When he had established himself he sent back to the hills for the schoolteacher he had marked out for his own. She came, she bore him three children, and she separated from him when she found that his negro cook had a son who resembled greatly Otis Town himself. The matter did not particularly disturb Old Man Town —he simply provided lavishly for the family and left it to go its own purposeless way. He was too busy raising cotton.

Dollar cotton came to the delta —and left. The debacle destroyed Old Man Town's simple life routine too as much money already had destroyed his family. A series of dark happening destroyed practicully evrything else, dark happenings which are sufficiently well prepared for in the novel, provided you accept the Faulkner comulsion toward things of the sort. You will wish, often, for some receiving humor, and you will find that what little there is seems rather grim. The chances are that you will remember some of Mr. Faulkner's people for quite a spell, however.

Interpreting The War

BY EDWARD E. BOMAR
Wide World War Analyst

At a moment when the Nazis are driving triuphantly ahead in Russia, the Axis is in squirming suspense over the likelihood and direction of Allied counter-blows.

Berlin and Rome uneasily recognize that they no longer completely monopolize the initiative, that the United Nations' potential striking power is mounting to point where second fronts can be threatened elsewhere than on the French channel coast.

The resultant rumors, guesswork and fishing for information recall France in the winter of 1939 when the most burning question was where the Nazis would strike.

Italy, says a report received by way of Bern, now is eyeing Allied concentrations of transports and warships at Gibraltar and in west African ports, suspecting preparations for an attack "somewhere in the Mediterranean basin" like the surprise Dieppe raid.

Maybe, it is speculated, the destination in French Tunisia, where the Allies would be at the back of Rommel's western desert army threatening Eygpt. Elswhere in the Mediterranean the Italians profess to believe the Axis is well prepared for eventualities.

Whether there actually is such a naval concentration can no more be confirmed of course than its purpose. The Bern report does however, serve as another straw in the strong war undercurrent tending just now toward the South Atlantic and thence to Eygpt, the middle east and India.

A wonder is that the Axis speculation did not sent the reported fleet toward Dakar, the strategic African base closest to the hemisphere, which the British and fighting French failed just two years ago next month to wrest from Vichy's hands.

Brazil's entry into the war puts the United Nations for the first time into position to take decisive measures to clinch control of the South Atlantic, providing a base on the western side of the 1,600-mile waist of the South Atlantic which can be used to full advantage in any offensive operations to crush the present campaign of u-boats and surface raiders.

Brazil's vice- admiral Alvaro Rodrigues De Vasconcellos reminded the foe immediately that Dakar could be a two-edged sword.

Berlin and Rome are on formal notice that enemy control of Dakar will not be suffered. Well before the Pearl Harbor, president Roosevelt specifically named the key west African port along with Atlantic islands whose control by the Axis he said would menace the security of the western hemisphere.

Only four months ago he advised that "The United Nations will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis powers."

With the Northern Gateway to Russia all but closed and events in the middle east rapidly building up to a crisis, the South Atlantic is more than ever a vital artery.

In view of the recurrent and persistant reports that crop up from time to time that Dakar has been used by u-boats with the connivance of the fettered French, possibly it suit the Axis to have a minimum of public reference to this particular point of geography.

Is That So!

Many an ex-motorist, condemned to spend his Sunday afternoons at home, has learned—to his pleasant surprise—that there is no room for a backseat driver in a porch swing.

* * *

"How," asks a youthful male reader, "can I make a noise in this world?" Well, kid, you can always take up bowling!

* * *

Nomura and Kurusu, Jap gyp envoys to the U. S., have returned to Tokyo. No wonder the air hereabouts has lately seemed so much cleaner and fresher.

* * *

"In the interest of cloth economy," writes a male fashion expert, "the hat band is doomed." But, gosh, what can we use instead to hold that little feather in place?

* * *

Tobacco auctioneers should make sucessful radio news commentators—they being the only fellows we know who could keep pace with war developments.

* * *

This is the time of the year when a ski trooper, no doubt, wonders whether he is really doing his full share.

* * *

The black drum, a fish inhabiting southern waters, has stone crushing machinery in the back of its mouth. It preys upon oyesters and various kinds of marine animals.

V

FIDDLING

It is generally admitted by the men wise in politics that there will be little of a vital nature done by Congress until after the election. The inference is that the members of Congress are more interested in their jobs than they are in winning the war. Even the President is said to be devoting much of his time to petty partisan politics. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. We are losing the war while the President and Congress are fiddling in politics — Charity and Children.