

Leaders Seek Ways To Send Solons Home

Subsidy Controversy Still Perplexes Solons Before Vacation Time

SENATE TO GET PLAN

House Has Approved Bill To Extend Life Of Commodity Credit Unit

WASHINGTON, July 4.—(P)—With total appropriations amounting toward the \$130,000,000,000 mark leaders are seeking to dispose of the perplexing subsidy controversy and get final approval of five money bills in time to send the irritated and weary 78th Congress home for a rest this week.

The subsidy question will be before the Senate tomorrow for action on a House-approved bill which would extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for six months and increasing its borrowing power by \$250,000,000,000 so as to carry on the Administration's program of rolling back the retail prices of meat, butter and coffee.

Extension Approved The Senate Banking committee yesterday approved legislation for the six-months extension, but fixing a limit of \$250,000,000 on the amount of subsidy money CCC could spend in that time.

If the administration wins a temporary victory on the subsidy issue, Congress probably will quit by mid-week with President Roosevelt's battling average on major legislation standing well over the 500 mark.

Topping the list of presidential demands on Congress in the last six months was the president's request for approval of a \$107,000,000,000 budget to run the war and keep the home front agencies operating.

A compilation showed today that total appropriations since this Congress convened will reach \$120,418,000,000 if the five pending bills finally are approved with the amounts they now bear. This larger total is accounted for by deficiency appropriations to meet expenditures during this fiscal year that ended July 1, as well as the advance appropriations for amounts the government will spend in the next fiscal year.

The bills yet to be acted upon finally include labor-federal security, war agencies, agriculture, interior and a deficiency money measure, measures carrying a total of more than \$5,000,000,000.

Looking back over the months, members could count about as many issues on which President Roosevelt got what he wanted from Congress as those on which he struck out.

Besides the huge appropriations for which he asked, the president

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Yanks Batter At Outer Defenses of Japa



While American artillery which had been landed on the island of Rendova pounded the Japanese base at Munda, five miles across a channel, ground forces from U. S.-held Viru harbor fought through the jungle toward the same objective. Lower map shows the Solomon Islands area in which the offensive is being conducted.

City Notes Independence Day In Quiet Atmosphere

Highlighting one of the quietest Fourth of July observances in the city's history was the address of Brigadier General Bryan L. Milburn, commandant of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery School at Camp Davis, who spoke before a large assembly of citizens at the Independence Day programs of the USO club, Second and Orange streets, Sunday afternoon.

Wilmington churches observed the day in song and sermon. Among the topics discussed by local ministers were "Bondage and Freedom," Dr. William Crowe, Jr., at First Presbyterian church; "Let Freedom Ring," the Rev. C. D. Barclift, Fifth Avenue Methodist; "A Nation that Changed Gods," the Rev. Walter B. Freed, St. Paul's Lutheran; Independence Day services were conducted at St. James Episcopal church by the Rev. Mortimer Glover.

Police activity was said to be comparatively light on the Fourth with the automobile accident record negligible. Two drownings were reported in the county. Police had no complaints of disturbances by fire-crackers.

Gen. Milburn, who was introduced by Dr. W. Terry Osborne, director of the USO club, explained "Why We Are Fighting this War, and Why We Must Win It." He emphasized that the issue goes beyond modern history, that it existed almost before the dawn of recorded history. "Whether a man exists to serve his government or whether his government exists to serve him."

"In the beginning, he said, men elected their leader for their good, and not his own. But leaders tend to perpetuate themselves, or try to. Thus arose the inevitable, essential conflict between the leaders and the led as to whose interests came first. The stage was set for a struggle that has lasted thousands of years. Today, the issue is by no means decided."

Ben. Milburn traced the rise of the democratic idea from Grecian days when it was recognized that an individual had the right to

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Liquidation Of Local NYA Project Already Underway

U. A. White, director of the Wilmington NYA center on the Carolina Beach road, revealed Sunday afternoon that the liquidation of his project has already begun in accordance with instructions transmitted early Sunday morning by Thomas H. Broughton, area NYA head in Greenville. Aubrey Williams, national director of the Youth organization, issued orders for cessation of work after Congress voted Saturday to kill the eight-year-old training agency.

According to Mr. White, the 39 trainees now at the project will leave for their homes Monday. Those who are sufficiently advanced in their work will be given certificates of availability, permitting them to assume jobs in defense industries. The 14 project supervisors, who also must leave immediately, will likewise receive the same.

Mr. White will be coordinator in Wilmington to serve as coordinator of diversified occupations for New Hanover high school, a position he held for some time in addition to the NYA directorship.

Instructions specified that none of the National Youth Administration equipment is to be removed and arrangements for disposition

are completed. Eventually, it will be turned over to the procurement division of the Treasury for disposal, Mr. White declared.

It is believed that liquidation will be finished within a few days. Since the NYA center was opened in the summer of 1942, approximately 1,200 youths have obtained industrial training there; Mr. White reported that an estimated 75 per cent of the number had been placed in war industries as a result of their instruction.

"The Wilmington project has done a great deal to help many boys and girls from the western part of the state, youths who have never had an opportunity to learn a trade and because of limited education were unable to get into another training agency. A large number of our trainees have gone into the shipyards," Mr. White commented.

The list of directors who have supervised the local project includes Harold Jeter, Marcus Ham, and Mr. White.

DEATH CERTIFICATE SIGNED WASHINGTON, July 4. — (P)—The National Youth Administration

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MacArthur's Men Take Vura; Philippine Drive Is Nearing; RAF Again Shatters Cologne

HAMBURG POUNDED

American Fortresses Rock Nantes, Le Mans And La Pallice

REPEAT PERFORMANCE

British Bombers Pulverize Ruhr Area Twice During Week

LONDON, July 4.—(P)—The RAF rocked the already devastated city of Cologne for 45 minutes last night and also pounded Hamburg, while large formations of American Flying Fortresses took over the daylight offensive today by laying a destructive bomb pattern across three important Axis targets—Nantes, Le Mans and La Pallice in France.

The coordinated sky assaults cost the RAF 32 planes and the U. S. Air Force eight fortresses. Flames visible for 150 miles were left in Cologne to eat their way through the ruins of that Rhineland industrial and communications hub, returning British bombardiers said.

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It was a repeat performance of the big RAF attack on Monday night—a raid which the German radio said had "entirely altered" Cologne's face.

The Americans, observing the first anniversary of Eighth Air Force operations over Europe, found the visibility excellent in the attacks on U-boat nests and port installations at Nantes and La Pallice, and an airplane factory at Le Mans.

"Bombing results were good," said the communique, which added that "strong fighter opposition was encountered at Le Mans and Nantes," but none at La Pallice.

"A number of enemy fighters were destroyed by the bombers," the communique said.

RAF, Dominion and Allied fighter squadrons which covered the withdrawal of one of the three bomber formations also knocked down two German fighters.

"We've got one less target to bomb now," said one American bombardier who participated in the blow at a German aircraft works in Le Mans, 120 miles southwest of Paris.

"They can cross that factory off the list," he said. "It just isn't there any more."

The blow at Le Mans involved a round-trip flight of more than 200 miles, but this thrust was the

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Interest Is Aroused Over Finnish Bid To U. S. For Friendship

WASHINGTON, July 4. — (P)—An open Finnish bid for relations with the United States, in disregard of German pressure on Finland, aroused interest in diplomatic quarters here today.

Organization of a Finnish-American society at Helsinki, composed only of Finns, was announced during the past week to "cultivate good relations between Finland and the United States." Its chairman is Elias Erkkio, newspaper editor and former foreign minister.

Its organizers have long been considered pro-American. What interested Washington observers was the fact that they should announce such an organization while subject to German pressure.

Some regarded it as a sign that Germany has weakened until the Finns no longer fear that country and that the organizers of the society, at least, are confident of a United Nations victory. The group is generally believed to be motivated by a desire for American friendship during Finland's war with Soviet Russia and especially at the eventual peace table, when Finland's post-war status in Europe is decided.

No comment on the announcement of the new society has come from Germany, although the German Transocean news agency reported it. This agency said the aim was to "acquaint the Finns with the industrial and cultural life of the United States, while in the United States knowledge of Finland is to be promoted."

Toy Electric Train Locomotives Needed By Davis Trainees

A toy electric locomotive is needed for towing model targets at Camp Davis. Thorough search of stores and toy repositories for miles around has failed to uncover one.

Because it is really necessary to have a toy locomotive for highly technical studies, the Star is stepping in, and asking some Wilmington boy who has lost his fondness for the one Santa gave him a few years ago to give it and so make an actual contribution to the war effort.

Maybe two boys could bring themselves to part with their discarded favorite. The camp could make good use of two, but will be grateful if only one is forthcoming.

Camp Davis will not need the track, too, but must have the transformer, or motor or propelling device that makes the engine run.

Donors may bring their gifts to the Star-News, direct to the editorial department.

The camp would like to have a toy locomotive by Wednesday. How about it, boys?

Walter Lippmann Says: Something Must Change In Governmental Plans

BY WALTER LIPPMANN A learned friend with whom I was discussing the political mishap in Washington has sent me some remarks made by the Duke of Wellington about Napoleon Bonaparte's "most egregious faults of generalship and conduct" in his disastrous Russian campaign of 1812. They are recorded in the papers of John Wilson Croker, who was secretary to the Admiralty from 1809 to 1830.

Time was everything, said Wellington, and Napoleon lost seven weeks; he was often absent when he ought and might have been present; he would have put an end to a dispute between his generals and probably have had a decided success.

"His conduct . . . is not easily accounted for. I believe he was in more awe of his marshals than was generally supposed—he acted as if he were not sure of their obedience; for instance, he would order one of them to take another under his command, but he never ventured to tell the other to obey him. . . . Of course, the two fellows got into a quarrel directly. . . . It is not always a comfort to read history. For there is no record of anyone's having been able to persuade Napoleon to accept the kind of advice which he most needed.

Yet the trouble in Washington today cannot be overcome except

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MacArthur Seems Bent On Plans To Keep Word

WASHINGTON, July 4.—(P)—Friends of General Douglas MacArthur said today that a week's development of the offensive in the South Pacific had reasonably well convinced them that MacArthur has finally launched the campaign by which he intends to return to the Philippines.

Months of fighting at least remain to be done, for the offensive now is in its earliest and simplest stage—the struggle for strategically placed bases from which to make the next wave of assaults on Japan's main South Pacific defense line.

Because of the time which must elapse before the MacArthur strategy can reach its climax, most emphasis now is being placed on other and more immediate triumphs expected.

However, military men do not minimize the importance strategically of a reconquest of at least the southern part of the Philippines. That would place American forces in position to harass and eventually to sever Japan's supply lines to her rich conquered territories in Malaya and the Netherland East Indies. Pushing the conquest of the Philippines northward would not only increase the potential damage to Japanese shipping but would also bring within range of attack the ene-

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NAZIS LOSE 800 MEN TO RUSSIANS

Futile Charges Prove Disastrous To Enemy In Northwest Area

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—(P)—The Germans suffered 800 dead in two futile charges against an important height on the northwest front yesterday, Moscow announced early today, while the Berlin radio said Russian transport movements along the huge front had been completed and "a Soviet offensive now is to be expected almost any day."

Three German battalions of 2,400 SS elite troops, supported by seven tanks, "tried to retrieve an important height which our guards captured at the end of June," said the midnight Russian bulletin in describing the sharp fight which presumably occurred in the Veli-Luki sector, 90 miles from the Latvian border.

Strong Russian fire from all types of arms forced the enemy to retreat in the first attack. A second Axis attempt was met by a Red army counterattack which "hurled the enemy back again with heavy losses." In addition to more than 800 enemy troops killed the Russian air attacks Friday night on Kerch and Temryuk, Crimean ad Caucasian ports on the southern end of the long front.

Several German shops out of a collection of transports and motor barges were sunk at Temryuk, the Russians said, and all the Soviet planes returned to their bases.

The consistent raids on these ports in the Kerch strait area may foreshadow Soviet land operations aimed at smashing the narrow Axis bridgehead in the Caucasus where the German high command declared yesterday that Axis forces had advanced in the Lagoon area below Temryuk "despite difficult terrain conditions and enemy counter defense."

Moscow did not mention any land operations in the Caucasus, but Berlin radio commentators in broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press acknowledged that Soviet landing barges and flat-bottomed motor boats had been threatening Germany's communications leading back to the Crimea.

During the past week the Russians said their airmen and gunners had destroyed 66 German planes compared to 18 Soviet losses. An enemy transport also was

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300 JAPS KILLED

Pacific Commander-In-Chief In Personal Charge Of Campaign

DOWN 21 AXIS PLANES

Foe Attempts Raid On Newly Won Rendova; Allies Break Attack

A L L I E D HEADQUARTERS, July 5.—(P)—Allied forces, expanding their gains in the new Southwest Pacific offensive under the personal leadership of General Douglas MacArthur have seized Vura village on Vangunu island, killing 300 of the Japanese garrison and dispersing the remainder.

Announcement of this new conquest came shortly after headquarters here had disclosed that General MacArthur himself had taken the field to direct operations. The general, who vowed when he left Corregidor in the Philippines that he some day would return, went to New Guinea last month, a headquarters statement said, to direct preparation of the great drive which in a few days resulted in occupation of Kirwina and Woodlark islands, capture of Viru harbor and a successful landing at Nassau bay just below Salamaua in New Guinea.

155 Warplanes Destroyed At Rendova island in the central Solomons, which was occupied by Allied troops last week, 21 Japanese planes were destroyed in air battles and by anti-aircraft fire, the noon communique added. This raised to 155 the number of enemy planes downed since the beginning of the new drive last Wednesday.

The ground situation at Nassau bay, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, was described as quiet.

"Since our landing 50 enemy dead have been counted, representing only a fraction of the total Japanese casualties," the communique said.

"Our losses have been moderate." In the Salamaua sector, just north of Nassau bay, patrol clashes are continuing. A Japanese patrol of 20 men were dispersed near Bobdubi, after 10 were killed and several wounded.

Referring back to the capture of Viru harbor on New Georgia last week, the noon communique declared that American casualties there totalled only 33.

Action Sunday included an attack by Allied torpedo and dive-bombers on the Japanese bivouac areas at Munda, site of a powerful Japanese air base on New Georgia.

A single Liberator's bomber on reconnaissance off New Guinea at

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Mediterranean Campaign Developing With Speed

WASHINGTON, July 4. — (P)—Even as the imagination-stirring offensive led by General Douglas MacArthur develops in the far Pacific, there are ever-sharpening portents of still greater Allied action on the other side of the world, in the historic Mediterranean Sea.

Capped by Prime Minister Churchill's blunt disclosure to Parliament of steps taken jointly by the Washington and London governments to prevent any repercussions of French army or other controversies in Africa from delaying operations, the week's developments were significant.

They all pointed to early action from French Africa against the Axis-held continent or its island bulwarks. While there may be action, too, from other African bases eastward, there can be no question that French Africa is a well prepared springboard or that Allied power so dominates the Mediterranean that it can be crossed in force.

The fight will come on the selected landing beaches or beyond them, not at sea. Evidence of that

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