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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943

With confidence in our armed forces — with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph — so help us God.

Our Chief Aim To aid in every way the prosecution of the war to complete Victory.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY He who loses his wealth loses much; but he who loses even one friend loses more.

Poppy Day Poppy Day is near again. The little flowers will be offered to the public on Saturday.

Student Guidance The honor roll at New Hanover High school, as published in yesterday's papers, might seem incredibly large if the reason for it were not at hand.

Time Not Wholly Wasted Complaint is heard that the present Congress has passed no vital legislation, and that is the truth.

It May Be Spring

It is notable that in its discussion of the Moscow conference, Izvestia, Russian government organ, while declaring the decisions pointed toward a second front in Europe, added that both British and Americans in Moscow agree the Russians "were satisfied with the military decisions taken, and no doubt they made certain assurances to their Soviet friends on this subject."

Quite as obviously, it means that Moscow, London and Washington are in agreement not only regarding a second front but also the time for its establishment. Moscow has stopped calling for it today or tomorrow, as in the past. Instead, Izvestia is content to say that its need is recognized and that decisions concerning it were reached by the Moscow conference.

It may be assumed, therefore, that there will be an Allied attack in western Europe, but that it will not come until the Germans are sufficiently weakened by the present air battle and the land fighting in Russia to guarantee its success without unnecessary slaughter of Allied forces.

This could mean that no expeditionary force will be sent across the Channel or the North sea, or into southern France, before spring. Another winter's bombing of Nazi defenses in western Europe and Nazi-controlled war industries and communications, coupled with further assured Russian successes on the Eastern front and the probable elimination of enemy forces in Italy, could reasonably be expected to pave the way for amphibious attack, maybe many attacks, in the west and south of Europe when spring comes again.

This, naturally, is a layman's view. No one outside the inner military circles of the Allied powers can know or hope to learn when the blow will fall. But evidence grows, and is supported by Izvestia's declarations, that the observers who have forecast the final showdown with the Germans will not come before early in 1944 may be correct.

There is one thing we may take for granted. When the showdown comes, Germany will not have a ghost of a show.

Stories From Germany

American newspapers within the past week have printed two more stories of Nazi fear and dissent, purporting to have come from inside Germany. They should be taken with the usual dosage of salt, since they are only the latest propaganda efforts to induce complacency and relax the Allied effort.

It is not impossible that, in the light of these developments, Field Marshal Keitel and other top German commanders might really believe that they could repeat the Italian procedure, seize Hitler, and open peace negotiations.

The other story is that Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, and high officials of the Elite Guard and Storm Troopers are already planning to take the Nazi organization underground, when the political roof caves in, and continue their work.

Perhaps both these stories are pipe dreams. But true or not, they serve to emphasize again one fact of undoubted truth and extreme importance: The war in Europe will not be won with the internal collapse of the German nation. It will not be won with the wholesale and still-distant defeat of the German army.

Dewey Strength Grows

In addition to the rebuff offered President Roosevelt, the New York election on Tuesday clearly indicated that Governor Dewey holds the Empire State in the hollow of his hand.

present circumstances, to think that Mr. Dewey who has indicated he will not seek the Republican nomination for the presidency, might readily consent to be drafted. This is the more probable in view of the fact that Mr. Wilkie is unacceptable to so many G. O. P. groups or factions not only because he was defeated in the last national campaign but because he has failed to present a clear-cut policy, domestic or foreign, which offers the needed improvement on what we have now.

Mr. Dewey has risen rapidly and seems destined to go higher. He could not hope for future favor if he should turn a deaf ear to his party's call. He is wise to display no great interest in next year's contest at this time, but would be foolish if he did not keep his eye on the passing show or failed to lay his course for the nomination if the wind set in his direction, as many political prophets forecast it will.

The Farmer Knew It

From Granville, New York, Ernest C. Strobeck, secretary of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, says that the League predicted a butter shortage two years ago but that official Washington ignored the warning.

"The small butter making farmers are penalized by a rollback of prices which the housewives are told is to save them money, although the rollback of five cents a pound means an average saving of only sixty cents per year per person. Despite Washington talk of subsidy payments to make up to the farmer what he loses on the rollback, the small farmer making less than 1,000 pounds of butter monthly gets no subsidy. The result is less butter for consumers."

Fair Enough

(Editor's Note.—The Star and the News accept no responsibility for the personal views of Mr. Peger, and often disagree with them as much as many of his readers. His articles serve the good purpose of making people think.)

By WESTBROOK PEGLER NEW YORK.—Even the politicians and the lay citizens of the loyal opposition are guilty of a delicacy amounting to political prudery in their discussions of the corrupt elements within President Roosevelt's political following, notably the Kelly, Hague and O'Connell mobs in Chicago, New Jersey and Albany, the miserable Tammany organization in New Jersey and the miserably Tammany organization in New York and the foul but influential racketeers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country.

Why is it that these evil elements in American civic and political life are always treated as separate, independent entities, as though they existed strictly by and for themselves when the plain facts is that they are all subordinate parts of the new deal party, giving strength to and deriving their power from the great national whole?

I believe this reticence is patriotic, although mistaken, because members of the political opposition cannot bring themselves to face and emphasize the unmistakable truth that the governing party of the United States is knowingly and actively in league with the underworld of politics, crime and unionism. And thus, although President Roosevelt has a personal acquaintance extending down into many of the counties and wards, particularly in the worst of the political bad-lands, men who know the truth ignore it lest they seem to undermine popular respect for the presidency itself. In this, I hold, they will serve the country, whatever their reasons for treating such evil as a rash of localized blotches.

The Hague organization, for example, is an influential section of the new deal party, delivering the vote in return for the usual awards and favors. It named for governor of New Jersey Vincent J. Murphy, the secretary of the state federation of labor, whose domain includes the very brigands who for years (and lately, with the sanction of Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court) have operated an undisguised stick-up on the highways under the authority of the teamsters' union.

The main principle of the Moscow declaration is that until a system of general security is set up, the four Allies will undertake to keep the peace. They recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization. But the core of it all will be the military strength of the four large powers. They agree to take joint action to maintain peace and security, pending the establishment of the general security system.

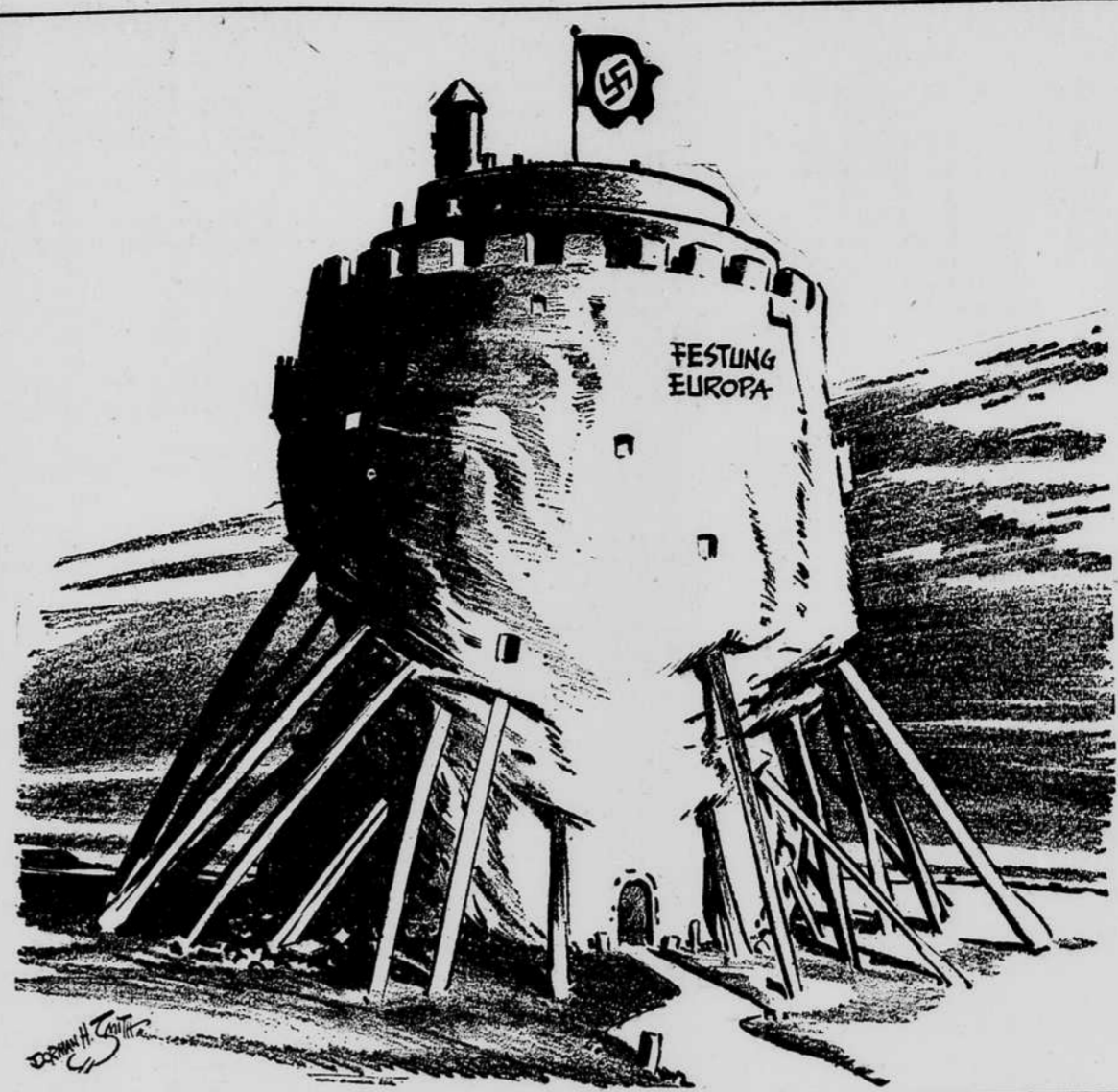
Nothing concerning boundaries or the handling of Germany after the surrender was disclosed after the conference. Many matters were discussed. Some unannounced decisions were reached and other questions were deferred without agreement. Many questions were deferred without agreement. Many questions remain.

President Roosevelt spent many years in Albany, the fief of the O'Connell gang whose perfidies are now beginning to be revealed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey and the O'Connell machine is as much a part of the new deal party as a spark-plug is part of a car. Governor Lehman, his successor and political kinsman, also lived in Albany unaware of the stench; and Fay not only operated in Albany, but beat an indictment for assault when the victim conveniently vanished on trial day.

The relationship, the unity and identity of the new deal party and all this corruption are traceable, demonstrable and unmistakable and, in time, will be acknowledged by history.

I fully believe the testimony of (John T.) Plante and absolutely disbelieve the testimony of all of the defense witnesses. Woonsocket (against) judge, accepting reporter's word (against) denials of seven other witnesses in liquor violation case

OLD HOME WEAK



Raymond Clapper Says: Abolishment Of Wars May Be A Possibility

WASHINGTON.—It is no longer a dream, but a real possibility that to a large extent, the human race may be able to extricate itself from the bondage of war. Certainly the Moscow four-power declaration offers opportunity to put an end to this recurring curse of wasteful, senseless, criminal, aggressive war such as Germany has set off twice in this generation.

As Others Say It

THE BLUE VOLUNTEERS

Franco's Blue division volunteered to go to Russia to fight on the side of the Germans and it would not be in the least surprising to learn that they likewise volunteered to return home when the opportunity was afforded.—Roanoke (Va.) Times.

GET THE 'FAVORS' STRAIGHT

A recent advertisement shows the picture of a wife plowing in 1777, while her husband was away fighting for their country's independence. The advertisement then stressed that by building up certain financial reserves, one can gain "freedom from the ugliest fear of all—want."

Nowhere was the point made that the woman plowing was doing a job to help free herself and her husband and her country of a fear much greater than that of financial want; namely, fear of tyranny, fear of oppression, fear of injustice.

The right to be independent and free of domination by any government, any king, or any bureaucracy, is what the 1777 woman and her husband were fighting for. A full stomach or financial security were the least of their fears.—Philadelphia Dispatch.

TRUISM

The Navy plans to construct three 45,000-ton super-aircraft carriers, and in Washington this is taken to mean that the Navy expects a long war in the Pacific. Which emphasizes a point worth bearing in mind—the longer a war we prepare for, the shorter a war it will be.—Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post.

THE RIGHT ATTITUDE

A certain newspaper editor had cause to admonish his son on account of his reluctance to attend school. "You must go regularly and

learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father encouragingly, "otherwise you can never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?" "Father," was the reply, "I'd blame 'em on the printer."

WEARY OF CONQUEST

Gapevine rumors say the Nazis who started out to build a greater Germany would be willing to set the now for just about what they started with.—Greenville (S. C.) News.

HOW MUCH SIMPLER!

How much simpler if Italy had been one of the effete democracies. There, a fallen duce could have hung around Rome and opened a law office.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

LOGIC

In some remarks about government pending Representative Robertson of Virginia advised that there is no use talking about spilled milk. Maybe not, but we don't have to keep on spilling it just for fun, do we?—Greenville (S. C.) News.

ON THE BUG

Soon the Nazis may have to retreat to the Bug river line. A good name for military headquarters there would be Bug House, in honor of the great military genius who decided to attack Russia.—Washington Evening Star.

You're Telling Me

Muskrats, according to the latest dog story, indicate a mild winter. But, can we quote them directly on that

Germany is having a tough time gaining new volunteers for her U-boat fleet. It seems the boys have developed a reluctance to going down to the sea in ships—and staying down.

The German Army is falling back to the Pripiet marshes—where that grand old mud-slinger, Onkle Choe Goebbels, should feel right at home.

After reading that too much cake is bad for the complexion, Junior insists that the variety meant is of soap and not the baked kind.

Washington Roundup

By PETER EDSON When Wendell Berge, the new assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division, held his first press conference to announce the filing of a civil complaint against Meck Chemical Manufacturing chemists accused of maintaining a cartel agreement with E. Merck Chemical Works of Darmstadt, Germany, an assistant took a box of cigars from Wendell Berge's desk and passed it around to correspondents. On the lid of the box in big letters was the name "Union League Club."

What was this? Was the New Deal's anti-trust division getting a bit conservative all of a sudden? It was just the band name, Mr. Berge hastened to assure, and the cigars were from the Union League Club of Chicago, not the one in New York. But this Union League Club of Chicago is the one that used to have an "anti-New Deal room," all black, with a star for every one of the hundred or more New Deal agencies. So the laugh was still on Mr. Berge.

Even if Thurman Arnold's successor as champion of the Sherman antitrust law does like a Republican capitalist's brand of cigar, he is giving no indications that he will ease up on prosecutions of illegal cartels, monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade. The Merck case is the first of what Mr. Berge says will be number like it to be developed during the next year to keep alive the American idea of free enterprise and open competition as a pattern for planning post-war international economy.

In the Merck case, the charge reduced to simplest terms is that the American Merck company in 1932 made a "treaty" with German Merck whereby the American company had use of the Merck trademarks in the sale of some 400 chemicals and pharmaceuticals, including quinine, sulphur drugs, and vitamins, in the United States and Canada, while the German company retained possession of them practically all the rest of the world. The American company was, for instance, shut out of the South American market—that is, until the British blockade of 1939 made it impossible for the Germans to deliver.

Then the American company revived an old and inactive subsidiary, Powers - Weightman - Rosengarten corporation, to take over the German business in Latin America for the duration, with every understanding that all the Latin American business would be returned to the German company at the end of the war. The Department of Justice suit is to dissolve the treaty between the two companies and to enjoin American Merck from refusing to fill orders from established dealers in drugs in foreign countries.

It so happens that while Mr. Wendell Berge was explaining all this in the Department of Justice in Washington, and while the actual suit against the Merck companies was being filed in Trenton, N. J., in the Capitol Hill the Senate was about to begin its fourth day of debate on the Connolly post-war foreign policy resolution. In that debate, Sen. Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, O., made a speech for broadening the Connolly resolution and he was questioned by Sen. Abe Murdock of Beaver, Utah, on the meaning of the word "aggression" in the text of the resolution, where it declares:

"That the United States . . . (shall) join . . . in the establishment . . . of international authority . . . to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world." "Was it just 'military aggression' as had been stated in the original draft of the resolution? Or was 'economic aggression' also included?"

Without perhaps realizing it at the time, the senators were then considering a very important question—the question of international cartels—the world-trust agencies fostered in Germany and participated in by business monopolies of nearly every nation. Economic aggression of this sort has been part and parcel of the Nazi scheme of world conquest which made it impossible to do business with Hitler.

Daily Prayer

FOR SOLDIERS WHO SUFFER Many of our soldiers and sailors and airmen have been called to offer up their bodies in suffering and with tender yearning we commend them to Thy care, O Great Physician. As Thou hast made them valorous in action, so make them heroic in enduring pain and idleness and monotony. Give ability to all ministering physicians and nurses, and grant that many wounded and ill may be restored to normal strength and service. We thank Thee for all the new skills of the healing art. For those who must suffer throughout life from the wounds of war, we crave Thy sustaining grace; and the enveloping care of loved ones and of a grateful Country. Speed the day when war's fierceness will no longer blight the bodies and spirits of mankind; and when the healing hand of peace may be laid upon the bodies and souls of the human race. All this we pray in the name of the Healer who once ministered in Galilee. Amen.—W. T. E.

CAVIAR EMPLOY! The Chicago school of isolationists doesn't like the spectacle of Frontiersman Hull sailing at the Kremlin; their advice to him, we suppose, would be: caviar employ!—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY "MY LIFE IN CHINA: 1926-1941" by Hallett Abend (Harcourt Brace, \$5).

For a variety of reasons, Hallett Abend's "My Life in China" is the most interesting and the most valuable book on China, by a correspondent, I have read so far. Partly this is because he lived in China as New York Times correspondent for the 15 years before 1941, and thus has a long view of events. Partly it is because he has had the good sense to hang everything on himself and his own experiences; as long as this is done, a reader has a measuring rod by which to judge the content.

Two major things emerge from Mr. Abend's book. One is the tangled war, murder and intrigue which preceded China's "unification" under Chiang. The other is the complete pattern of Japanese aggression from its real beginning in the 'twenties to the present. The vast detail connected with each of these ventures makes extraordinary reading, and this is well organized by the writer. No American will remember all of it but none is likely to forget the essential facts. Mr. Abend himself was under fire, physically, and so far as his reputation was concerned, he says Chiang and his nationalists persecuted him in typical Chinese fashion because he insisted on reporting both sides, and would not write that unification was complete years before it really was. And Russia, he says, decided he was a naughty boy as well—Russia and China of the Times for New York executives of the Times for years recalled in disgrace, and got exactly nowhere.