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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1941

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

Our Chief Aim

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

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

If you and I today should stop and lay our life work down, and let our hands fall where they will—
 Fall down to lie quite still;
 And if some other hand should come and stoop to find
 The threads we carried, so that it could wind,
 Beginning where it stopped; if it should come to leap
 Our life work going; seek
 To carry on the good design
 Distinctively made yours or mine,
 What would it find?
 —R. of C. W.

Lend-Lease For Russia

When it is announced that lend-lease deliveries to Russia totalled \$2,237,047,000 in twenty-four months and the claim is made that General MacArthur is under heavy handicap in the southwest Pacific because he is not receiving what he needs to speed the victory over Japan, albeit the claim is contradicted, the natural reaction is to condemn the Lend-Lease Administration and decide we should be doing more for what we Americans, with considerable justice, look upon as our own war.

But this view, which is hard to dissipate, may not be fully justified. The goods that we have been sending to Russia have made it possible for the Red armies to put the Germans generally to flight and assure victory on the Eastern front—an assurance that is no whit lessened by the retaking of Zhitomir or other minor successes registered by the Nazis.

The question that Americans answer variously is whether the United States should be accepting such a heavy responsibility for winning the war in Europe instead of concentrating its prime effort upon victory in the Orient. While many of us argue one way and as many the other, the true answer must await the verdict of time and be left to historians of a later generation.

For the present Leo T. Crowley, the foreign economic administrator, deserves our gratitude for reducing to understandable figures the quantities of goods we have delivered to Russia which have turned the tide there against Hitler. The three-billion plus of lend-lease, more than half of which moved between the first of the year and the end of September, was divided in dollar value thus: \$1,858,896,000, or 56 per cent, were military items; \$886,369,000 worth were industrial materials, and \$549,022,000 foodstuffs and agricultural products.

The military items were 6,500 planes, more than 3,000 tanks, 125,000 sub-machine guns, 145,000 trucks, 25,000 jeeps, 200,000 field telephones and 700,000 miles of field telephone wire.

The Soviet Union was also enabled to expand its own production of munitions by the shipment of nearly a billion dollars' worth of industrial materials including more than 1,000,000 tons of steel and steel products, more than 300,000 tons of non-ferrous metal, 300,000 tons of chemicals and explosives, 500,000 tons of petroleum products and more than 17,000 metal cutting machine tools.

Mr. Crowley explains that the foodstuffs and seeds have been of tremendous value to the Soviet Army and the civilian population, as can be well understood in light of the ruthless destruction practiced by the Nazis, and the "parched earth" policy of Stalin, while the enemy was advancing.

Considering that Germany is on the way that our contributions to Russia have

played an important role in Red army successes, and Stalin has declared that Russia will repay every penny involved, it would be well, we believe, to withhold judgment on our aid to Russia until the whole war picture is in the proper perspective. At present our vision probably is confused, as it always is when we see anything too close.

Christmas Seals

The time has come again to set aside some money for Christmas Seals. The annual campaign will be under way tomorrow and continue until the Yuletide.

It would be well if any way could be found to determine just how many lives have been saved, how many tuberculosis victims have been returned to productive activities in the professional and business world through the sale of these little seals on Christmas mail, but that is too much even for the statisticians. We know only that through the funds thus derived the warfare of tuberculosis gains new successes every year.

It is important this year to increase the revenue from this source. The great migration to war centers with the consequent crowding of population and inadequate sanitation and health supervision has paved the way for the spread of the disease. Locally the situation is particularly pressing because of the closing of the Red Cross Sanatorium and the apparently unavoidable delay in building and operating another.

Wilmingtonians have more reason that ever to purchase larger numbers of Christmas Seals, not only for the relief of known victims but also for the investigations through which incipient cases may be discovered and the disease arrested before it has made serious headway.

Few residents know how the money they invest in Christmas Seals is dispensed. For their benefit, Dr. John C. Wessell, for the New Hanover County Tuberculosis Association, has prepared a clear and concise statement on the activities carried on with the funds so collected. Doctor Wessell says the association has decided it can obtain the best results by confining its efforts to three projects—case finding, health education and rehabilitation—and he adds:

As the 1943 Christmas Seal Sale will be launched the 22nd of this month, the directors of our association deem it wise to acquaint the public as to the activities to be carried on with the funds so collected.

Of the numerous activities permitted by the national association the New Hanover County Tuberculosis association has decided that it can obtain the best results by confining its efforts to three definite projects, namely case finding, health education, and rehabilitation.

In case finding the real problem is to find the cases of tuberculosis in the community and what is most fundamental endeavor to get these cases admitted to a sanatorium.

The second activity, health education is the most productive of the many activities in which we are permitted to engage. Its field is broad, its approaches are numerous, its purpose is prevention. It is not so spectacular to prevent a casualty but a much more valuable service is rendered as is brought out in the old adage "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

How often have we in tuberculosis work repeated "every case comes from another." Even now too few people know that tuberculosis is a communicable disease—that it is catching, a fact which if everyone knew and applied would soon result in the eradication of this disease.

Our third activity is rehabilitation which is rapidly coming to the fore. It will receive more attention as its merit is appreciated and trained personnel is available. The workers in this field become the salvage squad whose guidance begins in the sanatorium and continues in the home.

These three activities can be successfully carried out only through the medium of a full-time trained worker and a good portion of the funds obtained for the seal sale will be applied to the employment of such an individual.

Remember, tuberculosis ranks seventh as a cause of death, and also fear in mind that this disease is the chief cause of death between the age of 15 and 45 and that Christmas Seals are the means of raising funds to protect our youth from this dread infirmity.

Christmas Seals are not charity. They are far more than charity and in that paradox lies much of the success of the fight against tuberculosis, so we offer these seals as an appeal to the instinct of self-protection, as well as to the benevolent impulses of humanity.

The customary consumer goods used as Christmas presents are not up to average this year. The war has interfered with their manufacture. Merchants are doing their best to meet demands, and it is not their fault that patrons fail to find the usual variety of alluring gifts upon their counters and shelves. There's a job to do in Europe and the Orient that calls for war tools, at the sacrifice of Christmas goods. Is there not in this situation an excellent reason to make a Christmas gift in a big way to the known and potential victims of the disease which can be conquered by the means so plainly set forth in Doctor Wessell's statement? Buy extra Christmas Seals.

countries until their production and distribution machinery are again in order.

The surprising aspect of this is not that Doctor Hill has revealed an unsuspected situation, but that he had the courage to speak out.

The drain on our supplies, said Doctor Hill, "depends, and will continue to do so, on how much we can spare and not on what is needed." The deficit in Europe, he continued, is estimated at 20 per cent, which means that food is needed for more than 100,000,000 persons. The United States cannot meet this need. Even on the basis suggested by Doctor Hill, our resources will be taxed to the limit.

It could be wished that Vice President Wallace and other crystal gazers in government might acquire Doctor Hill's vision and adopt his viewpoint. There would be less probability of hunger at home if they did.

State Press On Mr. Hull

It is interesting to note how editors arrive at similar conclusions by different routes. Thus, in commenting on Secretary Hull's appearance before a joint session of Congress to explain the Declaration of Moscow, the Durham Herald notes he emphasized that while the decisions constitute only a beginning, they prepare the way by implication for lasting peace. And the Raleigh News and Observer remarks that Mr. Hull made it clear that the effect (of the declaration) will not be temporary.

But let both newspapers in their own words. Says the Herald:

If he emphasized one thing above another, Mr. Hull gave first place to the easily glossed-over fundamental that the agreements reached, declarations made and machinery projected all represent the beginnings only. He was careful, for instance, to say that the implementation of the agreements, not the agreements themselves, would render obsolete the idea of spheres of influence, alliances and other balance-of-power devices.

The News and Observer says it this way:

The achievements of the Moscow conference have been almost universally approved and in his report to the Congress yesterday, Secretary of State Hull made it clear that the effect will not be temporary, but that the foundation was laid for enduring peace by setting up machinery for a world federation in which every nation, large or small, will be invited to participate on equal terms.

The Charlotte Observer finds Mr. Hull's unprecedented appearance primarily an occasion for a "resounding ovation" in recognition of his "historic achievements at the Moscow conference, adding:

That must have been the main motif behind the invitation — to show upon the aging and beloved statesman evidences of the appreciation of Congress, foreign diplomats, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court and other high ranking government officials, for his superb services at the Kremlin.

The Observer further comments:

What he has achieved at Moscow, if judiciously and faithfully followed up by the participating governments will become the bedrock upon which the social, political and economic structures for an orderly and peaceful international society for the future will be fashioned.

In Asheville, the Citizen finds that:

In some respects Mr. Hull was like an honor guest at a testimonial banquet who explains the secret of his success, for that was the setting. In others he was a grimly serious man, not unconscious of the unexampled tribute paid him, but resolved, as he said, to impress the nation with the "supreme importance" of the Moscow Declaration.

Fair Enough

(Editor's Note.—The Star and the News accepts no responsibility for the personal views of Mr. Pegler, 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.—More in sorrow than in anger, I might point out one of the most potent reasons why Americans have less confidence in, and respect for, some of the agencies and personalities of government than even our Allies, the Russians, apparently have in and for theirs.

It is because it is sometimes assumed that we admire clever or smirking dishonesty, an assumption, therefore, that the people, as a nation, also are dishonest at heart.

For example Mayor La Guardia misuses a publicly owned radio station which is neither his personal property nor that of his political group, to tell a number of lies about the local Republicans. Being quickly challenged, he then denies his remarks were political but passes the buck of his political ally, Mr. Fly, of the communications commission, to decide. And Mr. Fly, instead of giving the obvious, honest decision that the statements were political, makes an evasive answer.

Now there you have the mayor of our largest city squirming like any shyster and attempting to be funny about a straight question of fact and one of the most powerful federal officials, a man with a duty to the whole people, backing him up.

It would have been easy, and of wholesome effect, if La Guardia had had the honesty to say yes, that he had violated the rule and invite Thomas J. Curran, the secretary of state and chairman of the New York County Republican committee, to answer his charges. But he didn't, and when he resorted to trickery and Fly supported him, the public knew they were not truthful and this sort of conduct, I contend, gives the people to believe that politics precludes honesty even in men who pretend to speak for the plain people.

The mayor was discussing the recent election of Thomas Aurelio to the Supreme Court notwithstanding his association with a notorious gangster, and contending the Republicans should have supported his candidature was no date. But his substitute candidate was no date. He ignored all the facts which condemned his candidature, however, because he didn't dare mention them much less attempt to refute them. Nobody who supported his candidate, Matthew Levy, dared discuss the fact that Levy had associated with and raised a union

ALL SET FOR THE REPAIR JOB



The League Of Nations Fight

BY SIGRID ARNE
 NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—(AP)—The House chamber of the Capitol was packed to the doors on Jan. 8, 1918—almost 26 years ago. President Wilson had called a joint session of the House and Senate.

It was a dreary, anxious winter. The flood of American troops had not yet arrived in France, and the Allied armies were being hammered back by the "Hun."

So the hush in the House was tense when the tall, scholarly-looking Woodrow Wilson rose and faced the packed floor and galleries. He adjusted his glasses, and began to read from a paper he laid on the speaker's stand.

He was reading his now famous fourteen points, in which he had tried, simply, to state the Allied war aims.—or, at least, the American aims.

It was the beginning of the longest and bitterest fight in the history of the United States Senate, the League of Nations fight—a battle which finally killed Wilson.

His fourteen points held dynamite. Dynamite first, for the intrigue-infested chancelleries of Europe. He wanted no more secret treaties. He proposed "open covenants openly arrived at," and he was to have plenty of trouble later, at the Paris peace conference, insisting that the press, and hence the public, be informed of the debates.

He didn't use the famous phrase "self-determination" in his address. But he laid down the principle in asking for the evacuation and restoration of invaded countries, and in suggesting an independent Poland.

But the real dynamite lay in the 14th point, which said, "a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

In other words, a league to bat down any nation which proposed to go to war.

The paragraph finally appeared in the League of Nations covenant gangster who was much more notorious at the time than Aurelio's gangster was.

However, the people learned about Levy's associations through the newspapers and they turned him down.

In an earlier case, President Roosevelt made a flat guarantee that a certain group of miners would not be compelled to join John L. Lewis's union. Lewis then threatened a strike and the President referred the question to a personal appointee for another look. And on the Monday morning after Pearl Harbor, the President's man gave a decision in his name, breaking his solemn promise.

And proceeding from that decision, other agencies of the government have passed steadily against the people, forcing hundreds of thousands of them to join other unions with the alternative of going hungry and wasting millions of days of war labor or being drafted for the war. But never has this fact been admitted. They will not even discuss it.

These are not isolated examples of this dishonesty which arouses distrust of government. They are typical of the liberal in politics, and all in violation of the early teaching of the normal human being.

People in their daily relations with one another do not act so. They quickly learn to distrust, disbelieve and shun individuals who break their word or try to deny plain truths of simple situations.

In any body of students, such cunning brings ostracism. At West Point it is unthinkable. And, in Russia it is unnecessary because the Russian government does not have to explain or justify its conduct. It just gives orders.

(Twenty-six years ago the end of America's first war in Europe was approaching. The problems facing Allied statesmen were similar to those of today, although less complicated. A League of Nations was the greatest idea produced then, and as an idea it has never died. To find a road toward lasting peace, following is a review of what happened then.)

As the bitterly contested article ten, which said:

"The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat of danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Now the world is off again on the same debate, and it promises to be the same full scale hippodrome that the last battle was.

The notion of a League of Nations is an old one. Henry the IV of France suggested it in 1634. William Penn wanted a "European Dye" in 1693. Immanuel Kant, the philosopher, went deeper. He wanted a federation of people, thereby going over the heads of rulers. He wanted a "federation of free states," essentially the same idea Clarence Streit advocates today in his "Union Now."

In 1907 there was league talk again, after the Russo-Japanese war, winding up with Theodore Roosevelt who said "it would be a master stroke if those great powers, honestly bent on peace, would form a league of peace."

Curiously, when the league battle came up in the Senate, "T. R." was with the group which opposed the league covenant, advising them on tactics. All through 1918 "T. R." had fought Wilson in public statement, calling for an uprising against all Wilson's statements of war aims.

The year 1918 was a congressional election year, and the Republicans were out to get a majority in Congress with the hope of short-circuiting Wilson at the peace conference.

At the very same time that the Republicans, led by "T. R." were attacking Wilson and his fourteen points, Germany and Austria appealed to Wilson for a peace based on them.

On Oct. 24, 1918, Wilson replied to Germany, and the same day "T. R." came out with a long public telegram to republican senators saying that he "earnestly hoped" the Senate would repudiate a negotiated peace with Germany and declare against the President's war aims.

The verbal battle had become so heated that the following day Wilson did a startling thing. He issued an appeal to the voters, which said in part:

"My fellow countrymen: If you have approved of my leadership abroad, I earnestly beg that you will return a democratic majority to both the Senate and the House."

He lost that appeal. The republicans won a majority in the Senate.

Seven days later came the Armistice.

Wilson departed for the Paris peace conference leaving behind him a Senate controlled by his political enemies, and knowing that whatever treaty he brought back had to be accepted by a two-thirds vote.

Wilson arrived in Paris, the outstanding figure at the peace conference, but walking on political quicksand. His fourteen points had hastened the peace. They were the hope of both the enemy and of minorities all over Europe. But back

home was a Senate that might toss them out the window.

Even so Wilson threw himself doggedly into the work of persuading the conference to accept his principles and to write a League of Nations covenant into the peace treaty.

On that score he had trouble. Several of the powers had been figuring on grabs of German colonies as a pay-off for their war troubles. Wilson wanted the colonies mandated. Obviously, a land grab scarcely would square with the implied "self-determination" in the fourteen points.

So the delegates at the conference fought to split the writing of the treaty and the league. Treaty first, they said, and then we'll agree on a league.

At home, the republicans, led by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, "the ambassador from Massachusetts" (grandfather of the current Senator Lodge) wanted the same thing: treaty first, league later.

Wilson finally got a vote making the league an integral part of the peace treaty. He became chairman of the drafting committee, and reported out the covenant Feb. 14, 1919.

Borah, of Idaho, who wanted no international relations whatsoever, called it a "triumph for British Diplomacy." Reed of Missouri called the league an "international snelling committee."

On March 3, 1919, Lodge caused a minor sensation by bringing out a "Round Robin," a statement signed by 39 Senators, which said the proposed league should not be accepted by the United States. The 39 men were more than the one-third needed in the Senate to kill any treaty.

There was echoing consternation in Europe. The conference was proceeding to the creation of a League of Nations. And yet, here was news from the United States that the political enemies of the American President probably had the strength to kill American participation.

However, the treaty, with its league covenant, was finally adopted on June 28, 1919.

Wilson returned home to the Senate battle over ratification, and to face various anti-league blocs of public opinion at which his senate opponents aimed their speeches. German-Americans who felt "The Fatherland" had been roughly treated, Irish who wanted their independence written into the treaty; Italians who were angry that Italy didn't get Fiume.

In addition, soldiers were returning, disgusted with Europe. The war tension was over, and people were generally sick of being noble about "making the world safe for democracy."

The battle in the Senate settled down to writing reservations to the league. It was a time consuming job. Several historians have supposed that the object of the Lodge cohorts was just that: To use up time until they could talk away the country's enthusiasm for a league.

Before the battle started on the Senate floor, some historians have estimated that a probable 80 per cent of American opinion was for some kind of league. More than 30 state legislatures had passed resolutions in favor of international cooperation.

The job of killing the league enthusiasm must have seemed large, because ex-Sen. James E. Watson, of Indiana, has written of asking Lodge how he hoped to do it. Watson says Lodge replied, "I don't propose to try to beat it by direct frontal attack, but by the indirect method of reservations."

There has been tremendous conjecture over Lodge's motives. It's asserted emphatically by some that he was for "A" league, but not this particular one. On the other hand, Thomas A. Bailey, the Stanford university historian, has writ-

Interpreting The War

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON
 Associated Press War Analyst
 Despite minor Allied reverses in the Aegean and difficult Anglo-British advances up the Italian boot, key plays are about to be made on the global war chess board.

Some of the forthcoming moves are self-revealing others still closely guarded. United Nations military secrets. Taken together, they give observers the strong impression that within days or a few weeks at most the war scene in the Pacific as well as in Europe will undergo a drastic change.

Despite a minor Soviet setback in the Zhitomir rail center, the main action in the battle to smash the reeling Axis continued to be the Russian front. Nazi conquest dreams were dispelled at Stalingrad a year ago and the crumbling of the Axis began with Red Army breakthroughs that now have straddled hundreds of miles westward to threaten Axis Balkan satellites and Germany itself with invasion from the east.

Seeds Ripening
 British victories in Egypt and Africa and Anglo-American-French triumphs in North Africa, Sicily and on the Italian mainland help greatly. But it still is in Russia that the seeds of complete military disaster for Nazi Germany are ripening to unpredictable fruition. Nor is it to be doubted that the advance of the Russian steam-roller is about to be intimately coordinated for the first time with Allied second-front attacks in progress by air or in preparation by land and sea. Word of new Allied-Russian interchanges to that end may be expected at any moment—and swift joint action to follow them up.

Fresh mass Allied bombing raids over Germany stirred speculation in London that the onset of the final, deadly winter air attack would shatter Nazi war industry, undermine German war morale and pave the way for an Allied invasion from the west, has begun.

There are intimations from Italy, meantime, that German armaments on all fronts are going into winter action badly crippled by motor transport shortages and, with depleted divisions.

Failure
 There is now evidence too of the failure of a counter Nazi U-boat campaign in the Atlantic to halt or even seriously delay the movement of troops and war goods from the United States to the European war theaters for the final phases of the conflict. Marine inspection rates in the Atlantic dropped steeply, strongly bearing out the recent assertion of Prime Minister Churchill that the back of the submarine attack has been broken.

Coupled with the startling Russian battle successes since Stalingrad, the Allied anti-submarine campaign invites complementary revisions of recent Allied and Soviet directives to shorten the road to final victory by many months.

There can be no doubt that conversations to that end are in progress or preparation. The fact of those meetings, if not their results, will not be withheld long.

In the Pacific where the bulk of American sea power is massed without prejudice to the campaigns in Europe, there is every indication of impending major offensive action against Japan. Tokyo must be aware that sweeping Japanese island operations in the central Pacific are earmarked for American taking.

Japanese evacuation of Rabaul with the explanation for home-front consumption that the island base has served its purpose, would cause little surprise in Washington. That might explain the astonishing broadcasts from Tokyo claiming heavy naval losses inflicted on American forces. Otherwise these claims have no meaning whatever.

ten "his (Lodge's) record of inconsistencies and partisanship indicates that he attacked the Treaty of Versailles, largely, if not primarily, because of his antipathy for Wilson."

So the Senate took up the league covenant, paragraph by paragraph. The speeches exposed the fears felt by the senators opposing it. It was feared the league would endanger the Monroe Doctrine. It was pointed out that the British members, together, had six votes to our one. Some one wanted to know, if Ireland rebelled against England, would we have to send American troops to fight the Irish? Some saw the league dominated by kings, some by the Vatican, some Reed feared dominance by the world's colored people.

It was article ten which got the dress-parade attack. That was the section in which the league was committed to attempts to stop wars. The article merely said the league council would "advise" upon means to prevent aggression.

But on the senate floor speakers saw American boys being pulled off to defend unknown spots of the globe.

Oddly enough, although the league never did call out an army to implement the clause, soldiers of many nations, today, have familiarized us with names like "Gudalcanal" and "Surabaya."

This debate went on until September, 1919, when Wilson became so worried over sentiment in the country that he took the road. He was 63, worn out from the road and the peace conference, but against doctor's advice—he made 37 speeches in 22 days, the last at Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 25, 1919. As his train pulled through Wichita, Kan., he was too sick to go on. The league covenant

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