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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.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1945

TOP O' THE MORNING

There is no petition too little, any more man one too great, for God to grant, if it is in harmony with his will.

J. Hudson Taylor

Wealth Of Knowledge

James Sloan, Jr., who has been a member of the White House Secret Service staff for thirty-two years, has had enough. He will retire on July 1. This month he is enjoying a vacation. Ever since Theodore Roosevelt was president, he has been guarding chief executives.

What he could tell, if he dared write his intimate relationship with them! Probably you couldn't buy what he knows for a million dollars, but plenty came under his observation during the administrations since he was sparing, wrestling, walking and riding companion of Teddy, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman have been under his care. He could let many a cat out of the bag.

For Relief Of Railroads

No more astonishing achievement during the war period has come to public attention than the performance of American railroads. Not only have they been required to carry tremendous loads, passenger and freight. They have had to do it with diminishing working forces.

Experienced men by the thousands have been inducted into the armed services, leaving the lines to get along as best they could with a small percentage of regular employes and such unskilled help as they could pick up.

There have been many wrecks which were directly traceable to inexperienced train crews. But by and large, ever since the movement of troops and supplies set in earnest, the lines have done phenomenally well.

Now, with the demand even greater than when the war in Europe was at its height, because of the necessity of moving a growing number of men and greater quantities of equipment from the eastern seaboard to the Pacific coast, the Office of War Transportation has asked the War department to release twenty-five thousand experienced railroad men from the Army, on the point system, and grant furloughs to ten thousand more.

The proposal has the endorsement of War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt and the Agricultural-Labor-Management committee of the McNutt administration.

Under-secretary of War Patterson is said to be reluctant to transfer men from the Army for railroad work, fearing a break-down of the point system. The ODT's request for men only who have the necessary points for discharge should overcome Mr. Patterson's objection.

Surely, in consideration of the lines' services in the war emergency, and in the interests of safety, ODT's request well deserves approval. There are many thousands of men who could take the places of those whose discharge is sought and the others for whom furloughs are asked.

Baruch On The Peace

Bernard M. Baruch, who was an advisor of President Wilson in the former World War and of President Roosevelt in this one, whose vision is extraordinarily clear, particularly on economic and financial relations among nations, gave valuable testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Because of his wide experience and close association with affairs of world-wide importance, his recommendations with respect of the kind of peace to be given Germany have especial significance.

He told the committee it is essential to world peace that Germany's war potential be destroyed, lock, stock and barrel; that friendly relations must be established and maintained between Russia and the Western Allies; that the great Junker estates must be divided and Germany's trade be controlled; that German business organizations must be uprooted everywhere, and universal military training established.

The prime problem before the United Nations, he declared, is how to prevent revival of Germany's war-making might. This is the heart of making and keeping the peace.

"If this is to be a sure peace," he emphasized, "we must be prepared to see the peace through with an international organization to maintain common unity among the Allies, with a determined preparedness, including universal military training, with an 'as-long-as-it-takes' occupation of Germany, with the judicious use of our great productive power and with a living faith in our democracy."

Having failed to keep a tight rein on Germany after World War I with tragic consequences, it is to be expected the same mistake will not be repeated now. Important as the other recommendations made by Mr. Baruch are, friendly relations with Russia appear the most essential to future security. They cannot be based on appeasement, naturally, but a fair policy of give and take ought to assure them.

Strikes Double In Number

With some 87,000 and more workers idle during strikes, the pledge given President Roosevelt by union presidents that there would be no more walk outs as long as the war continued are so much wasted breath.

The gravely alarming phase of the strike fever now sweeping the country is that strikes have doubled in number since VE-Day. This is no hit-or-miss estimate. It comes from the Labor department's conciliation service.

Howard P. Colvin, director of the service, says that strikes reached a twenty-day peak during the war in Europe. Since May 8, when Germany surrendered, they have climbed to from thirty-five to fifty a day.

Excepting the strike at the Goodyear plant and others in the automotive industry, involving thousands of workers with consequent delays in the production of essential war materials, most of the strikes are of a trivial nature, showing that workers accept little or no responsibility for victory in the Pacific. Mr. Colvin says some have been caused by slow delivery of pay checks and others because wives were receiving higher pay than their husbands in the same plant. Some have come because lunch-time checker games were prohibited.

One day last week says Mr. Colvin, when forty-five new strikes were reported, nineteen of them resulted from the discharge of one two or three workers. "These discharges," he explains, "like many of the other grievances which are causing strikes, should have been settled through procedure provided by contracts between management and labor."

He ascribes three reasons for the present increase in strikes, to wit, many workers feel less responsibility for sticking at the job since the defeat of Germany, war nerves, and hot weather.

Certainly none of the three is a legitimate excuse for quitting. There is more reason to stay at work with the war against the Japanese entering the final stage. The fighting forces are combating war nerves more valiantly than anybody at home and assuredly are enduring hot weather, much hotter than any experienced in America, without complaint. They are getting a raw deal from everybody who lays down his tools in this crisis.

Liberation Incomplete

When the announcement was made that the Philippines had been liberated from the Japanese a widely-held impression was that no more enemy troops were on the islands. And because of this impression the fighting now under way on northern Luzon is puzzling many persons.

With the recapture of Manila, Bataan and Corregidor which broke the back of organized Japanese resistance, the Philippines were liberated, but large segments of the Japanese forces fled into the north where they set up new headquarters and erected defenses. While they were unable to undertake offensives in strength and for the most part were pocketed completely, their presence constituted a menace to full reoccupation of Luzon and, to a lesser degree, Mindanao, where the situation was similar.

It is to eradicate these pockets of resistance that the present campaign was undertaken and is progressing successfully. The Philippines are free from Japanese rule and oppression, but reconquest cannot be complete until they are destroyed.

The same situation prevails on other islands—New Guinea and the Carolines for example—where similar campaigns are under way. The Japanese are no longer capable of seizing or holding control in any of them, but they remain a thorn in the flesh of Allied victory as long as they hold a foot of territory.

QUOTATIONS

He (the good public official) need not be timid or obsequious, but unless he really serves, he is not a good servant.
—Byron Price, National Director of Censorship.

America . . . upheld and fortified our self-respect and kept alive our aspirations for liberty and independence.
—Mrs. Vincent Lim, wife of a Filipino brigadier general reported to be a prisoner of the Japanese.

Until domestic service is treated like a skill trade, there won't be any domestic service.
—Mrs. Ethel M. Wood, British womanpower expert.

If Britain's acres are not harvested to the full this year, the people of this country (England) will undoubtedly have to exist next winter on the most frugal rations within living memory.
—From statement by British National Farmers Union to Food Ministry.

Fair Enough

(Editor's note.—The Star and the News accept 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
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NEW YORK.—The grand jury is a noble institution even though it sometimes is manipulated by politicians to reward and protect their friends and persecute their enemies. It has the right to initiate investigations without the permission of the district attorney and, in a test it might successfully defy the orders of the court. It can exclude the district attorney from its hearings if it decides that he is untrustworthy and, pointedly, several federal grand juries have a right just now, and I should say, a legitimate occasion, to inquire thoroughly into Elliott Roosevelt's loan of \$200,000 from John Hartford, the president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, the large grocery chain.

Congress, too, has the power to investigate any matter which commands its attention, but the primary purpose of Congress is legislation, and its investigations should be restricted to legislative matters or conditions which seem to require reform through legislation. In the case of Elliott's loan no act is pending which would justify an inquiry, and the laws already existing would seem to cover any conduct which might be disclosed by the testimony of all concerned.

I have reason to believe that such testimony would be that Elliott obtained other large sums from other individuals, at least two of whom were encouraged by the late President Roosevelt to accommodate his son, one of them being then under consideration for a presidential appointment to an office of considerable prestige which later did come through. Testimony could be elicited in any sincere investigation, alleging that Elliott's uncle, Hall Roosevelt, the brother of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, was concerned in the original negotiations for the \$200,000 loan from Hartford, that he later suggested that he, himself, be loaned \$50,000 by Hartford to finance a business of his own and that negotiations were initiated looking to the engagement of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, herself, by Atlantic and Pacific as a radio commentator but were dropped by decision of Mr. Roosevelt. There would be testimony, I venture to say, that William Sirovich, the new deal congressman, who participated in Elliott's negotiations, also approached John Hartford with a proposal that Hartford produce on a radio program a dramatic play which he had written and that down to the day Hartford has received no proof that the \$200,000 was used by Elliott solely for the purpose for which it was loaned, although this is not to allege that it was not so used I say only that testimony would be given that Hartford received no proof that Elliott complied with this phase of Hartford's understanding.

Now there, obviously, is an opportunity for a political dredging operation of the kind that the new deal political terrorists delighted in when the administration was young and reckless of the consequences of the precedent which it was creating. That precedent has since resulted in a harmful confusion in the public mind which now, from force of custom, believes mistakenly that Congress is a sort of open-air grand jury whose function is to smear the political outs for the advantage of the party in power. It will be observed, however, that the ins, being the relics of the new deal, have suddenly become aware of the pure original purpose for which Congress exists and are exerting themselves to prevent such an inquiry.

However, the Federal Grand Jury of the southern district of New York or the New York County Grand Jury, could go into the original deal and pursue the ramifications revealed by the testimony without any request from either the federal district attorney, who is an appointee of the late President, or Frank S. Hagan, the county prosecutor, who is now engaged in a political campaign and might be unfairly suspected of playing politics whether he did or didn't bring the case to the county grand jury's notice.

The negotiations took place and the money was passed in Manhattan so both grand juries have jurisdiction. But the federal grand jury has the advantage that its subpoenas are good anywhere in the United States and could command the attendance of important witnesses who live in Fort Worth, Tex., and other states. It could ask Jesse Jones to reveal his conversations with Hartford, with Caruther Ewing, Hartford's attorney, with Elliott and with "the family" who, by Ewing's statement, wanted to compromise the \$200,000 debt, and ask Jones who put up the \$40,000 which Hartford accepted in settlement. It could call all the others whom it had reason to suspect had made large loans.

The grand jury could ask for independent investigators other than the FBI which, unfortunately, seems to have compromised itself by the neglect of some of its members to maintain their austerity. Its proceedings would be secret and the public and the political outs thus would be denied any purely scandalous but otherwise unimportant testimony. But one function of a grand jury is just that. It has very informal rules but it separates evidence from scandal and if no indictment results the mere scandal is suppressed, as it should be.

The subjects of greatest popular interest here are ethical, political and historical. The troubling questions are whether President Roosevelt encouraged individuals who were under consideration for political favors to lend money to his son and then permitted or even contrived the discount of loans, whether the Treasury will disallow as a deductible bad debt a debt which obviously was bad and what place Mr. Roosevelt deserves in history if he did this.

Circumstances have put it up to Elliott to vindicate his father's name. This cannot be done convincingly in the secrecy of a grand jury whose report of no indictment would mean only that no criminal offense was alleged. That would still leave a serious imputation against the late President.

THE SUPREME OPTIMIST

The supreme optimist evidently is one who thinks that while it requires trained men and leaders to win a war almost any amateur can lead the peace.—Winston-Salem Journal

Grass is said to rank high in vitamins. We've noticed it puts up a healthy resistance to the lawn mower.

The ostrich gallops along at a speed of 60 miles an hour. You would, too—with your bare feet on the burning desert sands.

The reason Pop got such swell marks for his home work may be the fact there were no radio serials to distract him.

David and Goliath



CIANO'S DIARY

Russian Intervention In Poland Shocks And Surprises Italians

SEPT. 4—OCT. 5, 1939.

Neutrality in the early days of the war was a paying proposition for Italy and Mussolini, who spoke piously of peace, actually wanted his son-in-law, Count Ciano, to "throw some kerosene on the fire" of European conflict, Ciano's diary reveals.

Russian intervention in Poland shocked and surprised the Italians who, as usual, were unprepared. Once the agreements had been signed, Ciano was summoned temporarily to Berlin and given one explanation. Mussolini jealously watched Hitler catapult to fame and hoped some one would stop him. Il Duce turned down a German request for naval assistance in the Mediterranean.

Ciano wrote:
SEPT. 4—"I accompany Mackensen (German ambassador) to Il Duce, bringing a message from Hitler in which the conviction is reaffirmed that the two regimes, bound by a common destiny, must follow a common path. . . . Il Duce still is dreaming about heroic undertakings against Yugoslavia which would bring him to the Romanian oil. . . . Gen. Favagrossa, (undersecretary of state for war production) said tonight he would be happy if our present stocks permitted us to fight for three months."

SEPT. 5—"Neutrality begins to bear concrete fruit. The stock market quotations soar, the first orders to buy Italian industrial and financial stock come from France. Boats resume their sailings at double rates and are full as an egg. Il Duce . . . must be told that we need a long period of neutrality to enter the war later as he desires, but not before the end of a year."

SEPT. 6—"Krakow fell today, and the German generals paid their respects at the tomb of Pilsudski. Il Duce says this fine gesture would have been impossible under the Germany of the Kaiser."

SEPT. 7—"Il Duce still has intermittent flashes of belligerence. Whenever he reads an article comparing his policy with that of 1914 he reacts violently in favor of Germany."

SEPT. 8—"I do not believe that Hitler has the wisdom to be moderate in victory, and I believe even less that the English, now that the sword has been unsheathed, are disposed to return to its scabbard with dishonor."

HITLER SHOWS HIS HAND IN HUNGARY
SEPT. 9—"Villani (Hungarian minister) says that the Germans have asked the free use of railroads in Hungary to attack Poland from behind. The Hungarians . . . are aware that this would be merely a prelude to occupation. . . . In Vienna they already sing that 'we will hold securely what we have and go to Trieste tomorrow.' . . . Il Duce advised the Hungarians to turn down the German request as courteously as possible."

SEPT. 10—Attolico (ambassador to Berlin) reports that among the German people, unaware of what has occurred, there are signs of increasing hostility (to the Italians). Charges of treachery a nd perjury are repeated often. . . . Military victories in Poland have galvanized it temporarily. . . . De Bono (Italian field marshal) is convinced our defenses could not hold against a French attack."

SEPT. 12—"After the Germans accepted the Hungarian refusal for transport of their troops, they had a similar request made through 'the Glorious Slovak Army.' Villani says the Slovaks are to the Germans as jackals are to hyenas. They are accomplices and pimps."
SEPT. 13—"Bocchini (chief of police) says the state of mind in the country is improving as word spreads of the certainty of our neutrality. . . . The Germanophiles can be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are objects of scorn. 'Tevere,' an ultra-German paper in Rome, is called 'Gold of the Rhine.'"
SEPT. 14—"Magistrati (Italian embassy official in Berlin) has supplied a hint of approaching Russian intervention to absorb a part of Poland. Russia is showing signs of restlessness. It is mobilizing numerous classes, and Tass prints news of Polish border violations and provocations. How imaginative men are when they want to start trouble!"
SEPT. 16—"It now seems that Germany wants to attack Romania! This disturbs the sleep of the French and British. But the fact that Russia is preparing to intervene should be even more disturbing. An agreement with Japan has been reached, or is about to be. The Soviets can have a free hand in Europe."
SEPT. 17—"The Russians have entered Poland. . . . The Poles have put up some resistance, but what can they do? . . . Il Duce does not believe that Germany wants to invade Romania. They will be satisfied to impose economic servitude. conferences Hitler twice said King Carol would pay dearly for the murder of Codrivanu (Romanian Iron Guard leader).
I recall that during the Berghof 'Ribbentrop telephones from the train of the high command in Upper Silesia. . . . Russian intervention has taken place according to a prearranged plan."
SEPT. 18—"A long conference with Il Duce in the evening. I report what I learned from Gen. Graziani (chief of staff) that at the present time our first line forces amount to only 10 divisions. The other 35 are patched up, incompletely manned, and ill-equipped."
SEPT. 19—"From Romania comes information that the Polish military and political leaders have been interned at the request of the Germans."
SEPT. 2—"I have spoken with Starace (Fascist party secretary) of the internal situation and have told him that some of his methods are not the kind to uproot anti-Fascism. During the evening, in Via Veneto, I saw a harmless person, a patriot and a Fascist, beaten up by a small group of gangsters who were protected by the fact that they belong to the party, and by their certainty that they would not be punished."
"This unwarranted squadristo (a new word to indicate a group of men used to attack, arrest or even kill political opponents) action is harmful. I am far from deploring beatings when they are well deserved, but it disgusts me

'Jap Persuader'

By BONNIE WILEY
TINIAN.—(P)—This is about Toughy, who swaggers when he walks. Toughy is a Japanese sailor, blasted out of a cave when Americans took Tinian. He's arrogant and cocky, to be sure, but Toughy several Americans and a lot of his own countrymen owe their lives. He's helped bring in more than 400 Japanese hide-outs on this Pacific island.

"Toughy is no traitor to his people. He's a savior for them," declared Maj. Charles F. Erb Jr., U. S. Army intelligence officer of Los Angeles. Toughy serves as "persuader" for the "Tinian hunt club," the Army intelligence group that has cleaned most of the left over Nipponese out of Tinian hills and caves.

Well-dressed, well-fed, clean Toughy goes out with the soldier guards, drops down into caves where he knows Japanese are hiding, climbs up jungle hillsides, or dives into thick cane fields to convince his countrymen that propaganda about American torture and killing of prisoners isn't true.

Toughy's conversion to the American way of thinking is one of the war's most bizarre tales. A Marine patrol literally blew him out of a sea's edge cave.

"We took him to the hospital for treatment of a wound in his back," Erb said. "His name was a tough one to pronounce, so we decided to just call him Toughy. It seemed to fit him."

"Suddenly," the major continued, "Toughy looked at us and said through the interpreter: 'I know where there are eight more Jap not far from where you captured me.'"

"Toughy was taken to the Red Cross relief office and outfitted with care."

"After a long conversation about his life as a boy in Japan—he was a jockey and is only 22 years old now—we gave him a good meal and a chance to rest all he wanted. Later that night we asked him who he thought should go out to convince the eight Japs he had mentioned and, with but a moment's hesitation, he volunteered, asking to be sent out at dawn."

Toughy's orders were to bring the Japanese to an open patch in a cane field.

"We told him to come back after an hour if he couldn't talk them into surrendering," Erb said. "He was back in 40 minutes, coming up the hill with a nondescript column of shabby Japanese."

Toughy was eager after that to serve as "persuader." He has lined himself up a volunteer crew and works with other converted Japanese to convince his countrymen they should surrender.

"You probably wonder why the Japanese, Toughy, has been so willing and eager to help," Erb remarked. "Well, the answer is simply that we've convinced him that this island absolutely secure would rather take the remainder of the Japs alive. This man has been made to envisage a new life ahead for him, notwithstanding his government's edict that all those who surrender are officially dead, and he intends to help in the creation of it."

Erb starred in football at the University of California in 1921, 1922, and 1923, playing on the Golden Bear wonder team. He became acquainted with Japanese when he toured Japan with a college baseball team.

At the age of 22 he was head football coach at the University of Nevada, the nation's youngest. Two years later he coached the University of Idaho team to a tie for the Pacific coast championship.

Daily Prayer

We pray for our fighting forces O God of battles, that they may have stout hearts to endure the rigors of weather, and all the tedium of waiting, and the fierce pressure of battle. Preserve them from the perils of idleness and from all loss of confidence in us and in Thee. Even while we now pray, do Thou make them sensible of our supplications in their behalf. By the mysterious movings of Thy Spirit, may a strong consciousness of our interest in them sweep through their souls. May they never for a minute think themselves forgotten. Thou knowest how dear to us are our men in service. Bind our hearts together in a new unity of fortitude and faith until the day of victory shall bring the blessings of peace to all the world. Then, in glad reunion, we shall praise Thee as the Preserver our Cause and the Author of our happiness. Amen.—W.T.E.

Sea Claims 500,000 Tons Of Army Cargo

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—More than 500,000 tons of planes, tanks, artillery and other Army cargo were lost at sea during the European war when 105 vessels were sunk and 10 others damaged while carrying supplies to Europe, the War Department disclosed tonight.

Most of the loss was caused by enemy action, with U-boats credited with sinking 77 ships, mines taking a toll of six, and eight gored down in bombing attacks. Fifteen ships were involved in collisions, two blew up and six were lost in storms or went aground. Four were lost to unknown causes. A shipload of ham and cured meat was among the cargo lost. Other losses ranged from 80-ton locomotives to tiny electric eels and included tanks, guns, planes, munitions and other war mater-

(Continued on Page Ten)