

Wilmington Star

North Carolina's Oldest Daily Newspaper
Published Daily Except Sunday
By The Wilmington Star-News
R. B. Page, Publisher
Telephone All Departments 2-3311

Entered as Second Class Matter at Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER
IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY
Payable Weekly or in Advance

Time	Star	News	Combination
1 Week	\$.30	\$.25	\$.50
1 Month	1.30	1.10	2.15
3 Months	3.90	3.25	6.50
6 Months	7.80	6.50	13.00
1 Year	15.60	13.00	26.00

(Above rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News)

By Mail: Payable Strictly in Advance
3 Months \$2.50 6 Months \$4.00 1 Year \$7.00
4 Months \$3.00 6 Months \$4.00 1 Year \$7.00
1 Year \$10.00 8.00 15.40
(Above rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News)

WILMINGTON STAR
(Daily Without Sunday)
3 Months \$1.85 6 Months \$3.70 1 Year \$7.40

When remitting by mail please use checks or U. S. P. O. money order. The Star-News cannot be responsible for currency sent through the mails.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AND ALSO SERVED BY THE UNITED PRESS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1945

TOP OF THE MORNING

Die when I may, let it be said
By friends who knew me best;
He plucked a thistle from its bed
And set a flower in its stead
Where'er a flower could rest.
—Lydia Ward.

Sugar Bungled

The work got along without sugar for centuries. It can continue on short allowances, just as it has throughout the war, and life will go on much the same.

But what we can't understand is why there should be a shortage of it in this country, unless indeed the OPA artificially created it in the beginning and can't now undo the harm it did then.

We recall when the OPA was first feeling its oats, so to speak, it placed restrictions on sugar and warehouses filled up so fast that their walls bulged. Shiploads of sugar from Cuba were turned away at New Orleans because refineries were so greatly overstocked they could not handle another sackful.

This naturally discouraged Cuban planters from sending more of their product to the United States, and instead of permitting refineries to unload their surplus and make way for a fresh supply the OPA kept tightening its bonds.

Both Puerto Rico and Hawaii are large producers of cane sugar. Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and southern Alabama also had large cane crops yearly in the good old times. But still the OPA continued to discourage the industry obviously as a part of its program to make the consuming public better acquainted with the fact that there was a war on.

In addition, the producers of beet sugar in California, Utah, Colorado and Idaho came under the baneful influence. Instead of the millions of square miles annually in sugar beet cultivation in normal times, that is to say before the bureaucrats took over in Washington, these states are now practically out of sugar producing business.

Now we are told that sugar will be scarce for another year and the prospect of ending rationing is remote indeed. It is all hard to account for except on the ground that the OPA bungled sugar as a fledgling and doesn't know how to correct its mistakes, or doesn't care to, since it became a full grown bird of prey.

Alaska Colonization

When gold sent thousands of prospectors, gamblers and other members of society, including Jack Loncon, to Alaska in the '90's, the idea was to make a quick haul and get back to civilization in a hurry. But even then, agents of the Geological Survey and savants in other callings were pointing out the possibilities for prosperity in timber and agriculture in the territory. For the most part this phase of life in Alaska was ignored for years. The gold fever was too virulent, the country too wild and Alaskan winters too severe to attract many permanent residents.

Then, about a decade ago, the government started a colonization project and sent settlers to Natanuska all outfitted with cows and chickens and farm tools and plenty of inexperience, but the undertaking was not a great success, as might have been foreseen considering the settlers were not used to such cold weather and other unfamiliar natural conditions. It takes a peculiar type of man and woman to be successful pioneers, and most of the Natanuskans were not this type.

Well, the Japanese threat in the Aleutians and the fear that the Yellow Peril would accomplish its purpose of invading Alaska and work southward into the Pacific coastal plain, redirected military attention to the territory and resulted in construction of a highway for transporting men and equipment to exposed areas. This highway was a marvel of quick engineering and construction and considering the conditions the builders had to contend with stands as a monument to American ingenuity. It was far from complete, as we understand highways, but it served its purpose. And there is no reason to doubt that it will be brought up to standard within a very few years.

With its completion there will be good reason for persons who can find some degree of comfort in excessive cold winters to colonize the territory and take advantage of its many natural resources, of which mining is but one. Not many natives of the United

States could live in Alaska the year around. But it would seem feasible for the government to invite Finns and Norwegians who cannot longer abide the political situation in their own countries to settle there. These people, many of whom are already American citizens, make good settlers. They are law-abiding, thrifty and reliable. They would go far in developing Alaska's resources.

U. S. Must Lead

Plans for invasion of Japan had been made with the island of Kyushu's number up for the initial strike when the Tokyo government decided it had had enough.

Kyushu was chosen because of its many airfields from which, once conquered, our Air Forces could increase their destructive raids and lay waste cities particularly on Honshu, the principal island, where what is left of Tokyo is situated.

Now the invasion program has been changed—greatly changed. Instead of the customary, but greater, amphibious landing which was to start the conquest of Japan's home islands, American naval forces ride at anchor in Sagami bay, just south of Atsugi, in the tidal wash of Tokyo bay itself, and air borne troops, specialists to arrange for the landing of occupying forces, are on Japanese soil eighteen miles south of downtown Tokyo.

Instead of the bloodiest invasion of the war, with the costs in men and materiel incalculable, the surrender hopefully will proceed without bloodshed and the occupation continue as long as necessary without untoward incident.

With the landing of this first contingent of American troops, the defeat of Japan appears to have been completed. Only the arrival of the full complement of occupying forces, the placement of war planes on strategic air fields, the disposition of our protective fleet remain to be finished, and the terms of surrender signed, to end officially the conflict that forced the United States to build the greatest of the world's navies, the largest and strongest of the world's air forces and the training of ground forces that steadily overwhelmed the enemy in every engagement after General MacArthur started back in fulfillment of his pledge to the Filipinos to come back—the conflict that has left thousands of American homes with broken family circles and has cost many billions of dollars.

The victory, and the price, will have been in vain, if we as a nation fail to measure up in the emergency of peace as well as we did in the emergency of war. We can do the one as well as we did the other if we exercise our tremendous influence not alone for our own gains but for the betterment of the misled peoples who followed their leaders into battle; and we can do this only by recognizing our individual and national obligation for higher moral and spiritual standards than prevailed between the first and second World Wars.

Another Racket Dying

When prohibition was abandoned the illicit liquor racket, as a racket, and bathtub gin soon disappeared. It is not for us to argue whether prohibition was good or bad for the country.

Not prohibition itself but the fact that people were being denied something in common use by government made drunkards of thousands of former total abstainers and created the most vicious gangsterism in the nation's history.

On the other hand thousands of occasional tipplers, being law-abiding by nature and training, left off drinking altogether and probably lived longer and were kinder at home than formerly.

There are arguments on both sides, but they are not to be presented here. The purpose is merely to note that in the same way liquor racketeering disappeared on a big scale when liquor sales were legalized, the black market racket is on the way out with improved marketing conditions, and to add that similarly with liquor the black markets prospered chiefly because people were being denied the right to buy where and when they pleased.

There is such a close analogy between the bootlegging and the black market rackets that it cannot reasonably escape the eye of the nation's leadership and impel it to take such steps as are necessary to do away for all time with all attempts to regulate a people's morals by legislation.

It should be apparent by now that people generally are not materially different from children emotionally and are equally determined to do what they are forbidden to do if only to assert their individuality and independence.

SO THEY SAY

SO THEY SAY
Passenger car transportation in the United States is in such a state of decrepitude that fast or careless driving will turn millions of units into scrap iron and scrap rubber.—H. J. Brunner, president, American Automobile Association.

One element of a healthful city is a comfortable city. A comfortable city means all the trees that can be nurtured.—Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Times-Leader.

Only the grace of God can give real peace by washing from the souls of men the leprosy of greed and hate and lust and pride from which future wars can come.—The Rev. Thomas F. Maher, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

Many of us think we have influence until we try to use it.—Worland, Wyo., News.

Fair Enough

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright, 1945 By King Features Syndicate)
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—As to whether Franklin D. Roosevelt did or did not promote or assist the "personal business affairs" of his son, Elliott, a conclusive case could be made by a public hearing of testimony by Elliott, himself, who takes the negative; Harry Hopkins, John Hartford, the grocery man; Hill Blackett, the radio advertising man, whose story of his visit to the White House for a family dinner already has been told; Charles Harwood, Governor of the Virgin Islands, and Jesse Jones, who negotiated the settlement of some of Elliott's debts, however, the issue is bigger than that. The questions are whether Mr. Roosevelt was aware of certain activities of Elliott and his oldest son, James, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other relatives and whether the presidency was commercialized.

As bearing on those questions we may consider Jimmy Roosevelt's venture into the yeast manufacturing business in 1935 when he was 28 years old.

On July 12 of that year the National Grain Yeast Corporation, of Belleville, N. J., announced that James had been "elected" president. This company was formed in 1926, during the prohibition era, and is now the third largest manufacturer of bakers' yeast in the United States.

It is a moot question whether alcohol is a by-product of yeast or alcohol and yeast are co-products.

James succeeded Samuel Brass as president and the announcement said that he had acquired a stock interest but would continue his insurance business and continue to manage his father's dairy and forestry interests at Hyde Park. Federal court records show that in 1929 the company was denied a permit to manufacture industrial alcohol and operate a bonded warehouse on the ground that the identity of all the financial backers of the company had not been shown in the application.

Soon after Jimmy became president, he took notice of reports that Irving Wexler, alias Waxey Gordon, a notorious bootlegger, was interested in the company. He denied these reports.

It appears that the company did name its stockholders in its application for the alcohol permit but that one of the principal stockholders was unwilling to name his own personal backers.

The salary which Jimmy received was not publicly stated but, in August, 1938 he authorized a magazine article in which he said "when Frank Hale, president of National Grain Yeast, asked me to try my hand at organizing his sales force, to try to install some sort of system of accounting in his organization, I took the job"—at \$25,000 a year. In a later episode, when Jimmy became a Hollywood executive, Sam Goldwyn, his employer, said his salary was \$35,000 with him. Jimmy was a novice in the movie business as he had been in the yeast business.

In the magazine piece, Jimmy does not refer to himself as president of the company but identifies Hale as president.

The New York Times reported on Nov. 20, 1935, that Jimmy had resigned the presidency and that the directors felt that better results could have been obtained if he had given more time to his job. Shortly before his resignation, a special representative of the treasury, then ruled by Henry Morgenthau, visited Belleville and made a particular investigation.

The National Grain Yeast Corporation has offices at 122 East 42 Street, New York.

Three telephone calls to the company have been answered by a service company which handles such calls for subscribers who are absent from their premises. Two personal visits were made during business hours but the offices were closed. A personal telephoned message and a telegram to Mr. Hale have brought no response.

In May, 1928, shortly before the nominations of Herbert Hoover at Kansas City and Al Smith at Houston, a Senate Committee was investigating campaign expenditures. Attention was given to a publication called "Politics," operated by Frank J. Hale, which appears to have been hostile to Mr. Hoover even during the presidency of Calvin Coolidge.

Mr. Hale had been prohibition agent and he was called by the committee to discuss the costs of operating his paper. He said the paper had lost more than \$8,000 since the first of the year and that he, alone, was paying this expense.

On May 28, 1928, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, for a long time the Assistant U. S. Attorney General in charge of prohibition enforcement, appeared as a witness. Asserting that she was testifying from official records, she made statements concerning Hale. She said he had been appointed on the recommendation of one J. N. Chamberlain, of Atlantic City, deceased, who had vouched for him as a "good soldier" with the added remark "united." Mrs. Willebrandt then stated that prior to Hale's appointment Chamberlain's bank deposits never exceeded \$300 but that soon afterward his deposits ranged between \$1,000 and \$5,000 a month. In a little more than a year, Mrs. Willebrandt said Chamberlain deposited more than \$155,000 in two banks, all but \$5,000 of it in cash although his salary, bonuses and commissions did not exceed \$10,000.

Of Hale, Mrs. Willebrandt said that government records showed he never had a bank account and that his total income tax payments for the five years that he was in the prohibition service, ending in 1926, were \$75. On this basis, she questioned his ability to stand the loads of the paper.

Mrs. Willebrandt, continuing, said that Hale's title was chief of the alcohol and brewery control in New York, with unlimited authority in any investigation and that, on one occasion, when two New Jersey agents were sent into New York to stop an alcohol leak, the head of the suspected firm telephoned Hale, who called their superior officer in New Jersey and rebuked him for sending agents into his New York territory without his permission.

Mrs. Willebrandt said that after several investigations of Hale had been thwarted, he finally was "summarily dismissed."

The next day the New York Times reported that Mr. Hale had no comment on Mrs. Willebrandt's testimony.

Mr. Hale is known to have had certain relations, not necessarily sinister, with the New York and New Orleans slot-machine racketeer known by the alias of Frank Costello who, a year ago, dictated the nomination of a justice of the New York Supreme Court.

The National Grain Yeast Corporation is known strictly as a manufacturer of bakers' yeast.

I still think it unusual of such a corporation, which had desired an alcohol permit, to hire as its president the son of the President of the United States, a man of 28, less than five years out of college, with no experience in the yeast business at \$25,000 a year, when many excellent business executives and yeast specialists of long experience and established reputation could have been hired for much less.

"CROSS ROADS OF THE EAST"



Adjustment To Freedom Of Living Finds Many Dutch People Unprepared

By H. G. KERSTING

(Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.—(AP)—The ever-present threat of the Gestapo and all it meant during the years of Nazi occupation planted itself so firmly and deeply in Dutch minds that even today—after nearly four months of freedom—what might be called "occupation reactions" still are second nature.

People are as startled by completely innocent incidents as if they still were surrounded by German oppressors. A car stops suddenly with a squealing of tires and brakes, in the street outside in the dead of night, a doorbell that rings after they have gone to bed—these things still are enough to bring honest Dutchmen awake with a start, often to send them diving for the hiding places that were their last resort in the months when house searches and arrests by the Nazis were an almost nightly occurrence.

Going home recently late at night—Amsterdam still has very few street-lights—I found myself suddenly face to face with a man in uniform. My first reaction was one of shock, for it always had been dangerous to be abroad after the curfew hour, even with falsified documents. Then the Canadian soldier asked me the way to his hotel, and for the moment I had to fight down the instinct, bred in many years of invariably giving Germans wrong directions, to misdirect him.

A friend, very much interested in politics, became engaged in conversation with a politically astute English soldier. It was not until he had returned home that the Dutchman realized he had gained far less than he might have from the conversation—for he had not yet unlearned the habit of being cautious and reserved in all political discussions lest their context might be reported to the Nazi authorities.

People have not quite shaken off the feeling that they must always speak cautiously, even somewhat equivocally, on the telephone. Others catch themselves examining their pockets and briefcases before leaving home in the morning, on the chance they might contain incriminating documents.

Happily, the large majority of these cases are not serious and do not require medical aid. It is a curious fact that during the Nazi occupation, psychiatrists complaining about their empty waiting rooms. People lived dangerously with their nerves close to the breaking point, and they often had sleepless nights. But they were aware of the causes and hence did not think of visiting the doctor.

But in the weeks immediately after the liberation many men who had lived for years under the utmost tension collapsed and required medical attention.

My doctor cited the example of a patient who had done dangerous underground work, had many narrow escapes, saw his son carried off to a concentration camp and his daughter placed under arrest. Some weeks after the liberation his son came back from Germany without damage to his health, his daughter already had been set free, his house was in order—in short, all conditions were favorable for a happy, normal existence. Instead he is under the care of a psychiatrist.

Living dangerously was normal for him. Now he must adjust himself to peace and quiet. And finally, there is one of the most active of the former underground leaders. If anyone must be convinced that the Dutch are rid of the Germans, it is he. From the very first day of the liberation he has been making speeches, attending meetings of various committees which are undertaking the problems of the new freedom, editing his former underground weekly which now promises to be one of the leading voices in the new Dutch political and cultural field.

He even has been received by Queen Wilhelmina. In short, he is drenched in freedom. Yet—one night he leaves his office with a friend. He is on his way home, it is dark. And after locking the office door, he catches himself peering into the darkness, to see if perhaps a Gestapo "shadow" has been put on his trail.

FOR MILITARY MORALE
So great is Thy greatness, O Infinite Ruler over all, that Thou carest for all the children of men with a Father's wistful care. Only Thy limitless power and love can provide succor for every need. Thou art the Inspirer of all holy impulses and of all sustaining spiritual strength. So we bring to Thee the deeper needs of the spirits of our men in service; that they may be helped by Thee to live on the level of their highest capacities. Deliver them from the mire of monotony, the slough of despondency. Sustain their spirits in cheer and courage and conviction. Deepen their sense of their high calling and let not their morale be weakened by loneliness, routine or jadedness. Keep clear before their vision the love and loyalty of the home folk; and the sacredness of the Cause in which they are enlisted. Incline us who are at home to do our part in sustaining the morale of all service men. In the unity of a great purpose and a great patriotism, may we all achieve the higher levels of life. This we ask, while confessing our shortcomings and sin, in the name of our Comrade Christ. Amen.—W.T.E.

NEW HANOVER BAR TO MEET FRIDAY
A proposal to endorse Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte for the U. S. Supreme court will be discussed at a meeting of the New Hanover County Bar association at its meeting Friday at 10:30 a. m. in the Superior court clerk's office, Clayton C. Holmes, association secretary, predicted Tuesday.

The lawyers are also expected to discuss Gov. R. Gregg Cherry's request to cancel some of the fall terms of Superior court here at the meeting Friday.

Judge Parker, senior jurist of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, has already been endorsed by several bar groups for the High Tribunal.

His endorsement is also expected to be discussed at the annual North Carolina bar meeting and institute in Raleigh Sept. 5-7, which several bar members here are expected to attend.

Speakers for the state bar meeting were announced Friday by Edward L. Cannon, secretary of the association.

Listed for the first day are J. O. Bierman, assistant chief counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue; Sam J. Fossaner of Newark, N. J., chairman of the Committee of Federal Taxation, of the New Jersey bar; and Vincent H. Maloney, New York practicing attorney.

Judge Parker will be heard Friday on the San Francisco conference and the United Nations charter.

Brig. Gen. Brougher was commander of the 11th Division of the Philippine Army on Bataan.

FLEET WING ON OKINAWA DID MAN-SIZED JOB

By ROBBIN COONS

OKINAWA.—(AP)—In the closing days of the war—which the atomic bomb could well make the last war for individual deeds of heroism—men on Okinawa continued daily to do heroic things in quiet, unflamboyant ways.

Men of Fleet Air Wing 1 were typical. Compared to a ton of bombs and spectacular strikes by carrier aircraft and superfighters, their exploits in dogging Japanese shipping and coastal installations were not sensational. Yet they played a great part in blockading Japan, ruining her efforts to sneak stolen goods into the empire, and breaking up her rail and radio communications.

Pilots and crews, zooming down to 200 feet or less over their targets in lumbering PB4Y2's (Navy version of the B-24), took the same—often greater chances—as pilots of other fighting craft. Danger was routine with them as was other fliers. Every three or four days a crew's turn to go out—looking for trouble—came around. Fighters and most bombers were briefed on specific targets. But these boys had to find their own, and targets already were getting scarce the day Lt. Cmdr. Carl Ward Rinehart, (918 Fairway drive) Pensacola, a squadron commander, pointed to the pin-marked map in his office.

"Shortridge is out," he said, "and he's having a busy day." The pins marked targets hit already, according to radio reports from Lt. George H. Shortridge, Keene, N. H., and his wingman, Lt. Robert F. Browne, El Paso. Shortridge was Rinehart's wingman the day half a dozen privateers bombed or strafed a couple of important bridges in northern Korea, a coal mine, locomotives and trains and lugzers.

After a while Shortridge and Browne landed their planes, and we got their reports: four trawlers strafed or bombed or both. A Jap destroyer had tried to shell them with its bow guns, but they had made a getaway. Routine stuff—they'd just happened to find the trawlers, made quick work of them. It was Browne's first mission—"a tough break-in," said Shortridge, recalling that destroyer's flak. Browne chuckingly agreed he'd seen enough targets for a first day.

This squadron formerly was commanded by Lt. Cmdr. A. F. Farwell, Jr., now on leave in Pensacola. Farwell organized and led a six privateer "Fourth of July romp" against enemy communications between China and Japan.

Once after a particularly hot foray against enemy railroads—seven trains destroyed, three tunnels, three bridges and one railway demolished—Adm. William F. Halsey messaged: "Nice work on your anti-Casey Jones mission. Before long hope to hear fate of old 97 destroyed."

But "Flairwing One" as its nickname was, was anti—everything Japanese as well as "anti-Casey Jones." For example, the plane piloted by Lt. R. M. Finley, Holdenville, Okla., (Co-pilot Lt. Charles J. Fernandez, former news editor of the Tampa, Fla., Times) had five ships, two planes, and a submarine to its credit. Other crews' "kills" were equally diversified.

The privateers look unsharply and old, their paint a faded blue, and they don't often make the headlines, but they've done a job.

Daily Prayer

FOR MILITARY MORALE
So great is Thy greatness, O Infinite Ruler over all, that Thou carest for all the children of men with a Father's wistful care. Only Thy limitless power and love can provide succor for every need. Thou art the Inspirer of all holy impulses and of all sustaining spiritual strength. So we bring to Thee the deeper needs of the spirits of our men in service; that they may be helped by Thee to live on the level of their highest capacities. Deliver them from the mire of monotony, the slough of despondency. Sustain their spirits in cheer and courage and conviction. Deepen their sense of their high calling and let not their morale be weakened by loneliness, routine or jadedness. Keep clear before their vision the love and loyalty of the home folk; and the sacredness of the Cause in which they are enlisted. Incline us who are at home to do our part in sustaining the morale of all service men. In the unity of a great purpose and a great patriotism, may we all achieve the higher levels of life. This we ask, while confessing our shortcomings and sin, in the name of our Comrade Christ. Amen.—W.T.E.

Recorder Continues Case Against Nobles

The case of Ed Nobles, 17 of Maffitt Village, charged with stealing after a loose steel plate on one of his shoes aroused the suspicions of a city detective when he came in police headquarters was continued in Recorder's court yesterday.

Sought since August 10 after leaving footprints around the Atlantic Paint and Varnish company where he allegedly attempted to crack the company's safe, Nobles' connection with the case was established by comparing his shoes with casts of the footprints, officers said.