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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1946

TOP O' THE MORNING

There was a dream.....
That men would one day speak the thoughts of their own choosing,
There was a hope.....
That men would one day stroll thro' streets at evening unafraid.
There was a prayer.....
That each could speak to his own God in his own church.
That dream, that hope, that prayer became.....
America.
—David Ross.

Street Names

Ordinarily the renaming of streets creates confusion and dissatisfaction.

Out in Seattle some of the old residents after half a century are still quarreling over changes no more significant than the substitution of avenue for street. And when Front street became First avenue one would have thought the city was ruined.

Because this is so widely the experience among American cities, it is noted with trepidation that the City Council is liable to consider new names for streets in the eastern and southern areas recently brought into the city.

If there must be changes, the Council would find its lot easier, we ween, if it made them only where duplicates, if any, exist.

As a tip, the Star has heard lusty protests to its recent proposal that a new name be found for Nigger Head road.

Russian Loan

The Soviet Union still lets it be known that an American loan of some six billion dollars would be acceptable. There has been no formal request for it, but the word is passed from mouth to ear here and there in the hope it will lodge ultimately in the Treasury and find endorsement at the White House and in the State Department.

There are two good reasons why a deaf ear should be turned to the rumor, if it should eventually emerge as a definite request. One is that the Soviet Union is not in the habit of revealing its economic status or resources. The other is that it has not become a party to the Bretton Woods agreement, which is the accepted instrument among most United Nations for the rehabilitation, financially and economically, of Nations sorely beset by war losses.

A borrower going to his bank for a loan must present an accurate account of his debts and assets and prospects. Without these before him no bank executive would be justified in making a loan involving a large amount of money. The Soviet Union certainly could not hope to be treated differently. The Congress of the United States, which in this case would be the equivalent of a bank's board of directors, certainly would not approve such a loan unless it had a complete statement of Russia's situation before it.

On the other hand, the bulk of the United Nations having set up the Bretton Woods agreement for the very purpose Russia would want the aforesaid loan, it is not probable that its governors or administrative board would make an exception in its favor as long

as the Moscow regime continued to play a lone hand.

If Russia is to benefit by a loan either directly from this country or through Bretton Woods, it must conform to the customary procedure of borrowing.

Time for Sanatorium

The need for a tuberculosis sanatorium in New Hanover county is portrayed by the display in a Belk Williams window. It consists of a large-scale map of the county showing the incidence of the disease.

Persons who have not followed the activities of the Tuberculosis and Health Association since the old sanatorium was closed by the encroachment of the Army airport, and the presence of tuberculosis due to unsatisfactory housing and living accommodations during the war cannot fail to be sorrowed by what the map shows. The war so recently ended levied a heavy toll upon the county's population. Nor can the toll be halted until a haven is provided where persons, particularly those in the early stages of the disease, can be isolated and given the prolonged rest so essential for their relief.

The Association has put forth its best efforts and used its strongest influence to have victims placed in other sanatoria, but all are so heavily burdened that many have not been able to get in. The best that can be done in these circumstances is to provide such treatment as is possible at home and to encourage other members of the household to keep out of the sick room.

The time is not far distant when building materials will again be available. With appropriate action by the County Board of Commissioners, in the calling of a bond election for its financing, a sanatorium may be constructed and every patient cared for in the most modern and best approved quarters known to medical science. When it is built, New Hanover county will be able to arrest the disease among many patients and ultimately restore them to useful and gainful activities.

With the year upon which the world depends to restore a large part of normal living already here, and the county administration naturally considering its policies with the same end in view, it is only reasonable to hope the Commission will take the necessary action to create a tuberculosis sanatorium within its jurisdiction.

McCarran Charges

Senator McCarran of Nevada charges "shameful abuses" of martial law and demands an investigation by a special congressional committee.

"If half of what I hear is true," he says, "some people wearing chevrons should be wearing stripes." He refuses to be more specific on the ground that if he revealed any of his information in advance "it would be smothered up—and I am not going to let anything be smothered up."

Senator McCarran is chairman of the judiciary committee. He may use a resolution already presented by Senator Morse of Oregon as the vehicle for his inquiry. The resolution calls for a probe of Army and Navy courts martial by a special committee of three members from the judiciary, the naval and the military committees.

When asked if his complaint was against the methods employed in locking persons up, he replied that it goes much deeper than that, particularly while martial law was in effect in Hawaii.

While the Senator from Nevada is too vague in the interview at Washington with United Press Correspondent James E. Roper, to arouse deep public interest, the Army and the Navy should welcome his investigation on behalf of their own fair name. If officers in either branch exceeded their authority in Hawaii or elsewhere and can be proved guilty of "shameful abuses" neither the War nor the Navy Departments can fail to aid in an inquiry.

Certainly it is not the practice of either branch of the military establishment to condone misconduct by courts martial or fail to impose proper punishment upon offending officers. Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal would be the first to support Senator McCarran's inquiry, and produce the records of their departments for his help.

Fair Enough

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright, 1945, By King Features Syndicate.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Back there a few days ago, you know, the last of the year, Mrs. George Spelvin, American, well, she got to figuring that her old man was a not-half-rotten kind of old plug, after all, because he worked hard and didn't go in for much skylarking and they couldn't stand the belt for New Year's Eve at one of those traps where the rich trash do their falling down, so by hell, in that sentimental mood, she decided to buy a good fat slab of toddy at the store and do a little sitting up at home and work up a mild reek with papa. Then at midnight they would throw open the windows and listen to the chimes and the horns and the braying of the crowd and that would attend to that, all for the price of one quart of nice, wholesome and nutritious grog and no cover charge or tips and so, to face another year, hand-in-hand, together down life's pathway and all like that.

So minded, Mrs. Spelvin went down to the corner and asked the guy for one tube of his very best corn-squeezing and, pointing to a row of old rumhound, price \$5.50, said "one-twelfth of a dozen of that, if you would be so kind."

So Mrs. S. was floored for a count of nine when the guy slapped both hands on the counter, gave her a glare and demanded, "how much dough does your old man make, how much have you got in cash, bonds and other investments, what mortgage do you carry on your love-bower, at how much per cent, and does he figure to get a raise within the next twelve months?"

Coming up slowly and shaken but pretty good and damn sore, Mama S., went to her right until she could regain her speech and then, with a terrific rally, hollered: "why you fresh tramp, what for kind of asking is that and what is the matter with you, anyway, because I come in to buy me some provisions for a strictly law-abiding, respectable family bust and the way you talk you would think I was trying to join the Piping Rock club instead of just shopping for a little booze. What business is it of yours, you crummy bootlegger, how much scratch we got in kick, how much we make and the mortgage and whether my plumed knight figures to get a raise next year because that is none of your business, you cheap, ignorant....."

"Listen to me, you over-bearing fascist," the guy yelled back, and by now quite a crowd was gathering and a cop had come in and was stretching an ear to see whether the situation called for steps, "listen to me, because you are so smug and reactionary, with your riches, and your tradition of power, that you don't seem to realize that us poor people have got a right to charge according to how much you can afford to pay and if you are filthy rich I am right here to tell you I am entitled to a fair share of the dough."

The cop moved up to the counter now and, turning to Mrs. Spelvin, said, "Lady, I think you ought to realize that this is just fact-finding and, while I don't have the legal power to make you tell what the guy asks, I think he sounds pretty reasonable because, if you can afford to pay \$10.80 for this merchandise, then, after all, why should the poor mugg let it go for \$5.50? He only wants to see your books to prove how much you can pay and then, if the facts show you can't stand a higher tap well,....."

"No," Mrs. Spelvin shrieked the way she sometimes does when she is really sore, "neither for you nor President Truman nor anybody else and it is none of your business either so please be away and don't interfere and, moreover, I suppose if I am absolutely busted and my old man is out of a job, then according to you bums, why, if it's ability to pay that counts, why all I got to do is prove we can't pay anything and this meat-head here will give me a quart for nothing. Is that the way you figure and if so I will thank you to kindly show me your books where you have been giving away toddy to busted guys and selling it below cost to others, all according to their ability to pay."

"Lady," the cop said, "I think you should realize that by your stubborn attitude you are holding back that wonderful prosperity that is just awaiting for people like you to yield selfish interest; for the good of all and now our brave boys are coming back and here you are holding up everything so pretty here you are holding up work and their little children will have another depression unless you....."

"And I say," Mrs. Spelvin screamed, "it is you bums, that are responsible and I am willing to pay just what everybody else pays and it don't make a particle of difference whether I can pay \$10.80 or \$66.20 because maybe my old man worked harder than this mugg and maybe he is smarter....."

At this, the cop grabbed Mama S. and slammed her in a corner and grabbed her bag and tossed it to the guy and the whole crowd went rummaging and they found \$9.30 in cash and the savings book showing only \$12 left after Christmas and a letter saying her old mother was in the hospital and needed money for day and night nurses.

So the cop let her go and they gave her back her stuff and the guy said, "well, anyway, America cannot go backward and if the Spelvins are inefficient then we will help manage their affairs so they can pay \$10.80 for \$5.50 worth of toddy."

Mrs. Spelvin told them all where they could go but the cop took \$9, anyway and the guy handed her the \$5.50 copy of old rumhound and that night the Spelvins deliberately got plastered and greeted the New Year singing the Internationale.

QUOTATIONS

Despite all wartime destruction, Japan still retains in workable condition more plants and equipment than she had when she invaded Manchuria in 1931.—Edwin W. Pauley, U. S. Reparations Commissioner.

Let the United Nations give us scientists freedom to travel as we please through Europe and we shall restore within six months a close and intensive collaboration of all scientific workers.—Prof. Michael Polanyi, lecturer, University of Manchester, England.

All that we (in Iran) care for is that we be free from foreign influence and left to ourselves to shape our own destiny.—Abraham Hakima, Premier of Iran.

The Argentine people in the great majority repudiate Nazi-Fascism and fight with all their strength and resources against its violent oppression, its corrupting actions, its campaign of national and international deceit.—Dr. Raul C. Migone, former Argentine consul-general in Canada.

WAS THIS TRIP NECESSARY?



Initial Meeting Of UN Assembly To Remind Of Old League Pitfalls

(This is the first of five stories on the old League of Nations effort as it relates to the new United Nations attempt to establish collective security. It was written by a correspondent who covered Geneva for years before the war, who was present at Munich, and who spent the entire war years in Europe.)

By CHARLES FOLTZ
Associated Press Foreign Staff
The Versailles peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations went into force Jan. 10, 1920. On the same day this year, exactly 26 years later, the United Nations Assembly meets for the first time.

Bad augury? Those who knew the old league and now work for the new think not. They think it rather a reminder of old pitfalls on the 21-year road to war, a repetition of which they now seek to avoid.

The giants who built that league—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau—are dead, and only a few of the delegates who worked with them work now for the new UNO.

One is South Africa's Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, fighting exponent of world cooperation against aggression. He told the Associated Press that he considered the UN charter a far better weapon against aggression than the covenant he helped draft in 1919.

Another is China's Wellington Koo, one of the lesser delegates at the conferences when the league was born. While his countrymen died under Japanese bombs he pleaded passionately in the league councils and assemblies for help he knew they could not give.

Seven years ago, after one of those appeals, I lunched with him at a Geneva restaurant. With the mild emphasis characteristic of him, he made a prediction: "China will fight on. Soon the world will be at war. You will meet here in Geneva again and force a league with such strength in its arms that it will dare to defy it."

He was the first chairman of the committee in London which this winter turned San Francisco's World Charter into a living organization.

Many other delegates on the new UN committees remember what happened to the league. Those from Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia remember how futile were their appeals to the old league against aggressors who swallowed them up. Albania and the Spanish republicans appealed uselessly too. Austria didn't even have time to appeal.

All that was at Geneva. The great league palace, occupied for the first time in 1937, stands empty on the shores of Lake Lemman. It is modern and well equipped, still a fine home for any international organization.

European regional headquarters.

Chief opponent to Geneva was Russia. One reason was that the Soviet Union has no relations with Switzerland. Another was undoubtedly that one of the last acts of the league was to condemn Russia as an aggressor for her attack on Finland. Russia was the only country ever expelled from the league.

Delegates to the league during its last days did little but go through the motions of condemning aggression. Economic sanctions had proved unworkable against Italy because even the league members did not apply them.

So through the late thirties the delegates played golf by day and gossiped by night, leaving their assistants to attend all but the big meetings. One afternoon in 1938 I sat in a meeting of the disarmament conference at which little of the proceedings could be heard; the Swiss Army planes on patrol along the border of belligerent France made too much noise. Next day I left for Munich, where Hitler dictated to Chamberlain and Daladier while Goering, chief of the powerful Luftwaffe, laughed scornfully over his beer.

The Luftwaffe is powerful no longer and its commander sits with Nuernberg's war criminals. They face the justice of the victor powers who are now striving to force something better than Geneva's feeble league to crush aggression before there can be any war criminals.

The memories of Munich, Geneva and many another European international conference, voluntary or obligatory, were undoubtedly on the minds of the delegates to the preparatory meeting in London this winter who were to choose a home for the UN.

By a narrow margin they rejected a proposal to establish the headquarters in Europe, decided to make the U. S. their home. That emphasized one great strength of the new UN over the old league.

Wilson summoned the first league assembly to meet in Geneva. Fortyone states sent delegates, but the U. S. did not.

This time the U. S. is not only in the new organization but plays a leading part.

(Tomorrow—Atom bomb reinforcement efforts of peace seekers.)

AMERICAN SOLDIER HELD FOR KILLING GERMAN IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—(P)—An American soldier was arrested last night for killing a German man in a street argument, the Provost Marshal's office announced today. It was the eighth fatal shooting in the American sector of the city in the last two weeks and the fifth involving an American.

Religion Day By Day

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

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"SAVVY BOX"

In Chinese pidgin English there is a phrase, "savvy box no b'long plover"—used to describe any head trouble, from a headache or injuries to complete insanity.

Perhaps it is disrespectful, but I often find myself applying this bit of pidgin English to the rampageous "intellectuals" of our time, who have made a mess of the world.

Professional theological lingo "goes down deeper, stays down longer and comes up drier" than most other speech. It is far from the standard of Him whom the common people heard gladly.

Professional philosophy is at war with itself, as the varied partisans hurl sesquipedalian criticisms at one another. Somebody has said that there are as many philosophies as there are philosophers, all needing to have their heads tinkered.

As for professional psychologists—if they may be called a profession or a science—they are slaves of weird phraseology. Theirs is "savvy box" trouble, needing the attention of Dr. Common Sense.

Deliver us, O Lord, from prideful pursuit of intellectual vagaries. May we think and act as the Christ who is our Master and Model, and in whose name we pray. Amen.

TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY TRIES HOLDUP WITH TWO TOY PISTOLS

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—(P)—A 10-year-old boy, small for his age, was held by police as a juvenile delinquent today after attempting to rob a hotel dining room, wild west style, with two toy pistols.

Blond and dirty-faced, he stalked into the 16-story hotel with a toy pistol in either hand. When he approached the desk of Miss Renie Diamond, who had been cashier in the dining room only a week, he slammed one pistol on the desk and shouted "this is a stickup."

The cashier jumped back in astonishment and as she did so the boy grabbed \$22 out of the cash drawer and stuck it in his pockets. Just then a waitress, Miss Mona Smith, came over to the desk, patted the boy on the head and asked the cashier: "This your little boy, ma'am?"

The Doctor Says— BLOOD PRESSURE CHANGES NORMAL

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M. D.
The blood pressure fluctuates under normal conditions; patients with high blood pressure also show the same fluctuations. If you have high blood pressure, you should not become too concerned over differences in your pressure readings.

Hypertension (high blood pressure) is a disease in which one of the symptoms is high pressure. Diagnosis of hypertension is not made unless the other signs and symptoms of the disease are present.

Sleep usually causes a fall in blood pressure. Observers who have recorded the pressures of sleeping patients have found that noisy surroundings and restlessness probably cause a rise. Pressure is probably lowest in the middle of the night and rises toward morning.

Blood pressure is increased if readings are taken of men and women during periods of physical activity; the pressure quickly returns to normal after the activity is stopped. This reaction is used as one of the tests for the efficiency of the circulation.

Eating a meal is followed by a slight rise in pressure. Pressure in the morning is several degrees lower than in the evening. There is also a difference in readings in the two arms, the pressure tending to be higher in the first arm examined.

Overweight is usually accompanied by an increase in blood pressure. It is possible that the thickness of the tissues of the arm which must be compressed under the blood pressure machine cut may account for some of the increased pressure, but when direct readings are made on the obese, their pressure is higher than normal subjects. Loss of weight is accompanied by lowering of blood pressure.

Blood pressure goes down when we stand up. This is due to a shift in the blood, but it quickly returns to normal. The same reaction occurs in other changes in the body position. Alcohol tends to cause a fall in blood pressure, which may be extreme in deep intoxication.

Climate and temperature have an important bearing on blood pressure, which is lower in warmer climates. This may be caused by higher air temperatures or by greater relaxation under such conditions. When troops are sent to the tropics, blood pressures become lower at once. It may well be that the benefit obtained by individuals who spend their winters in warm places is this effect on blood pressure.

Blood pressures taken under home conditions are lower than those observed in the doctor's office. Feelings, either expressed or held in, cause pressure to rise. Any emotion can affect the blood pressure.

The Literary Guidepost

By PAUL FRIGGERS
THE FABULOUS FRONTIER by William A. Keeler (Rydal Press; \$3.)

If you are interested in the increasing flow of regional literature, you may wish to dip into this book, an excellent piece of research on southeastern New Mexico covering the lusty period from 1870 to statehood in 1912. Through its pages move cattlemen and gunman, the pioneer merchant and editor and the inevitable landboom promoter.

There are good sketches of John S. Chisum, the cattle king who ran 80,000 head on Lincoln county's 17,000-acre tract; Patrick Floyd Garrett, former sheriff and slayer of Billy the Kid, Thomas Benton Catron, the state's first senator, and Albert B. Fall of Teapot Dome fame among many others. Fall, the writer concludes interestingly, "was not proved guilty of wrong doing beyond a reasonable doubt."

MERCHANT SHIPS 1944, edited by E. C. Talbot-Booth, R. D. R. N.Y.R., assisted by E. B. R. Sargent, N.Y.R. (Macmillan; \$19.)

The world's merchant ships as of 1944 are listed in this standard reference work, which also contains all available information about sinkings and new construction. There are more than 900 photographs and nearly 5,000 line drawings. Among other incidental information, the volume contains airplane silhouettes.

THE COMPLETE CARD PLAYER by Albert A. Ostrow (Whittlesey House; \$3.75.)

This tells you how to play about everything, from Accordion, the game of course, to Zioncheck, including such variations of poker as whisky poker, cold hands, lame brains, cross winded, snookie, butcher boy and lazy Edna. PETER HUNT'S WORKBOOK Ziff-Davis; \$4.)

Hunt is a very genuine guide if you like peasant-stylish decoration, which means bright color and surfaces loaded with design; if you want to change an old organ into a desk, old lamps into ash trays; and if you think a marbled finish is better than plain honest wood. For me, these decorations are too fussy and ornate. —WGR

Estonia proclaimed its independence from Soviet Russia in 1918