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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1946

TOP O' THE MORNING

Rich is one who counts among his blessings godly parents, a Christian home, a family altar, and an undimmed faith sufficient for anxious days.

Save Waste Paper

Paper is still a critical material. The mills still lack an adequate stockpile, especially for the grades processed for packing.

With large armed forces abroad, dependent in a big way upon the supplies and medicines sent from American ports, it is obvious that any breakdown in the flow of scrap paper for reprocessing from home and office to mill could jeopardize this great service.

That Wilmington and its vicinity may have opportunity to make its contribution to the stockpile, the Senior Fraternity and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, with the assistance of Boy Scouts and members of the Brigade Boys club, are to send a large fleet of trucks through the city, street by street, one week from tomorrow — March 3.

All preliminary arrangements are complete. All that is in question is whether the residents are saving their old newspapers and magazines with intention to place them at the curb on that day, tied stoutly in bundles for speedy and convenient handling.

In previous waste paper drives the people of this community have contributed largely. Surely they will be as liberal again, even though the fighting war is ended.

Strike Against Strikes

Because strikes are delaying deliveries of farm tools, machinery and parts, together with household items such as bath tubs and refrigerators, a group of farmers in four Nebraska counties have organized a "strike against strikes."

The organization is known as the Farmers Vigilante Movement. It had its birth in a one-street farmer service village named Edgar, thirty-two miles from Lincoln. The members disclaim any affiliation with the farm holiday movement of the early thirties, which was characterized by hangings and stopped farm mortgage foreclosures in the trail of the 1929 depression.

Quickly following the new movement at Edgar, a similar and affiliated movement came into being at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Most members in both states are enrolled in the Farmers Union, and it is reported that the Vigilantes are in effect in rebellion against this union's president, James G. Patton, who is accused of being too close to the national administration.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and government agricultural agencies, through their leaders, are said to consider the movement unwise, irresponsible and impractical. Notwithstanding, it continues to grow.

Despite the attitude of the powerful groups mentioned, if the movement should attain sufficient membership by spreading throughout the rural areas of the country, it might bring an end to the strike wave which is destined to

gain tidal proportions with the telephone strike ordered for March 7 and the indeterminate date of the walkout of railway brotherhoods.

Red Cross Roll Call

Time has arrived for a bit of re-budgeting, to be prepared for the annual Red Cross roll call campaign, which is to open early in March.

While the fighting war has ended and the call for Red Cross services is considerably less than during the combat period, there is still need for its activities both at home and abroad, in behalf of the occupation forces as well as the returning veterans. The organization is as faithful today in its works of mercy and succor as when the fighting was heaviest. Furthermore, the Red Cross performs difficult tasks when floods and other catastrophes happen and citizens are unable to meet their own and their neighbors' needs.

It cannot go on, at its high standard of efficiency, without public support. Nor can it come under the patronage or jurisdiction of Community Chests or other united sources of relief because it cannot foresee when its services may be needed, or how greatly.

The roll call, comes back this year, to replace the war chest it has had to keep filled since the Second World War started. Because the requirements, so far as human estimates can be made, will not be on the wartime level, the organization has reduced the goal of the forthcoming campaign.

In Wilmington and vicinity the contributions sought are no more than half the total of last year's appeal. That is no reason why public interest in the effort should be halved. On the contrary there is the more reason for the people of the community to speed their gifts so that the drive may be concluded quickly and the army of volunteer workers return the sooner to their personal engagements.

The Kiwanis club, making its \$100 donation by action of its directors on Thursday, has set the pace. The example thus offered well merits adoption.

All persons and organizations that cannot act so far in advance are to be encouraged to lay their plans to be ready with their gifts when the solicitors make their first call.

The Security Council

The accomplishments of the United Nations Assembly, at its first session, recently closed in London, are generally believed above par, considering its undertakings were exceptional and largely without precedent.

Chief interest centers in the activities of the Security Council, which had no more than organized than its agenda was crowded with grave problems. There was the Iran problem, the Greek problem, the Indonesian problem, the Syria-Lebanon problem. Solutions of a kind were found for all.

In the first, the decision was to let Iran and Russia resume direct negotiations. It was found that British troops in Greece were not a threat to world peace, but must be withdrawn quickly after the March elections in Greece. No investigating commission is to visit Java, as requested by the Ukraine. Russia exercised its veto power in the Syria-Lebanon controversy.

Whether the right answer was found to these four principal problems can be known only in the fullness of time.

The reason that interest is concentrated on Council is that when the Assembly again meets in September, this time at interim headquarters in New York, the trusteeship problem probably will be the most serious it must take up and settle.

Bitter as were some of the disputes during the Council's London proceedings, this matter is obviously destined to produce more and greater quarreling. Britain and Russia particularly, whose delegates resorted to unveiled vituperation at London, inevitably will "hit the ceiling" over the trusteeship question, and the United States, with its need for defense bases in the Pacific, can be expected to take an even firmer stand than at London.

Obviously the natural alignment will be the United States and Great Britain against the Soviet Union. If the September session in New York works out this problem with comparative satisfaction to these three powers, the United Nations Organization will have passed a grave danger and may be thought to be on the way to long existence

Dangerous Thesis

By LIVINGSTON HARTLEY

Now that the power of the Third Reich has been destroyed, there is a widespread tendency to discount future danger from Germany and to dwell upon the possibility that there may some day in the future be danger from Russia. Some small groups in the United States and Britain who have always been particularly suspicious of Russia even go so far as to advocate rebuilding a strong Germany as a barrier to Russian expansion. How disastrously the adoption of this thesis would affect the peace and security of the Atlantic democracies can be seen by considering some of its practical consequences.

First, it seems quite clear now that a fundamental principle of Soviet policy is to prevent a revival of the historic German menace which has twice caused the Russian people such destruction and suffering. For this reason, an attempt of the Western democracies to rebuild German power would destroy any real hope of effective co-operation with Russia and replace it with serious antagonism. Second, there is no practical possibility that Germany could become strong enough to serve as a barrier against Russia. Both are land Powers separated only by the plains of Poland. Russia is far superior in manpower and will, in the future, be far superior in industrial capacity. Possessing the most powerful land force in the world as well as military control of more than a third of the former Reich, Russia could easily prevent Germany from creating a land force of comparable strength.

Third, although a restored Germany could not be strong enough to serve as a barrier against Russia, its Army could be strong enough to menace France and Britain. France is far weaker in manpower and industrial capacity than her historic enemy and Britain can exert only limited land strength on the European continent. However great a superiority the British might be able to maintain in the air or in the employment of new weapons, the frontiers of Germany's western neighbors could be threatened by the German Army.

Fourth, a rebuilt Germany, consequently, could hope to expand towards the West, even though it could no longer expand towards the East. Instead of serving as a barrier against Russia, it would be impelled to seek a partnership with Russia, a new Axis in which it might influence Russia towards aggressive policies. Only by this means could Germany satisfy its traditional and inherent urge for expansion. The fact that its political system has been since 1933 more akin to that of Russia than to that of the Western World would make such a partnership the more acceptable to the German people.

Fifth, a restored Germany would be more likely than any other Power to launch a war of rockets and atomic bombs. Now that the population and industrial potential as well as United States and Russia are so superior in area, war is the only means by which Germany can attain a leading position in the world. Russia, in contrast, resembles the United States in being able to count on attaining such a position through peaceful development.

German scientific aptitude, industrial know-how, will to expansion and ruthlessness combine to fit a Germany which has regained her power for the role of launching a surprise atomic offensive which could bring on a Third World War. Scientific experts have pointed out how the impossibility of knowing at once from where such an attack had come could play into the hands of a re-armed Germany. For example, it could in the future suddenly destroy large sections of New York either by shooting rockets across the Atlantic or by detonating atomic mines placed in buildings by German agents. Our military leaders might then think the aggressor was Russia and consequently fire rockets at Russian cities. Thus a Third World War could be started despite the desire of every nation except Germany for peace.

These considerations indicate the danger of any attempt to rebuild German strength for purposes of power politics and the absolute necessity for continuing collaboration between the Atlantic democracies and Russia to keep Germany powerless to wage another war. — Christian Science Monitor.

Editorial Comment

Off to the Dance

A woman's teen-age niece, whose ambition is to be a designer, appeared in the living room to greet her escort in a dress her mother did not know she had — a brand new evening dress shaped in a very sophisticated manner. Brand new, and yet her mother it had a faintly familiar look. She rushed off to the dance before her mother had a chance to ask where she got the dress. After puzzling for a while about where she had seen that material, long suffering mother suddenly dashed upstairs.

"I knew it!" she called down, "She's gone to that dance wearing her new taffeta bedspread!" — New York Sun.

Increased Hazard

There seems to be no certain method of compelling citizens to walk the safe way common sense dictates and the law prescribes, and so long as there isn't, vehicle drivers must be doubly cautious, especially during the coming months when night will come early and streets will frequently be wet and made more hazardous by fallen leaves. — Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Blooming Shame

With spring around the corner wouldn't it be a terrible thing if Charleston's renowned vernal flowers should decide to go on a strike? — Charleston Evening Post.

Futile

Before leaving for Sunday school little Joey went in to speak to his father, who was reading the morning paper. He was silent for a moment, then asked: "Daddy, did you go to Sunday school when you were a little boy?" "That's right, son. Every Sunday." "Well," muttered Joey, walking away, "I bet it won't do me any good either." — Anne McLeod, in Pageant.

Trained

Mrs. Smith was cutting sandwiches when the knife slipped. "Oh, dear!" she cried, "I've gone and cut my finger!" "Oh, you poor dear!" said her friend. "You want something to wind around it. Shall I call Mr. Smith?" — Answers, London.



Swish Of The Locks On The Laddies Brings Yearning For Old He-Man Days

By JOHN SIKES

It is a pity that I am unable to interview Charles of the Ritz at this time. There are any number of questions I should like to pose to him.

Mr. Charles, in case you do not keep up with such important matters, is the high-toned gentleman whose salon touches up milady's hair into what I suppose are supposed to be fetching hair-dos. The down-pushed up-sweeps and the up-done downsweeps.

What I would like to talk with Mr. Charles about is the current trend amongst our younger boys — and maybe some of the older fellows, too, who're just a couple of calories away from an aldermanic paunch—the current trend toward what I reckon you'd term feminism.

These lads have reached what I would call the hair-do consciousness stage. Doubtlessly, they came upon the threshold of this stage by staying away from barber shops. Then they became intrigued with the notion that their masculine charms might be enhanced by permitting their locks to grow in all directions, particularly over, under and about the ears.

Then, as they progressed in their hirsute pre-occupations, they permitted these self-same locks to curl cunningly on down and over their collars.

As I say, they probably first got this way by staying away, voluntarily or involuntarily, from the barber shops. Then they noted in the movies that Van Johnson, Frankie Sinatra and maybe a female impersonator or two were deliberately letting their locks grow out; for what reason I am not prepared to tell you.

So these laddies let their locks do likewise.

Maybe this is the age of Feminity, I do not know. There was a time, I remember, when the young men wanted to look he-manish and give every outward indication, at least, that hair grew upon their chests. Factly, some of

Religion Day By Day

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

Night and day, all thoughtful persons are pondering these troubled times. Those who see most know that only a fundamental change in the public mind can solve our difficulties. Many of these persons of vision believe that only Christianity has the answer to our day's riddle.

They look for a revival of religion. But when and where is the break to come? Will a new, great Christian leader arise? There is none such on the horizon now. Will there develop a mass turning to prayer? Is some new book, as yet unpublished, to seize the imagination of the world? Will a statesman arise from amidst the Lilliputian politicians to proclaim the way of God?

We do not know. We can only pray, "How long O Lord, how long."

Make bare Thy mighty arm, O God, and show us the way of strength. Lead us in a path, for our feet stumble sorely. Amen.

McKenney On BRIDGE

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY
America's Card Authority

FREAK hands usually bring about bidding situations, but today's hand brought out an excellent playing problem.

If South had arrived at a contract of six hearts, it would have gone down to defeat immediately with a spade opening. East would win the first trick with the ace, return a spade and West would get in a ruff. However, six spades cannot be defeated if the declarer plays it well.

South must not let the opening diamond lead ride around to the king. It must be trumped in dummy with the three of spades, and the four of spades led from dummy. If East puts on the nine declarer plays the ten, and then must lead the ace of diamonds and trump it in dummy with the six of spades. The seven of spades is led, and thus declarer loses only one spade trick.

Anyone who lives in Wilmington and drives a car certainly knows something of the downtown parking rules. If they didn't know before, the police have taught them. But, why expect people from out of town to know our rules. Towns and cities just like states have different rules. Why not give these out of town folks a break — another chance?

I would like to suggest should they break a parking rule and report to headquarters with the tag, find out tactfully if this is the first offense. If so, explain in a very nice manner our rules and ask in a nice manner that they try to be more observant in the future. Tell them, it was nice that they came to our city and we hope they shall do so again real soon

South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening—♦ Q.

7643
109764
None
8642

8 ♠ AQ9
5 ♠ J8
♦ QJ106
42
♣ J953

W N E S
Dealer

Duplicate—Neither vul.
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening—♦ Q.

LETTER BOX

GIVE HIM A CHANCE

To The Editor:
After reading the column "And So To Bed" in the February 16th issue of the Star, I was thoroughly disgusted with Police Chief Casteen's boys, and think it a great pity that they aren't assigned to more worthwhile jobs for the betterment of our City.

To me, it was a shame that they had to jump on the "young ex-sailor", who had been in town only 10 minutes and even worse to make him pay a fine of \$1 for having failed to make a deposit in a parking meter.

I do not know the young man, but wondered if possibly he wasn't a non-resident and maybe from a town where they don't have parking meters. If so, it could have been so easily over-looked. Too, having been "newly converted to civilian life", I wonder if possibly he hasn't just returned from overseas duty. At any rate, being a sailor, he, no doubt, spent the greater part of his time on the water where such things as parking meters don't exist.

I wondered, too, if may be this same young man was driving an automobile for the first time since being out of the service, and naturally to him meters here were a new thing.

The young man stated, as per your column, after "Presenting both the tag and a \$1 fine to the man at headquarters," "but I've been in town only 10 minutes."

This is one point which I would like to stress. We want Wilmington to grow and better itself. We want folks to come here to make their homes. We want the trade of folks from surrounding counties. Well, I think a small way to help bring this about is by being courteous at all times to these folks — just don't jump on them because they have failed to adhere to our city's technicalities of traffic laws and regulations. How are they to know? They do not live here. For heaven's sake don't fine them a \$1 when they have been in town only ten minutes, just because they have overparked or overlooked having the meter — at least give them another chance.

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The Doctor Says—

DAMAGE CAUSED CHIEFLY BY COLD

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M. D.

Exposure to severe cold, in the absence of marked dampness, causes slowing of the blood stream. The harmful effects of prolonged exposure to cold usually result from stagnation of the blood.

If the cold is intense, the skin turns white and the frozen part solidifies; after thawing, the skin may remain pale if the small arteries are still in spasm.

When thawing is complete, the skin changes to a bright pink and swelling begins; permanent damage to the arteries may result from destruction of their lining cells and this causes the blood to clot and stick to the wall.

Frostbite is most apt to affect the fingers and toes, hands and feet, although the ears frequently are involved. If the injury is severe, loss of skin from gangrene and infection may occur even if there is little damage to the deeper tissues; in mild cases, the skin recovers without gangrene developing.

Whether "cool" or "cold" applications should be applied to a frostbitten extremity is still a debatable question. Some investigators believe the part should be kept cold, while others consider ordinary room temperature to be ideal; no one recommends that heat should be applied, as this results in extra swelling and blistering.

Mild frostbite causes painful cold, numb, stiff, waxy, white fingers, toes, or ears, which are usually insensitive to touch. As a general rule the part throbs for hours and numbness persists for days. In severe types, the tissues may not swell as the part immediately develops dry gangrene.

When blisters form they may loosen the skin which is cast off, leaving a thin, smooth, shiny, dusky pink to blue surface beneath. The part is sensitive to cold for a long time and usually turns dusky blue on exposure. It may require months or years for the small blood vessels to grow back, so the part always should be protected from cold exposure.

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
IRAN, by William S. Haas (Columbia; \$3.50.)

What Iran needs most is a good publicity agent to tell her that she foolishly lost her glamorous historic identity when the name of Persia was abandoned.

To most people in the western world, I suspect, the land of Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius, Xerxes, and Mithridates, of Luristan bronzes and beautiful carpets, of Zoroastrianism, Mithraism and Manichaeism is one thing, but the land of Teheran and Bandar Shapur and oil fields quite another.

History books and news stories combine in this account by Haas who for five years was adviser to the Persian ministry of education. It is a somewhat colorless account of a colorful people and country but it is most timely and it is the only book devoted solely to Persia Iran ever held in the tingling hands of this eager reader.

With a population of about 15,000,000 and an area of 625,000 square miles, Iran lies just beyond the Tigris-Euphrates valley, and fully athwart the land approach to India from the Mediterranean. England has long wanted to cross it east and west, Russia, to penetrate it north to south. There are great climatic extremes from inhospitable deserts to 18,000-foot Demavend towering above Teheran.

Under Reza Shah, who ruled for two decades, the country was rapidly if not ruthlessly modernized. There is vast wealth in oil, if the alert and intelligent populace, becoming increasingly political-minded, can benefit from it.

Irrigation, education, machinery, more highways and railroads are among present needs. Most of all, the country must be left alone to develop its own destiny. Haas believes neither British nor Russian policy will interfere drastically. In a free world, it is Iran's "genius again will contribute lavishly to civilization, as it has done in the past."

This useful book contains many photographs, pertinent statistics and documents, and an index.

To know if this is a first offense, I might suggest that headquarters keep on file the license number and name of the driver of the car.

It is far better publicity for our city to have these folks for residents rather than enemies.

Our City Fathers would probably do well to take particular note next time they visit our sister city, Greensboro. Greensboro has flourished with many thanks to the repidity of our city, and we have done so without any benefit of parking meters. Without any meter system, an hour's ride around the streets of Greensboro business section will not bring to sight one-tenth the traffic which may be seen, during the same period of time, in Wilmington. Possibly there is an over-zealousness in the prosecuting minor traffic offenses in our city. A Booster For Wilmington.