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## TOP OF THE MORNING

Sing and smile and pray,  
That's the only way.  
If you'll sing and smile and pray,  
You'll drive the clouds away.  
—One of Mr. Rodeheaver's choruses.

## Tampa Port Project

Wilmington is not alone in working for port extension and the development of postwar commerce. The magazine Business Week tells of the effort of the City of Tampa, Florida, to acquire the Hookers Point shipyard, operated during the war by McCloskey and Company, and now declared surplus property. The City authorities have been in negotiation with the Maritime Commission for its purchase, and while the City's first offer was rejected as too low, Business Week comments that it probably will be successful even though there are two private concerns in the competition.

If and when Tampa takes possession the purpose is to set up city-owned terminals with the object of developing trade in the Caribbean with schooners and lighter ships.

The Hookers Point facilities cost \$6,500,000. Necessary land, in which Tampa City is vitally interested, is valued at \$254,225.

With this new competition in sight for Caribbean business, there is the greater need for Wilmington, throughout its entire population, to back the proposal for new terminals and warehouses here, with the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company a tremendous asset. The Ports Authority was authorized by the last legislature, but there is still much to be done—much that calls for united support by the people.

## Belated Reckoning

The importance to the average citizen, and to the future of the United States as a democracy, of the Supreme Court's recent ruling denying to military authorities the right, even in wartime, to usurp the functions of civil courts cannot be over-estimated.

It reaffirms the unique pre-eminence in this nation of what jurists somewhat ambiguously refer to as the "rule of law." It holds aloft for all the world to see the fact that America, even in times of greatest peril, remains a government of just and established laws, rather than one of men or of military edicts. It proclaims in unmistakable language the democratic insistence upon all uniformed commanders and members of courts martial, present and future, that their acts and decisions, whatever the provocation or the exigency, are in no wise privileged or irrevocable.

The facts that the situation involved occurred in the Territory of Hawaii, rather than in the continental United States, and at a time when that territory was under martial law, but measurably heighten the dramatic effect of the pronouncement.

Unfortunately, the decision was belated—as, under the circumstances, it could not but have been. This redemption cannot restore to the two civilians affected the many long months they suffered in illegal imprisonment. But the reckoning is none the less sure for its tardiness.

## Balanced Budget

Sixteen members of Congress have issued a statement calling for a balanced budget in the 1946-1947 fiscal year. In part it says:

"We cannot afford to spend money we do not have. We cannot afford to continue war agencies overdue for demobilization, or war functions of doubtful value in civil agencies. The Federal structure needs rebuilding for peace now, and from the ground up. We cannot afford, nor do we need at this time, in view of the widespread opportunities for employment, such things as the biggest public works program in our history or a general government expenditure almost twice prewar 1939. Every dollar we spend now must be justified by overwhelming proof of its need.

"The proposed budget contains \$11.8 billion of commitments and guarantees and \$23.3 billion of other spending of which \$17 billion appears now only as tentative estimates without detail. A determined Congress, with citizen backing, can find the cuts needed for budget balancing among the items in that \$23.3 billion total."

The gentlemen, of course, are not destined to have their proposal accepted. The habit of waste, contracted since the days of NRA, has become too deeply seated in the government to be routed out as suddenly as proposed.

But there is one thing that Congress could do to relieve taxpayers and bring the national treasury nearer a balance. This is to prevent philanthropic foreign appropriations, except in cases of dire want, and restrict expenditures to domestic needs.

Because of the responsibilities coincident with victory, it will be impossible to cut off all foreign loans or credits. But they can be held to an essential minimum, and this should be done without fear or favor. Nevertheless, the people of this country, who have provided the money for war, who have put up with federal extravagance for years, and particularly the men who have fought our battles, must have whatever aid they need to restore them to self-sufficiency in their business and callings.

A balanced budget need not be indefinitely postponed, but it should not involve further sacrifices for the American people needing aid, nor firms long tottering toward collapse because of the heavy drains placed upon them by bureaucratic overlordship.

## Price Control

Advocates of extending over-all price control fail to recognize that this control itself can prevent supply from ever coming into balance with demand. So says Henry Hazlitt, writing in the New York Times of March 4.

Their argument, he says, would be valid only under conditions that do not exist and seem unlikely to exist. He enumerates four:

- (1) That the price controls themselves would be reasonably flexible, allowing a sufficient margin of profit in each case to encourage maximum output;
- (2) that instead of further encouragement to wage increases, wage control would hereafter be applied with the same strictness as price control;
- (3) that rationing would be restored on all important goods in short supply; and
- (4) that during this period of further price control the budget would not only be brought into balance but that there would be a substantial surplus of revenues over receipts and a change in interest-rate policy to reduce the outstanding volume of money and bank credit.

The proposal to continue price controls for another sixteen months, he logically decides, "would leave supply sixteen months, from now even further behind in the race with demand than it is today."

His article calls for this further quotation:

"Legal ceiling prices that are kept below the prices that a free market would fix do two things: they reduce supply and they increase demand. They can reduce supply in several ways. By lowering profit margins on a given product they may force marginal producers and sometimes even the bulk of producers to stop making that product. At the very least they discourage new producers from entering the field to increase the output."

It will take a lot of persuading, however, to get government advocates to see the light.

Sauerkraut Center will open the season against East Bicycle, May 1. This will bring the two worst teams in the state together. The only chance the fans have for a break is if it rains and the game is postponed.

Unless his demands are made Xen threatens to jump to the East Bicycle team. Oddly enough, the East Bicycle fans consider this also a threat.

Pitcher Xenophon Meeks is a holdout. He wants a salary increase. Xen is holding out for an even buck a game.

## Fair Enough

By WESTBROOK PEGLER  
(Copyright, 1946, by King Features Syndicate)

An eye-witness to the booms in Florida, I should be able to recognize one with the naked eye and ear. On the basis of that experience, I should say that the present congestion and enterprise in Arizona constitute a development rather than a boom. Like Florida, Arizona does a big business in the sale of warm weather in winter and there are those who believe that the time will come when the people will be reduced to the job of taking in one another's washing, which is just what many conservative souls were saying of Miami in the early twenties.

At first sight, the desert country is forbidding and ominous and service men who traveled through on their way to and from the Pacific, dully eyeing the wastes of mountain and plain, the occasional weather-beaten little dobe houses and the trails leading back into the cactus, have said they wouldn't get off a train here.

Yet, in the last few years before the war and this winter, the tourist or vacation population grew rapidly and it is as certain as anything can be that this increase will continue, accompanied by a growth in facilities for somewhat less nerve-wracking pleasures than those of the Florida Gold Coast and for the care of invalids suffering from tuberculosis, arthritis, some heart troubles and asthma. At present the accommodations for such patients are far short of the minimum requirements and here, I suggest, is an opportunity for doctors, nurses and promoters who are willing to invest money in quiet retreats or sanatoria. The hotels, too, and tourist camps for motorists, called motels, are overcrowded and most of the dude ranches, which are, generally speaking, an elaboration of the New England farm-homes where summer boarders are offered a refuge from it all, are booked up.

It is not my business to sell Arizona to anyone but, to my taste, which is not unique or peculiar in such matters as the population figures show, the dry, warm summers and the dazzling beauty of the sunsets are an irresistible combination. I was one of those who, seeing speculators buying and swapping options and titles to land, swamp and sea bottom in Miami 20 years ago, believed that when the craze was over most of the real estate would go back to palmetto and rattlesnakes, alligators and mosquitoes. When last I saw Miami and the beach, they had grown into a metropolis whose principal business was the sale of climate and luxury at prices beyond belief, but with a solid foundation of air and sea commerce and some manufacturing and a background of agriculture. A few boom communities actually did decay but only a few and even some of those failures were reclaimed after a few years as restless Americans shifted from old surroundings to new, which is still our way.

Arizona's basic business is mining and contrary to a general impression among those who think of the desert as a waste fit for no good use, the desert has been made to bloom in some areas with an agriculture of formidable importance.

Who of those in the drifts and sleet of the east today would imagine, that in the outskirts of Tucson, there were trees heavy with bloom on small tracts of utter desert some of them sub-divisions of claims pioneered by veterans of the First World War? These are the attractions, the luxuries, which draw the winter vacation trade with money to spend on their pleasure and this class of Americans seems to be of a reliable permanence, though the individuals do change, for southern California and Florida both banked on their business and prospered as a result.

It has seemed to me from the beginning of my experience that Arizona and particularly Tucson, the University city, are more intellectual, more interested in the arts than either the old residents or the boomsters and tourists were in Florida. I remember inquiring about Miami for days for a history of Dade county and a biography of Major Dade who explored the Everglades without success until, one night, a young woman who was press-agent for a big gambling house and floor show, and a stranger in town, at that, loaned me one.

In Tucson there are a little theatre, lectures and university classes, and the history of the state and city, which actually were frontier so short a while ago, is an interest that constantly occurs in books and reminiscent local stories. Men and women who lived the lives of pioneers here are still present today. This is not said in disparagement of Florida and her taste in pleasures but in an attempt at describing a difference in interests, locale and social activities.

I have previously told of the remarkable growth of small homes on the desert land about Tucson. There are no mansions among them but neither are they shacks and this all indicates to me a development of a new region of solid citizenship who will not have to take in one another's washing, after all, but like other American communities, will find work and opportunities and make good use of an area hitherto neglected or unknown which any European people would gladly pioneer as a new "living space."

## Editorial Comment

### ILLUSION

One of the illusions of enduring peace somewhat current in the United States today is the very palpable theory that the Great Powers, by agreeing to banish military conscription, can prevent future wars.

The theory seems sensible and real because of its very simplicity. Men, trained fighting men, make wars: to forbid men the right to train to kill one another thus would banish war.

Of course, if nations desire war they will not be denied their desire even though they lack weapons. All the naval armament in the world would not prevent navies, if they wished, from slugging it out in rowboats provisioned with brickbats. Armies will train and march, openly or in secret, as long as the impulse to war remains. Banning conscription in post-World War Germany did not discourage the German General Staff. Our whole experience lends some truth to the epigram that "the cause of war is war itself." —Asheville Citizen.

### THROW HIM OUT

"We know what a Wave and a Wac is, but what is a Woc?"  
"Oh, a Woc is what we throw at a wabbit."

## IF HE THINKS THE OLD BED IS UNCOMFORTABLE



## Church Of England Clergymen Begin Task Of Cleaning Up Ancient Soho

By ROBERT MUSEL  
United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, March 5—(U.P.)—For 250 years the Soho district in the heart of London has been harassed by thieves and prostitutes, and this week the Church of England begins the massive task of trying to clean up the area without scattering its hordes of malefactors to other parts of the city.

American soldiers, many of whom were slugged in its streets or doped in its gin mills during the war, know the area well. Attracted by the free spending Yankee soldiers, Soho thuggery attained a pitch of violence easily exceeding any era since the assassins of Charles II's reign were hired by noble plotters in the taverns tucked in its narrow streets.

The wartime flood still carries on and a good part of London's current crime wave is hatched there. Black market, narcotic, and prostitution rings make headquarters in its grimy cafes. Many shopkeepers pay protection money.

Gambling houses and shady night clubs manage to keep running, although police make innumerable arrests.

There is often a murder under inquiry—the latest being the slaying of "Dark Jean" Mizzi, a young prostitute strangled with her own stocking in her flat. Her husband has been jailed for living on her earnings.

## Religion Day By Day

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

### HE BUILT A HOUSE

A friend's recent tragic death—he was stricken at the wheel of his car, while traveling by night to bring his wife home from a church meeting—led to a visit to his home, and an inspection of the house.

My friend was a workingman, a mechanic. Several years ago he began to build a home, having purchased a lot that would give him a garden. Helped by his wife and son, he did every bit of the work himself. And it was all good work. The house was no amateur makeshift: it was finished as well as any contractor could have done. The evening he died my friend was busy insulating the attic.

Inside, the house is completely furnished, the kitchen having all the equipment and modern gadgets dear to a woman's heart. My imagination was stirred by all the evidence of love and labor and thrift that had gone into the making of this Christian home. Now, free from all encumbrances, and every brick and board and nail speaking the devotion of the departed husband, the widow dwells in comfort, with her aged father as a guest.

I do not know what sort of headstone will be put at my friend's grave: His real monument is the home that he built.  
Is there any other memorial that a man can leave to equal a home, with children to perpetuate its fragrant memories?

## McKenney On BRIDGE

By WILLIAM MCKENNEY  
America's Card Authority

One of the country's outstanding bridge clubs is the Regency Club of New York. Eq Cheronet, who conducts the duplicate games there, has increased attendance by giving the players different types of games. In a team-of-four contest he ran recently, Leo L. Leventritt made six-odd on today's hand with a progressive squeeze.

We played the queen of hearts on the opening lead and Leventritt won. He cashed six diamond tricks, and West had to make five discards. If he discarded his three hearts including the king, and two clubs, the jack of hearts would squeeze him again. If he let go a spade, Leventritt could finesse the jack of spades and cash the whole pack. That is what happened in this case.

The only way West could hold the hand to five-odd would be to bare down to the ace of clubs. When he won the ace, he could then cash the king of hearts.

## Leventritt

- ♠ K J 4
- ♥ A 10 3
- ♦ K 10 4
- ♣ A Q 10 7

Q 10 6 3  
K Q 7 5  
A K J 6

♠ 9 7  
♥ 10 8 4 2  
♦ 9 8 6  
♣ 9 5 3 2

## Dealer

- ♠ A 8 5 2
- ♥ 9
- ♦ A Q J 7 5 3
- ♣ 8 4

Duplicate—N.-S. vul.

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Double	Redouble	Pass
Pass	1 ♠	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening—♥ 2

## Your Gi Rights

Questions and Answers On Servicemen's Problems

By DOUGLAS LARSEN  
WASHINGTON—Veterans have asked the following questions regarding their educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights:

Q—I was among the first to be drafted, served nine months, was discharged due to a back injury. This was all before Pearl Harbor, and then I joined the Merchant Marine. Now I would like to go to college and have the government pay for it, but they tell me I don't qualify for this benefit. Is that true?

A—No, it is not true. As long as you served at least 90 days after Sept. 16, 1940, and received an honorable discharge, you are eligible for all the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

Q—I am a veteran and the government is paying for my education now. But because of a disability overseas I need medical care. My wife has told me that if I go to Veterans Administration and tell them I need attention they won't let me continue school. Is this true?

A—No. Receiving educational benefits has nothing to do with your right to medical attention for service-connected disabilities or vice versa.

Q—Can I go to summer school with my educational benefits as well as to the regular term?  
A—Yes.

Q—Can an American veteran go to a Canadian school under the GI Bill?  
A—Yes.

Q—Can I go to college at night. When I inquired at the registrar's office I was told that I couldn't take the courses I wanted to. Isn't it a law that colleges have to accept veterans if there is room for them?

A—There is no law to force schools to accept veterans. A veteran has to qualify for entrance like any other student.

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## Doctor Says—

## POOR POSTURE MEANS TROUBLE

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

Tall, thin adolescents and young persons with poor muscular tone might have postural abnormalities. Albumin enters the urine from the blood through the kidneys as the result of irritation or infection of the kidney or from faulty posture.

Normal urine contains traces of albumin too small to be detected by ordinary tests. When a sample of urine is poured over concentrated nitric acid in a test tube, and white ring forms at the junction of the acid and the urine, abnormal amounts of albumin are present. Urine is mixed with acetic acid and heated, and a white precipitate forms, it also indicates excessive albumin. In the past, many persons believed that albumin in the urine meant disease of the kidney, but there are several other causes, especially in young persons.

Albumin may be detected in the urine after severe exercise, mental strain, or prolonged exposure to cold, but the commonest variety seen in tall young persons is caused by disturbance in circulation of the kidney from forward curvature of the spine.

When postural albuminuria is suspected, the patient is tested by keeping him in bed, which causes the albumin to disappear. As soon as he sits or stands, the albumin reappears. The amount of albumin in the urine in postural albuminuria can be increased by placing a broomstick across the small of the back and hooking the elbows behind it to push the spine backward.

Albumin which appears in the urine on sitting or standing and disappears on lying down is always associated with normal kidneys, the condition completely disappears as the persons grow older and improves his muscular strength, nutrition and posture.

Albumin which appears in the urine following an attack of sore throat results from inflammation of the kidney (nephritis). The germs and their toxins circulate through the blood and cause the kidney infection. Dropsy in nephritis results from failure of enough water to leave the system through the urine. This variety of kidney trouble also has a tendency to occur in young persons.

Insurance companies have learned by experience that applicants who have albumin in their urine are poorer risks than those who have normal urine, but that does not mean that everyone in the group is suffering with a serious kidney disorder.

## The Literary Guidepost

By BOB PRICE

DRURY LANE'S LAST CASE, by Eillery Queen (Little, Brown; \$2).  
Drury Lane had a fleeting but brilliant fictional existence in just four books, published some years ago as written by Barnaby Rook who is really Eillery Queen who is really two men. Three of the four have been recently reprinted and now comes the "Last Case" to complete the refreshment of whodunit memories.

It's a welcome refreshment. This is Queen at his best. William Shakespeare is a leading character in absentia, there are thieves who return their loot with premiums to save the looted, a man who is in London and New York at the same time, and diverse intriguing characters.

The only source of regret is that the authors chose to make this so irrevocably "Drury Lane's Last Case." They should have left open a little line for a comeback.

THE D. A. BRACKS A SEAL, by Eric Stanley Gardner (Morrow; \$2).  
It's a good thing that Madison County that Major Doug Selby, ex-D.A., arrives home on furlough. He's just in time to win a court battle that has stopped local coal sales cold; to solve, incidentally, a murder that has immobilized the county staff; to repulse the advances of two pretty girls, and wing off on the late train for San Francisco.

DEATH LIFTS THE LATCH, by Anthony Gilbert (Barnes; \$2).  
The latest in a series recounting the peculiar and pleasurable activities of that egrotic London lawyer, Mr. Arthur Crook, this time the yarn mixes all the time honored ingredients of fog, narrow stairways, a maiden in distress and a chase over the side of a cliff. Fast-paced reading most of the way, but the reader is apt to feel let down towards the end.

THE INNOCENT MRS. DEFF, by Elisabeth Sanxay Holding (Simon & Schuster; \$2).  
This is the psychological story of a well-to-do businesswoman who develops a deep hatred for her husband, a former model. He begins to drink heavily with the result that he becomes involved in a couple of murders that eventually lead to his own doom. Stressing suspense rather than detection, makes for good, exciting reading.