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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1946

TOP OF THE MORNING

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of good looks. Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortunes, of which every man has some.

—Charles Dickens.

Come, General Bradley

It is to be hoped that General Omar Bradley will be able to accept the Legion's invitation to attend Armistice Day ceremonies in Wilmington. Not only the Legion but every citizen of the community would take extraordinary pride in being host to this distinguished soldier who had such an important part in overthrowing the German war machine.

Furthermore a visit from General Bradley would afford opportunity to show him the advantages Wilmington has as a site for the proposed veterans hospital which is to be established in eastern North Carolina.

It is a hundred to one that after seeing what Wilmington has to offer, the General would be convinced this is the right place for it.

While the decision does not rest with him, his influence would be of exceptional value in the campaign to bring the institution to this vicinity.

Delinquency At The Polls

While the democratic candidates in New Hanover county were overwhelmingly victorious at the polls on Tuesday, the total vote cast was but a fraction over 27 per cent of the entire registration. With 9816 names on the poll lists, 7140 eligible voters did not take the trouble to cast ballots.

Of course some persons could not reach the polls, either through illness or lack of transportation, but their number could not have made much difference in the total delinquency.

It has been a grave problem to Wilmington and New Hanover county citizens who recognize the obligation of voters to visit the polls on election days, this indifference of so many eligibles to the privileges of the franchise. Tuesday's slim turnout did not make the solution easier.

It does not do to claim that as there were no major issues involved the need to vote was lacking. Even when elections particularly concerning local affairs, are held the total vote in recent years has seldom represented a larger percentage of the registration.

What is to be done to arouse the citizenship to full recognition to the right to vote is not apparent, but that something must be done, lest the right be cancelled, is obvious.

This movement of Georgia's Columbians is no idle threat however limited their influence. Unless the free people of this country exercise the franchise as an invaluable heritage, sooner or later Columbians under whatever guise they operate, or how functioning, will take over and freedom be destroyed.

Pendulum Swings

The political pendulum swung back with so full a sweep in Tuesday's elections that the republicans will organize both branches of Congress in January. The prophets had sensed the trend aright.

What the change portends is clear. The last remnants of the new deal will be swept away. The bureaucratic domination under which the country sweated and wept will be wiped out. For the most part, this will be a blessing if the power newly acquired by the republicans is used not as a political big stick but with discretion—for reform, not revenge.

If the republicans hold the majority in the Senate, Senator Vandenberg probably will be their selection for president pro tem. In view of Mr. Vandenberg's knowledge of the troubled state of the nation's relations with foreign governments, and his efforts in association with Secretary of State Byrnes to bring order out of the chaos existing, there is reason to be grateful that the party successful at the polls has so strong and able a man for this important post. His leadership will be invaluable in further strengthening our foreign policy with his sound judgement he will guide the Senate in constructive legislation and exert powerful influence against such irreconcilables as, say, Senator Taft.

Governor Dewey's re-election in New York by such a great majority would seem to set him aside as most likely to be the republican candidate for the presidency in 1948. Whether this is an unmixing blessing can be determined according to individual bias only. Governor Warren and former Governor Stassen will have to be reckoned with, and each has a large following and is not without qualifications. But 1948 is still some time ahead. Many things could happen in the meantime to discount the chances of all three.

Coming events cast their shadow before. The attitude of Congress during the next two years, its ability to deal constructively with the vital issues that must be settled, under republican control, will be the dominant factor in shaping the outcome of the presidential election. In getting what they wanted Tuesday, the republicans accepted a tremendous responsibility. They will have a chance to shape their course to avoid the pitfalls of sheer party decisions and so improve their likelihood of success in 1948.

High Cost of Chaos

In a recent series of articles S. Burton Heath spelled out some of the costs of our postwar industrial upheaval—loss of pay by idle workers which wage increases will not repay for many years; loss of profit to industry; loss of sorely-needed goods to consumers. Now comes Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, to add another item on the bill.

In an article in Collier's magazine called "You've Got to Make a Profit," Mr. Wilson computes part of the General Motors strike losses in taxes. The corporation originally estimated that reconversion would cost about \$500,000,000, and that enough cars and profits could be made in the first postwar year to avoid using the "carry-back" provision of the wartime tax law, which was a credit on the excess profits taxes of converted industries that might be used to cushion the cost of reconversion in the first postwar year.

But, says Mr. Wilson, it cost \$100,000,000 to keep the company going during the unproductive strike period. That and subsequent delays have raised the estimated reconversion cost to \$750,000,000. GM has borrowed \$125,000,000 and will have to use accumulated reconversion funds and yet undetermined millions of carry-back credit.

That carry-back is a sum of tax money that would have been paid if reconversion had been speedier. Doubtless other similar sums will be employed by other companies for similar reasons. It all adds up to a lot of taxes that haven't been paid but will have to be paid some day by you-know-who.

I'm not afraid of the man who asks questions because he doesn't know. I am afraid of the man who thinks he knows when he merely is assuming that he knows.—Ned H. Dearborn, president of National Safety Council.

As Pegler Sees It

By WESTBROOK PEGLER
(Copyright, By King Features Syndicate, Inc.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Among the reasons why the voters turned against the new deal, even ignoring idolatrous invocations of the Hyde Park hant, was a dawning realization that, from Roosevelt himself down to the honorary bleeding-hearts of the night-side in New York and Hollywood, the championship of the "people" was always a political pose, never a sincere inner mission. Never, in our country, at Newport or old or at Palm Beach in the spectacular nights of the prohibition era, were more extravagant scenes of indulgence and luxury enacted than in Harry Hopkins' wedding party or Marshal Field's debut at the Statler in Washington, whereby the little man who isn't there introduced himself to the ink-stained wretches of the Fourth Estate. These were not exceptional, but typical, as Elliott Roosevelt reveals in his memoirs, which bear a certain resemblance to "Ten Nights In A Barroom." Merriman Smith, the White House correspondent of the United Press, in "Thank You, Mr. President," the frankest and most informative of the memory-books to date, tells us that Roosevelt was a regal fellow and gives us a view of revolting drunkenness among the mourning members of his official household on the train returning from his funeral. These were the selfless anonymities of the palace.

Here are selected quotations from Elliott's story of the travels which tore him away from the war to attend his father at his great conference among the potentates:
"Cocktail glasses clinked and the air buzzed with heavy talk"; "father remarked that there had seemed to be 365 toasts—"; "at the prime minister's birthday dinner, once more the Russian custom, everyone toasting everyone else, was observed and I am afraid that accurate count was lost. I do remember Stalin's cheerful habit of touching the glass of everyone in whose name we were drinking. And father paid tribute to the huge Red Army that was rolling the Nazi war machine steadily back"; "there was no conversation without a drink. The only way we talked was through the medium of proposing a toast. If your staying power is good it develops into quite a lot of fun"; "Stalin stuck to vodka; once he filled my glass; if it was anything less than 100 proof I do not wish to be offered the real thing"; "by and large, I stuck to champagne, feeling that American honor was at stake"; "Thanksgiving dinner could not have been more pleasant; Tarawa and Makin, with terrible cost were behind us; over Europe, our air armadas were daily growing in might, as Berlin was discovering"; "father always brought his own turkeys from home"; "so that night I went to a Cairo night club"; "when Madame Chiang left me to go on to another guest, I got myself a long, stiff drink."

Hitler was an ascetic, but in this enormous joviality of gods at play these other masters of men disposed of the world, mankind and the future, and who knows how good their "staying power" was?
To this young roisterer, who earlier in the book had criticized Winston Churchill as a hard-drinker, the President confirmed the secret information that Stalin had agreed to attack Japan. From Elliott, General Dwight Eisenhower first learned of the final decision to invade Europe through Normandy, although Eisenhower was to be the commander-in-chief. Indeed, Elliott insinuates that Eisenhower wheeled with him, who had been a civilian only three years before, to wangle that command when Ike was apprehensive that instead he might be sent back to a desk job in Washington. Elliott personally lobbied the Legion of Merit for Eisenhower from his father, arranged delivery of the medal to Cairo for presentation by the President and flew away with "Ike" for a sight-seeing tour in Africa. Yet, of course, his own promotions up to the rank of brigadier were all deserved.

Later, during an evening of bridge in London, Eisenhower had to ask Elliott for chatty information on the Russians.
"What was their army like?" he inquired. "How were their fliers? How was their discipline? What did they think of us?"

The President, Eisenhower's commander-in-chief had reduced him to the gossip of pop's precocious pet for his military intelligence. Merriman Smith's description of drunken behavior at the teamsters' dinner at the Statler in the presidential campaign of 1944 was not the first intimation to the American working stiff that the unions have their regal class. The luxuries, privileges and perquisites of the big brass of the teamsters, including the winter palace of the high caste on Miami Beach, were revealed long ago. And only a few sincere old union fighters, of the type of Victor Olander of Chicago, remember the practical humility and devotion of the late Andy Furuseth, of the sailors' union, who always flopped in sailors' crimps on the waterfronts when he went to the great conventions and ate slum and chili mac at Pittsburgh Joe's, only to be disowned and reduced to the job of porter in a dirty union hall in his last days on earth. His like was not to be found anywhere in the new, political unionism, in partnership with the princes who patronized "the common man" but shared none of his problems.

The most pretentious and precious devotees of the new deal were men and women who loved "the masses" at a distance, fed them with a long, long spoon and never forgot that poverty and B. O. are concomitants. They dined on file and plover's eggs at the Stork and Twenty-One in New York and at Romanoffs and Chasen's in Hollywood and, while these contracts were not mentioned in the campaign, the forgotten man surely must have sensed them at last. These were the rearguard and the hams of social significance.

The fastidious taste of the communists in the angry deliberations on the brave and peaceful world of the future, an fragmentary news of voluptuous life in Moscow, surely brought to mind comparisons with the quiet, timid living of the last Russian czar. Stalin himself, when he went to war, threw off the masquerade of blouse and peasant's cap and the baggy pants stuffed in his boots to appear in a marshal's costume, with sequins on his collar and stripes two inches wide on his trousers.

QUOTATIONS.

Studies of children living in institutions and those enjoying normal family life show that children develop much faster when they have the love and interest of someone close to them.—Dr. Douglas A. Thom, director Habit Clinic for Child Guidance, Inc., Boston, Mass.

We no sooner have a man trained than he goes home.—Maj.-Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, U. C. Constabulary commander in Germany.

LEST HE FORGET!



Some Labor Leaders Fear Sentiment For Strike Control Laws Will Grow

By NORMAN WALKER
Associated Press Staff Writer
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—(AP)—Some labor leaders expressed the view Wednesday that sentiment for strike control legislation may be stronger in the next Congress.

They based this view on the general trend of the election results and the personalities of the candidates who won and those who were beaten, and not on the fact that the Republicans won control of the Senate and House.

Both AFL and CIO officials said they expect the GOP leadership will have the 1948 Presidential year continuously in mind and will seek to refrain from antagonizing labor. "They realize the votes of the working people and their friends are a considerable factor in any election," said one top AFL advisor. "I think they are too smart to forget that."

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, told a reporter he felt the Republican leadership would be "very careful to avoid making labor angry."

"After all," he commented, "the Republican party is a lot different now than it was 10 years ago. It supports a great many things now that it once opposed."

But labor officials noted the defeat of some of their strongest defenders in Congress, including many backed by the CIO Political Action committee. They noted, too, that constitutional amendments to outlaw the closed shop apparently were adopted in Nebraska, South Dakota and Arizona—the three states where the proposal was on the ballot. Massachusetts voters approved a proposal to require unions to make public financial reports.

No matter which party had won, new labor legislation was certain to come up for consideration in the new Congress.

What it does in the labor field probably depends more on the strike situation than on which party is in control. A serious strike

wave this winter would inevitably bring powerful support for drastic labor laws.

Roll call votes of the last session show that, on numerous questions, Republicans were more ardent than Democrats in supporting proposals to restrict union activities.

Congress passed the Case bill, which would provide a 60-day cooling-off period before strikes and restrict unions in several ways. President Truman vetoed it on June 11. A majority of the House voted to override the veto, 255 to 135, but this was five votes short of the required two-thirds. There was no need for the Senate to express itself, and the Case bill was dead for the session.

CIO leaders are worried over the possibility that the elections may have provided those extra five votes.

In the June 11 rollcall, Republicans voted 159-15 to override the veto and Democrats voted 118-96 to sustain the President.

Carey, a member of the CIO political action committee, pledged along with Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC national director, that the CIO political arm will go right ahead in its work.

"Labor political action is here to stay," Carey observed. "It is elastic enough to fit any set of circumstances."

Kroll declared in a statement from New York that "despite temporary setbacks" the election campaign showed "that the CIO-PAC and the other groups with which it works can be and will be the decisive political force in our nation. x x we have just begun to fight."

"Beginning Wednesday — right now—the CIO Political Action committee will intensify and expand its activity. We will go on fighting for Franklin D. Roosevelt's program."

The bidding given is the way it happened at the club. In my opinion North should show the heart suit first, but I do not favor his two heart bid, as it is apt to crowd the bidding.

After a free bid by North, South is practically forced to rebid; therefore over on heart, South would bid two clubs; West two diamonds; and now North should bid two spades. This shows a new suit and also a reversal.

Once again South is forced to rebid, and in all probability should bid two no trump to show no support for either hearts or spades, which definitely marks him with five spades and six hearts.

Had the two suits been five each, the spade bid would have been the proper overcall on the first round instead of hearts.

While South has only two hearts, he does have a fit in spades and has the valuable queen of hearts. Therefore South should not just take a preference; he should bid five hearts, and of course North will go to six hearts.

When South bids five hearts, North should know that he does not have control of the diamond suit. While South invites a slam, the bidding indicates that it can be made only if North has control in diamonds. With the void in diamonds North is justified in bidding the small slam.

McKENNEY On BRIDGE

♠ A Q J 10 6	♥ 9 5 2
♦ A J 10 9 4 2	♣ 8 7 3
None	♠ J 10 6
♠ J 7	♣ Q 10 4 2

W N E S
Declarer

♠ 8 7 4 3	♥ K	♠ 9 5 2
♦ K 5	♥ Q 6	♣ 8 7 3
♠ A K 8 5	♥ Q 9 7 4	♠ J 10 6
3 2	♠ A K 8 6 5 3	♣ Q 10 4 2
♠ 9		

Rubber—N-S vul.
South West North East
1♠ 1♦ 2♥ Pass
3♥ 3♦ 3♠ Pass
3N.T. Pass 4♠ Pass
4♥ Pass 6♥ Pass

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY
America's Card Authority
Written for NEA Service

One of Chicago's oldest bridge clubs, The Bridge Players Club, operated by Mrs. Lesley Pope Cooke and Mrs. Madeline Anderson is doing very well in its new quarters at the Hamilton Hotel. Today's hand was played at the club, and was sent to me for an opinion on an argument concerning it.

The bidding given is the way it happened at the club. In my opinion North should show the heart suit first, but I do not favor his two heart bid, as it is apt to crowd the bidding.

After a free bid by North, South is practically forced to rebid; therefore over on heart, South would bid two clubs; West two diamonds; and now North should bid two spades. This shows a new suit and also a reversal.

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Doctor Says— SPINAL T. B. COMES OFTENEST IN YOUTH

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Pott's disease (tuberculosis of the spine) causes a back deformity due to destruction of the bone, which collapses from the infection. Spinal tuberculosis has been largely brought under control by the destruction of tuberculous cattle and the greater use of pasteurized milk.

Tuberculosis of the spine is commonest in children, but it may occur in the aged as well. Tuberculosis germs enter the bone by way of the blood and lodge in the small arteries, where they set up the infection and invade the surrounding structure. When bone is destroyed the abscess can break through to the surrounding tissues and come out at some distance from its place of origin in a fistulous tract.

Early symptoms of tuberculosis of the spine originate, from spasm and irritation, in the nerves and muscles. As a result, the back is held rigid. In picking up objects from the floor, the affected child will not bend down but will instead assume a squatting position.

The infection may be present for some time before the parents are aware of the difficulty. More than one point in the spine may be infected by the tubercule bacillus at the same time, and when this happens multiple deformities result.

X-ray examination of the spine will reveal the extent of the destruction wrought by the tubercule bacillus. For this reason the X-ray is used in every case of suspected spinal tuberculosis.

Proper treatment of tuberculosis of the spine requires rest, as movement interferes with healing. The patient is usually placed in a plaster cast or strapped to a metal frame and kept in bed. A long period of rest necessarily precedes healing.

Local splinting of the infected spine may be accomplished by putting in bone grafts with pieces of healthy bone spliced in the infected portion.

Patients with spinal tuberculosis should receive a well-balanced diet and plenty of sunlight. Exposure to the sun is of greater value in treating tuberculosis of bones and glands than it is in treating tuberculosis of the lungs.

Tuberculosis of the spine can be prevented by protecting children from tuberculous infection. Children allowed to live with persons who have tuberculosis or exposed to infected animals or food will contract the disease in a considerable number of cases.

In spite of the steady decline in tuberculosis during the past century, control of tuberculous infection is still a major public health problem. As any contagious disease declines, the effort in time and money expended to eradicate it increases.

QUESTION: I have high blood pressure and am overweight. I have been advised to reduce. What shall I eat to do so?

ANSWER: Moderate reduction follows the elimination from the diet of high caloric foods, such as butter, cream, fat, sugar, and starch. Fruits, vegetables and lean meats can be eaten without damage to the weight-reduction program.

incoice, then, wiping away his tears, he bravely made out the check. But with it he sent a little note reading: "May I offer a suggestion? I think you should change your slogan to 'It's a Dirty Business, but We Clean you Good.'"

His Stony Way
Lord Brikenhead proudly announced to his family that he had obtained a lucrative contract for a series of articles to be called "Milestones of My Life." They discussed what incidents he proposed to use.
"You might put in our marriage," Lady Brikenhead suggested, "and the birth of your first child."
"I said milestones, my dear," rejoined Brikenhead, "not milestones."

Star Dust

Dry Cleaned
A certain Yankee householder recently laid in his winter's supply of coal. When the bill came from the dealer he noticed that it boasted the slogan: "It's a Black Business, but we treat you White."
The householder wept a little when he noted the amount of the bill.

WHY WE SAY

WOODEN INDIAN

CIGAR STORE

Tobacco, an American product, when first sold in Europe was advertised through the display of a life sized wooden Indian, symbol of America to the European—we adopted this medium of advertising and used it for many years in front of our smoke shops.