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Star Program

State ports with Wilmington favored in proportion with its resources, to include public terminals, tobacco storage warehouses, ship repair facilities, nearby sites for heavy industry and 35-foot Cape Fear river channel.
City auditorium large enough to meet needs for years to come.
Development of Southeastern North Carolina agricultural and industrial resources through better markets and food processing, pulp wood production and factories.
Emphasis on the region's recreation advantages and improvement of resort accommodations.
Improvement of Southeastern North Carolina's farm-to-market and primary roads, with a paved highway from Topsail inlet to Bald Head island.
Continued effort through the City's Industrial Agency to attract more industries.
Proper utilization of Blumenthal airport for expanding air service.
Development of Southeastern North Carolina's health facilities, especially in counties lacking hospitals, and including a Negro Health center.
Encouragement of the growth of commercial fishing.
Consolidation of City and County governments.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1947.

GOOD MORNING

Those that are the loudest in their threats are the weakest in the execution of them.—Colton.

Vote In Primary

The time to register for the forthcoming city election is past. The time for candidates to file is past. The one remaining duty is to vote.

The primary is less than a week off. It is in this balloting that Wilmington's electorate will select the candidates whose names will appear on the final election ticket.

Nothing save illness or other serious circumstance over which the individual voter has no control should interfere with a visit to the polls next Monday.

Wilmington voters on the whole have long been averse to casting ballots. On the other hand they have been very willing to criticize elected officers and condemn a whole administration. It is only fair to say that any eligible voter who stays away from the polls on election day has no right to complain of any official action of successful candidates. The one way to justify complaint is, after having voted, the voter finds the candidate or candidates he supported failing to fulfill pre-election pledges.

Otherwise he or she should take what comes in silence.

It would be well, considering the problems that must be settled by the next city administration, for the next council to be the choice of a large majority of the city's electorate. Wilmington is getting too large, Wilmington's opportunity for advancement is too great, for a minority administration.

Wilmington is its own greatest corporation. No business concern, no industry, or combination of them, occupies as vital a place in the community's financial and economic structure. The council is Wilmington's board of directors. It must be chosen with the same type of carefulness and broad support that the stockholders of a private corporation elect its directors.

We, the voters of Wilmington are the city's stockholders. Remember that when primary day rolls around.

The New Truman Policy

President Truman's Jefferson Day dinner address is still receiving attention from columnists and editors, a fact which may well be accepted as an indication that he touched minds as closely as the dinner touched pocket-books.

The Christian Science Monitor goes

so far as to declare the President "laid down several planks for a democratic platform in 1948." One of these, the Monitor admits, has "boxed" republican opposition. It is his proposal to aid people resisting Russian expansionism. "For those who oppose it," adds the Monitor, "find themselves accused of going 'soft' toward communism."

Carrying its comment to a logical conclusion, the Monitor continues: "The republicans may well criticize and amend specific measures for carrying out this policy. But they will be hard put to it to find an adequate counter so long as tensions between Russia and the United States produce such warlike sounds."

Sound reasoning, we think. And in addition to its humanitarianism, Mr. Truman has laid down a policy which has all the earmarks of being sound political judgment as well.

Medal For Hull

No man, with the possible exception of General John Pershing, occupies a higher place in the regard of the American people than the Hon. Cordell Hull.

It is with true gratitude, we are sure, that they learn of the honor finally bestowed upon him in the form of the Medal of Merit with oak leaf cluster, personally by President Truman, in a simple ceremony at the Naval Hospital where Mr. Hull has long been a patient.

The citations note that Mr. Hull, as Secretary of State, made diplomacy "a powerful weapon in support of our armed strength," and commend his services in the defense period up to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Roosevelt claim probably will dispute the declaration that he is the father of the United Nations, but we believe the majority of those who know the course of events while the organization was being formed are in full agreement with it.

Mr. Hull gave his entire active career to public service. After many years in Congress, where his voice was always raised in behalf of sound legislation, he was called into the Cabinet by President Roosevelt, as Secretary of State, at which post he remained until his health broke.

It was he who created the "good neighbor policy" which has done more to cement relations between the United States and republics in Latin America than any American statesman in this nation's history, since the Monroe Doctrine.

On his 75th birthday he issued a statement from his hospital room setting forth his views on the trend of world affairs. He reviewed conditions throughout the world without glossing over evil conditions even then emerging in the aftermath of World War II. In conclusion he wrote:

"There is an overwhelming need today for every one of the United Nations, whether large or small to keep faith with those ideals of a brotherhood of peace, justice, and freedom which inspired our wartime unity and our wartime efforts to insure unity among us after victory. All mankind will be eternally grateful to those statesmen who follow this course unwaveringly and thus demonstrate their courage, their ability, and—above all—their unyielding devotion to peace and humanity at one of the most perilous junctures in history."

Like most good advice his recommendations have been ignored. This does not lessen their value. It would be well for the world if the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Big Three gathered in Moscow heeded them.

Reynolds Sets Record

To Milton Reynolds and his Bombshell plane goes the credit of creating a new record for world-girdling flight. The time, 78 hours, 55 1-2 minutes. This reduces the time consumed by Howard Hughes in 1938 by some twelve hours, 91 hours and 14 minutes. Mr. Reynolds had with him aboard his reconstructed A-26 attack bomber Captain William Odom, war flier, and T. Carroll Salee of Texas.

The next question is when a rocket plane will circumnavigate the earth and what will be its elapse time. Air travel, despite this performance of the Bombshell, is still in its infancy.

But it has become a lusty infant, for all that. With each successive trip the world, to all intents and purposes, shrinks a little more.

Jules Verne, for example, believed he had performed another miracle when he sent his fictitious character, Phileas Fogg, around the world in eighty days. This was in 1872. Nelly Bly made her

actual trip from here back to here, figuratively, in 72 days, six hours and eleven minutes, and what a stir Hearst made of that.

A year later George Francis Train cut her time, making the trip in 67 days, 12 hours and three minutes. In 1903 J. W. Willis Sayre got around in 54 days, nine hours and two minutes, and Henry Frederick did it in 54 days, seven hours and two minutes. Then in 1907 Colonel Burnley-Campbell required only 40 days, 19 hours, 30 minutes.

There were several other trips, notable for reducing previous records, but it was not until 1931 that Wiley Post in his famous Winnie Mae, traveled the northern air circumference of the world in eight days and some minutes, and again over approximately the same route cut his own flying time to seven days plus. Then, in 1938, Hughes, over the longer route, set the record just lowered by the Bombshell and its intrepid crew.

Bad Council

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Henry A. Wallace, once Vice President of the United States, has gone abroad to build up opposition to the Truman Doctrine in the British Isles and on the Continent, the task being supererogatory in Soviet Russia and areas controlled from Moscow. On the errand he has already met and will meet members of other governments. In so doing Mr. Wallace has put himself at least within the shadow of the shadowed of the Logan Act, and Congress is full of voices demanding that he be proceeded against for its violation.

The decision rests with the President. But there are so many reasons, both technical and practical, why the demands are ill-founded and why the course proposed would react heavily and unfavorably against its purpose that virtually no one in Washington expects Mr. Truman to undertake it. Among the technical reasons are these:

1. The Logan Act passed in 1790 and now in revised form appearing in the United States Code as Section 5 of Title 18, bans what is termed "criminal correspondence with foreign governments." It provides fines and imprisonment for any persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who "directly or indirectly" (a) carry on verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or its officers or agents, without official authority from Washington, designed to "influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government... in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States; and (b) for persons under this jurisdiction who "counsel, advise or assist in any such correspondence."

2. The Congress which passed this act met while rumors were prevalent that Bonaparte had ordered the French Fleet to attack our coast and an insurrection of slaves was being fomented. Dr. Logan of Philadelphia, who later became United States Senator, decided to go to Paris on a self-appointed mission to improve the relations between this country and France, and if possible to prevent war. He saw Talleyrand and other ministers, was warmly received by the French press and people, but this government resented his unauthorized activities. Secretary of State Pickens induced Congress to pass the statute now known as the Logan Act—a law Pickens himself violated when he fell from power.

It has been invoked several times, but never importantly, and no prosecution or conviction under it has occurred.

3. No government of a country in Mr. Wallace's itinerary is engaged in any official controversy with the United States over the Truman Doctrine. Therefore, Mr. Wallace is not violating the Logan Act in this respect.

4. Undoubtedly the purpose of his trip abroad is to build up foreign sentiment against the Truman Doctrine which could "influence the measures or conduct of other governments" to a point that might conceivably "defeat the measures of the government of the United States" in the areas where it is proposed to test out the Truman Doctrine—Greece and Turkey. But the Truman Doctrine is not a "measure." Congress not yet having put it in operation. And after it has become a "measure," if Mr. Wallace pursues his effort abroad it would be very difficult to establish in a court of law that he has urged on foreign governments procedures to "defeat" it as such.

A ground for action under the Logan Act could be found, perhaps. But it would be narrow and very insecure.

The practical reasons against statutory proceedings, including the violent proposal that Mr. Wallace's passport should be revoked, are even stronger:

1. Many who now condemn his taste, his judgment and even his patriotism would draw back in alarm from the precedent that might be created. Although he has been a Cabinet Minister and Vice President, Mr. Wallace is now a private citizen and a publicist. If it should be established in American law that a private citizen, an editor under a free press guarantee, invites legal punishment if he goes abroad to repeat to foreign audiences criticism of a domestic policy which he has uttered here, official abuse of the new power would become a new temptation for future American governments. And if the law were successfully invoked on the technicality that this private citizen had physically come in contact with members of foreign governments, the technique would be sufficiently suggestive of the practices of police states to arouse widespread protest among informed friends of the American system of government.

2. Because of this and other probable consequences it would be bad politics for the administration, and a heavy disservice to the immediate objective and the Truman Doctrine itself.

3. A good many students of our history would see in the proceedings a revival of the Federalist thinking that produced the Alien and Sedition Acts, which instruments of official tyranny were destroyed by Jefferson, who, in this instance, had the assistance of John Marshall.

4. Signs are multiplying that the British and French republics are increasingly aware that Mr. Wallace's influence on American policy is steadily diminishing.

WHOSE TEAM IS HE PLAYING ON, ANYHOW?



The Book Of Knowledge

AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS

(6) Indians of the Eastern Area

The largest area of early American Indian life was the Eastern Woodlands—a huge section stretching from the Atlantic Ocean west to the Plains, north to the Eskimo and Mackenzie areas, and south to Kentucky.

There was a northern group of tribes living between Lakes Huron and Superior and the Eskimo area. They were dependent upon the caribou for food and clothing; and in many other ways, their mode of life resembled that of the Mackenzie area Indians.

South of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, were three other big groups.

One was composed of the Iroquoian-speaking tribes. Among these were the tribes which about 1570, formed a league called the Five Nations—the Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga and Seneca. Later, in 1722, the Tuscarora Indians from North Carolina joined them and then they were called the Six Nations. The Six Nations together made up the Iroquois. The Huron, Cherokee and other tribes were distantly related to the Iroquois and spoke dialects of the same language.

The other two large groups were composed of Algonkian-speaking tribes. One group lived to the east of the Iroquoians, and the other to the west. Thus, the Iroquoians occupied a sort of island.

MCKENNEY On Bridge

♠ J 106
♥ K 94
♦ J 98653
♣ 10
♠ 7
♥ J 753
♦ 2
♣ 9742
♠ 963
N
W
S
E
Dealer
♠ K 85
♥ A Q 8
♦ A K
♣ Q 754
2

♠ A Q 9 4 3 2
♥ 106
♦ 10
♣ A K J 8
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Double
4 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
Opening—♦ 2 17

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

At the dinner table the other night Peter Leventritt, Erich Kreisel and I were discussing newspaper hands. Today's hand was given to me by Kreisel, who thought it was an ideal newspaper hand.

Leventritt differed. He thought the most interesting hands were those about which even the experts argued. I agree with Leventritt, but I like today's hand. Several pairs made the hand because when East won the opening lead with the king of diamonds he shifted to a club and South took the finesse.

The only way to defeat the hand is for West to open the jack of hearts—no other heart will do the trick.

With the diamond opening, here is the line of play presented by Leventritt and Kreisel: Let us say that East wins the first trick with the ace of diamonds and returns the diamond king. Instead of trumping this, South discards the six of hearts. If East shifts to a spade declarer wins it in dummy and then takes the club finesse; if it East returns a club, South takes the finesse immediately.

If South trumps the second diamond, he has to work out a rather involved endplay to make the contract. He must cast the ace of clubs, trump the eight of clubs in dummy and lead the jack of spades. East of course will not cover, so the ten of spades is led and overtaken with the queen. Now the balance of the spades are cashed, and East is forced to bare down to the ace-queen of hearts and the queen and one club. Declarer then cashes the king of clubs and throws East in the lead with the jack.



Indians planting corn.



Algonkian baby in cradle strapped to his mother's back.

The keynote of existence in the Eastern Woodlands was corn. Fields were cleared in the forests, and between the stumps, hills of corn were planted, often with squashes, pumpkins and beans planted in the same hill. The corn ears were eaten fresh or they were dried and pulverized for storage through the winter. The corn meal was cooked in various ways, with fat, berries and meat.

Deer were hunted. So were wild turkeys and fish. Wild rice was gathered, and occasionally planted.

Families banded together and lived in villages, usually on high land not far from a stream.

The summer house of the Algonkians was dome-shaped, covered with bark or mats. It was called a wigwam. The winter house was a rectangular affair, with walls of bark stretched over saplings.

The Algonkian clothing was of woven bark fibre, rabbit skins, deerskin and (among the Eastern Algonkians) feather robes. They were fair tailors; the women's usual costume was a two-piece dress. Moccasins provided foot

Religion Day By Day

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

A BAGDAD ROMANCE

Years ago, when making a trip down the Tigris River on a goat-ski, raft, I hired at Diarbekir as servant a husky Armenian young man, whose family had perished, he told me, in an Armenian massacre.

After a bookful of experiences, we arrived in Bagdad, and my faithful dragoman, old Shamu, took "Cheer-Up," as we called him, to the Armenian Church. There he discovered his own brother, who had likewise escaped the massacre, "lying among the dead as dead," thinking himself the only survivor of his family. The brother was secretary to a rich man, and from that hour "Cheer-Up" was made.

More romantic reunions than this await many of us at the end of life's journey. Ah, the unimaginable joy of these unexpected meetings in the Father's house of many mansions!

We thank Thee, Father, for all the surprises of love. Thou hast planned better things for us than we can ever devise for ourselves. Amen.

gear; sometimes leggings were added.
Weapons were the bow and arrows, clubs and the later, tomahawks. Birch bark was made into various utensils, mats were woven of reed and bark. The canoes were of birch bark.

There were no social classes and little attention was paid to ownership of property within the tribe. Religion was important, and there were dances and ceremonies for many occasions, especially centering around warfare. The Algonkian had many stories about their gods and their forefathers; some of these stories have come down to us.

(COPYRIGHT, 1946, BY THE GROlier SOCIETY INC., based upon THE BOOK OK KNOWLEDGE) (DISTRIBUTED BY UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE, INC.) Tomorrow—The Iroquoian Tribes

Letter Box

STAR-NEWS GOLF TOURNEY

To The Editor:
I have been following very closely with much interest the inauguration of the Star-News advertising golf tournament. I wish to congratulate you on this very worthwhile undertaking. I am certain much good can come from a tournament made up of players comprising business men and employees participating in this fine sport where they can meet and play together.

I recall a similar event sponsored by the Virginia-Pilot in Norfolk, Va. about 1932. It happens I know Norfolk, having played on its golf courses a number of times and as I recall the above mentioned Virginia-Pilot tournament was a real success. It also happens that Jack Newman, chairman of your working committee is the same gentleman who did the same job for the Virginia-Pilot.

The golfer who won the Pilot tournament was Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va. He is as you probably know one of the top ranking professional golfers in the United States today.

Let us hope your efforts towards increasing interest in local and southeastern North Carolina sports will result in the discovery of another Chandler Harper, that the name of our city will be emblazoned along the golfing trails of our country. This should also be helpful in stimulating additional interest in our fine courses here.

I appreciate very much having been appointed on your rules committee and have already advised my acceptance.

J. E. L. Wade
Wilmington, N. C.
April 16, 1947.

WHY WE SAY

CROW ABOUT IT



Crow used in the slang sense of bragging was derived from the sport of cock fighting where the victor crows over the defeated bird in the cockpit.

SUPPORT OF FARM PRICES ON TAP

BY MARQUIS CHILDS
WASHINGTON—A great deal of nonsense has been written about the role of government in supporting farm prices. Indignant farmers are crying out in horror at the spectacle of government support for food prices at the time when the President is urging manufacturers to mark down their price tags.

In working themselves up into a tizzy, these indignant gentlemen ignore most of the facts. Some of these facts were pointed out by Secretary of Agriculture Charles P. Anderson in an interview. First and most important of all is the fact that, without the support price program adopted by Congress in 1946 crop potatoes are a bumper crop which makes it possible to feed our citizens at high levels and also to ship food to hungry Europe.

The United States and Canada are both producing about 40 per cent more food than was produced before the war. But they are not the only two countries in the world that have topped pre-war levels. After World War I, there was a disastrous collapse of farm prices which had a ruinous effect on agriculture, particularly in the Middle West.

In working up their case, the indignant gentlemen conveniently ignore the fact that the price of only one commodity is now being supported. About \$80,000,000 is being spent to support the price of potatoes as a result of the bounteous 1946 crop. Potatoes are a small fraction of the cost of living—about 4 per cent of the average consumer's food bill.

The price of every other commodity is above the level at which support is required under the wartime law. That law requires government support when the price drops below 90 per cent of parity. Hogs are at 139 per cent of parity, butter fat at 120, corn at 102, wheat at 121, chickens at 102. The reason they are high is that people have had money in their pockets to pay the price even when it was with bacon and ham, it was very high.

On March 15, the price of eggs was 96 per cent of parity. The price is being sustained in the present season, when hens are laying, by purchase of eggs to be sent to Great Britain in dehydrated form.

Why, then, the ordinary sensible individual will ask, could potatoes also be sent to hungry people in Europe? Why are millions of bushels being destroyed? Already 22,000,000 bushels have been dumped at a cost of \$18,500,000.

The obvious answer is that potatoes are nine-tenths water, which makes the cost of shipping, in relation to food value, excessive. Because it takes so many potatoes to make a pound of dehydrated potatoes, the latter cost 18 cents as compared to what they cost 6 cents a pound.

There would be a scant solution, if we had not rushed headlong to abandon all controls in the immediate aftermath of the war, when many countries were still close to starvation and chaos. We could have rationed wheat and bread, thereby compelling consumers to eat more potatoes. In this way we would have conserved wheat for export to areas where it is desperately needed, and at the same time we would have conserved the excess potato crop.

But the same indignant gentlemen were the ones who cried out against rationing and other wartime controls. These were contrary to free enterprise, they said. These same gentlemen talked about letting farm prices fall to their natural levels. When they say that, they are forgetting a lot of recent history. They are forgetting what happened on the farms in the depression of 1930 and after.

In 1931 and '32, farmers in the Middle West were in revolt. They forcibly stopped sheriffs' foreclosure sales. They talked freely of using violence. They poured milk into the streets rather than take depression prices for it.

In Washington the powerful farm lobby was at work. Farm spokesmen argued that industrial prices were protected by all sorts of agreements and that only farm prices were left to fall or rise in the whims of the market. They demanded equality of treatment and they got the AAA.

The wartime support price program is due to end Dec. 31, 1948. But anyone who thinks that farm prices will be permitted after that date to rise and fall in a free market is bound to be badly mistaken. Neither the democrats nor the republicans are likely to advocate abandoning farm controls after next year. The American farmer would have an equal right to demand that all tariffs and protective devices for industry be abandoned at the same time.

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