

Wilmington Morning Star
North Carolina's Oldest Daily Newspaper
Published Daily Except Sunday
By The Wilmington Star-News
R. B. Page, Publisher
Telephone All Departments 2-3311
Entered as Second Class Matter at Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY Payable Weekly or in Advance
Time Star News Combi-nation
1 Week ..... \$ 30 \$ 25 \$ 50
1 Month ..... 1.30 1.10 2.15
3 Months ..... 3.90 3.25 6.90
6 Months ..... 7.80 6.50 13.00
1 Year ..... 15.60 13.00 26.00
(Above rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News)
SINGLE COPY
Wilmington News ..... 5c
Morning Star ..... 5c
Sunday Star-News ..... 10c
By Mail: Payable Strictly in Advance
3 Months ..... \$ 2.50 \$ 2.00 \$ 3.85
6 Months ..... 5.00 4.00 7.70
1 Year ..... 10.00 8.00 15.40
(Wilmington Star-News)
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches.
ALSO SERVED BY THE UNITED PRESS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1947

the republicans assemble in national convention. Mr. Drummond ignores former Governor Stassen of Minnesota, but has this to say of two other men continually in the news: "The party may well wish to avoid a divisive collision between Governor Dewey and Senator Taft, for in such a collision these two may cancel out each other. One reason the Ohio republicans have rushed their decision to unite behind Senator Taft is their wish to head off Governor Dewey. Governor Dewey continues to have a high G. O. P. voter-preference rating, but he is not genuinely popular among the national republican leaders." New York, Ohio and Michigan are thus accounted for, but what about the West? Governor Warren of California might go into the convention with a block of votes that could swing the nomination, if not to him, then to the nominee it sees fit to support. The republican nomination could well be determined by the West, not by the old strongholds of republicanism.

Star Program
State ports with Wilmington favored in proportion with its resources, to include public terminals, tobacco storage warehouses, ship repair facilities, near-by 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.

Hospital Building Program
It was almost a year ago, on June 27, 1946, that W. D. McCaig, of the James Walker Memorial Hospital board of managers, announced at a dinner given for civic groups in the hospital's new service building, that a long-range improvement program had been decided upon which would include replacing the old central building with a fire-proof, thoroughly modern, eight-story structure. Since that evening the program has been expanded, with changes in the existing plant to better meet the need of Southeastern North Carolina for hospital facilities. The broad plan was discussed by John W. Rankin, James Walker superintendent, before the Rotary club yesterday. Mr. Rankin told of the three-year expansion program at an estimated cost of \$2,100,000. The first step, he said, will be to furnish a twenty-eight bed ward on the first floor of the service building and move Negro patients into it while the regular Negro ward is being renovated and modernized. The next step will be to convert the entire second floor of the south building for obstetrical cases with three nurseries, fourteen private rooms, two two-bed rooms and twenty-nine beds in four-bed rooms. Then it is the purpose to replace the center building with the structure Mr. McCaig first mentioned, at a cost of \$2,000,000. With this done, the entire south building, which was constructed under wartime conditions without steel or fireproofing, will be converted into a diagnostic center and clinic. If the program is approved by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission and the Hospital Facilities division of the United States Public Health Service, one-third of the construction cost will be paid by the federal government and one-third by the state. As the state and national expansion program covers a period of five years, Mr. Rankin explained, it is impossible to forecast just when the James Walker project will be developed and approved. Considering the lack of adequate hospital facilities in this region, and consequent necessity of many persons having to go elsewhere for treatment, it is to be hoped that the necessary preliminaries will be completed with all possible speed. Conditions at the hospital have been below par in many particulars for a long time. But as Mr. Rankin explained, James Walker is the area's largest hotel and largest restaurant, that more individuals enter and leave it daily than any other property here with the possible exception of transportation terminals, and that as the guests are ill their mental attitude differs from that of well persons. With the improvements contemplated in the announced program completed, it is fair to think that many of the objections to the hospital's accommodations and service may no longer be heard.

GOOD MORNING
Mean spirits under disappointment, like small beer in a thunder-storm, always turn sour.—John Randolph.
Freight Rate Ruling
There is good reason to rejoice that the United States Supreme Court has upheld the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling made in 1945 to place freight rates between the Northeast on the one hand and the South and West on the other on a more equitable basis. But it is to be noted that the court's decision, which increase rates 10 per cent in the first and lowers them 10 per cent in the two last mentioned areas amounts to less than half of the 39 per cent differential. When the new tariffs go into effect they will apply to only 4 per cent of railway traffic and 6 per cent of the lines' revenue. Even this will help the industrial and agricultural South and West, but the battle against the discriminatory rates which have placed a handicap upon these regions for close to half a century must not be dropped. It should not be even interrupted until a square deal has been given all sections of the country.

As Pegler Sees It
By WESTBROOK PEGLER
(Charlie Chaplin, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)
Charlie Chaplin recently held a "press conference" in New York. More than 100 reporters attended to ask him questions, mainly about his politics. The occasion was the opening of a new movie in which, his ads tell us, he appears in the role of a "modern Paris bluebeard who gaily marries and murders." Up to a point, the story would seem to be autobiographical, for Chaplin has married four times and there was another exploit with a stage-struck girl, who had been beguiled to his mansion. She was railroaded out of town but came back, disturbed his secluded peace and this time, got 30 days in jail. Disclosing her pregnancy then, she was released and had her baby and the disclosure ensued in court of a personal character which the old public had never suspected in the wistful elf in the low-comedy hat, pants and shoes. Even by the barnyard moral code his conduct here was deplorable for he was not generous nor even liberal to the girl and their child but stingy and mean. In most of the church weddings in the United States the marriage formula states that matrimony is a state to be entered into "soberly and discreetly, as in the sight of God." In his press conference, Chaplin adverted to a familiar error of his explanation of his failure, in more than 35 years of voluptuous living in the United States, to become a citizen of the nation which had raised him, financially, from the status of a refugee from the economic and social squalor of the abominable slums of his native London. Once before he had said that he was a paying guest of our country. This time he said that nearly 70 percent of his earnings came from outside the country and that he was paying 100 percent in taxes. As to his whole income, that, of course, is untrue. Furthermore, during his rising years and his greatest prosperity, most of his income came directly from the American public. The taxes then were so low that he could keep most of it as he undoubtedly did for he is very frugal, as the meagerness of his productions and his treatment of the pregnant girl prove. A further fact is that, for several years, Chaplin tried to save money on his income taxes by representations that another man was his partner in business. In the last year of Herbert Hoover's presidency, however, the Treasury insisted that this man had returned most of the money to Charlie and Chaplin was compelled to pay a deficiency of \$1,174,000. In his belief that the United States is a sort of public free country club offering hospitality and service to all comers in return for money, Chaplin is obviously mistaken. He has not learned that this is a nation of loyal citizens conducted entirely in their own interest, for the specific purpose of promoting their own good and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. He may be pardoned the error because many others have taken literally the entirely unofficial and poetic invitation to the "wretched refuse" of the "teeming shores" of other lands which appears on the plinth of the Statue of Liberty. His attention, theirs and our own may be profitably invited to the preamble of the Constitution wherein we, the people of the United States, declare that this is our own country to be managed for the benefit of her own citizens, exclusively. This is not to suggest that Chaplin has slighted the United States in his failure to ask for citizenship. Nobody confers a favor on us by such a petition. It is we who confer the favor and often cherish it as a mark of our affection. If Chaplin were to file a petition now he certainly would be opposed and there are precedents under the "moral turpitude" clause which could be invoked against him. As to his association with persons sympathetic with the communist front in the United States, further objections could be raised. He probably is not a communist in the sense of being a member of the party but he has been guilty of great impudence in this phase of his life among us. Chaplin sat out two wars involving his native Britain. In the second one he plainly evinced a certain attitude toward the young sons of the American men and women who had laughed him into riches in their own youth by his conspicuous failure to try to entertain these American boys even in the safety of the camps in the United States. His suggestion, in his press conference, that his two sons of one of his early, short term marriages, were his personal vicars in the Third Army in Europe is a fair expression of his character. Chaplin's only memorable contribution to the general war effort was a recording of a salute to the Soviet armies which closed with the words, "Russia, the future is yours!" Some Americans have asked why we do not deport him.

Who Will It Be?
These columns recently pointed out that the political positions of President Truman and Senator Vandenberg are exceptional. It was noted that the Senator from Michigan might prove the most formidable opponent Mr. Truman could face in the 1948 national elections, if either or both of them were candidates for the presidency. Confirmation of this view is found in an article in the Christian Science Monitor. It is a contribution by Roscoe Drummond. Mr. Drummond writes: "President Truman's growing strength can contribute to a Vandenberg draft, since it generally is agreed that Senator Vandenberg would wage a formidable campaign and would be a formidable vote-getter." He adds: "If the republicans decide that the country is strongly internationalist, it may want to nominate the strongest internationalist candidate it can agree upon." It is the fact that Mr. Truman and Mr. Vandenberg are in such agreement on our broad policies toward other nations that makes their position so extraordinary. While Senator Vandenberg is doing all he can to stay out of the presidential picture, it is not by any means impossible that he might be drafted when

The Stratton Bill
A measure before Congress — the Stratton bill — provides for the admission of 400,000 displaced persons at the rate of 100,000 a year. Its backers say this is a "fair share" for this country to absorb of the 850,000 persons now in detention camps abroad. While it was once true that the United States could assimilate great numbers of immigrants and is now in some measure indebted to the sturdier stock that sought our shores, even within the last quarter century, and while the plight of Europe's displaced persons wrings the heart, it is to be asked what could be done with such

an influx as the Stratton bill contemplates. We cannot house our own population. We cannot provide work for our own idle persons. We are still unable to take proper care of our war veterans and their families. Furthermore there could be no assurance that the yearly 100,000 emigrants would take to our way of living and become creditable citizens. There is good reason to think that many of them would bring their own political creeds with them and instead of engaging in customary gainful pursuits turn missionaries of their unwelcome ideologies. The Stratton bill, if approved, would add new and greater complications to our troubled economic situation than we now face.

As Pegler Sees It

By WESTBROOK PEGLER (Copyright, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Charlie Chaplin recently held a "press conference" in New York. More than 100 reporters attended to ask him questions, mainly about his politics. The occasion was the opening of a new movie in which, his ads tell us, he appears in the role of a "modern Paris bluebeard who gaily marries and murders." Up to a point, the story would seem to be autobiographical, for Chaplin has married four times and there was another exploit with a stage-struck girl, who had been beguiled to his mansion. She was railroaded out of town but came back, disturbed his secluded peace and this time, got 30 days in jail. Disclosing her pregnancy then, she was released and had her baby and the disclosure ensued in court of a personal character which the old public had never suspected in the wistful elf in the low-comedy hat, pants and shoes. Even by the barnyard moral code his conduct here was deplorable for he was not generous nor even liberal to the girl and their child but stingy and mean. In most of the church weddings in the United States the marriage formula states that matrimony is a state to be entered into "soberly and discreetly, as in the sight of God." In his press conference, Chaplin adverted to a familiar error of his explanation of his failure, in more than 35 years of voluptuous living in the United States, to become a citizen of the nation which had raised him, financially, from the status of a refugee from the economic and social squalor of the abominable slums of his native London. Once before he had said that he was a paying guest of our country. This time he said that nearly 70 percent of his earnings came from outside the country and that he was paying 100 percent in taxes. As to his whole income, that, of course, is untrue. Furthermore, during his rising years and his greatest prosperity, most of his income came directly from the American public. The taxes then were so low that he could keep most of it as he undoubtedly did for he is very frugal, as the meagerness of his productions and his treatment of the pregnant girl prove. A further fact is that, for several years, Chaplin tried to save money on his income taxes by representations that another man was his partner in business. In the last year of Herbert Hoover's presidency, however, the Treasury insisted that this man had returned most of the money to Charlie and Chaplin was compelled to pay a deficiency of \$1,174,000. In his belief that the United States is a sort of public free country club offering hospitality and service to all comers in return for money, Chaplin is obviously mistaken. He has not learned that this is a nation of loyal citizens conducted entirely in their own interest, for the specific purpose of promoting their own good and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. He may be pardoned the error because many others have taken literally the entirely unofficial and poetic invitation to the "wretched refuse" of the "teeming shores" of other lands which appears on the plinth of the Statue of Liberty. His attention, theirs and our own may be profitably invited to the preamble of the Constitution wherein we, the people of the United States, declare that this is our own country to be managed for the benefit of her own citizens, exclusively. This is not to suggest that Chaplin has slighted the United States in his failure to ask for citizenship. Nobody confers a favor on us by such a petition. It is we who confer the favor and often cherish it as a mark of our affection. If Chaplin were to file a petition now he certainly would be opposed and there are precedents under the "moral turpitude" clause which could be invoked against him. As to his association with persons sympathetic with the communist front in the United States, further objections could be raised. He probably is not a communist in the sense of being a member of the party but he has been guilty of great impudence in this phase of his life among us. Chaplin sat out two wars involving his native Britain. In the second one he plainly evinced a certain attitude toward the young sons of the American men and women who had laughed him into riches in their own youth by his conspicuous failure to try to entertain these American boys even in the safety of the camps in the United States. His suggestion, in his press conference, that his two sons of one of his early, short term marriages, were his personal vicars in the Third Army in Europe is a fair expression of his character. Chaplin's only memorable contribution to the general war effort was a recording of a salute to the Soviet armies which closed with the words, "Russia, the future is yours!" Some Americans have asked why we do not deport him.

Editorial Comment
Not So Well in Moscow
None of the observers for The News and Courier have been in Moscow, and notwithstanding that it is a fact that any morning one can see more well red and well dressed colored people in King Street, Charleston, than one would see well fed and well dressed white people in Moscow. However, the Russians, not unnaturally, accept at face value statements of their American journalistic friends in New York and other cities that the Southern states of this languishing republic in which we live are pest holes in which colored persons are starving, starving, weeping and dying in droves.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
Not the Red Pattern
That Washington high school principal who says the Russian Communist is invited to speak had been asked the naive idea that a Russian Communist would let moral scruples stand in the way of getting in a little propaganda.—(Lynchburg (Va.) News.



The Book Of Knowledge

(DEPARTMENT—THE UNITED STATES)
Jamestown Conquers Adversity
Yesterday's article told of the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, by English colonists in 1607, and of the part played by Captain John Smith in holding together the struggling settlement. In 1609, about 800 more colonists arrived, and Capt. Smith went back to England to have a wound treated. But the ship carrying Sir Thomas Gates, the leader of this new expedition, had been separated from the rest of the fleet by a hurricane, and was wrecked on the coast of Bermuda. The colony was again without strong leadership, and another period of strife, disease and starvation soon set in. Supplies gave out, and the Indians watched to kill anyone who left the fort to hunt for food. This was the Starving Time, long remembered in Virginia. When Sir Thomas Gates was at last able to get to Jamestown in May, 1610, he found that half the people were dead and the rest weak and despairing. Gates determined to take the people on board his four small ships and carry them to Newfoundland, whence they might get back to England. But as the boats neared the mouth of the river, they met a fleet coming in from the sea. It was the new lord governor of Virginia, Lord De la Warr, with several hundred colonists and food enough to last a thousand people for one year. The colonists who a few hours before, had said goodbye to Virginia, turned back once more to Jamestown. In 1611, another governor was sent over — Sir Thomas Dale. He made peace with the Indians; he made the men work and obey the laws; and he allowed every man



The arrival at Jamestown of a group of 100 young women sent over from England in 1619 to marry the colonists. With their arrival, real homes were established in Virginia, and the permanence of the colony was assured.

to have a piece of land for himself. At first it was planned to produce many different kinds of things in Virginia. Two events kept these plans from being carried out. In 1614, John Rolfe, who had been experimenting with the culture of tobacco, sent some of his crop to England. The success of his venture marked the beginning of the great tobacco-growing industry in Virginia, but it caused people to lose interest in other products. Then, in 1622, the Indians of the Powhatan Confederacy attacked the settlement and killed more than 400 of its 1,240 people. Many of those killed were men who were the most experienced and active in developing its resources. During the earlier years of the colony, few women came over. In 1619 the London company sent over about 100 young women to marry the colonists. Homes were now

built outside the original settlement, and there were several villages. The year 1619 was an important one. There were now eleven little settlements in Virginia, and each of them was given permission to elect two representatives to help make laws for the colony. They met in the little church at Jamestown on July 30, 1619, and thus took place the first meeting of the first legislature in America. (Copyright, 1946, By The Grolier Society Inc., based upon The Book of Knowledge) (Distributed by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.) TOMORROW — Early Railway Passenger Cars.

Paging LaFollette

By PETER EDSON
WASHINGTON.—If it's the little insignificant things that count, Congress is doing fine, and more attention should be paid to some of the minor measures which have been passed so far this year. This 80th Congress has been on the job four months now. It has three months to go. Its record at that is truly wonderful. Up to May 1, 6889 pages of the Congressional Record had been filled with fine-type debate and miscellany, and 5138 bills and resolutions had been introduced — an average of nearly 100 per congressman. But in these four months only 45 of these measures have been made laws. Average time for getting these 45 laws passed, from introduction to signing by the President, has been 50 days apiece. Congress may do better in the remaining three months. Even so, it looks as if a lot of things aren't going to get done at all. The cost of operating Congress, by the way has nearly doubled. It ran about \$15 million a year before the war. Next year budget calls for \$29 million.

so you may have missed them: First off, there was a bill to authorize the War Department to transport the Boy Scouts to their jamboree in Paris this summer, provide them with free passports. This takes care of the international situation in fine shape. In the way of big financial transactions, there was a law passed to pay Switzerland \$425.88 for the loss of food stored aboard the Japanese ship Awa Maru when it was sunk in the Pacific. In the line of greatly needed social reforms, there was a couple of bills passed to provide for the promotion and to pay sick leave to rural mail carriers. Renaming of Boulder Dam in honor of Herbert Hoover was another hot project, even if Sen. Glenn Taylor did try to throw cold water on it by saying the law should also provide for making grass grow in the cracks on the concrete, embossing an apple on the face of the dam and renaming the spillway after Albert Fall. You may have read something about that great legislative achievement, but did you note that Congress had also passed a bill to erect a Theodore Roosevelt monument in Medora, N. D.? The boys also got around to passing an amendment to the Federal Firearms Act saying that robbery was a crime of violence. Seems they left out the word "robbery" by accident when the law was first passed in 1938. Then there was a great piece of legislation passed to furnish government steam to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Not literally, that is, but to their hall in Washington for heating purposes. From this list, it's easy to see that your interests are being looked after in Washington, if you don't care how.

Among the really important things about which nothing really constructive is apt to be done this year are: Unification of the armed services, universal military training, a long-range housing bill, federal aid to education, a national health insurance program, minimum wage and social security law revision. Write your congressman.

Why We Say "THE UNDER DOG"
This expression used so often today is credited to David Barker's song "The Under Dog in the Fight" (1936): "But for me, I shall never pause to ask; Which dog may be in the right; For my heart will beat, while it beats at all; For the under dog in the fight."
COP. 1947 BY GENERAL MATTHEWS, CORP. THE WORLD RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

GUAM WOULD BUY BUT LACKS SELLERS
By DON WHITEHEAD
AP Newsfeatures
GUAM — This island is perhaps the wealthiest in the Pacific on a per capita basis but finds it a little to buy with its money. It is reliably estimated that each adult Guamanian has average assets, real and potential, of about \$7,500, and the native population of about 23,000 is swelled by thousands of Navy civilian workers and service men who spend to spend but nowhere to spend it. The Guamanians have more than \$4,500,000 in the bank of Guam alone and additional heavy deposits in mainland banks, according to naval officers. They also have war damage claims against the government totalling \$12,000,000. Through the Navy the people are able to buy food, clothing and some surplus property, but their real purchasing power is virtually men have not ventured into the market. The Navy is trying to interest a company, was expected soon to begin, but to date has had few replies. Capt. M. H. Anderson of West Englewood, N. J., naval administrator, said one large oil company was expected soon to use filling stations, as a fuel market was badly needed by civilians. "We also are trying to encourage such things as five and ten-cent stores, drug stores, dry cleaners and laundries to come to Guam," he said. One firm which showed an interest was afraid of competition from Navy stores, but the captain said, "We propose either to withdraw entirely from the field or else work out an equitable arrangement so there will be no conflict. We want to do everything we can to help businesses come to Guam." Meanwhile, the Guam market is almost untapped.

Letter Box

COOPERATION APPRECIATED
To The Editor:
On behalf of the Cape Fear Garden Club, I wish to extend my grateful thanks for the splendid cooperation you gave us in the matter of publicity for our recent Spring Flower Show. I am sure that your generous amount of space accounted in a large measure for the number of people from the city and surrounding territory who attended the show. As Publicity Chairman for the Flower Show, may I also include my personal thanks to your news department, editor and photographer who made my job not only an easy but a pleasant one. (Mrs. Wm. G. Robertson) Corresponding Secretary, Cape Fear Garden Club, Wilmington, N. C. May 13, 1947.

DRIVE AROUND GREENFIELD

To The Editor:
I see by your paper that the City Council is thinking of changing the name of Greenfield Park and its environs to honor Dr. Moore and Mr. Wade, who developed the park which has been named after them. I do not object to this lovely spot. In the article there was also a suggestion that the name of the drive around the park be changed. That is what I wish to protest. When that drive was built, Wilmington was in the slough of unemployment; all citizens were called on to help the unfortunate who could not find work to do and hundreds of us contributed weekly amounts which were a sacrifice to make, to enable us to help our families. I do not remember the men who were at the head of the project but it seems to me that Mrs. George Kidder was mayor of the town at the time and I know our remittances went to Mr. J. Allen Taylor. Mr. James F. Post collected large amounts for the Coast Line for this purpose. The drive is truly a community project and a memorial to the public-spirited men who developed it and I think should be preserved as a Community Drive, so that the tradition of the undertaking be kept for Wilmington. As to the suggestion of changing the name of the Lake, of course "Greenfield" is inept, as there are certainly no green fields around it. I believe it was at one time McIlhenny's Millpond, which is not pretty. However, "Greenfield" is pretty and has been rather extensively advertised. Why not keep the name and designate the road which on both sides of the road which Mr. Wade developed the "Wade Park" and the area near the Fourth Street entrance, which is so very beautiful "Moore Park". Citizen. Wilmington, N. C. May 13, 1947.