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(THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1947)

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 Topical Inlet to Bald Head Island.
Continued effort through the City's Industrial Agency to attract more industries.
Proper utilization of Blueenthal 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.

GOOD MORNING

Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.—Johnson.

Welcome, Ladies

It has been all of eight years since the state Federation of Women's Clubs held an annual convention at Wrightsville Beach. The long absence makes the organization doubly welcome now.
Wilmington, no less than Wrightsville, greets the delegates with—we had almost indiscreetly said open arms, but certainly with cordial handclaps.
So much has happened since the Federation was last here, so much tragedy and grief, the convention should prove a means of agreeable escape, as well as affording opportunity to draft a program with the content and happiness and welfare of the cities represented, as the chief aim to be carried out during the coming year.
The Star joins heartily in the community's gratefulness to the Federation for coming to Wrightsville for the 1947 convention, and trusts that the visit will lead the organization to return in much shorter time than has elapsed since it was last here.

Misusing Liberty

Thomas Mann, German novelist who could not submit to the Nazi domination as set up by Hitler and so found refuge in the United States, has, as all great writers must have a keen and penetrating vision not only of effects but of causes influencing human action. No one can read his books without discovering that he "carries through" in his thinking to the logical conclusion.
Possessing these rare attributes, what Mr. Mann has to say on any subject, and especially on present-day Germany, deserves close attention. Thus, when he declares in London—he is revisiting Europe for the first time since 1939—that Germany is already "misusing her liberty and democracy" and that self-pity has led Germany to fail to cooperate with the Allies, it may be taken for granted that he arrived at these viewpoints only after examining the facts closely.
In an interview with the Associated Press, he declares:
"Germany refuses to acknowledge that misery and tragedy are not her's alone, although she herself caused them. There is suffering in England and in France, but the German people refuse to acknowledge the suffering of others. Germany takes a morbid pride in her own tragedy, believing it to be unique. It is self-pity, part of the na-

Holden Beach At Disadvantage

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When the chairman of the commission, Mr. A. H. Graham, declares that there are more important highway projects to be completed in Brunswick county he may well be asked what can be more important to the welfare of any community than the delivery of foodstuffs for its people.
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ACL Wins First Round

The Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling favoring a merger of the Florida East Coast Railway with the Atlantic Coast Line involves a higher price than the ACL had anticipated, but Mr. C. McD. Davis, the president, in an interview by telephone at Atlanta with the Star, declared he is sure the directors will recommend to the stockholders that the ICC price be accepted.
This will mean that the first round in the battle for the East Coast will have been won by the Coast Line.
The East Coast has been in receivership for five years, during which time a lively contest for it has been in progress. In its first ruling, the ICC accepted an examiner's recommendation for independent operation, under control of the St. Joe Paper Company, a du Pont property, but later reopened

As Pegler Sees It

By WESTBROOK PEGLER
(Copyright, By King Features Syndicate, Inc.)
George Sokolsky, my colleague in punditry, recently lauded a shirt for Governor Tom Dewey. He explained that Irving Ives, the freshman republican senator from New York, was speaking strictly for himself and not for Dewey in opposing legislation to restrain the rascality of goons and thieves who run many of our unions. Sokolsky wrote: "I know for a fact that Dewey is not supporting Ives' labor position at all."
Knowing both Dewey and Sokolsky and how Sokolsky works, I daresay that Dewey told him so. I assume that Ives has worried Dewey by his opposition to the republican policy on unions as represented by Senator Taft and that, in this respect, Dewey wants to disown him. Many of our citizens and some speculative writers drew the inference that Dewey was trimming on the republican mandate received in the election of last fall to write laws which would drag the parasites off the body of American labor and set the citizen free. Sokolsky says this is not true and that Ives is off the reservation. I will take his word for it—and Dewey's.
Now, if you will go back with me to some events of last August, I will megaphone to you some points of amusing but sad importance in our politics.
When the republicans were nominating their man for senator, Dewey wanted Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, retired. Notwithstanding all the hypocritical clamor against religion as a consideration in politics, every politician knows, and so do many of the voters, that religion is in many cases the first consideration. Franklin D. Roosevelt and other presidents have bowed to this political rule, one plain result of which is that we always have one Catholic and one Jew in the White House, as we have today, both appointees of Roosevelt, with religion the first consideration.
General Drum is a Catholic. Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, who opposed Drum, and Dewey, for the republican senatorial nomination, is a Catholic, too. Dewey knew he could not handle Donovan, who has a habit of being his own man, and, as head of the party, the governor opposed him. Dewey was absolutely confident that he would win for himself, but it was conceded that he would have to topple his senatorial candidate, whoever that candidate might be, in the contest against Herbert H. Lehman. Mr. Lehman had made a good reputation as a governor, but, moreover, the practical fact was recognized by both democrats and republicans that he would pull an enormous Jewish vote in the city of New York, as he did. Because Jews and Catholics get along well in New York politics, the republicans, having no Jewish personality comparable to Lehman, decided to pick a Catholic. That would just about equalize things in the field of religious consideration.
Inasmuch as Dewey's personal strength would be a factor in the election of the republican candidate for senator, the managers of the republican machine insisted that he deserved a man who would stay hunched and loyal. Donovan was not, and no great friend of Dewey. A smear was issued against Donovan charging him with hostility to organized labor. That show of hostility had consisted of his performance of his sworn duty as a public prosecutor in sending to prison some union criminals who had dynamited a passenger car on a struck railroad 25 years ago. This smear against help Donovan had whispered insinuation then started that although Donovan was a Catholic, he was not a "good" Catholic and therefore would be opposed by the "good" Catholics, especially in Buffalo. The republicans injected the religious issue against one of their own party. Donovan disposed of this by quiet reference to the fact that he had recently received two Papal decorations for his "humanitarian works" in the second World War. He had received the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in the first one.
After some haggling, General Drum casually let it be known that he never had been a candidate at all. Donovan couldn't beat Dewey's strength, so in the end the republicans picked Irving M. Ives, who had served a long time in the Albany legislature and had puttered in labor legislation there. Ives is a Protestant. Dewey carried him on his coattails.
Then Ives went to Washington and in his first few months struck out on his own independent course on union legislation. A hand-made senator threw down his boss.
Would Donovan have been more perverse? We don't know, but the point is that for all the mouthing of platitudes in abhorrence of "religion in politics," religion nevertheless is played upon constantly by both parties. To be sure, it is exploited in the positive sense by the nomination of men whose religious pull is carefully reckoned in their favor and not in antagonism to any religion or religious groups. But Jim Farley would be the last to deny that the delicate business of balancing a ticket with a due proportion of protestants, Catholics and Jews, and nowadays, an occasional Negro, is most important in the qualifications of a state chairman. I once sat in the private business office of a democratic state chairman of New York and heard him turn down his own brother, a Catholic, for a place on a county ticket with the explanation that the ticket was perfectly balanced and must not be disturbed. But next time, maybe.
We live in a world of political lies and false pretenses.

Editorial Comment

The Absent-Minded
The experience of a local dignitary who went to a nearby college and came away leaving his wife behind, brings to mind a certain professor who journeyed to Richmond several years ago to lecture on "Memory" and forgot his notes. In either case forgetting the results would require a long time.—Roanoke (Va.) World News.
Out of This World!
Henry A. Wallace wants the United States to finance the whole world. But why should he be so concerned over this world, as it is not of it.—Charleston (S. C.) Even'g Post.
Own Wilderness
Even his detractors feel that Hank Wallace is something special among voters, as he seems to carry his own wilderness.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

ional egotism, which is preventing Germany from co-operating with the Allies in her revival."
The Allies, he said, "were misled by the Germans' drugged attitude after the collapse and have not recognized this essential unwillingness of the Germans to do their best and to cooperate with the victors."
Mr. Mann declared Dr. James Newman, American Military Governor of Hesse, was "absolutely right" in sternly warning the Germans of his district recently to discontinue strikes and violence. But he said "it naturally will take a long time for Germany to recover her health after such a complete spiritual and moral collapse."
He attributed Germany's difficulties to two other main factors:
That the entire country, its talents, resources, and strength, had from 1933 until the end of the war been concentrated on a "barbaric regime" and "the failure of the Allies to agree at Yalta or Potsdam on economic and trade interchange among all four zones of occupation."
There is food for thought here, not only among we, the people, but in high places as well.

The Book Of Knowledge

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WONDER QUESTIONS
DOES A PLANT GO TO SLEEP?
As we usually use the word sleep, it means a condition in which consciousness of the outer world is lost. A man who sleeps does not see or hear what is going on around him.
In this meaning of the word sleep, plants do not sleep. They have no sense of sight or hearing. They do not see, so they cannot cease from seeing, and they do not hear, so they cannot cease from hearing. Yet, in the sense in which sleep is a periodical rest from activity, they may be said to sleep in varying degrees at various times.
We talk of the winter sleep of plants; and in winter plants do live a life so much less active than their summer life that they may be said to sleep. A green plant that has shed its leaves may be said to be asleep. Without the green leaves it cannot make starch or sugar, or woody fibre or honey, or pollen, or buds or flowers. It is not dead, but it is not working and making living tissues.
That is one sense, then, in which plants, in temperate climates at least, may be said to take a long sleep.
But in much the same sense of rest from work, every plant has a good sleep during the twenty-

The Doctor Says—

NEW REMEDIES AND HAY FEVER VICTIMS

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M. D.
Hay fever time is already here for those who are sensitive to pollen. Grass and weed victims will develop their trouble as summer advances. Patients who have not been made insensitive and those who cannot go to a special free place may be relieved of symptoms by recently discovered remedies.
True pollen allergic reactions only occur at the time the pollen are in the air. Patients who have symptoms before or after the pollinating season do not have hay fever. Average patient with hay fever is sensitive to three or five pollens, not one as was formerly believed.
Management of hay fever for a year-around affair. Most physicians recommend taking injections during the off season at long intervals with the expectation that well in advance of the trouble. Some patients are rendered completely insensitive the second or third year, but others may have to take a large course.
Skin tests with the suspected pollen are taken before treatment is started. It is helpful to consult the physician by consulting a computer tell which pollen are in the air at the time. Sixteen combination sets of skin test material have simplified the method for offending pollen in the average case.
There is no special medicine which benefits hay fever patients. Some patients have found it helpful to spend the season in a location where fewer of their pollen are in the air. Only way to escape the difficulty are to take a sea voyage, to stay in an air-conditioned room in which the pollen have been filtered out, or to take prescribed injections.
Although many drugs have been used for symptomatic relief of hay fever, the most effective to date are pyribenzamine hydrochloride. They must be administered by a physician so they are not stopped if reactions occur.

Registered Lobbyists Total 795

By PETER EDSON
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Breaking down the total, it is shown that 20 of the lobbyists are registered from CIO unions, 19 are from the Railroad Brotherhoods, nine from the Foremen's Assn. of America, five from AFL, plus two from its affiliated UMW, nine from independent machinists unions, four from the telephone workers, and seven from miscellaneous labor organizations.
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The Book Of Knowledge

Department:—
WONDER QUESTIONS
DOES A PLANT GO TO SLEEP?
As we usually use the word sleep, it means a condition in which consciousness of the outer world is lost. A man who sleeps does not see or hear what is going on around him.
In this meaning of the word sleep, plants do not sleep. They have no sense of sight or hearing. They do not see, so they cannot cease from seeing, and they do not hear, so they cannot cease from hearing. Yet, in the sense in which sleep is a periodical rest from activity, they may be said to sleep in varying degrees at various times.
We talk of the winter sleep of plants; and in winter plants do live a life so much less active than their summer life that they may be said to sleep. A green plant that has shed its leaves may be said to be asleep. Without the green leaves it cannot make starch or sugar, or woody fibre or honey, or pollen, or buds or flowers. It is not dead, but it is not working and making living tissues.
That is one sense, then, in which plants, in temperate climates at least, may be said to take a long sleep.
But in much the same sense of rest from work, every plant has a good sleep during the twenty-

Registered Lobbyists Total 795

By PETER EDSON
WASHINGTON, — Seventy-five paid labor union lobbyists are now working in Washington, according to a detailed study of reports for the first three months of 1947, filed with Congress in compliance with the Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946.
These reports show that the labor lobby is now the biggest seeking to influence Congress. It does not include John L. Lewis, Phil Murray, Bill Green, or the heads of the big unions. It also does not include the flying squads brought to Washington from all over the country to work on local congressmen while they are in Congress.
Breaking down the total, it is shown that 20 of the lobbyists are registered from CIO unions, 19 are from the Railroad Brotherhoods, nine from the Foremen's Assn. of America, five from AFL, plus two from its affiliated UMW, nine from independent machinists unions, four from the telephone workers, and seven from miscellaneous labor organizations.
Incidentally, unions of federal employees which have registered lobbyists seeking to influence government pay scales and conditions of civil service employment number 23. If this number is added to the 75 lobbyists from non-government unions, the total labor lobby counts 98, or approximately one out of every eight lobbyists who have reported to Congress.
Seven hundred and ninety-five individuals had registered as lobbyists up to May 1. Of this number, 545 filed reports purporting to show their income and expenditures during the first three months of the year. Failure to file a statement or filing an incorrect statement is punishable by a fine of \$5000, a year's imprisonment, or both.
Next to organized labor, the biggest lobbyist reported to Congress were working for the Townsend Plan, which registered 15 lobbyists, and the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons, which registered 21. This latter organization is working for legislation to amend the immigration laws so as to admit more European refugees to the U. S. It reported all its lobbyists were unpaid volunteers. Townsend Plan lobbyists reported pay and expenses varying from nothing to 25 per cent of the dues they collected. Highest paid Townsend Plan

Why We Say

While it is all quite confusing a prune is really a plum. According to Luther Burbank, great American plant breeder, a prune is "any plum which has sufficient sugar in its substance to dry without souring."
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Star Dust

He Oughta Know
The customer at the filling station asked for a change of oil.
"What do you want—in bulk or saled cans?" The attendant asked.
"What's the difference?"
"No difference in oil," the attendant explained. "The bulk is for people who take my word for the quality and the cans for those who question my word."
"Your word is as good as mine," the customer said thoughtfully. As the attendant started to procure the oil from the bulk supply, the customer spoke up quickly. "I said your work is just as good as mine. Give me that can oil."
The Gnu
Behold the shaggy, ox-like gnu. Who's rarely seen outside a zoo. His horns are sharp; his virtues, few; I wouldn't tease the brute—would you?
—Dolph Montague

FANNING THE FLAME

Holden Beach At Disadvantage

Residents of Holden Beach have been placed under a heavy handicap by the Highway Commission order prohibiting trucks of more than four tons dead weight on the ferry across the Inland Waterway.
When the chairman of the commission, Mr. A. H. Graham, declares that there are more important highway projects to be completed in Brunswick county he may well be asked what can be more important to the welfare of any community than the delivery of foodstuffs for its people.
Nor can his statement that the four-ton truck rule has been in existence a long time but not enforced be condoned.
If there is now to be rigid observance of the rule, milk and food trucks will have to stop on the mainland and deliveries to consumers be made by hand—an interminable process and costly.
That the ferry could accommodate loads exceeding four tons is indicated by a statement of Dr. Edgar Holden. Dr. Holden declares twelve-ton trucks have made the waterway crossing without damage to or endangering the ferry.
Inconvenience in food deliveries is not the only complaint against Mr. Graham's ruling. Some twenty homes are under construction at the beach. Building materials cannot be delivered by hand, so construction will be brought to a standstill.
With southeastern North Carolina beach resorts in great need of additional housing, Mr. Graham has halted building operations at Holden by an arbitrary decision which, in the understanding of the developers there, is not in harmony with a fair interpretation of the original agreement with the highway department.
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