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FRIDAY, JULY 11, 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 25-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 Top-sall Inlet to Bald Head Island.

Continued effort through the City's Industrial Agency to attract more industries.

Proper utilization of Bluebonnet 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

Be always displeased with what thou art if thou desire to attain to what thou art not, for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest.—Quarles.

The Police Survey Report

What constitutes an efficient police officer?

In the main, the same qualifications for satisfactory service in any skilled work.

This is made plain in the report of a survey of the Wilmington Police department, made by Mr. Roy L. Morgan, former FBI member and present member of the Greensboro governing body. Mr. Morgan was invited to look the police situation here over by City Manager Benson. His findings are now being studied by the City Council.

Among his many recommendations he says an annual efficiency report should show the member's record for loyalty, aggressiveness, knowledge of work, tact, personality, intelligence, initiative, executive ability, personal appearance, public relations, judgment, resourcefulness, attendance to duty and ability to get along with fellow-officers. Furthermore, Mr. Morgan adds that the credit rating of all officers should be above reproach and any officer whose credit is below par should be suspended until the fault is remedied.

Certainly these are qualifications that all employes of any business must have to hold their jobs. They are as essential in a police department as anywhere else, and perhaps more so inasmuch as police officers are expected not only to enforce the law but set a good example for others.

Mr. Morgan touches this point obliquely in urging that strict rules of conduct be set up for officers off as well as on duty. There should be no drinking or gambling in the City Hall, he says, and adds that the officer's conduct off duty should be such that no discredit will be reflected on the department, and that any officer failing to live up to the rules should be disciplined. He recommends that gossiping in the department be summarily stopped to overcome petty jealousies and that all gossiping be thoroughly investigated to uncover the source. If found unreliable, the offender should be reprimanded.

Mr. Morgan found that because there is no regular system of promotion there is dissatisfaction and lack of morale in the force, and that dissension will continue until the hit-or-miss method of promotion is corrected.

So much for broad situation. The report declares that police headquarters

Call Mine Contracts Illegal

Just when it appeared that coal would be mined in normal quantities under the new agreement of the operators with John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers union, albeit at greater cost, comes Representative Hartley, co-author with Senator Taft of the Taft-Hartley Labor Control Act, with the announcement that any operator who signs up becomes a law violator by that act, subject to a \$10,000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

Mr. Hartley points out the new law provides that operators may deduct from miners' pay the amount of their union dues, but not initiation fees and assessments. Yet the contracts, he says, which the operators have signed provide for these deductions—which are clearly illegal.

He has no intention, he adds, of initiating proceedings against the operators, as this action should be taken by the executive branch, but he wants the people to know just what is being done to placate John L. Lewis.

If Mr. Hartley is correct in his statements, and surely no one is better able to interpret the labor act than he, it is clearly up to the executive branch to do something, particularly as President Truman, who assured the public that he would do everything in his power to have the provisions of the act enforced. He had vetoed the bill, to be sure, but when it was passed again overwhelmingly, he assured reporters at a press conference, and through them the American people, that the measure would have his complete cooperation.

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The Eastern worker is very tough. He keeps on working until he falls on his face in the dirt and nothing remains for the doctor to do but write out the death certificate. (From file of) Frederick Flick, wartime executive of German steel trust, accused as war criminal.

Science went into World War II as an apprentice to war and came out a senior partner.—Dr. Sidney J. French, Colgate U. chemist.

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Other recommendations are that applicants for employment should be checked with the FBI, their credit rating examined, their neighborhood standing studied, their former employment checked, their military service, if any, noted, and that they should have a minimum of high school education.

That the chief and desk sergeant should have the address and telephone number of all officers and all officers off duty should advise the sergeant where they can be reached in an emergency.

That all members should submit to yearly physical examinations.

That all should have training in a police school and one member selected by the chief for special training in the FBI school in Washington.

That there should be regular fire-arms training by an armed services officer. That shifts should be rotated.

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As Pegler Sees It

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

NEW YORK, July 10.—About the time that Frau Wagner was convicted of being a fanatical Hitlerite, in Germany, I received a letter addressed to the editor, typical of those which come from F. D. Roosevelt's most ardent followers which said that Pegler was a menace, a nut, insane, crazy.

"When he says that Roosevelt was a crook," the letter said, "it proves conclusively that his mind is out of order."

As to Roosevelt's crookedness, and I mean his larcenous avarice, not mere intellectual dishonesty, I have been going on the assumption that his guilt was admitted by his own son, Elliott, and the widow. Otherwise they must have defended his character and reputation against unchallenged evidence. The Ways and Means Committee of the House, controlled by his own party, took one look at the proof collected by the Treasury and decided that they would not even call witnesses because if they went into charges at all they couldn't save their hero.

I quote from this letter just to show the fanaticism that Roosevelt aroused in many Americans. It is completely insane. Both Roosevelt and Hitler were idolized and this idolatry was addressed to qualities which both men had alike.

Nobody in our country, except Huey Long, ever realized more shrewdly that the common people possess about 75 per cent of the muscle, the emotion and the votes and only about 25 per cent of the intelligence, and character. Of course Roosevelt was a snob whereas Huey and Hitler were one-gallop barefoot boys. But Roosevelt divined that if he could goad a few aristocrats to say that he had turned against his own superior class and thus put himself among the common people, he had put over a trick on both classes.

The dumb aristocrats obligingly did just that and the common people fell for him. When he called them "my friends" he was condescending and they knew it but they thought it was very "democratic" of a snob to stir with them, even though he used a long spoon and wore a clothes-pin on his nose because the "poo-ah" they have B. O.

Bob Taft suffers a handicap because he is too honest to pretend that he thinks the common man is wise and pure in heart just because he is a common man. He might be wise and pure in heart, but not for that reason. Huey knew that the poor and the middle class people came as ornery as any others because he was one of them. Al Smith knew it, too, for the same reason.

If you think back, you will recall that both Hitler and Roosevelt appealed directly to the vanity, the self-pity, the envy, the vengefulness and the brutality of the greatest number, with the greatest power.

Roosevelt was an amazing corn-doctor. Hitler foamed at the mouth and shrieked and ridiculed the Heinies to arouse them. Roosevelt called the common man, "my friend," which was something, coming from an off-river millionaire who spoke with a Grotton-Harvard A. and churned up his feelings against "princes of privilege." He and his family had been all of these, themselves. His father wouldn't fight in the Civil War because he favored the Southern cause. That is what a copperhead was. His sons, Elliott and Jimmy, were truly princes of privilege, like the Mussolini boys and Count Ciano.

We heard a great deal about the wicked German law to punish anti-Nazis for acts which deserved punishment "by virtue of the basic idea of a penal law and the sound feeling of the nation" even though no specific law was applicable to the fact.

Roosevelt couldn't do that to us all of a sudden. But he had tricks, he was a hell of a man for "administrative law." A bunch of communists on the labor board could penalize an employer contrary to the evidence and the employer had to take it because the courts wouldn't question the board's version of the facts. He was a great hand to "investigate" his opponents and smear them with scandal. But he wouldn't let Congress inspect his own tax returns or his wife's or his mother's or Jimmy's. They were royalty. That was all.

This high prerogative was a trait that he shared with Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin, while pretending to abhor privilege. He had a special household regiment of foot with a special insignia and a special garrison, communications, signals and flood-lights. Henry Morgenthau, his neighbor and court yes-man, got a government plane manned by the Coast Guard, and a private field, when the common man couldn't get an eye-cup of gas to go to the movies. Henry was comparable to Goering or Goebbels but not as stout-hearted.

Finally Roosevelt got much of the effect of Hitler's law against undefined crimes. He did this by driving millions of common men into unions which were lawless, often criminal, pockets of his party, ruled by ruthless demagogues at best or brothel-keepers or extortioners.

Yes, Jimmy Petrillo can clown and he has no criminal record but he can inflict the economic death penalty on his subjects, for anything, or nothing. So can old Whitney and old Tobin. So can John Lewis who got his powers straight from Roosevelt. When they bare their fangs they can nip and slash.

Throughout the years Roosevelt beat every effort to remodel the union laws to protect his stupid, gullible, faceless friend, the common man, from the exploitation, anger and malice of his political henchmen, the bosses of "labuh."

And now they make speeches at the grave (admission free) about his great love of humanity. Don't tell me.

The Book Of Knowledge

(Department — SCIENCE)
 MEANING OF ELASTICITY

Those of you who play the violin know that the E string, which is often made of steel wire, will stretch quite a noticeable amount without breaking. Remember that the steel wire is made up of molecules. When it is stretched, the molecules are pulled slightly apart. It is not easy to pull the steel molecules apart. How difficult it is you may judge by the force needed to stretch the wire even a little. If you relax the force, the wire goes back to its original length.

The steel wire is springy, or, in scientific language, it possesses elasticity. Elasticity is due to the forces holding molecules together. The steel molecules can "give" just a little.

Elasticity is a very common property of solids, but all substances are not equally elastic; that is, they do not all return with the same readiness to their original places when the stretching forces are removed. Steel and quartz are among the most perfectly elastic or springy solids. We think of rubber as being very elastic. Actually rubber is rather poor in elasticity, for though it stretches easily a long way, it does not go back accurately to its original length.

The tensile strength of a substance is the force needed to break it by pulling. The tensile strength of steel is about 140,000 pounds for a bar one square inch thick.

Liquids also are elastic, though they cannot be tested by stretching, but by the opposite of stretching—by compressing them in strong containers. All liquids are very difficult to compress.

VISCOS LIQUIDS

If you put two flat pieces of

glass or metal together with a little water or oil between, you will find that it is almost impossible to pull them straight apart. Yet if you push sideways, one piece will slide easily over the other. This shows that although the molecules may be hard to pull directly apart, they roll or slide readily over one another.

Different liquids show this slipperiness in different degrees. A special name, viscosity, is used to describe it. A viscous liquid is one that changes its shape or flows slowly. Honey, molasses, and thick oil are good examples of viscous liquids.

Different oils have different amounts of viscosity; and viscosity changes with temperature. Oil when warm has smaller forces of viscosity than when cold. Just remember that extra heat means

greater activity, or motion, of molecules. When oil is warm, a molecule is already wiggling about quite a lot, and is ready to change its position. But if the oil is cold, a molecule is not able to break away to a new position unless it gets a big push from the outside.

If, in very cold weather, an oil with high viscosity is used in an automobile engine, the engine is hard to start. So we use different oils in automobiles in winter and summer—one of low viscosity in winter, to make starting easy, and one of higher viscosity in summer, so that even if the engine overheats, the oil will not become so thin that it will be squeezed out of the bearings and cause a burn-out.

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TOMORROW — The Disappearing Quarter.

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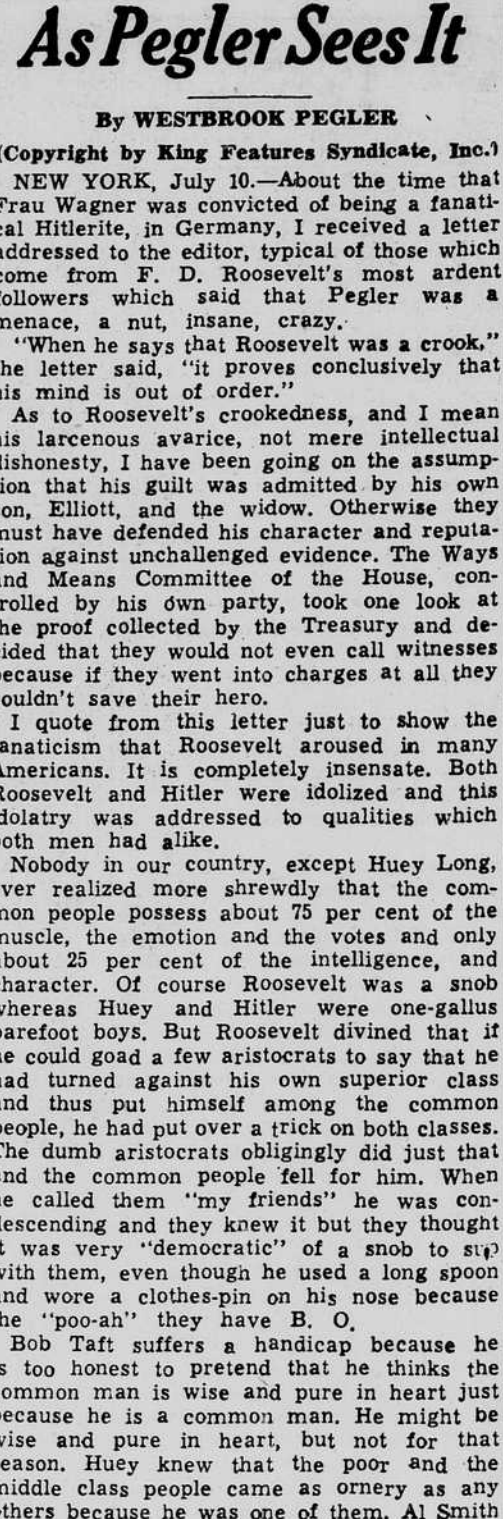
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"TO STEAL ONE'S THUNDER"

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THEY'RE SEEING 'EM IN RUSSIA, TOO!

QUICK. MOLOTOV. THE FLIT!!

PLANS TO COMMUNIZE EUROPE

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The Doctor Says—

THERE ARE EASY POISON OAK CURES

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

If exposure to poison ivy, oak or sumac has occurred, clothing should be removed and the affected skin cleansed with green soap, laundry soap, potassium permanganate, or alcohol. It is not likely that any of these methods will be successful if the poison has penetrated the skin—and it only stays on the surface about 3 to 10 minutes.

As soon as the skin reaction subsides, no further difficulty develops in the average case unless the poison has been spread to other portions of the skin by the patient. Secondary outbreaks some distance from the place of exposure result from contact with contaminated hands. To prevent them, a full tub or shower bath using plenty of soap, is recommended.

Ideal method of burning up resistance to plants of the poison ivy group would be taking regular doses by mouth, gradually building up the dose until a high resistance is developed. This takes a long time and is not practical. Efforts of patients to shorten the method by eating large quantities of the leaves results in severe inflammation of the bowel.

Treatment of ivy dermatitis varies with the extent and severity of the reaction. The affected portions should be covered with wet packs of diluted solution of potassium permanganate. The plain sheeting or other white cloth folded six to eight times, soaked and apply to the irritated skin.

Application of calamine lotion or powder with phenol is soothing. Also—it should be applied three or four times a day with a soft paint brush and the part thoroughly cleansed once a day with water.

In widespread involvement of the skin, baths of weak solution of potassium permanganate may be tried. General body baths in which cornstarch, bran or oatmeal are put in the water are soothing, a pound of each to a tubful of water. Put the starch in the water directly, but keep the bran or oatmeal in a cheesecloth bag.

McKENNEY On Bridge

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

America's Card Authority
 Written For NEA Service

Do you review the bidding in your own mind several times during the play of a hand? Many mistakes can be avoided by going over the bidding, and lack of going over as well. Bidding on today's hand was rather simple, but nevertheless important in the play of the cards.

The opening lead was won by dummy with the queen of clubs and a small diamond was led. South played low and West won with the queen. A small heart was won in dummy with the jack and another diamond played. South won this with the ace and North showed out.

South returned a club, declarer played low and North won with the king. At this point North led the deuce of spades. Looking at all four hands, it is not difficult to see that declarer should go up with dummy's king of spades. But without knowing the location of the cards, could you figure out the right play?

When I saw the hand played, declarer went into a huddle and finally played a small spade from dummy, South won with the queen, and this was the play that defeated the hand.

West should have played a king from dummy without a moment's hesitation. North had shown out of diamonds on the second round, so declarer knew that South had five diamonds to play ace-king-ten. If South also had the ace of spades, would he have opened the bidding? Declarer reviewed the bidding in his own mind, he would have known that it was impossible for South to have the ace of spades.

South West North East
 Pass West Pass 1 A
 Pass 2 N.T. Pass 1 N.T.
 Opening—4 11

▲ A 872
 ♥ 875
 ♠ K 8542

♠ J 6
 ♥ Q 103
 ♦ J 93
 ♣ A J 106

N
 W
 S
 E
 Dealer

▲ K 10 9 2
 ♠ A K J 4
 ♥ 8 4 2
 ♦ Q 9

▲ Q 5
 ♥ 9 6 2
 ♠ A K 10 7 5
 ♣ 7 3

Rubber—Both vul.

WHY WE SAY

"TO STEAL ONE'S THUNDER"

DRURY THEATER

MACBETH NOW

John Dennis (1657-1734) invented artificial thunder for a play of his which proved unsuccessful. Shortly afterwards, in a presentation of Macbeth at Drury Theater, he found his invention was being used and remarked: "They will not let my play run, yet they steal my thunder."

is too cramped, too dirty, too cluttered; that no branch has sufficient room; that the entire lower floor of the City Hall should be turned over to the department.

The present force of seventy-two, including dog catcher, chief's secretary and parking meter collector, should be increased to at least seventy-nine, with one officer for every ten thousand persons.

The files were found to be meager, with practically no record of individual efficiency and merit. There should be complete personnel files, and they should be kept in a locked cabinet in the chief's office, available to the chief alone.

Other recommendations are that applicants for employment should be checked with the FBI, their credit rating examined, their neighborhood standing studied, their former employment checked, their military service, if any, noted, and that they should have a minimum of high school education.

That the chief and desk sergeant should have the address and telephone number of all officers and all officers off duty should advise the sergeant where they can be reached in an emergency.

That all members should submit to yearly physical examinations.

That all should have training in a police school and one member selected by the chief for special training in the FBI school in Washington.

That there should be regular fire-arms training by an armed services officer. That shifts should be rotated.

Mr. Morgan recommends that privates receive a \$200 monthly salary, sergeants \$225, lieutenants \$250; privates in the detective bureau \$225, sergeants \$250 and lieutenants \$275.

He urges a new system of records be installed and that officers at present in charge of this work be sent to Greensboro and Winston-Salem to observe how records are kept in those cities, and when the new system is set up all officers here be instructed in its operation.

He recommends removal of the Bureau of Identification from the County Court House to the City Hall (which has already been done).

He further says that newspaper reporters should be kept from behind police desks and denied the privilege of seeing records or receiving reports on any case except as authorized by the chief.

As this is the first comprehensive study by an outside person of the police department in some years, it is to be expected the City Council will find much in it to be accepted, for the good of the department. The men themselves cannot well complain of any measure adopted which will better fit them for the exacting duties they are employed to perform.

Call Mine Contracts Illegal

Just when it appeared that coal would be mined in normal quantities under the new agreement of the operators with John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers union, albeit at greater cost, comes Representative Hartley, co-author with Senator Taft of the Taft-Hartley Labor Control Act, with the announcement that any operator who signs up becomes a law violator by that act, subject to a \$10,000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

Mr. Hartley points out the new law provides that operators may deduct from miners' pay the amount of their union dues, but not initiation fees and assessments. Yet the contracts, he says, which the operators have signed provide for these deductions—which are clearly illegal.

He has no intention, he adds, of initiating proceedings against the operators, as this action should be taken by the executive branch, but he wants the people to know just what is being done to placate John L. Lewis.

If Mr. Hartley is correct in his statements, and surely no one is better able to interpret the labor act than he, it is clearly up to the executive branch to do something, particularly as President Truman, who assured the public that he would do everything in his power to have the provisions of the act enforced. He had vetoed the bill, to be sure, but when it was passed again overwhelmingly, he assured reporters at a press conference, and through them the American people, that the measure would have his complete cooperation.

Unless he is willing to admit that Mr. Lewis is too smooth for him, he is in duty bound to take steps to bring the new mine contracts within the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Quotations

One of the major problems now is the veteran who has had no work experience.—B. C. Seiple, manager Ohio State Employment Office, Cleveland.

These persons kid everyone but themselves when they claim they hardly eat a thing. There is no source of fat except food, no matter what people say.—Dr. Edward H. Rynearson, Mayo Foundation consultant.

I wish I could cut prices, but our profit is so small that we just can't do it.—Roger T. Sermon, Mayor and grocer of Independence, Mo.

Our tempo of life with