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British Report Balkan Victory

Reaction To Russo-Jap Accord Differs In World's Capitals

Neutrality Pact Signed Yesterday

In Washington, Two Schools of Thought Are Expressed; Berlin Says Effect on United States Will Be Pronounced.

Moscow, April 14.—(AP)—For the first time since the B. I. Sheviev revolution 24 years ago, Soviet Russia and Japan were bound together today in a neutrality pact regarded by observers here as the most important diplomatic stroke since the Moscow-Berlin accord of 1939 which preceded the German march into Poland.

The Easter Sunday accord, which pledges each nation to remain neutral in the event the other is made the object of hostilities on the part of one or several third powers, was the main piece of Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's three-week European tour to Moscow, Berlin and Rome.

Matsuoka left for Tokyo only a short time after signing the pact. Josef Stalin saw him off, the first time Stalin ever has been known to pay such a tribute to a visiting statesman.

Widely different reactions came swiftly from the world capitals.

Two schools of thought expressed themselves in Washington—one taking the view that the pact fore-announced for Eastern developments unfavorable to American-British policy in the Orient and the other speculating that it might bring developments in line with British-American interests in Europe.

Some sources felt that since Japan had acquired what the Japanese news agency called "back door" protection she would feel free to go ahead with her heralded southern expansion.

Service Establishments Pay Third Of Receipts In Wages

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In the Sir Walter Hotel, By HENRY AVERILL.

Raleigh, April 14.—Employees of the more than ten thousand "service establishments" of North Carolina practically one-third of all receipts of these businesses in 1939, according to figures of the U. S. Census Bureau.

These facts and figures are probably of more than ordinary interest in view of the contention repeatedly made in argument over necessity for a state wage-hour law that employees of the service establishments are the class most in need of legal safeguards as to wage rates and hours of labor.

The census, of course, makes no attempt to figure average wages, nor does it become partisan in the quarrel and attempt in any way to say that the proportion of receipts paid in wages and salaries is either more or less than social justice demands.

The facts, which your reporter (like the census bureau) will make no effort to interpret are that in 1939 a total of 21,791 employees in 10,592 establishments received \$13,770,000 in wages and salaries while the businesses were grossing \$42,121,000 in receipts. On a percentage basis wages ran above 32 per cent of receipts, close enough to one-third to call it that.

Employees and pay roll figures include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses. This item is not inconsiderable, as there were, in addition, 1,259 proprietors who devoted the major part of their time to operation of their business.

Most important in the service field, from the standpoint of volume of business done, were power laundries which alone accounted for approximately one-fifth of the total receipts of all service establishments in the state.

Bonds to Finance Defense



First of the treasury department's defense financing bonds are examined as they roll off the press in Washington. The bonds range from ten cents to \$10,000 in denomination. Left to right, are Harbord Powell, director of information of the defense savings staff; Alvin W. Hall, of the Bureau of Engraving and Naomi Domingus, printer's assistant.

U. S. Navy To Arm Merchant Vessels

expansion.

Others said Russia had gained the same kind of "back door" protection and therefore was relieved of any fears she might have of taking a stiffer stand against Adolf Hitler in the Balkans.

Sources in Berlin, viewing the pact with unsurprised calmness and "satisfaction," said the agreement took Russia out of the picture as a diplomatic question mark, and said it would have a pronounced influence on the United States.

Roosevelt's Action In Opening Red Sea To American Shipping Stirs Conjecture as to Immediate Arming of Merchantmen.

The 3,356 establishments classified in five kinds of business—power laundries, barber shops, funeral directors and crematories, cleaning and dyeing plants, and general automobile repair shops) reported receipts of \$22,243,000 which represent 52.3 per cent of the receipts from all service establishments.

The five accounted for an even higher percentage of employment and pay rolls, with 11,936 employees (coverage for the year) whose compensation amounted to \$8,251,000, representing 55 per cent of the average employment and 59.9 per cent of the pay roll of all service establishments; and 3,372, or nearly one-third of the active proprietors.

Guilford county, including the cities of Greensboro and High Point, was the leading county in the state in number of establishments reported (512) but ranked second in volume of receipts (\$3,823,000). Mecklenburg county, including the city of Charlotte, ranked first in volume of receipts (\$4,398,000) and Forsyth county, including Winston-Salem, ranked third.

The combined totals of the cities of Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Durham, Greensboro, Asheville, Raleigh, High Point, Wilmington, and Rocky Mount represented 21.9 per cent of the total number of service establishments in the state, while their combined receipts represented 44.8 per cent of the state's total.

Average receipts per establishment for these nine cities was \$8,211 as compared with \$2,835 for the balance of the state, reflecting the larger establishments common only to such cities as power laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, and certain business services, which are located for the most part only in cities.

Average compensation per employee for these cities was \$759 as compared with \$541 for the balance of the state.

New Rebuff To Germany Is Expected

Secretary Hull Believed Ready to Announce Flat Rejection of Recall of Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister.

Washington, April 14.—(AP)—A new appointment in Germany appeared to be in the making here today with indications that Minister Henrik de Kauffmann, after a conference with Secretary Hull, would announce his flat rejection of his recall to Nazi-dominated Copenhagen.

Both the State department and the legation intimated that the diplomat would call on the secretary of State during the day to apprise him officially of the recall message which Kauffmann received Saturday—three days after the signing of an agreement permitting the establishment of United States bases on the island of Greenland.

The summons, it was disclosed, was signed only "foreign office" and a legation spokesman said it was obviously sent by the Danish foreign office "under duress" and that "the minister feels it is his duty to remain here."

Diplomatic quarters here were inclined to look upon the order to de Kauffmann as a German inspired effort to discredit him because of the Greenland agreement, and the United States counter move was expected to be an assertion that the government would continue to recognize the minister as representative of the people of Denmark.

Alien Laws Inadequate

Attorney General Jackson Urges Revision to Cope With Changed Conditions.

By CHARLES F. STEWART, Central Press Columnist.

Washington, April 14.—Deportation of aliens, illegally entered into the United States, was a simple enough method of dealing with em at the time our present immigration law was enacted. They weren't so very numerous then or for a number of years afterward. We didn't have any computations, either, about deporting the comparative few who did slip in surreptitiously. And when we shipped 'em back to their original home countries, said countries had no particular objections to receiving 'em back again.

The situation's entirely different now. Illustratively, assume the case of an anti-communist refugee from Russia, or an anti-Nazi refugee or a poor, unfortunate Jew from Germany or an anti-fascist refugee from Italy.

In the first place, we don't like to deny the privilege of asylum to such an individual. In the second place, Russia or Germany or Italy may refuse to receive the unhappy exile if we do return him. In the third place, if Russia or Germany or Italy does consent to receive him, it may do so only because it wants to murder him as soon as the communists, nazis or fascists get their hands on him. Naturally we shy away from the idea of delivering him over to their unmercifulness.

Of suppose the guy is a genuinely bad citizen. His native land is glad to be rid of him. In that case its inclination is to say to Uncle Sam, "You can't wish him back onto us. You've got him. Keep him." And, if he's such a tough nut, no other country's a bit likely to accept him. So we're stuck with him.

Thousands of Cases. It seems we have had over 10,000 of these chaps' cases hanging fire. Legally they're deportable, but we either can't deport 'em or we hate to do it.

That's why Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who has the prob-

'Adolf Hitler Division' Met And Hurlled Back In Northern Greece, London Report Says

Named to New War Posts



These two men are expected to speed the preparedness program of the United States. Named to the positions of Assistant Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of War for Air respectively, they are (left to right) John J. McCloy and Robert A. Lovett.

Yugoslav Army, Reported by Germans to be "Destroyed", Declared by British to Be Counter-Attacking in Mountains.

(By The Associated Press.)

British infantry have met and hurled back the "Adolf Hitler division" in northern Greece, it was announced in London today, while the allied Yugoslav army was reported counter-attacking Nazi blitzkrieg invaders in the mountains 130 miles southeast of captured Belgrade.

It was this same Yugoslav army which the German high command officially listed as "destroyed" last week, and again today a Nazi communique asserted:

"In Yugoslavia, the mass of enemy forces which opposed the German troops are destroyed."

"Remnants of the Serbian army are retreating in the face of German and Italian troops into the mountain country along the Adriatic."

Countering this Nazi claim, the London ministry of information declared there was "good reason to believe that the Yugoslavs have captured Durazzo," big Adriatic seaport 25 miles west of Thana, the capital of Albania.

The German high command reported that the British commission "which organized the glorious retreat from Dunkerque" last June had arrived in Athens.

On the north African battlefield, the German high command said ax columns driving toward the Suez canal had crossed the frontier in Egypt to take Salum after Saturday's capture of Bardia, ten miles inside Libya.

Premier Mussolini's high command acknowledged, however, that the British garrison at Tobruk, 80 miles west of Bardia, was still resisting fiercely against encircling German and Italian forces.

British military observers in Cairo said it was likely that the British army of the Nile—sketchily by the shifting of strong forces to Greece—would fall back as far as Matruh, 130 miles east of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, before digging in for a decisive stand.

It was at Matruh that the British halted the fascist advance last year and launched the winter counter-offensive which pushed the Italians back more than 600 miles into Libya.

Axis Will Attack Ships, Gayda Warns

Spring Snow Queen



The costume worn by lovely Eileen Hilton of Sun Valley, Idaho, may seem incongruous for skiing, but the spring sun is warm, although the snow remains ideal for skiing. Eileen was chosen to reign over the annual sports meet, which combines winter sports on the mountain with the summer sports in the valley. (Central Press)

Rome, April 14.—(AP)—Virginia Gayda, authoritative fascist editorialist, notified the United States today that the axis considered itself free to attack any or all ships bearing aid for Britain in African waters.

Referring to President Roosevelt's lifting of the ban on American ships entering the Red sea, Gayda said, "African waters still are engaged by Italy in war. Whatever passes in the enemy service may legitimately be attacked by Italian and axis forces which are ever present."

"It is well that this is made clear in time."

Gayda said Mr. Roosevelt could not venture to announce that, with the liquidation of Italy in east Africa, American convoys could pass quietly to Egypt and the Balkans via the Red sea.

He also warned against American ships conveying aid to Britain.

"The axis powers," he said, "are waiting on the alert and ready for this form of North African aid. It is useless to say they will deal with it as international law permits and has been fixed by the daily declared counter-blockade against British convoys."

They didn't prevail when the law was passed. Since then the development of communism, nazism and fascism has created 'em, and, of late, of course they've been accentuated by the democratic-totalitarian war.

Jackson favors legislation to let nice, decent aliens in if they can prove their respectability. Even if they show up in illegally, he wouldn't look 'em up, provided they're "deserving." Instead, he'd parole 'em, and finally he'd grant 'em citizenship if they stayed satisfactory.

But as for sure-enough undesir-

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WEATHER
FOR NORTH CAROLINA
Partly cloudy and continued warm tonight and Tuesday.

Low Grade Fertilizers To Be Tagged

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In the Sir Walter Hotel, By HENRY AVERILL.

Raleigh, April 14.—There's nothing much that can be done about it this year, but the State Department of Agriculture people will have a fine chance to say "I told you so" to any farmers who put poor fertilizer on their land and don't get the crops they expected.

Reviewing the new state fertilizer law today, D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the commissioner of agriculture, pointed out that, effective December 1, North Carolina will have a unique provision of its statute which will permit under-strength fertilizer to be sold, but will require that every bag of such inferior fertilizers shall literally tell on itself—with a warning red label which will fairly shout:

"Don't buy me. I'm no good."

Actually the tag will carry a warning that the fertilizer is low in available phosphoric acid and potash, in the following words which the law sets out verbatim:

"This is a low grade fertilizer. It costs too much per unit of nitrogen—available phosphoric acid and potash because it contains only 14 or 15 units (as the case may be) of these plant foods. You are paying too much for bagging, freight, labor, etc., on too much inert material."

It's really a strange and unusual law. How any company could sell any product labeled like that has not been explained, but it was at the insistence of fertilizer companies that it was adopted as a compromise, after it had been proposed absolutely to prohibit the sale of 14 and 15 unit fert. Evidently there is still an assumption that Barnum was right and that some suckers will buy anything. But if they do, the Department of Agriculture can surely enjoy a bit of "I told you so."