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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940

Star-News Program

Consolidated City-County Government, under Council-Manager Administration.

Public Port Terminals.

Perfected Truck and Berry Preserving and Marketing Facilities.

Arena for Sports and Industrial Shows.

Seaside Highway from Wrightsville Beach to Bald Head Island.

Extension of City Limits.

35-foot Cape Fear River channel, wider Turning Basin, with ship lanes into industrial sites along Eastern bank south of Wilmington.

Paved River Road to Southport, via Orton Plantation.

Development of Pulp Wood Production through sustained-yield methods throughout Southeastern North Carolina.

United Industrial and Resort Promotional Agency, supported by one, county-wide tax.

Shipyards and Drydock.

Negro Health Center for Southeastern North Carolina, developed around the Community Hospital.

Adequate hospital facilities for whites.

Junior High School.

Tobacco Warehouse for Export Buyers.

Development of native grape growing throughout Southeastern North Carolina.

Modern Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

TOP OF THE MORNING

I have set the Lord always before me. Because He is at my right hand I shall not be moved. PSALM 16:8

HAPHAZARD ECONOMICS

An example of our haphazard economic program is afforded by the presence of Michigan potatoes in our stores.

It parallels the old example of cotton goods manufactured in New England and sent back for sale in the South where the cotton was grown. This old blunder has been largely done away with by the moving of textile mills to Dixie.

But we have not yet learned to market our crops at home, in adequate measure.

The consequence is that we pay heavy freight charges on commodities imported from far states, which need not be if we kept up a home supply.

North Carolina swine shipped away for butchering, and returned after two long hauls, as dressed pork, can hardly, by the greatest stretch of the imagination, be called a thrifty policy.

Until the states work out a program for the use of home products at home, and export and import only products which either exceed the home demand or cannot be produced at home, our economic system will remain tremendously costly.

MOREHEAD CITY ON THE MOVE

With steel on the ground, the Hatteras Oil company is about to start gasoline tanks with capacity up to 500,000 gallons on the Morehead City port terminal property. Some months ago the company began grading operations between the terminal and the Morehead City and Beaufort highway. The plant will be on the banks of the Newport river, within a stone's throw of pier No. 2 of the terminal project.

Thus Morehead City will acquire another asset for its port, which will increase its competition with the port of Wilmington. This city is not thereby threatened by heavy loss to its port or industry, but the thought persists that any inroad on an industry in which Wilmington leads properly is to be viewed as an incentive to its business leadership to bring in additional industries to make its position more secure.

We congratulate Morehead City upon this increase in its industrial resources, but cannot refrain from taking this opportunity to urge a more aggressive program here for securing more industries, so essential to the further growth and development of the city.

ON DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Back in the good old republican days a bank failure usually meant total loss to all depositors. This happened to thousands of frugal persons when the great bank crash period arrived. In every community there were distressing stories of life savings wiped out over night.

We all remember how the banking system of the country was saved by the prompt action of President Roosevelt immediately after his inauguration. All banks in the country were closed for three days to give the people time to regain their mental poise and sound banks to take stock of their situation. When they reopened the crisis had passed.

Then came government insurance of bank deposits up to \$5,000. What that meant is shown by figures recently announced by the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. They reveal that during 1939, sixty insured banks were closed or became involved in difficulties and 393,079 depositors were affected. All but 816 of these depositors promptly received their deposits in full. The 816 deposits represented those above the \$5,000 protection limit.

Now it is announced that since the creation of the corporation the number of depositors in insured banks that have failed who were not fully protected is less than one-fourth of one per cent. Only those having deposits over \$5,000 were not fully protected.

This is one more thing the democratic administration has done for the country. Grand Old Party stalwarts proclaim that they could have done better. But they didn't do anything about the banking situation while in power. Possibly they didn't even think of doing anything to protect the money of depositors, certainly not on the scale the democrats have employed. Why suppose they could, or would, do anything if returned to power?

POOR SHRIMP

The bureau of fisheries wants to know more about shrimp. When it breeds, how long it lives, where it migrates, whether it clings to shore waters or ventures forth into the deep are matters of concern to the federal agency. It is so inquisitive about the private life of the shrimp that it has sent an exploring party to investigate its habits in waters from Fort Pierce, Florida, to Cape Hatteras.

Why? Because there is a growing fear that shrimp may be fished to death and the nation thereby suffer financial loss. The shrimp "take" has grown alarmingly in recent years. In 1934 the crop was 100,000,000 pounds. In 1939 it was 175,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$5,000,000. The shrimp catch is topped only by salmon, tuna and oysters.

The vessel sent to look the situation over is pursuing a zig-zag course from shallow water to 100 fathoms, to learn how many shrimp, in broad terms, exist at the shorelines and if there are great areas of them in deep water which may be drawn upon if the shore supply shows signs of giving out.

Conservation is a major factor of the survey. If it is found that inroads on available supplies threaten extinction, legislatures will be asked to adopt laws similar to those in Louisiana and Texas which set a strict curb against marketing under-sized and immature shrimp. The little ones must have their chance to grow and replenish the waters, if we are to continue in the enjoyment of our coastlands.

As shrimping is among the chief industries of North Carolina's coastal area, the progress of the survey and the findings and recommendations of the investigators, will be watched closely.

INTEREST FOR VETERANS

Senator BAILEY proposes that the interest rate on insurance loans to veterans be reduced to four per cent.

There is no good reason, the senator argues, for the former soldiers to pay five or six per cent if other borrowers pay no more than four per cent.

The proposal deserves an assenting vote, if it reaches that point during a congressional session already crowded with a multitude of proposals.

Doubtless there will be some to contend that the veterans have enjoyed special favors from the government in the form of bonuses, and are not entitled to further consideration. They will overlook the fact that World War veterans performed a service of far greater worth than that of the stay-at-homes—a service upon which no financial value can properly be placed—and that any consideration of their situation now will be a small return for those services.

If they are paying a higher interest rate than corporations and firms for government loans it will be only fair to cut the rate to the lower level. We owe the veterans this much, at least.

Editorial Comments From Other Angles

THAT BRITISH "STRANGLEHOLD"

Charlotte Observer

One theme song which Chancellor Hitler and Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop sought by reiteration to emphasize in their conferences with Sumner Welles, according to sources in the confidence of the two Nazi chieftains as reported by American correspondents in Berlin, was that Germany will not even discuss peace until and unless Great Britain's "stranglehold" on the economic life of the world is broken.

They are supposed to have argued that so long as England controls Gibraltar and the Suez canal there is no security for the rest of the world. According to the Nazi argument, Britain uses economic strangulation as one of her chief weapons for holding the rest of the world in submission, and therefore Germany is

rendering a service to civilization in challenging the British power.

Authorized sources were reported by the Berlin correspondents to have declared in answer to questions about the raw materials Germany is receiving from Russia: "We are getting enough of things necessary for our existence, but we want our share of the luxuries of life also. We like bananas as much as anybody else. We like coffee, cocoa and a multitude of other things that make life pleasant and which other nations obtain from their colonies."

And so Hitler is waging relentless warfare not only to hold what he has taken thus far in his program of aggression and conquest, but also to destroy the power of the British Empire and break its "stranglehold" on the economic life of the world, thus rendering a service to civilization!

Such is represented as one of Germany's principal present war aims, although the Nazi regime did not say anything like that when the war started.

War started. Most nations must have learned with some surprise that England has had a peace time stranglehold on the economic life of the world. Certainly the United States did not know that England had any such stranglehold on this country's life. We have never heard from Mexico and the score of countries in Central and South America that Britain had a stranglehold on their economic life. We have heard no complaint from Canada, Australia or New Zealand, of course, to the effect that England had a stranglehold on their economic life.

Nor had Russia, Nazi Germany's new partner in crime, raised any public hue and cry against economic strangulation imposed by Great Britain.

No such cry had come from the Scandinavian countries nor from the Balkans, nor from Spain, nor China, nor did it ever come from Poland or Czechoslovakia.

The United States is abundantly supplied with coffee, cocoa, bananas and many other commodities which are produced in this country. The United States buys them from the countries that produce them without leave or hindrance from Great Britain, and Germany could have done the same thing if only Hitler had let other nations live in peace and spent the money for legitimate, peaceful, commercial purposes that he has expended in the last five years in his feverish and lavish construction of a mighty war machine designed to enable him to carry out his program of aggression and conquest.

The very fact that England during the last six months of war, despite her supreme efforts to effect a blockade of Germany, through the use of her vast navy, has not yet succeeded, according to the German official assertions, and never will, would seem to suggest entire absence of any peace time stranglehold upon Germany, let alone the rest of the world.

The stranglehold argument is just as specious as many others advanced by Hitler.

WASHINGTON DAYBOOK

By PRESTON GROVER

WASHINGTON, March 6. — Two freshman New England senators, of dispositions as opposite as the poles, have garnered much more congressional attention than usually comes to initiates. Both are republicans.

Already, Senator Tobey of New Hampshire, the gentleman of the loud voice and mile-a-second speech, has dug up something for republicans to yell about with his attack on housing questions in the census.

What right, he asked, has the government to send census takers into the homes of their neighbors to ask how large is the mortgage plaster on the house, what is the interest rate, and is there a bath or shower in the home?

Eagerly, republicans took it up on both ends of the congress when the appropriation bill came up for money for the census.

"A fundamental principle of liberty is involved here," cried red-faced Representative Reed of New York. "There is no more sacred place than the American home."

Promptly, democratic members pointed out that sacred as the home is, a man must file a record of his mortgage at the county courthouse where all may read.

The questions about how many families use a single bath room, however, was distinctly on the personal side, a good to Tobey.

'Gun Bearer'

Tobey looks just like the lead gun-bearer in that famous painting of an early-day Pilgrim group headed for church through the snow and Indians. The lines of his face are long, up and down.

He has had legislative experience about as long as the next man's, extending back into the house and senate in his home state legislature. Incidentally, he was at different times speaker of the New Hampshire house of representatives and president of the state senate.

He hasn't proved himself so ready on rough and tumble debate as yet. He reads a speech to the senate at breakfast speed and dashes back to his office for more study.

Irish Yankee

Connecticut's Senator Danaher is a Yankee of another color. His ancestry is long-time American, but his blood is thick with Irish meat juice. Dartmouth trained, Tobey but Yale sent Danaher into New England law and politics, out of which he has gained a somewhat surprising interest in foreign affairs.

He is as isolationist as Senator Johnson of California but his particular skill is in cross examining those members of the senate who are whooping it up for giving the United States a big voice and a measure of participation in world politics.

He fought revision of the neutrality bill, declaring it gave the President too many ways to keep the nation out of foreign wars. Japan and China presented a case in point at the time. The Finnish affair had not yet started.

But when the proposal for the Finnish loan came along, he attacked that, and introduced a resolution to have congress recognize the Russian attack on Finland as a real war. That would have squashed the Finnish loan, of course, which was what he had set out to do. Better by far, he said, to keep hands off than to give Russia valid grounds for a nasty relationship with the United States down through the years.

Moreover, he said, the neutrality act would put at least some restrictions upon Russian purchases of war materials in the United States. During 1939 Russia bought \$56,638,000 in goods here, 70 per cent of which was made up of metal-working machines, lathes and such, iron-alloys, copper, lathes and petroleum products. Danaher drew an admission from the secretary of state that Finland was already a prohibited area for U. S. ships since the Baltic sea had been declared a combat zone under the neutrality act.

Danaher is barely over the edge of 40, with a boyish face inescapably reminiscent of a kewpie, but he is just about 100 per cent embodiment of the spirit of let-European-fight-itself-out.

DAVIS WILL MAKE RACE FOR HOUSE

Pender County Man Will Seek Nomination In Democratic Primary

BURGAW, March 6. — A. H. Davis, Pender county representative, today formally announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination to succeed himself in the next general assembly.

Mr. Davis stated that many of his friends had urged him to seek re-election.

He stated that he had no special legislation in mind but after having the benefit of experience in the last session of the legislature he felt better prepared to represent the people of his county and the state.

Mr. Davis is superintendent of school bus transportation in Pender county.

HUNDREDS ATTEND SECOND MEET OF COOKING SCHOOL

(Continued From Page One)

methods of cooking to the home-makers of the community.

Having started her "pupils" off on the "first day of the school", Miss Chambers proceeded to the somewhat more advanced problems during the second session, giving them a chance to "reel" in the interesting "true and false" contest held on the stage.

Twenty-four dishes were prepared on the second day's program, each one being good enough for special mention. Each one came in for its share of applause when it took its turn before the mirror at the close of the session, escorted by one of the charming girls in foreign costume which made so big a hit with the audience on the opening day.

Second Session Dishes

The roast on the program is a boneless leg of veal. In the cavity is placed a dressing which is called "Mr. Pfister's Meat Dressing" and which is likely to place Mr. Pfister's name among the immortals.

By the way, Miss Chambers says that Mr. Pfister is a very real person, whose home is in Madison, Wisconsin. He originated the recipe she is using.

A baked ham is decorated with a gelatin glaze to dress it up for a gala buffet serving. The recipe for this glaze is something many women will be glad to have.

A tasty way to include liver more often in the diet is to serve it braised, with vegetables, as shown on this program.

An unusual dish is a kidney loaf. Kidney, like liver, ranks high in food value according to Miss Chambers. It is economical and very fine flavored but many women do not know how to prepare it.

A country boiled dinner is going to make a hit with many members of the audience, and even more of a hit with their families later on.

Barbecued lamb hash is a left-over dish good enough for a party for the barbecue sauce makes it very special. You can use the same sauce for other meat dishes. The recipe is given in the booklet, as are recipes for all the dishes on the program.

An old-fashioned lemon pie is one of the high points of this session. It has an extra flaky crust, made in an unusual way.

A broiler dinner, consisting of lamb chops and vegetables, is the special menu of the day.

The attractive booklet containing the recipes of this session includes a variety of menus for children's luncheons, something of special interest to mothers of boys and girls of school age.

Again Miss Chambers has planned a quick and easy "30-Minute Meal" dinner which home-makers can serve to their families after the school, to help them put their lessons into practice at once. Link sausage and hominy omelet forms the main dish of this satisfying meal.

BRITAIN DETAINS 14 ITALIAN COAL SHIPS

(Continued From Page One)

to sailing, now averaged 500 a week in the Americas, for a total of 30,000 since the system was instituted. During February, the ministry said, 71 ships from the Americas sailed for Europe with these certificates.

Nine United States ships, it further was stated, were examined in British contraband control ports between February 24 and March 2. (Presumably those of these were detained at Gibraltar.)

Forced examination of United States transatlantic air mails at Bermuda—soon to be eliminated by Pan American planes' skipping that stop—was upheld in the house of commons by Foreign Affairs Undersecretary R. A. Butler. This action, he said, "was correct and moreover was justified by what was discovered in the mail."

CAUTIOUS STAND

ROME, March 6. —(AP)—Fascist officials took a cautious stand in the British-Italian dispute over German coal today as tension continued to run high with at least one incipient attempt at an anti-British demonstration.

Police reinforcements guarded the British embassy in Rome after an abortive attempt at demonstrations yesterday before the British consulate in Florence.

Fascist officials, however, cautioned questioners against any exaggeration of the crisis in what the newspapers are calling "the coal war." They expressed a tendency to await clarification of "the confusion in the situation."

BIG LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH MAKES ATLANTIC VOYAGE

(Continued From Page One)

incredible chase led the British navy by the German liner Bremen before she arrived last Dec. 12 safe in a German port.

The Bremen, carrying no passengers, and riding low in the water under a tremendous load of food and fuel, raced out of New York harbor 36 hours before the German legions marched on Poland, put on a hurried disguise at sea, slipped past the British to reach Murmansk, Russia, by a lonely northern route, and made her way triumphantly home from there. It was altogether a 3 1/2-month game of perilous hide-and-seek for her.

No Passengers

The Elizabeth—which had been reported in maritime circles here to have been the repeated target of German bombers in her fitting-out basin on Clydebank—likewise left without passengers and seemingly unarmed.

The decision to put her in here was brought about in part by the fact, it was stated in London, that New York was one of the few safe harbors with facilities sufficient to accommodate her.

So vast is her bulk—she is 1,030 feet long—that her launching Sept. 23, 1938, in the Clyde river, was one of unusual difficulty, since she is 160 feet longer than the Clyde is wide. At last, after the river had been deepened, she was headed upstream and sent down the ways with 2,350 tons of drag chains attached to her hull.

Her library and air plant machinery were damaged last Feb. 21 in a fire about which there was some talk of sabotage, although it was officially attributed to an electrical defect.

Tonight, the Mauretania, a lesser Britisher, was moved from pier 90—the current home of the Queen Mary and Normandie—to make room for the Elizabeth, and workmen scurried about under the dock lights making ready for her arrival.

Whether the final minor construction still required in her interior is to be made while she remains here was not disclosed.

Shipping Reduced

The enforced leave taken by the Queen Mary and the French liners Normandie and Ile de France has greatly reduced British and French shipping here since the war began, although the new Mauretania and such other smaller British vessels as the Scythia, Georgic and Britannic have carried on a camouflaged and semi-secret traffic.

The Ile de France left her big berth in the North river some time ago and is now tied up at Staten Island.

Although London reports had said the Queen Elizabeth apparently had left without arms, this was not amplified and shipping men here assumed that she would turn up with six-inch naval guns at the equipment which has become substantially standard for British merchant ships arriving here.

It likewise seemed probable that she was carrying new British anti-mine devices at her prow of a type only recently perfected. They set up disturbances in the magnetic fields of mines to render them ineffective.

Even the job of piloting a vessel of such size into New York harbor is one of extraordinary difficulty, and shipping men said that should tomorrow's weather be unfavorable it might be anchored for some time in the outer harbor or off Quarantine.

TRUMPH HAILED

LONDON, March 7. —(Thursday AP)—Announcement that the giant liner Queen Elizabeth had crossed the Atlantic unharmed on a secret maiden trip was hailed throughout Great Britain today as striking proof of the royal navy's command of the seas and a remarkable tribute to the Englishman's ability to keep an important secret.

"Thousands of Clydeside people knew the Elizabeth had left her berth nine days ago and the Scottish and national press of Great Britain knew it," said the authoritative British Press association, "and yet the secret was kept."

"The lives of the crew of the great ship were at stake, not to mention the pride of the British navy itself. Clydesiders remembered Britain's guardian motto: 'Careless talk costs lives.'"

Naval sources and the owners of the world's largest passenger liner, the Cunard-White Star company, declined to disclose details of her "ghost trip."

"Her arrival in New York," continued the press association, "gives Adolf Hitler and Admiral Raeder—chief of the Nazi sea terror campaign—a startling shock in view of the Nazi claim to 'control of the oceans.'"

REPUBLICAN GROUP SPLIT AT MEETING

(Continued From Page One)

margin of 19 to 18 votes, Mr. Goodman said.

Following Allen's election, the opposition force staged a walk-out from the convention and withdrew to a corner of the superior courtroom where it held its own caucus and perfected a separate organization.

H. E. Rodgers, Wilmington attorney, was elected chairman of the second faction's committee. Sarah Bradshaw was named vice chairman and J. A. Bodine was elected secretary of this group.

Following the session, Mr. Rodgers said he had no comment to make at this time.

Allen succeeds D. R. Walker as chairman of the county executive committee for the next two years. All other members of the committee were re-elected.

FRIZZELLE SPEAKS TO OFFICERS CLUB

(Continued From Page One)

cept "does not include a hate for society."

The jurist praised the great work being done by the state parole system, proclaiming it as "one of the most forward steps in the state." He praised the leadership of Paroles Commissioner Edwin Gill and declared that although there have been some cases where paroles did not go right that there were more than that number who have gone straight to counter-act any tendency to revert to crime.

Judge Frizzelle said that the work of Albert Coates, with the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill is doing wonders in bringing about new police systems in the state.

"Respect for the law," he said, "will do more than anything else to lower crime rates. He praised the formation of the Officers Fellowship club as a big step in the direction of welding the city and county law enforcement offices. Aside from being of advantage to the officers themselves, the club in its development of good fellowship and comradeship will benefit the community as well, he said.

In terms of New Hanover county and Wilmington "the most delightful place I have visited in the past eight years," Judge Frizzelle said that "the intrinsic quality of your hospitality lifts you above the common run of communities."

Mayor R. C. Fergus, of Carolina Beach, spoke briefly on the work of the officer in the protection of society and declared that "the city of Wilmington has some of the finest specimens of manhood the city affords."

Sheriff C. David Jones, in urging a full cooperation of law enforcement agencies in the county, told members of the club that "the good fellowship you create in this club will go out and become a factor in your work."

The Rev. Walter E. Freed in a short talk described the ministerial profession and the law enforcement bodies as agencies that can supplement the activities of each in their work with society.

Other speakers included Col. R. S. McClelland, James E. L. Wade, city commissioner of public works, W. Louis Fisher, city commissioner of finance, Addison Hewlett, Sr., chairman of the county board of commissioners, Capt. W. S. Waters, of the Atlantic Coast Line police force, Police Chief Joseph C. Rourke, W. H. Hancannon, Jr., secretary to Mayor Thomas E. Cooper, and Fire Chief J. Ludie Croom.

Other guests at the meeting were: John Alexis, R. B. Page, T. A. Henderson, C. L. Myers, A. L. Meyland, W. H. Rhodes, Jr., H. Winfield Smith, George Goodson, E. C. Sneed, Sheriff Dillon Ganey, of Brunswick county.

Among the visiting officers were representatives of the U. S. customs service, state highway patrolmen, A. T. U. officers, the police force of the Ethyl-Dow company, Brunswick county officers and Southport police.

The Officers Fellowship club, which was organized a few months ago, is headed by Cooney Sellers, president. L. E. Sikes is vice president and C. F. Jarrell is secretary.

At night's barbecue supper meeting was the club's first big social event of the year.