

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by The News Publishing Company, Inc.

W. C. Dowd, Jr., President J. E. Dowd, Vice-President
and General Manager and Editor
W. C. Dowd, 1885-1927

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established in 1888. The Evening Chronicle (established 1903) was purchased by and consolidated with The Charlotte News May 8, 1914.

The News desires to be notified promptly of errors in any of its reports that proper correction may be made at once.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published herein.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates
By carrier: 25 cents a week; one month, 87 cents. By mail: One month, \$7 cents; three months, \$22.50; six months, \$42.50; one year, \$80.00.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1942

Do It Now

Control of Inflation Is Congress' Responsibility

"Now spins the latest traveler's tale
To gain the timely inn."

—Shakespeare.

Next to "British Bomb Invention," nomination for the office repeated headline of 1942 is "FDR Moves to Curb Inflation."

Over weeks and months of warring prices and well-documented inflation, the President has been content to let it be known from time to time that he has been holding conferences on the subject of inflation.

One time, some six weeks ago it was reported that he was about to apply the obvious solution—a national freezing of all cost factors, including wages and rents as well as prices.

Was going to do this, the report had just as soon as he talked it over with labor leaders.

Alas, the date of the conference came and nothing was done. Ostensibly the labor leaders, most of whom are known to recent even the mention wage-fixing, were eloquent in their position and persuaded the President to let things ride.

And ride they have. In the past week, as a consumer, allegedly irritated by the steady climb in prices, has let out a quavering when he saw price tags rise upward daily.

Now "well-informed sources" are retelling that the President is studying wage-control again. This time the word is that the price of virtually all commodities will be frozen as of April 1, or thereabout, and that for the first time retail prices will be fixed. There is no mention of wages. Apparently this further extension of the same old piece-meal system would be applied to all costs, without individual Congressional action.

Indeed, Congress is pledged to undertake no major business until April 20—most a week hence—under a "gentleman's agreement."

Congress, we suggest, has been uncooperative, if not downright hostile. It is high time these law-makers got back on the job and went to work on a comprehensive bill that would freeze wages, rents, and anything else that is contributing to the excessive cost of living.

The President must do the job right, up to the House and Senate.

Contrast

Mr. LaGuardia Just Can't Satisfy Guys That Won't Shove

Mortal man is seldom endowed with the virtues, and it cannot be said at all that La Guardia has made a reputation for judicious restraint. On the contrary, the Mayor of New York is displayed, from time to time, an extreme tendency to indulge himself in the most intemperate and violent fits of abuse.

Compared with these outbursts, his recent criticism of James M. Landis, successor to La Guardia as director of the Federal Reserve Bank, seemed almost mild. But it would have profited the Mayor to have said nothing; Any criticism, however, justifiable, was certain to be remembered.

La Guardia is reluctant to give up the OGD job to provide only after public clamor virtually forced him out.

Now he accuses his successor of negligence, of failing to insist on prompt delivery of the various civilian defense supplies and equipment to the cities that are entitled to receive the stuff. The Mayor's criticism is justified by the facts, then Charlotte as well as every other city whose civilian defense program is crippled by lack of promised supplies ought to back him up. Many a Charlotte air raid warden paid fifteen cents for a privately-stamped arm band for the week-end. Beyond that, he was well as other defense volunteers, lack of anything that the Government had promised—steel helmets, for instance—were as much in demand by our volunteers as by the enemy.

Any question of priority, it is quite obvious that the armed services should be taken care of first.

Mayor La Guardia says that Mr. Landis has been too much of a good fellow. You've got to fight these things

Reds Still In Danger

By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON
DAILY localized successes of the Russians during the Winter have blinded us to the reality of their critical Spring condition. The unwelcome truth is they have not captured much that the Germans tried desperately to hold.

An assessment of the Winter fighting is now nearing an end. Moscow shows they saved Moscow, Kalinin, Rostov and the Volga Mills, but they were not able fully to relieve Leningrad.

While they have frequently been reported marching into the outskirts of Kharkov, they have not won the city. They thought they had 150,000 Nazis trapped at Moshansk and 100,000 more at Blagovest, but they claimed no such captures in the end.

NAZIS STILL HOLD KEY POSITIONS
It may well be for us to face the fact that at the end of an advantageous period for Russian fighting, most of the key positions are still in Nazi hands. The Reds have regained only about 15 per cent of the territory they had lost.

To start off the Spring, about 40 per cent of Russian industry is in German hands. Our shipments to their fighting front have been substantially cut, and cannot replace this loss. Strangely, their plane production is up beyond a single day, while every other production is down.

The Nazis, however, are not in such a good production position as you would surmise from their vast industrial seizures in France, the Lowlands and southeastern Europe. Hitler pushed his peak in both manpower and materials a year ago.

German plane production has not increased in the past twelve months. (Incidentally, our production is not better, near its peak; in fact, is just beginning to rise.)

Greatest Russian victory is one which could not be estimated in communications—the wear and tear on Nazi equipment from a year of fighting.

A YEAR'S HARD WEAR MEANS REPLACEMENTS
With their localized Winter onslaughts, the Reds have captured substantial quantities of tanks and trucks. At Rostov, where the Nazis got out fast, much food and equipment was obtained.

But the equipment they have been able to capture would make a small pile beside the considerable amount the Nazis have lost through depreciation. You cannot run tanks and trucks around for a year on Russian roads under hard usage without expecting about 100 per cent replacement.

Alling up these facts will lead you to an expectation that the Nazis will still be in the lot this Spring and Summer. They should be able to survive. They may.

The fight should be long, slow and hard, but Hitler stands an excellent chance of winning. He has pushed into the Caucasus oil fields and cut off the Russian oil supply, which would be a calamity.

If Russia falls this year, or her Army is chased back into the Balkans, the European war means over. England should be able to survive invasion with our aid of continued Russian opposition.

IF MALTA FALLS TURKEY MAY BE CUT OFF
Turkey's position for Axis is detected in the concentration of Hitler's energies against Malta and in the heavy bombing of the 2,000th bombardier. If it fails, most of the Mediterranean will be closed to the British.

At least they escape Daylight Saving Time

Arctic Spring, as described in "Living High" by June Burn.

Spring comes for the Arctic and a roar on St. Lawrence Island. Ocean ice begins to crack like cannon. Winds blow the floes about, opening up long blue channels to tempt the natives out in their whaling and walrus-hunting boats.

The sun glares down on the eye-blinking snow. The pale green leeches of city of skyscrapers along the shore, begin to look uneasy, as though they knew their time had come. Surprise shadows underneath the curling eaves of knowledges darken to a rich purple in contrast to the dazzling whiteness around them.

Immense flocks of birds ride the winds from the South, settle on the roofs and eaves of the summer home. They fill the air with happy, home-coming cries. The days are brightened rapidly and amazingly. Even in March, night has receded so far beyond our bedtime we never know when it comes down any more.

But Spring really comes when the Eskimos take off their heavy winter reindeer parkas and don white-man's-clothes. One night we went to bed in a land of people we knew. Next morning we looked out on a flood of scarves over the landscape. It was the island's Easter parade. The women wore coats and hats and thirty parkas hung limp without the aid of heavy fur underneath.

But the men? They were unbecomingly, and in meeting it became much more than themselves; they became fully men. And in be-

Among the Things We'd Lose if the Axis Won

By Herblock



Let Us Remember Bataan

By Dorothy Thompson

LET us say, as Winston Churchill said after Dunkirk, regard a disastrous defeat as a victory. We have lost Bataan, and with it America's major battle to date. The men who struggled there made the Japanese pay dearly, and all that weakened the enemy aids us in the long run. Therefore those who fought at Bataan did not fight in vain.

THEY FOUGHT FOR A LOST CAUSE
They faced a force six times their number. They fought without adequate ammunition, and they were exhausted by hunger. At the farthest outpost of America, they were surrounded by the enemy in the sea, in the air, and from the nearest land bases. There was no supply line to them. They were in an infinitely worse position than the men at Tobruk, which could be reached by ships. They fought, to be brief, for a lost cause.

That is to say, their cause, their particular battle, their individual and corporate lives were forfeit. Not the cause, the corporate cause, the greater life, the future victory. They gave their lives that others might live, and that others might win. They kept the faith.

And how far we have come, because of them.

Because of them, we can read General MacArthur's words without the slightest embarrassment that great words have been uttered. In us, six months ago such words would have seemed overblown, so vast their disparity from the mediocre level of our thinking and the even lower level of our actions. General MacArthur said, "Nothing became them more than their last hour of trial and agony."

Nothing became them more. Their conduct was becoming to men; it was becoming to Americans. And the extent to which we, the civilians at home, are in the dignity which their suffering courage sheds upon us as a people, is the extent to which we, the civilians at home, are in the dignity which their suffering courage sheds upon us as a people.

"It is for us the living rather than the dead that we are dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced."

WORDS AT GETTYSBURG
SURRENDERED
The tremendous words of the Gettysburg speech, rattled off so easily in school rooms for a generation, suddenly come alive.

Come alive again, in our hearts, that quality of feeling that except for courage, the parent of all virtue, is the highest mark of the noble spirit: Gratitude.

For by them, at Bataan, we are enabled. Every American who wishes to be enabled—who accepts for himself, the gift of their heroism.

Their day they were careless young Americans, no better or no worse, probably, than all Americans of their generation. They played baseball and went to the movies, read the comics, struck on occasions, for higher wages, voted for Roosevelt or Wilkie.

Certainly none of them wanted war, and maybe some of them marched in peace parades. They were just like the rest of us.

But now they are not just like the rest of us. For they met a challenge, and in meeting it became much more than themselves; they became fully men. And in be-



under God shall have a new birth of freedom."

REMEMBERING THEM WHO CAN GRUMBLE
The extent to which we comprehend the fullness of the story of the fight at Bataan, is the extent to which the fight will prove to have been justified. Nothing less than our soldiers' obedience and their devotion is demanded of each of us. Who can grumble at the discomfort, remembering them; or have fear for the future, remembering them; or care greatly for his own life, remembering them; or worry about his profits or his wages, remembering them.

Only those who are not worthy of them. Only those for whom they suffered, died, and endure captivity in vain.

They fought their hopeless cause that the will of America might be steeled; the spirit of America might be inflamed; the love for America might be intensified; the faith in our Cause rise in our hearts to the standard set by them. They died that our pride and faith and love might live.

They redeemed our humiliation at Pearl Harbor. They washed it out in their own sweat and blood and hunger. They made themselves immortal, that our cause might take on immortality.

Let us forget Pearl Harbor and remember Bataan.

TODAY'S BIBLE THOUGHT
Don't shop around for magical quick spiritual remedies. Follow closely the teaching of one who has led millions to a higher better happier life: *Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given men, whereby we must be saved.—Acts 4:12.*

Side Glances

BUY WAR BONDS

DEPOSITS

WORDS AT GETTYSBURG

SURRENDERED

The tremendous words of the Gettysburg speech, rattled off so easily in school rooms for a generation, suddenly come alive.

Come alive again, in our hearts, that quality of feeling that except for courage, the parent of all virtue, is the highest mark of the noble spirit: Gratitude.

For by them, at Bataan, we are enabled. Every American who wishes to be enabled—who accepts for himself, the gift of their heroism.

Their day they were careless young Americans, no better or no worse, probably, than all Americans of their generation. They played baseball and went to the movies, read the comics, struck on occasions, for higher wages, voted for Roosevelt or Wilkie.

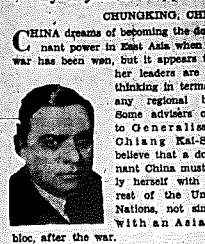
Certainly none of them wanted war, and maybe some of them marched in peace parades. They were just like the rest of us.

But now they are not just like the rest of us. For they met a challenge, and in meeting it became much more than themselves; they became fully men. And in be-

"Furthermore, I think it's unpatriotic to complain about my account being overdrawn a few dollars when I've invested it all in war bonds!"

China Eyes The Future

By Raymond Clapper



CHUNGKING, CHINA
CHINA dreams of becoming the dominant power in East Asia when the war has been won, but it appears not to be thinking in terms of any regional bloc. Some advisers close to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek believe that a dominant China must ally herself with the rest of the United Nations, not simply with an Asiatic bloc, after the war.

Chinese officials here scoff at Japan's concept of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" as economically unsound. Japan and China are not complementary, economically, any more than North and South America are. Both Japan and China lack oil. Both lack sufficient iron. Both, on the other hand, are heavy producers of textiles.

WORLD TRADE—NOT ASIATIC TRADE BLOC
Chinese leaders with whom I have talked here think there must be a world-wide interlocking of trade, not simply an Asiatic trade bloc. They feel ultimately all countries will have to return to Secretary Hull's policy of reciprocal trade. And, regionalism would only hamper that.

Also, China knows that her industrial development will require financial and technical assistance from the western world. So she is opposed to any plan which would tend to cut off that help.

Furthermore, leaders here feel that while the crushing of Japan is the first essential, it must be followed by an economic arrangement that will enable Japan to live, economically, although demilitarized.

CHINA WANTS TO TRADE WITH INDIES—NOT CONTROL
China, like all other nations, is dependent on the resources of the East Indies—rubber, tin, quinine. So she is insistent that the Indies be kept open. There appears to be no ambition here to control the Indies, but rather a determination that those resources should be kept at least for all nations of the world.

CHINA LEADERS ARE REALISTS
They care little who has political control of the East Indies so long as the economic resources of the Indies are open for distribution—perhaps for allocation all around under the guidance of some world organization.

CHUNGKING LEADERS FORESWEAR EXPLOITATION
Inside that framework China expects to pursue a strong internationalist approach. The family of nations, it is felt by leaders in Chungking, should not consist of some strong states and some weak ones; rather, they think, all should be strong, self-respecting, and heavy producers. They are recognizing that the strength of all is increased by the free exchange of goods and materials all around the world.

This view contrasts sharply with the ideal of the Japanese and the Germans who—strong nations bleeding all its members, while recognizing that its weakness as Japan has done in Korea, that is the way China is looking through the present hard days to the new world that is to come afterward.

America Strives "To Be Less More"

By John O'Ren in the Baltimore Sun
There is something typically American, it seems to me, in the story of the Government scrap-iron collector who presented himself to the Governor of Kansas under the title of "Senior commodity specialist of the automobile graveyard section for the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board."

It's funny, yes, but there is something profound about it, too. It is evidence of the desperate struggle of people to be less more as Daisy Ashford put it in "The Young Vultures." Nowhere in the world does that struggle go to greater lengths of absurdity than in the United States. Perhaps one reason is that nowhere else does the Government refuse official recognition of any sort of merit other than political skill and military valor. A man who can get the votes may obtain a title that it is illegal for anyone else to claim; and a man who exhibits extraordinary courage in the way he wears a decoration that is illegal for anyone else to wear.

Outside of these two fields, however, an American may give himself any sort of title that suits his fancy without interference from official quarters. So we do. Nowhere else will one find people who delight more in dressing themselves up both literally and figuratively, than in this country where the titles and uniforms mean not a thing.

Visitin' Around
It's a Date, What Time Is Chew?
(Hamlet News-Messenger)

Mrs. Walter Powers who is on "living room maneuvers" wants all her friends to visit her.