

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1942

## Self-Defense

Dr. Watson Makes Out a Case—For Himself

Dr. James E. Watson is Mental Hygiene Director of the State Board of Charities & Public Welfare. The State Board of Charities & Public Welfare is charged with the responsibility of making periodic inspections of the State's charitable and correctional institutions—among them, of course, the hospital at Morganton. To Dr. Watson himself has fallen the duty of making inspections at Morganton. He made one in something of a hurry only a couple of months ago.

Yesterday Dr. Watson spoke to a well-attended conference in Charlotte. During the course of his remarks he endeavored to lead his listeners to believe that much of the fuss and bother about Morganton was only newspaper talk, not to be taken too seriously, and he intimated that the newspapers seldom got things straight. He said that in the course of this inquiry into Morganton ("inquisition," he called it facetiously), they had been neglecting to print testimony which was favorable to the institution and its administration.

The gentleman is welcome to his opinion of newspapers, and it is not the intention of The News to retort in kind. But surely it must have occurred to him that along with Morganton the thoroughness and the reliability of investigations made there by the State Board of Charities & Public Welfare—

in short, by Dr. Watson—are brought into question. Under the circumstances, the speech he delivered yesterday was a light-hearted and altogether unbecomingly biased not only of Morganton but of himself!

Worse, it was a gratuitous reflection on the earnestness and judicial fairness of the Board of Inquiry. Dr. Watson has been a member of this Board of Inquiry since its inception. He must have been impressed with the attitude of kindness, the scrupulous consideration for the rights of all persons, in which the members of the board have undertaken a tedious and delicate task.

India's Idea  
Nehru Prefers To Use Passive Resistance on Japs

That the tangled problems of a sub-continent, accumulated over ten centuries, could be solved in the space of two weeks was, of course, impossible. To call Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India a success, then, would be overstatement. It was no fault of his that the mission was requested to perform happened to be beyond the means of any man.

Sir Stafford went to New Delhi to bring India into the war. Toward that end, he was authorized to offer the Indian leaders a greater measure of independence than they had before the war. It was a deal, in the Occidental tradition.

It was not the opposition of the Sikhs or of the Moslem minority that tied Sir Stafford's hands. He never really got into the problems of those problems. What infuriated him was the difference of opinion as to the form that resistance to an invasion should take. Britain wanted India to fight with guns and planes and tanks. The leaders of the great Indian Hindu majorities, Nehru and Gandhi, had agreed that their country should resist, but not with weapons. As Nehru explained it to Raymond Clapper, the feeling is that it would not help India to make a feverish rush to arm herself unaided, such an arm to give reasonable assurance of military victory. Apparently, Nehru does not believe that India has a chance to resist invasion forcibly. One almost gets the impression that Nehru, for one, would not favor such a course even if it seemed likely to succeed.

As a matter of fact, the Nehru-Gandhi resistance proposes to use the weapon they have long employed against the British—passive resistance. This non-violent resistance is a powerful weapon, when used against the right people. It precludes that those related have a rational, balanced, and often, in her dealings with India, had one. The British were impressed by passive resistance; they made many concessions to it. The policy was to give them any better than any other could have against the British.

For the very reason of its success, perhaps the Indians have come to put too much faith in civil disobedience. It will be interesting to say the

least, to observe the use of passive resistance against the Japs. One immediate result, we should say, would work toward a solution of one of India's most perplexing problems. The Jap reaction to passive resistance should answer with finality the question of what is to be done with India's population surplus.

## Didactic

Let's Cash in That Four-Dollar Word, Mr. President

President Roosevelt has a flair for four-dollar words. As long as he keeps to scripts, he should say, would work toward a solution of one of India's most perplexing problems. The Jap reaction to passive resistance should answer with finality the question of what is to be done with India's population surplus.

Now, now, answered the President (and here it came), everybody is trying to be didactic. You just can't be didactic about such things.

If Mr. Roosevelt had taken the trouble to consult his dictionary, he would have found that didactic means "fitted or intended to teach; conveying instruction." Did he mean, then, that he was unable to be instructive about the Pacific Council?

Nearly everyone concedes the need for such a round table and applauds President Roosevelt's leadership in forming it. But if such a council is to operate effectively, it must be a body with clearly defined duties and powers. Whether all members have equal voices on the Council and whether there is adequate liaison between the British and American general staffs are pertinent questions. Nor would it appear that considerations of military secrecy should prevent their being answered.

Without malicious intent, we say quite frankly that what commends Mr. Roosevelt's ideas is not always their precision or exactness. He frequently deals in broad concepts and leaves the details to be taken care of themselves. It may be that he refrains from being exact about the Pacific War Council because he is thinking more about what he hopes it will accomplish than the practical mechanics of its organization. Yet the success of military secrecy should prevent their being answered.

Let's be didactic Mr. President, or is specific the word?

Pvt. Gray  
Twin City Publisher Earn His Commission

To those who know him, it is not at all surprising that Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem will enter the Army as a private. He is one of the wealthiest and most influential young men in the state, if not in the nation. He is a State Senator. He is the publisher of two daily newspapers and the owner of a radio station. He is the father of two young sons.

## Sweden's Potential

By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Nazi Blitz-General List arrived in the north quietly a few days back, just about the time the southsayers of the Swedish press were concluding Hitler would not invade them this season.

List has never been known as a sly or a funder, but in the tank general who raved at France, Yugoslavia and Greece with speed unprecedented before in warfare. He is the Nazi lightning-caster although he did not cast very much in Russia.

Sweden, of course, does not merit such high class military attention. A Nazi sweep in from Norway, coupled with landings from Denmark and Germany at Malmö and Trollhättan, should duplicate the Norwegian job with the use of no more than ten or twelve German divisions.

SWEDEN COULD TAKE ON 150,000 NAZIS

Sweden, while promising now a hard fight, is not known to have the military wherewithal for formidable resistance against a force of 150,000 or more.

Thus is the familiar pattern of conquest being laid. First diplomatic pressure, then suppression of newspapers, then visits from German officials, now from a blitz-general.

All the while propaganda has been circulated to make the Swedes fear a Russian victory. The quest from that quarter, if Germany loses. Finally now there has come the hush of security, which means the time ripe for lightning.

Few here were impressed with the threat to Sweden when discussions were warm in the press a week or so ago. There is not much for Hitler to gain made pressure, then suppression of newspapers, then visits from German officials, now from a blitz-general.

UKRAINIAN ROADS WILL SOON BE OPEN TO TANKS

The thaw is now in the Ukrainian front in south Russia. Within a week or two, the roads will be good for tanks. In fact, Hitler could have started before this if he intended to keep his old military pace.

If the weather has not delayed him, what has? Is he holding back the leech on the great forces he has amassed at the southern Russian front. In order to time that drive with something else, or just about this time every year.

Der Führer discounts all such things like a cat a surprise. In 1940 it was Norway; last year, Yugoslavia and Greece. It is not unlikely that he has been consulting the mages all winter without indulging his desire to march into the south.

The south Russian drive might bear more weight if coupled with a spring offensive against particularly if timed with a Jap attack on Vladivostok.

JAPS AREN'T MOVING TROOPS SOUTHWARD

The Council cannot help reinforcing their south Pacific armies lately. No more steaming transports have been discerned moving toward Java or New Guinea. In fact, New Guinea has bogged down in a flood in the jungle halfway to Port Moresby from Lae and Salamaua (on the north shore of the peninsula).

The Japs there have barely enough forces to take Port Moresby (which they doubt will do eventually), but not enough to go ahead from there into Australia. It is not likely that they will have enough in Java, for further conquests.

Consequently a question is arising as to when or whether the Japs intend to move at Darwin. From bases at Timor and elsewhere they can conduct a bombing so General MacArthur will be unable to maintain formidable air strikes against the north shore for attacks on them. They may figure this is "enough" and then attempt landing on Australian soil.

## Relief Pitcher Also Seem To Have Stuff on Hon. Ball

By Herblock



## The Abuse Of Free Speech

By Amy C. Bassett  
(Our Yankee Correspondent)

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N. J. The border line between Canada and these United States is nothing more than a line on a map these days, and the problems that are cropping up in our national mind seem to be hatching as well under that northern sun.

I have a letter here in front of me which is worth quoting. It is from a lawyer in Montreal whose sons and relatives, generally, are in the fighting forces overseas.

"Now," he says, "that we are almost unanimously war-minded, we think back and criticize our leaders of a few years ago for being peace-minded. We forget that at that time there could not have been any other kind of person in power because we would never have elected anyone who advocated war-preparedness."

"Also," he had known, say last October, that in a few months the Russians would beat back the German drive and that the United States would be all out for war, we would have thought that that was the beginning of the end and after all it is not so easy and the end seems as far away as ever. What I find more depressing, however, is the fact that sort of thing can destroy the self-confidence of our leaders as well as undermine the unity of the Allies, which is the enemy's reason for pushing it all he can."

ATTITUDE TOWARD BRITAIN COOLS OFF

In October, if U. S. papers and periodicals, were full of praise for Britain; now their tone is much cooler. Even here the place is full of the same and of everyone else included. A lot of that sort of thing can destroy the self-confidence of our leaders as well as undermine the unity of the Allies, which is the enemy's reason for pushing it all he can."

Side Glances



"I'm on your side, Sergeant! I told Sis she ought to marry you, or she might get some other fellow turned down in the draft because of dat feet!"



At present this situation strikes me as worse than the Japanese butcheries. These will be taken care of when, as and where planes and the men reach General MacArthur; this other thing is insidious and it ought to be brought out into the light and killed. Amen to that. But how? How, when our own reports of the Hearst - McCormick-Patterson broad are all going full tilt on this type of attack on England, and when those papers, through their more lurid make-up, are the ones that reach the worker, the subway rider, and the average man-in-the-street, Hearst must put this policy of hard toward England in the last war, when he had no added Roosevelt phobia and no pleasure in the Axis?

There was a time in America when the Axis was a thing of the past. Fight for Freedom days—when most of us thought that all our actual war could be declared, all the muddling and bickering would disappear. We know now that was bad the beginning. War is here indeed; we are up to our necks in it. The Axis is here indeed; we are up to our necks in it. The Axis is here indeed; we are up to our necks in it.

As for our link with Canada, it is firm and growing firmer as the danger of the enemy looms near. We have a bunch that before this war is over all sabotage of good feeling between us and Canada will be dead. The borderline between their northern woods and our rivers that make the pathway that leads to Canada is going to mean that our border of greater friendship and co-operation in the rebuilding of a new world is the rebuilding of a new world is the rebuilding of a new world.

Today's Bible Thought

We can see the machinery of life but not the living essence. We should habitually cultivate the spiritual part of us and live on a more spiritual plane. We should not look at the things that are seen, but at the things that are not seen. The things that are not seen are eternal, but the things that are seen are temporal. We should not look at the things that are seen, but at the things that are not seen.

## Nehru Balks At Fighting

By Raymond Clapper

ALLAHABAD, INDIA AFTER talking with Nehru, national leader, in his home here, it is clear to me that he is dealing with India. It is not a matter of the time they occurred, with a deeply imbedded psychology, strange to the rest of the world. That is the idea of peaceful resistance, as Gandhi has shown. The fact that some Indians cling to peaceful resistance must affect the whole handling of the war so far as India is concerned.

I began talking with Nehru as I would with any western leader. But quickly I found we were branching off on separate paths, although Nehru is strongly anti-Fascist and anti-Axis.

INDIA MIGHT NOT FIGHT EVEN IF APPEARED

"We of the all India congress were denouncing Fascist Spain, the conquest of Czechoslovakia, and appeasement, at the time they occurred," Nehru said. But, when I inferred therefore that India would fight, once the self-government quarrel with Britain were adjusted, he cautioned it would be necessary to consider the psychology of the Congress movement.

"Gandhi is saying we must resist the invader," he said. "That Gandhi method of resistance is non-submission, non-cooperation—not use of force. It is refusing to co-operate with the invader, withholding every kind of aid and comfort, thus making the invader's war as hard as possible without resisting by arms."

"That may sound strange to you, an American, but let me explain. If you are going to fight with arms, you must have enough force at your command to insure reasonable chance of victory. What has been the result for nations that tried to resist by force without having enough force? Look at France. When force gave out, resistance collapsed and came to an end."

PEACEFUL RESISTANCE GOES ON AND ON

"But peaceful resistance never comes to an end. It goes on indefinitely, refusing to aid the enemy, even suffering death in the refusal to co-operate."

"That is Gandhi's position. Not all of Congress share it. In fact, Congress as a whole is not inclined to accept non-violence as a means of dealing with an external aggressor."

I asked Nehru where he stood. He took another approach at first. "Little else, explaining he had a sore throat. Finally, he said it must be a matter of strategy which course would be more effective. He added that India is unprepared, that the only force available is British. He said that in India, India would be unable to fight because she is lacking in weapons and trained men."

That touches the real dilemma, seldom mentioned. Indians are wondering whether they can make good in independence, if they get it. Some Indian leaders seem almost resentful that they may be given what they have been asking for. I heard one say that Britain is simply trying now to get out from under a bad situation, by dumping the problem of defending India on the Indians.

NEHRU SEEMS TO BE MORE OF A HAMLET

Nehru is pleasant and stimulating. He loves to talk, inclining toward the philosophical. One gets the feeling that he knew where he was going before the war, but is now seriously perplexed, knowing what India would face if outwitted with Japan hammering at her door.

Nehru has been pictured as a man of action, but he seems more the Hamlet type to me. Either he is unable to decide whether to lead India to fight along side the United Nations, or else he is playing a subtle game too deep for me to understand. He is quick, clear, and decisive in decision-making; but vague, hesitant, and wandering when discussing what he would do with power if he had it.

He is always falling back on the same line. That it would be a matter of expediency whether to use peaceful or military resistance.

Visitin' Around

A Thing of Beauty  
But Not a Joy Forever  
(22 Years Ago,  
Davie Record)  
C. C. Young, the Colesmees undertaker, has purchased a Buick auto, the only one in the county. It is a thing of beauty, but our citizens want to take a ride in it.  
That Was Nice  
(McColl item,  
Laurelburg Exchange)  
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McQueen and Little son, Alex. Jr., motored to Mr. McQueen's place, the day with Mr. McQueen's party, but Mr. McQueen was not there.