

And Evening Chronicle

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1942

Long Pause

All Allies, Especially Russia, Need Another Dose of Dieppe

This week the English, with the help of U. S. Army Air Forces Chief Hap Arnold, celebrated the second anniver-sary of the Battle of Britain. They re-membered the climax day when 185 Nazi membered the climax day when 105 Nazi-planes were shot down, and made big talk of the future. They promised that Allied air fleets would strike terror into the German people, and destroy them.
Only two days before, however, there
was a story from London which should made the celebration a soberer, more realistic, affair.

more realistic, affair.

Over England, new German bombers (Junkers 88-7 and Heinkel 177) operated in the substratosphere at 40,000 feet. These were new weapons, representing a change in German tactics. They were the first evidence of what the Luftwaffe's masterminds have accomplished in two years. The British had made different progress. Big Stirlings and Lancasters and hosts of American-made types were blasting the continent for them.

them.

And, in the interim, there was Dieppe. That stood out as the only operation which had effectively stabbed at Nazl power. Wrecking of enemy industry, on anything less than a systematic 1,000-plane scale, is at best hirtor-miss. But Dieppe showed the Allies in a combined operation. At an hour when Hiller was desperately tied down in Russia, it forced has a stable with an increase and the stable with a stable with a stable with a stable with an increase and the stable with a st

desperately tied down in Russia, it force him to fight with an inferior air force —and lose at least a third of it. There were men in England, when the celebration was at its height, who rec-There were men in England, when the elebration was at its height, who recognized the facts and let the fancy go. "The fascinsting prounciamentos of the Air Ministry," one said, "may be intended more to frighten the enemy than as a true indication of our policy." He pointed out that sweeps do nothing to destroy the Nazi air force. The only answer was a series of combined operations, like Dieppe.

We have argued in the past that the German hand must be forced while the opportunity is still ours. Dieppe went a long way toward doing that job. But it has been a month since Dieppe, and the beleaguered Russians, to whom an encore might have meant everything, have had to watch, fight and fall back at their Aillies celebrated their own air power and waited for some other day.

The Thinker

The Widow Lundeen Proposes Another War for Our World

Another war for Our world world.

On the pages of Robert Rice Reynold's Vindicator, a busy meeting-place for all comers pedding off-brand Americanism, we have found another bit or that mucicle-bound thinking which will lead the world to the weary rounds of slaughter again. Minnesota's Mrs. Ernest Lundeen, widow of the late Nazl-cahooter Senator, takes "boldly" her stand for nationalism in the Senate race.

Mrs. Lundeen's own words are the

Mrs. Lundeen's own words are the quickest way to the heart of her thesis;

quickest way to the heart of her thesis 'Pirsh of all I am for winning the war-all effort must be turned to this end. After the war, I shall use my influence to have our American boys returned to their homes in our own America. I am opposed to using our boys after the war opposed to using our boys after the war to police the world. I am a nationalist I have a country and it is America. To country, I am not an internationalist, I, as was George Wachington, am a na-tionalist.

You'd look a long time, friends, be-'You'd look a long time, friends, before finding such an advanced theory
in high places today. All the lady wants
is to 'sacrifice all that we can muster of
life, wealth and property, win this war,
and then come marching home to stuck
our, heads in the hole again. What she
proposes is a sort of old-fashioned national grounding day, to last uffull hostillutes are upon us again.

Mrs. Lundeen the nationalist is one
with the dood and the isolationist. The
race is dead, of course, and must forever
be. There is danger in the very exis-

be. There is danger in the very exis tence of a Congressional candidate of her views. She seems to express all of her her views. She seems to express all of her late husband's views that she can get away with at the moment, and ties them up with musty ribbons from the primitive days of the Revolution, Hopelessia out of date-and out of tune, she and her kind are menaces to the peace of the world.

world. If her campaign needed a kiss of death, it has it now. For, be it ever so faint, the shadow of the swastiks all less across The Vindicator. The most eloquent plea for non-support of Mrs. Lundeen is the evident approyal of that

paper's editor, Our (Until '44) Bob Rey-

Too Much Zeal II S. Trims Its Own Nose

In Five-Year Alcoa Case

In Five-Year Alcoa Case

The Aluminum Company of America, one of the really vital links in our war chain, is in hot water again. Unnecessarily so, it seems to us. Because of dog-ged persistence usually so commendable in the Department of Justice, ALCOA is going well into its sixth year of fighting a battle on two fronts. While this giant industry has struggled to furnish virgin aluminum for planes, ships and arms, its key executives have been engaged in a rearguard action against the Government—battling for its very life. In one of the most thoroughly tried cases in the history of man and his courts, U. S. District Judge Francis Caffey of New York gave ALCOA a clean bill. Not guilty, he said, of monopolization, conspiracy and other misconduct. The aluminum field, he held, was wide open to all who had cash, courage and confidence. It had been open since the expiration of a patent in 1909.

The Department of Justice, however, was not, satisfied, filled an appeal to the Supreme Court. ALCOA could not question the Government's right to express

peal, but it had every right to express its opinion. It believed, it said, that the best interests of the country were not to be served by continuing to peck at an important industry after the District Court had spent five years and three months on the job; after 153 witnesses and 16,500 pages of documents had told their story

and 16,500 pages of documents and told their story.

Though the whole lifty-year history of the corporation was bared, there was no evidence the judge said, that ALCOA was a rackeleer. Others simply had not ventured into its field. Bauxile and water power were plentiful. If others wanted to produce, they were welcome (only Reynolds Metal Co. had accepted the welcome).

Now, apparently, ALCOA has fought long enough, at least to prove itself. If the bloodhounds want to persist, we feel that they might at least postpone action until the moment is more profitious. From the positive opinion of the

pitious. From the positive opinion of the District Court, it appears that Justice will have no more luck before the high tribunal. In any event, is is no time to be baying on any such trail, when the accused might be left alone to do an important job in the winning of the

Fun In Public

Granites Confuse the Dukes, Which Made It a Fine Day

The stratagem of the Four Granites on the Council—to approve the new police chief's \$5.400 salary and to move immediately that Fire Chief Palmer's salary be increased to the same—was meant, plainly, more to condround and confuse the Dukes than to get Chief Palmer'a \$1500 ralase in pay. Nevertheless, a cool question was raised. Why should the City offer nearly 40 per cent more to a new chief than it pays to a long-time, tried employee in a similar capacity?

To get the new man, of course; and he will be worth his keep. But the equities between comparable men in comparable postitions are not so easily disposed of. The Granites knew that, and they had the Dukes Blustered. The stratagem of the Four Granites

posed of. The Granites knew that, and they had the Dukes flustered.
There Isn't, of course, any exact measure of a man's worth or of the salary which should go with this, that or the other Job. It is usually a process of informal collective bargaining: the employer agrees that he can pay so much, the employee that he will work for that. Salarites paid elsewhere also are a governing factor, but as a rule the level of salaries, whether municipal or private, will have been arrived at through mutual consent and experience. Sometimes, however, an employer will have a particularly trying job for which

have a particularly trying job for which he needs an exceptionally qualified man. If the man is a scarce article, or if he likes the job he holds, the bid has to be raised. That, evidently, its what happened when the City set out to engage its new police chief. It had to pay a premium to get him. And while the City for a long time has had the advantage of a premium fire chief at standard pay, the scarcity of suitable police chiefs constitutes no valid argument for at once handing out pay increases to Chief Palmer and the heads of all departments. have a particularly trying job for which partments.



Still There

On The Record

Inflation And The Farm

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON

In TAKING any economic measures, It is well to consider all the objectives and consequences.

In fixing all farm prices as they were at some former date—that is to say at "parity" as of average 1919-29, or as of Oct. 1 1941, or as of Dec. 15, 1941—the result can be only to keep our farm economy in the same status as well as the same status as well as the same status.

The object of this is to prevent inflation.

But this will have another consequence. It will prevent inflation, but it also will hamper the adaptation of our agricultural economy to war necessities. Both the question of inflation and the question of war necessities must be taken into

account.

It there are imminent contradiction between the silministion of inflation, and the development of our agriculture along necessary lines?

Although agricultural prices have been under actions Government influences and controls for years, the law of supply and demand has nevertheless continued to function. It is this which threatens us with inflation. Therefore, the proposal is to climinate this functioning entirely, by tigic "cellings."

But could we not put the law of supply and demand into anti-inflationary regulations, and make its work for the development of agriculture in the distribution of the agricultural content, while, at the same tune, heading off inflation?

all is always a disastrous mixiake to apply a simple and rigid formula to a highly complicated situation. We want farmers to produce more than ever in American history. But we do not want them to produce things in the same proportion to one another as, they have in the past, We want, aperically, more meat, more rars, more fats, more high protein foods in general. Here we have shortcape, not everywhere.

we have shortages, not everywhere. We not only want more of these foods produced, but we want less of it consumed by the civilian population. We want them for the army, and for export, excluding the commodities by a highly-complicated system of ration cards. But a rise in the price of certain commodities, with a stabilized or even lowered price in others, automatically will have the same effect. If

Intempson
beet needed for the army is very high, families will
purchase pork instead, or other protein foods to take
its place. The average family requires a certain
amount of caincries of food per day and has a certain
amount of caincries of food per day and has a certain
budget to speed for it, and the housewell tries to get
So why should not cellings be set at different
levels for different commodiles? High on those
things which we wish farmers to produce, thus affording an incentive. High on those things which we
samption. Low on those things which we have a
pelethora of, thus discouraging farmers from producing them and the encouraging households to consume
them.

plethora of, thus discouraging farmers from producing them and the encouraging households to consume
them.

There is a profund difference between the marhet for manufactured and agricultural products.

In the product of the product of the second of t

Beat-Life Fairy Tale

New Shoes And Immortality

WITH his legs stretched out beforce him ungracefully, Hana
Chert and condered whether
his shoes could stam being resoled a fifth time. It was all
very well to have poured his soul
into a book about Italy, but his
rayed overcoat was not going to
be patched with words, nor his
since either.

he patched with words, nor his loss either.

If he would need to have a like the head of t

new shoes

As he wrote The Tinder Box.
Hans Christian put in mischlevnew comments to amuse himself.
The soldler in his version of the
on spending money every day
and his store was never renewed,
he at last found himself with
to move to an attle, and "none
of his friends came to see him
now because there were far too
poken. The burking smile deepened in Hans Christian's eyes.
Next, he remembered a tale

about two farmers called Big Claus and Little Claus. Little Claus made Big Claus envious. Little Claus was like a man Hans Christlan knew, very intimately, who took joy in the talents that were loaned him, and made the mistake of letting the world know

Hans wrote that part of the story for himself, and for Ed-ward, and for everyone who accused him of boasting. Hans Christian kept to the original structure of his folk tales, but he found that in the telling he could amile sardonically while appearing to be ingenuous...

could smile sardonically white appearing to be increasous...
There was an old story about a management of the could see the increason and the sand the increason and the wanted a princess, but them of the could see the increason and the wanted a princess, but them of the could see t

So he wrote Little Ida's Flowers. The student in the story was a great favorite of Ida's because he "cut all sorts

of pretty things for her in paper--hearts, and little ladles, flowers and high castles with doors that could open. He was a charming student!"

a charming student!"

Hans Christian smiled wryly,
Well-why not charming?

The pamphlet of tales for children was quickly written and as
multianeously with The Improvisator, But Hans Christian gave
it no second thought—he waited
with concern for the werdet we
self for adverse review. Nothing
else had been his portion for
some time.

Some time to the concern of the concern of the
concern of the concern of the

Out of the blue, there came an atomishing letter, and a prophetic one: It came from Gratel, for a superstanding the supe

But if you sincerely repent and turn from evil you will find hap-piness and peace: Sorrow is bet-ter than laughter; for by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better—Eccles, 7:3.

Under Fire

Writers At War

By Raymond Clapper

NAMINGTON

NEWSPAPER WEEK is coming along soon but It see something about
an American war correspondent being captured by the Aris during
a British raid on Toboruk, so this is a good time to talk about a reThe captured war correspondent is undentified as I write but circumstances indicate he may be Latry Allen of the Associated Fress,
in any case, evidently an American war correspondent was agoing about
his daily work, which in this case took him out on a British attack as
Toboruk.

Larry Allen has been shot up and shot down during this war, as have a number of other correspondents. A score of them went across in the Dieppe stinck and had men shot down all around

them.

Never before has individual freedom hung so precariously as it does now. Correspondents are trying to report this desperate atruggle blow by blow because every blow counts.

In addition to the war correspondents who are risking their lives by going into the thick or battles are some who have bald the price in another kind of work. I am thinking of J. B. Powell, who served as an American journalist in China for so many years. The Japs had have tured him and left, him broken and mainend for life. The National Press Culu of Washington is raising a fund for him. Newspaper men all over the country are joining in because they recognize J. B. Powell as a man who has courageously and at fearful cost to himself stood his ground for freedom.

is small very make your criticisms of newspapers. Any working You can make your criticisms of newspaper and newspaper man cannot be supposed in the proper of them than anyone suitide, the place in print without feeling that he could have improved it with a little more work. Most newspaper man feel that the speed at which they must work is sometimes a handicap and prevents them from digring as deeply as they would like to do. We are often pussled, the more we look into something, to know what the truth is. Try it some times around Washington. The more people you talk to, the more continued you will become. You get tangied up in a cross-pull of wires as one official pulls against another.

in a cross-pull of wires as one official pulls against another.

Everywhere in the work, newspaper men trying to tell the
truth must filter through censorable, No newspaper man questions
the necessity for tight military censorable, though he may argue
are incidental details. But political censorable is depending also
among the free nations under the guide of not giving the Axis
anything that it might make use of,

anything that it might make use of,
the press of the democratic world is the only free forum left, I
believe that on the whole the free press has exercised a sense of responsibility and restraint called for by the times. Therefore it is not contring to see some namelees employee sitting at the cable head deciding which which of this pencit bits whint of position levera as a bit the feet of the contribution of the pencil bits which of position levera as a bit the feet of the contribution of the pencil bits which is the pencil bits which are the pencil bits which is the pencil bits which is

Side Glances



"I think Marines are the most wonderful people!
more victories like the ones you have been wi
and our charge accounts will be unfrozen!"

Parity Is Parity

Double Talk

By Paul Mallon

THE sham baltle of farm price stabilization waxes warmer, wholly concealed from public view by a mass of such impentrable phrassa as "farm-waxe parity", "and/or the highest prices ince January I", "loop per cent parity leans," and such those few who can read the double and triple meanlings on the president's speech sounded to all, save times for who can too freeze farm prices and the meanings of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the prices. They acted as it he wanted to cut them down.

down.

The Steagall bloc in the House is now currently on a rampage against the Stenate bill, prelending it would cut the farmer from what he should have. The whole contraversy is being conducted in such a way to keep the public abilitious of the fact that all their proposals—the Presidents, the Yemelec, and Steagalls—would actually increase current from primates, and Steagalls—would actually increase current that primates, and Steagalls—for the control of the primate of the control of the primate of the control of the proposed "abilitations" would have on each basic commodity that proposed "abilitations" would have on each basic commodity

this proposed "anomination which in the form of the Agriculture Theorems and the Agriculture Department, will tell you, upon linquiry, that cotton was 90 per cent of parily August 15, the date hast computed. Tobacco sold at prices then ranging from 121 per cent of parily for flue cured, to 132 per centage for Maryland, and 160 per cent for Georgia and Florida.

Wheat then was 71 per cent of parily, cern 83 per cent, and rice around 123 per cent, lengs were 128 per cent, and 131 per cent, varil 128 per cent, almost 135 per cent, almost 135 per cent, and pour butcher bill.

your butcher bill.

The average of all farm products August 15 was about 107 per cent of parity.

Now the proposal of Mr. Roosevelt, the Senate, and Mr. Steagall, all are designed primarily, they say, to establish "parity." But you can readily see from the above list that parietally everything except cotton, wheat, cury and sheep already is above the goal that they posses a proposal parity to the control of the control of

sees primarily to seek. So while the battle wages thickly and the words stretch high and g, the legislation actually seems to offer more comfort to the mer than the housewife, or to the husband who pays the grocery a. Somehow no one neems ever to mention that.

Visitier' Ae de endl

Sadie Can Can

(RFD item, Lexington Dispatch)

So many good women say: 'Oh, it is too hot. I can't can.' Sadia go. her little family out the other morning and started cracking the go. her little family out the other morning and started cracking the P. M., she had 55 cans (quarts) raddy to set of the the same men. When I checked in for the day, she had 78 quarts scaled, Ifad thought 16 trade her in for a 42 model but now 17 meltalting.