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And Evening Chronicle



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1943

Accounting

Lend-Lease Examination Only A Search for Value Received

That Congress has dedicated itself to a detailed examination of Lend-Lease books is an encouraging sign for Americans who yearn for the United States to take its rightful place of supremacy in the post-war world. For this scrutiny of the great exchange of the goods of war springs from no distrust of Lend-Lease itself; it is only an official audit of the accounts, to make certain that we are driving a bargain, as well as winning the war.

Congressional complaints that non-essentials are being shipped to our allies and into occupied regions are unimportant, and only a minor byplay. What is significant is that Capitol Hill is alive to the possibility of an encroachment of the last war; that American money will pay the bill, and have nothing to show for its investment when peace comes except that peace. It is important that Lend-Lease administrators demonstrate the two-way flow of goods and services, that our billions are buying more than protection.

Food for our fighting men in the Pacific, goods, securities and bases from England—these are the first returns from Lend-Lease, but not the last. When the war has ended, the billions will have provided the basis for a new world economy, with the United States in the ascendancy. And the fact that America insists upon tangible returns indicates no flint-hearted policy of profligating in war. It marks a return to reason, a demand that the books show value received.

Lend-Lease is in no danger of being substantially reduced or suspended. There is a full realization that the United Nations effort is dependent upon it. But no harm can come from the accounting. It is fully as important that we know what the money goes, and if it will pay dividends, it is to know that it is being spent at all.

The nation is determined to pay the cost so far as it is able (and, indeed, many of our allies are paying more dearly), but it is also determined to have done with the war. That is negotiable. This time, Uncle Sam is in the market as a senior partner, and when the enemy has been defeated, he will retain that status.

The Mirror

Chicago Tribune Reflects Nazi Sentiments Again

We knew of course, that the *Voelkischer Beobachter* was not published in Chicago, and that Hitler's propaganda sheet enjoyed no circulation in that area. We also knew that Colonel Bertie McCormick's *Tribune* was operating in the field, and that there was no telling what that journal of weird policy would print next.

But we were forcibly struck by the similarity of content from Chicago and Berlin on the Casablanca Conference. The clippings, placed side by side, seem to convey a message of sorts:

The *Chicago Tribune*: "The meeting was intended to be dramatic, but was only theatrical. The principals, the President and the Prime Minister, are amateurs. . . . It is difficult to believe they are capable of finding the best and quickest way to win the war. Maybe that's why Stalin stayed at home."
 The *Berlin radio*: "The meeting was a fourth-rate Hollywood drawing room on the romantic shores of Africa. . . . It took ten days to establish harmony between the Anglo-American government chiefs. Roosevelt's theatrical appearance was symbolic of U. S. imperialism."
 The moral is obvious: Next time we send Bertie and Adolph.

Round Two

State Labor May Be Expected To Fight Anti-Violence Bill

We don't hold much hope for the passage of HB 127 by the General Assembly. Its backers, past and present, freely admit its dramatic likelihood to explode on the floor, or at the slightest touch of a lobbyist throat. Organized labor in the State looks upon 127 as its most deadly enemy. Though the bill is taken for granted, it is expected by a national council of state legislators, North Carolina Labor will have none of it.

In the last session by Representative H. I. McDougle of Mecklenburg, almost stirred up a little revolution. He presented it, he says, in all innocence, having returned from a conference with law-makers of other states at which it was accepted without comment. But 127 is an anti-picketing bill, making punishable by imprisonment in State Penitentiary for one to two years the use of threat or force in picketing.

For his trouble in introducing the measure, Mr. McDougle's life was threatened many times. Unidentified men called Mrs. McDougle with threats of violence and death, and instructed her to warn her husband. Labor, or some of its representatives, simply wouldn't be denied the use of violence. The sentiment apparently still exists.

We can see nothing but good in a measure outlawing "use of force or threats in picketing any place of employment where there is a labor dispute, or obstructing any public road or way or interfering with the free access to place of employment." Many another State has outlawed violence, and though there seems to be no pressing need for such legislation now, it will assuredly afford protection for the future of industrial relations in North Carolina.

We cannot agree with the Labor Leader who told Mr. McDougle that robbing working men of the right to use a little judicious violence would remove Labor's right to strike.

No Cheers

Light African Casualties Must Not Be Taken as War's Index

American casualties in North Africa, set at 1258, seem exceptionally light, but it must be remembered that the campaign has only just begun. Most of those who fell (211 are listed as killed) were the victims of French fire, and the nature of the invasion was such that the U. S. troops were little exposed in the brief pitched battle. That the price paid was so little is a tribute to the Army's painstaking preparation for the campaign. Now, however, the phase of political conquest is past. In the future, American soldiers must fight for every foot of soil.

Pinned on three sides by British and American forces, and faced with the prospect of final defeat within the next two months, the Axis forces in Tunisia might be judged incapable of inflicting heavy casualties in the final African struggle. Unfortunately, however, Allied leaders cannot anticipate an easy victory despite a preponderance of power. Before they are ousted from the natural fortresses of Bizerte and Tunis, the German may exact a bloody toll of British and American troops.

And that action, once concluded, will be followed by the most costly drives of all. Any drive against Hitler's continent, from North, South or West, will be met by a resistance from German weapons fully as powerful as the tools of the conquests of 1940. There is no high road to Berlin, and though there is little prospect of another war of fixed position on the Continent, British-American armies of the coming invasion will certainly suffer terrible losses.

Though the new-style mechanized warfare has tended to reduce casualties by a spectacular fashion (except where it is dragged out into mass infantry engagements in Russia), there is no reason to believe Americans will escape lightly. And early reports are surely no pattern. We have not yet begun to fight.

If he had stayed home and filled out questionnaires, it is by no means certain that Sherman would want to change the definition.

Unless something is done, a political favor sees our farm population reduced to peasantry. In which case, the high-school girls will be dressed for it.

Laying aside the habit of Vice-Presidential silence, our Mr. Wallace becomes most vocal of the post-war prophets. He does not doubt that Henry is a voice, if the wilderness fits.

There was nothing in yesterday's rumor that Eastern car owners have been given 48 hours to convert to coal.

Of all the Italians associated in the popular mind with balconies, we imagine

City Hall Today

The Iron Dukes Look Ahead

By Dick Young

WHETHER by design or not, the Seven Iron Dukes are gracefully sidestepping patches of political thorns. The blunder election is not many months off and two subjects that might well carry a load of dynamite were neatly avoided in the last fortnight. The first was the proposal to change the opening hour of theaters on Sunday nights so that the theatergoers might be out and en route home before the contingent of war workers crowded into last run "business." But some of the Seven Iron Dukes, notably Councilman J. A. Baker and C. C. Beasley, were thumbs down on the proposal. They didn't want to stir up the subject just now. Of course, there was no reference to the approaching election, but nonetheless the Sunday question was not raised by a public amendment of the Sunday law.



And then again on Wednesday, the provision in the city's milk ordinance requiring buttermilk production to be under the supervision of Health Department inspectors was postponed for another year. And incidentally the proposer and sponsor of this measure were Councilmen Baker and Beasley. The amendment went through without any public clamor and was passed on its three readings. Because only nine Councilmen were present the six of the Seven Iron Dukes who favored the proposition were just enough to provide the required two-thirds majority for final passage at the session it was introduced.

The three-time passage at the session when the amendment was offered avoided any public clamor and prevented any demonstration before the Council. If Councilman Hovis, who was ill, had been present, the six votes would not have been two-thirds of those present and the measure would have had to be carried over to a subsequent meeting.

Councilman Ward suggested such a step, which

is the usual procedure for Councilman Baker, who is a stickler for studied action and who is usually the first to suggest that copies of a proffered measure be furnished and the Council given time to study it. But this time, Mr. Baker didn't follow that plan and a deaf ear was turned to Mr. Ward's suggestion. As a result Mr. Baker insisted upon consideration, explaining that he was merely following in principle the action that was taken by the Council in deferring for a year the enforcement of the anti-shingle ordinance.

And an enforcement of the buttermilk provision was deferred until March 19, 1944. In the face of the apparent determination of the six Dukes to pass the amendment, the move to repeal was supported by Councilmen Ward, Albee and Daughtry, died a-borning. And so the buttermilk question, which stirred up such a hornet's nest last year, will be interred for another year and the troublesome subject will be avoided in the 1943 elections.

City Hall Square: Police are searching for a Negro film-flammer, without much assistance from his victims. He's reaping a rich harvest with the simple gag of approaching an individual and slyly offering to bring back certain liquid merchandise when he makes a trip to South Carolina. The money is given in advance for the purchase and the Negro departs. And so far he hasn't returned. These citizens of means have been clipped but they can't do much complaining to the police.

Pat Bartlett, for 21 years a mechanic at the City Garage and now a sergeant in the Army, has certainly seen a lot of the world at Uncle Sam's expense. A few days after his induction at Fort Jackson he was sent to Fort Warren, Wyo., and from there he went to Fairbanks, Alaska, then to the Aleutians, and to Russia. . . . Congratulations to brown-eyed Edna Plummer, secretary in the maternity clinic as the first feminine worker of the Municipal Government to join the Army. She'll soon be in the WAACS.

Side Glances



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"Don't worry about me falling for any of those South Sea dames—except maybe in a big brother way!"

It Takes Time

Victory Deferred

By Raymond Clapper

IT DOESN'T necessarily follow that because important military decisions were made at Casablanca there will be an invasion of Europe after breakfast tomorrow, or day after. Impatience is likely to follow the high hopes built up in the enormous volume of words that is being printed and spoken over the radio about the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Africa. Military operations take time. Sure there is the sin of an early unconditional surrender we must count on sufficient time for the elaborate preparations that big operations require.

It was nearly six months ago that we landed on Guadalcanal, and we have not yet cleared out the Japs. We landed in Africa nearly three months ago. Most of that time we have been building airfields and bringing up equipment for the coming Battle of Tunisia.

We can't judge the future progress of the war necessarily by the more spectacular rush episodes, such as the British chase of Rommel across Africa. Rommel was trying to get away. There can be no comparison between that kind of movement and the amount of time required to prepare for an attack, especially for an invasion of strongly held territory. The North African landing was four months in preparation, and planning had begun even earlier.

Before we can begin hitting at southern Europe, the Axis must be driven out of Tunisia. That has the "dispatches" report may begin any time now. Bad weather has held us up. That fight may last for some time. While our people have no doubts whatever about the Axis going through a real fight to throw the Germans out of Africa.

A factor that impatient people do not appreciate is the slow fight against the submarine and the drain it makes on our shipping. We are steadily accumulating more and more shipping to sustain operations, but military operations are making on our shipping space are indicated by the steady tightening of restrictions on gasoline and fuel oil in the United States. Our production is gaining and in most lines has fulfilled expectations and more. But it must be carried across the ocean.

We forget, too, that the campaigns now going on must be supplied continuously and that any additional campaigns will commit additional shipping for an indefinite period. We are constantly remarking more and more shipping to sustain operations already going on. You don't land troops and then consider that hauling job done. You continue to haul supplies month after month.

For many such reasons the three-table war is slow. Hitler's race through the Low Countries and France was an unusual thing, perhaps unexpected by his own staff. The Japanese had their three months of racing war in the Pacific, taking advantage of our surprise lack of preparation, and the general confusion. Then they slowed down and they find it difficult to undertake new campaigns now.

A year ago our troops first landed in Ireland. Some of these veterans are preparing now for their first hard fighting campaign in Tunisia.

If we keep in mind some of the time-consuming difficulties we are likely to indulge in unreasonable expectations of early victory. Hitler, faced with the unconditional surrender of the Casablanca conference, is like a gangster surrounded in a building by the FBI. He won't be able to escape.

But he is in there with a gun, desperate, knowing he won't come out alive, and determined to make it as costly as possible by shooting it out. It may take a while to get him and it may cost some lives to do so, but the gangster hasn't a chance. That's about the position Hitler is in today.

Hitler's Record

Other Dictators

TODAY, which is President Roosevelt's birthday, will be also the end of Adolf Hitler's tenth year as chancellor of the German Reich.

Some of the outstanding supreme dictators of history held on for less than the ten years which Hitler has so far ruled. Julius Caesar was assassinated after five years. Oliver Cromwell's absolute rule ended after six years. Nikolai Lenin was dead after six years. At the end of the tenth year of his dictatorship Alexander the Great was the result of his conquests. He had entered India. Then, however, his Macedonians rebelled and refused to go farther from home into the riches of the East. Three years later Alexander was dead.

At the end of the tenth year after Napoleon became First Consul he was sitting on top of the world. He had badly defeated Austria, Prussia, Russia, and had forced them to sue for peace and to surrender vast territories. Napoleon held most of Italy, including the Papal States, and had impressed the Pope in a humiliating manner. Most of the German states were subservient to him, as was the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. England alone was carrying on the war against the dictator, but had been driven out of Spain and was hard put to it to maintain a foothold in Portugal. Napoleon was about to marry the daughter of the Austrian Emperor, and the retreat from Moscow was three years in the future.

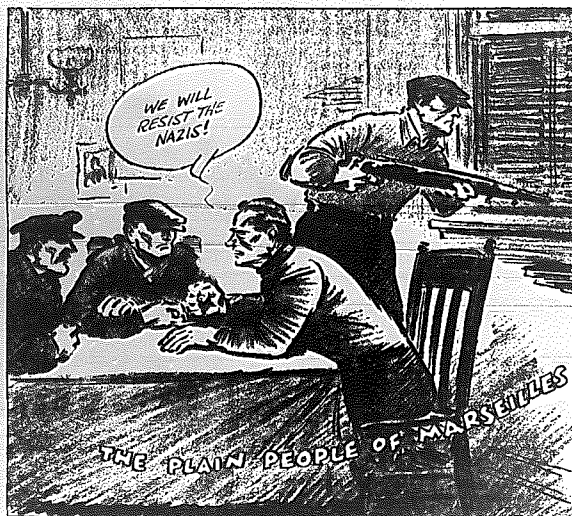
After Mussolini's tenth year in power, he also seemed to be hitting peak. He had re-established a virtual protectorate over Albania, had reached an agreement with the Pope, was a territorial czar from Great Britain in East Africa, and he was solidifying his control over Italian economic and political life.

In Turkey Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) was growing stronger at the end of tenth year. He had driven the Greeks and the Italians out of Asia Minor. He occupied Constantinople, forced revision of the peace treaty of Sevres from Great Britain and France, settled a boundary dispute with the Soviet Union, abolished the Sultanate, initiated and carried forward an extensive program of political, social, and economic reform. (He was 16 to eight more years.)

Stalin also was thriving after ten years. He had expelled Trotsky and had, Trotskyites, liquidated other political opponents; concluded non-aggression pacts with most of his neighbors, settled a boundary dispute with China, got Japan out of North Sakhalin, achieved diplomatic recognition from the United States, joined the League of Nations, signed an alliance with France and Czechoslovakia, carried forward an ambitious Socialist economic program. "The Civil War in Spain had not yet ended. He was 40 to 45 more years old."

These Conferences Were Important, Too

—By Herblock



Dream Circus

Foreign Day In Congress

By Samuel Crafton

MAYBE we could make it a custom that on two days a week, say Monday and Tuesday, nobody discusses domestic issues, either domestic or national. In addition to the old idea of a Meatless Tuesday, we perhaps need a don't-talk-Tuesday. That would be no attack on freedom of speech. Freedom of speech includes freedom not to speak.

Or perhaps Congress might set aside one day a week as foreign affairs day, during which all speeches must concern themselves with such topics as the rising tide of revolution in France, the need for unity among Yugoslavs, and why in Goebbels' cry? I should dearly love to hear Representative Cox, of Georgia, denouncing Dr. Robert Ley of the Third Reich for his brutal treatment of labor. There must be somebody besides union leaders who abuses labor, and this would give a kind of balance to Mr. Cox's oratory.

Mr. Hoffman, of Michigan, would probably have to be watched. His gifts are such as to let him go into an oration about the yield of milk per acre of cows in Prussia and bring Mr. Roosevelt in before the end of the first paragraph. I like old-fashioned political oratory, and I would want to Washington to hear any five of our better finger-shakers do a job on Adolf Hitler.

Be quite a thrill, too. Imagine the excitement, as word traveled through the cloakrooms that Senator Wheeler was on the floor, denouncing the Russian as a dictator. Also appropriate, at a time when Congress is anxious about the state of respect for representative institutions, would be a number of masterly addresses on the fate of the German Reichstag and the French Chamber. In memorial ceremonies for these bodies, conducted sincerely and soberly by our own Congress, should make a hit among the people of the world.

Our Contemporaries

The Countryman (England)
 TWO cows, Buttercup and Daisy, were exchanging confidences over the boundary ledge. "Oh, no so bad, but slow, but then he was a handsome fellow in the war. How is your new man shaping?" "Terrible; he was the bellringer in the parish church until he took to milkin'."

He Agreed!

Boston Globe
 Two New Jersey boys were members of an outfit that shipped to the West Coast. They saw the Pacific for the first time.
 "Do you know," one of them asked the other, "the Pacific Ocean is over twice as big as the Atlantic?"
 The other chap shaded his eyes and gazed out

Assistance Needed

Wall Street Journal
 A man and wife, hiking in the woods, suddenly realized they had lost their way.
 "I wish Emily Post were here with us," said hubby. "I think we took the wrong fork."

Carolina Rivalry

Favorite Observer
 North Carolina executed its first woman, a Negro. Not to be outdone, South Carolina executed a white woman.

Gob Humor

U. S. Coast Guard Magazine
 "I fine you \$10 for beating your wife."
 "I don't mind the \$1, but what's the 10 cents for?"