

## THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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W. C. Dowd, 1925-1927

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943

## Farmer's Story

In N. C. His Plight  
Grows Steadily Worse

When State Master Harry Caldwell  
appeared before the North Carolina  
Grange in Statesville yesterday, the  
plight of State farmers became real  
to many. Caldwell, who has been  
expert (from Ohio) who has done  
much to modernize North Carolina's  
outmoded farming system saw the  
problems very clearly, and knew the  
answers. A few selected points from his  
annual address serve to outline a most  
serious problem in our economy:

1. N. C. farms fall, by 25 per cent,  
to raise enough foodstuffs for our  
livestock and poultry.

2. A corn ceiling of \$1.07 per bushel  
and a price floor under hogs at  
\$12.75 per hundred pounds made corn,  
in effect, worth \$1.50 per bushel  
when fed to hogs, and thus shut off  
the corn market.

3. The inequality between farm and  
non-farm wages has created an  
intolerable condition. The solution  
is to either roll back the non-farm  
wages, or permit farm prices to rise.  
4. Some program must be put into  
effect which will: Preserve the family-  
sized farm, develop machine  
tools for the small farm, conserve  
soils and timber, provide employment  
for small or part-time farmers.

5. Price floors to prevent market  
collapse must be put under all  
products. This may be done through  
cooperatives, with State help.

Unless some steps are taken in be-  
half of the North Carolina farmer who  
suffers like his brethren all over  
America the future will be bleak. The  
country will be a vast wasteland, and  
the resulting ill effects will seriously disturb  
our whole economy. The farmer, suf-  
fering for many months, now enters  
upon a time of peril. It is to be hoped  
that the pleas of the State Grange Mas-  
ter will be heard.

Notre Dame appears to have an old-  
time fast eleven in the Rockne tradi-  
tion. A halfback is away and in the  
clear before you can say Czarski.

## The Illegitimates

They Do Not Increase, Despite  
Rumor and a Big Birthrate

More people are being born these days  
than ever before in the chronicles of  
mankind — at least in these parts.  
Through September, in Charlotte, the  
total of births was 3,003, a thumping  
figure. For the sake of tracing a com-  
parison: in the same period in 1940, be-  
fore the big war rattle on babies, there  
were only 1,914 children born in the  
City. By the end of the year, every rec-  
ord will have been shattered.

There is more, however, to the story.  
There is the matter of illegitimate  
births. That rate also climbs — but it does  
not climb at the rate at which rumor  
sets it. Illegitimate births among whites  
do not soar, contrary to a set of vil-  
lagers. As always, illegitimacy is most  
lively in the province of the Negro. The fig-  
ures, for the two years of comparison:

1940 (Jan.-Sept.)  
Total illegitimate births: 155.  
White illegitimate births: 41.  
Negro illegitimate births: 114.  
1943 (Jan.-Sept.)  
Total illegitimate births: 256.  
White illegitimate births: 46.  
Negro illegitimate births: 210.

We quote the salient and seldom-seen  
statistics so that the truth may be  
known, and rumor laid to rest. It is not  
merely a comment upon the respective  
morals of white and Negro. They show  
a cheering trend, it seems to us. Birth-  
rates soar, on every hand. And yet il-  
legitimacy often declines. It is a ram-  
pant here and in every other section,  
remains about the same. In the white  
group, it actually decreases. This, it  
seems to us, is an important index of  
the times.

## The Faux Pas

Union Labor Is Preparing  
To Lose Many of Its Gains

There is a welling cry of anguish from  
the people that agents of government

ant. But it is to be remembered that it  
is just as unfortunate for groups out-  
side of government to attempt to im-  
pose their will upon the nation by force  
and violence. It is just as dangerous  
for these outside groups to attempt by  
pressure to restrict freedom of thought  
and action in government.

This, we believe, is the position of  
American Labor today. It whets its  
sword for those Congressmen who voted  
for the Smith-Connally Bill, which they  
believe to be anti-Labor. The insurgents  
do not pause to reflect that the bill  
was passed in the interest of honest and  
courageous Labor, and was against only  
the unscrupulous or obtuse men who  
sought upon disrupting the war effort  
to make their gains.

Labor did not halt to realize that the  
Lewis UMW union was almost the only  
guilty party among all Labor—so far as  
disrupting the national effort was con-  
cerned. The CIO foolishly hastened, in  
the Chicago convention last Summer,  
to pass a resolution calling for the  
scalp of every Congressman who had  
approved the Smith-Connally Bill. CIO  
spoke for a pro-Labor Congress. It was  
spoke up thus, the part of CIO to  
prompted it to speak for a new pro-Labor  
Congress. For it is a fact that Con-  
gress has been pro-Labor for a great  
many years. And never has it been  
more pro-Labor than in the past 10  
years.

There is time before the elections of  
next year for Labor to realize that it  
was not betrayed in the Smith-Connally  
resolution. The leaders must surely  
know that they cannot muster enough  
votes to put in Labor parties depend  
upon. They must realize that, if  
Labor joins the forces of reaction, then  
the return to "old-time Americanism"  
of the Republicans will cost  
Labor dearly.

The tame astrologers of the Fuehrer  
find themselves in a horrid quandary.  
How is one to tell the future, they ask,  
by gazing into an 8 ball.

## The Women

They Will Be a Real  
Post-War Problem

Among the most perplexing of post-  
war problems, all over the world, is the  
female. In every land she has stepped  
into the breach left by fighting men.  
In a wider field, she has found new  
freedom, higher income, greater inter-  
est in life. By the millions, she will fight  
to hold her new gains, much as Labor  
and the Farm Bloc will fight to hold  
their own. Our money is on the ladies.

Observers returning from war-time  
Britain report that women have been  
found far more skillful than men, even  
in heavy industry. The story is that they  
are able to do precision work under  
great strain for longer periods. They  
not only want to hold those responsible  
jobs; management wants to keep them  
at work. They are actually preferred,  
in all fields except those requiring brute  
strength. That is the English story. In  
Russia, it is about the same: truck driv-  
ers, train engineers, mechanics, all are  
predominantly women.

In the United States, there is a dif-  
ferent problem, but it is very real, and  
not just funny because it involves the  
ancient battle of the sexes. The wom-  
an, emancipated, has already begun to  
throw off the binding ties she does not  
like. The visiting General Motors exec-  
utive, Don Bathrick, comments that di-  
verse rates in the industrial centers are  
up to six times the normal, and says  
that outlines the problem:

"What happens is that girls and  
women, including over 50,000 work-  
ing for us, are delighted with their  
jobs. They're getting far more money  
than they're used to — and lots of those  
who were married to some fellow during  
the war days and haven't supported  
them well anyhow are just getting  
divorced and stepping out on their  
own. They like the new freedom,  
and they want to keep it. We're  
not brushing off this problem. It's  
a real one. I don't know what will  
happen when our men come back,  
and the women refuse to quit."

There is a problem for real planning.

## The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON  
THE American public doesn't know it, but blame  
for current civil war in Greece goes to the un-  
derground leaders of the United States and its new policy  
of following the British policy of king-bowing. Here  
is the inside story, as told by uncorrupted diplomatic  
dispatches.

More than a year ago, a British colonel, sent  
as a sapper to blow up a railroad bridge between  
Athens and Salonika, failed to make connection  
with British naval units which were to take him  
out of Greece, and was forced to remain there.  
For one year he led and mingled with Greek  
guerrillas, finally making his way back to Cairo  
this past Summer.

In Cairo, he reported that while the Greek un-  
derground controlled much of the country away from  
the main highways and cities, the chief thing which  
held back greater anti-Nazi insurrection was British-  
American support for King George II. George II,  
sponsor and abettor of the hated Metaxas dictator-  
ship, had been brought to the U. S. A. wind and  
dined by President Roosevelt and groomed to take  
over Greece after the Nazis were driven out. This,  
the British colonel reported, did not go down well  
with fighting Greeks, who could not see much dif-  
ference between Nazi rule and royal Greek rule.

Following this, the Greek underground groups  
sent representatives to Cairo. Simultaneously, George  
Evdaridis, representative of old line Greek political  
parties, was persuaded by the British colonel to come  
to Cairo, independently of the underground leaders.

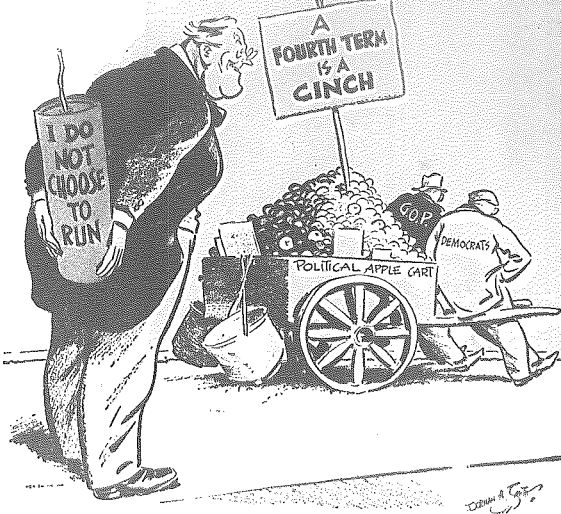
### No Greek King

Whereupon, the seven underground leaders, meet-  
ing with Evdaridis in Cairo, agreed that the Greek  
people should shut out politics, and concentrate on the  
army; and that King George should remain out of  
the picture. He should be given a regular allowance,  
they declared, but should not come back to Greece  
until the Greek people had had a plebiscite after the  
war on whether they wanted a monarchy or a rep-  
ublic.

The underground leaders drew up a protocol  
to this effect, and handed it to the Greek Cabinet.  
In a joint meeting it was unanimously approved.  
What was one of the few unanimous decisions  
taken by the Greek Cabinet recently. Even the  
Prime Minister, a close friend of the King's,  
signed the protocol. However, he said, he was  
so close to the King, he asked that the vice-  
prime minister present it to him.

## Gosh, It WOULD Be Fun!

—By Dorman Smith



## The New Isolationists

By Samuel Crafton

THIS modern form of isolationism is nationalism.  
Our isolationists, after fighting for a generation  
for American withdrawal from the world, are  
now exploiting the neo-isolationism of American domi-  
nation of the world; if not the whole world, at least  
its air-lanes, oceans and lands. I spot a trend.  
What was one of the few unanimous decisions  
taken by the Greek Cabinet recently. Even the  
Prime Minister, a close friend of the King's,  
signed the protocol. However, he said, he was  
so close to the King, he asked that the vice-  
prime minister present it to him.

The men who once wanted us to keep our-  
selves to ourselves now seem to have increasing  
difficulty in keeping their hands to them-  
selves. Precisely those who once wanted us  
to stay home and make our country a garden  
of democracy, now have the biggest fleets in  
the world. They want to see the world, and  
once said we had no real interests in the  
Far East worth fighting about, now cheer  
for Admiral Victors and his blunt  
and brutal statement to the British that we  
intend to keep a merchant marine off stag-  
gering as commercial landing force; thus making  
a kind of confidence game and racket out of  
the war.

That is nationalism. It rests upon the same  
doctrinal base as isolationism; America First; in-

difference to the interests of the rest of the  
world; cynical disbelief in international co-  
operation. But the new isolationists are no longer  
waiting room at airports, which we re-  
mind him, in elegant prose and with many  
a powerful fact, that the rest of the world  
really exists. It is to waste energy and time.  
He knows that there is a world. In fact, he  
wants it.

He has become a nationalist. His behavior is  
nationalist, not isolationist. He is no longer  
against alliances, per se. He toys with the thought  
of an alliance with Britain, directed against  
Russia and Asia. He does not want to stay  
home. He wants to see the world, and once  
said we had no real interests in the Far East  
worth fighting about, now cheer for Admiral  
Victors and his blunt and brutal statement to the  
British that we intend to keep a merchant marine  
off staggering as commercial landing force; thus  
making a kind of confidence game and racket out  
of the war.

He is used as a passenger plane to Berlin.  
I was at the field several times and always  
against alliances, per se. He toys with the thought  
of an alliance with Britain, directed against  
Russia and Asia. He does not want to stay  
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making a kind of confidence game and racket out  
of the war.

## Sweden Comes Closer

By Raymond Clapper

NEWSPAPERS in Sweden blame the Nazis for  
the shooting down of a Swedish airliner and are  
demanding satisfaction. Relations between Stock-  
holm and Berlin are considerably worse than  
they were when I was in Sweden in May.

Since then the Swedes have stopped the  
train carrying German troops and war sup-  
plies through Sweden to occupied Norway. They  
have given refuge to 5,000 or more Jews flee-  
ing from Germany to escape the terror. Re-  
cently German in what had been a model Nazi  
occupation. Some other actions undoubtedly  
have been taken which they could be dis-  
cussed, would show that the Swedes have  
moved a long way from the cold impartiality  
which marked their policy in the past.

The dominant Swedish newspaper, Dagens  
Nyheter, has struck out bitterly at the Germans  
over the shooting down of the Swedish airliner,  
saying Sweden's ship is full and that protests,  
apologies, and damages are not enough. They say  
the Germans must change their behavior. Sweden  
has a right to be bitter. Although this airline  
traffic was in defiance of the German blockade.

## Side Glances



"I think I'm going to get better marks since teacher  
put me in the seat next to that pretty girl  
who got 95 in arithmetic!"

## Everyday Counselor

## Precious Time

By Rev. Herbert Spangh

"Time is given us as preparation for greater usefulness. Men and  
women long physically dead still live around us because of  
their contribution to mankind. These words caught me in an address  
the other day. I was struck with their truthfulness.

Time is to be used, not spent, not wasted. How wisely we  
choose to use it. The perennial exhortation, "I don't have time," is  
threadbare and meaningless. Each one of us has 24 hours in a day,  
its use is at our disposal, and we usually do with it according to  
our desires. Some people spend their time as if they expected to  
live on this earth forever. Others spend it in dull mechanical  
routine. They haven't time" to cultivate any new interest, new  
hobby, or new form of service. The passing years is deepening into a  
grave the rut of their thinking and living.

We need to remember that time is given us for preparation. As  
young people we recognize that, and use it to acquire an education.  
Then a strange mental languor descends upon us, a certain spiritual  
attitude. Test any group of adults for yourself. Discover how many  
for instance can repeat the Ten Commandments, although they learned  
them as children. Find out how much factual information they have  
added to that gained in childhood and youth. You will be surprised  
and depressed.

Many believe that life beyond for the Christian in the Father's  
House, is a widened activity based upon training received here below.  
If such be the case we need to be thoroughly busy at our training up  
until our final summons.

In addition there is no better way to keep young and active  
mentally than the learning of new and useful pursuits. Don't put  
out the excuse, "I haven't time." It won't hold water. Don't say,  
"I'm too old to learn." You may be too late, but it's never too  
old. Cato learned Greek at 80. Chaucer wrote the Canterbury Tales  
at 60. Goethe composed his celebrated "Faust" when past 80 years.

Indeed time is given us for preparation for the fuller life beyond.  
Where we spend that life and how will be determined on what we do  
with our time.

For personal reply address The Everyday Counselor, The Little  
Church On The Lane, 232 Moravian Lane, Charlotte 4, N. C., enclosing  
a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

## Before Us

## Italian Test

By Dorothy Thompson

WHEN the Badoglio coup occurred, it was likened to the situation  
created by Darlan, in North Africa. But this comparison is  
false; the situation is otherwise. In the North African case, op-  
erations presented an irreconcilable conflict between the two  
authorities had only the choice of backing one side or the other.

But in the Badoglio case there is the possibility of compro-  
mise. This is due to the fact that in Italy a genuine political  
line has developed, with both an external and an internal aspect.  
There is the possibility of unity between all anti-Fascist parties,  
based not upon personalities but upon principles. Inasmuch as  
Badoglio is willing to accept the principles of a certain political  
platform, the popular will, Badoglio is acceptable. This was, from  
the beginning, Count Ciano's attitude toward General Bad-  
oglio. He is essentially a soldier; a soldier; and a soldier, and the  
political party, and that if he is willing to serve  
an anti-Fascist political party and help throw the Germans out  
of Italy, he can be a valuable instrument.

Ciano's attitude toward the King was and is different.  
The King is a political authority, directly responsible for all the  
developments of the last two decades. To allow to remain upon the  
throne a man who conferred upon Mussolini his original power,  
who declared war upon Ethiopia, France, and Britain, who usurped  
the titles of King of Albania and Emperor of Ethiopia, and from  
whom Mussolini obtained his only legitimacy in the question of  
a genuine new regime in Italy were to be established.

The hopeful thing in the present situation is that the leaders  
of all the anti-Fascist Italian parties, including the Communists,  
are willing to respect the principle of a certain political platform.  
Our legal concern was, and had to be, not to establish an  
Italian government that has no roots in Italian history, and is  
the property of a few foreign powers. The Italian people, and  
they, they propose the maintenance of the House of Savoy,  
nominally, and at least for a certain period. They demand the  
return of the King, and his re-organization, and his re-organization,  
France, but are willing to accept Umberto's young son under a  
regency. And they suggest General Badoglio, as regent, in ef-  
fect kicking him upstairs.

The two largest anti-Fascist parties of Italy are the "Action  
Party," whose intellectual head is Count Sforza, and whose Neo-  
political leader is Dr. Adolfo Omodeo, pastor of Naples University.  
Very near to this party is also Benedetto Croce, the great philoso-  
pher. The Communist Party is led in this moment by Dr. Eugenio  
Reale. Both are prepared to accept, temporarily at least, the prin-  
ciple of the Dynasty, and both are prepared to protect the Vatican,  
though both want to see a radical separation of Church and State.

The internal social program, advanced by the Action Party,  
is to be a far right as far right as the minimum program ac-  
ceptable to most of Europe after this war. Both leaders and fol-  
lowers of this party are largely from the upper classes and the  
intellectuals. It is apparent that they are reflecting, not their  
personal prejudices, but what they know must be conceded to the  
Italian people if they are to be able to live at all.

This program retains the institution of free enterprise, but  
demands the nationalization of the great corporate industries  
and utilities, and the distribution of the landholdings estates to  
the peasantry—a reform long overdue in Italy. It also calls for  
the liquidation of the medieval feudal system. It also calls for im-  
mediate participation of workers in the profits of production.

This program is to be put into immediate operation by a  
coalition Italian Government, headed by Count Sforza, whom the  
Communists are willing to accept, although he is a well-known anti-  
Communist. This Government proposes to create a voluntary  
Italian Army for the energetic prosecution of the war  
against Germany. It is obvious that such an Army, fighting for  
a new Italy, would be animated by a different spirit than the rem-  
nants of defeated Fascist troops.

The so rapid emergence of political consciousness and politi-  
cal organization in Italy confronts the allied nations with a