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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943

The Report

Paper From Moscow Seems Entirely a Satisfactory One

Perhaps it does not look the part, but the pact signed by the tri-partite conference in Moscow is among the most vital human documents of our times. It is vital because it shapes the course by which future events shall be routed. It is human because it will be applied to the lives of us all, and to the lives of our children. In effect, at least, this document, from Moscow, steals the climax from the peace papers to be signed after victory. The die is already cast.

There are points to remember, and for man everywhere to reflect upon:

- 1. There will be no separate peace with an Allied power.
2. The Allied powers will continue their alliance after victory.
3. There will be a cohesion of the Allied powers, working for a lasting peace, as well as for victory in the field.
4. This will become, when conditions permit, an international organization controlled by Russia, Britain and the U. S., and joined by all other states interested in peace.
5. Italy's Fascism is to be obliterated, and democratic organs instituted.
6. Austria (and other nations) will share war guilt with Germany.
7. Atrocities will be avenged, by trial of Germans in the countries where the crimes were committed.

In Moscow, the men of war and peace have been hard at work. So far in advance of victory the agreement could scarcely have been made more definite, or more binding. The language should satisfy all but the most demanding—and the common enemy.

The simple truth is that Russia, Britain and the U. S. are agreed on war aims. There are still puzzling details to be worked out in the future, but on such a broad ground of common interest, they should now be easily worked out. In the next great European war, the peace-makers. They will understand one another in advance, and peace may be trimmed to a pattern. It is reassuring to discover, for instance, that Russia agrees to a democratic government in Italy, for it not only recognizes the Russians approve of American Government—but that it is willing to trust American-styled Government near home in Europe.

It is seen more significant that all states interested in peace will be admitted to the international combination in later years. That, presumably, will include the enemies as well as the friends—after some acceptable governments have been set up. These are not only details; they are to become great factors of international relations, soon.

This great paper brings Russian, American and British closer together. But it also thrusts Russia into the limelight in the next great European war, towering over Britain and the U. S. in that respect. This paper, recognizing Russia as an equal, literally exchanges Germany for Russia in the balance of power—and removes Britain from her dominant place. That is not to say that the British Empire loses its prominence as identity. It is to say that both British and American spheres must be realigned to cope with the new power that is Russia, and a Russia turning toward the democratic way of life. It is not a subject for fear, this paper. It is, rather, the symbol of hope. It may become an instrument of the Atlantic Charter, and yet revive the dead hopes that so often pass.

Others See Us

In British Eyes, We're Still Something of an Unknown Item

Well, the New York correspondent of the London Times has weighed us and found us wanting. He has cast his paper (which means a large and important body of the British reading public) to expect a lag in American production for war—and the very warning sign, he sees here, that this correspondent will be proven to be dead wrong. It is not our intention to claim that he has not seen to go on. They are to be seen on

the duration, the wide-open political scene of a pure "democracy" can give no observer a clear picture. The English, for example, likely are of the opinion that, unless Franklin Roosevelt is re-elected next November, the U. S. will be forced to renege on many obligations—made by Mr. Roosevelt personally.

Britishers, and men of other nations as well, likely are harking back to the days of 1919, when a Republican revival was only a year away—and fearing for the future. They also are likely to agree with the Times correspondent who reasons that news of victory in Italy and Russia will tend to bring a lag in industrial production. That theory seems sound enough on the surface. Perhaps the man in the street will react in that fashion. But the man in the street, fortunately enough in this instance, is not in a position to apply or release pressure on an industrial effort. He affects it only as an individual, who may or may not be employed in the great field.

To the Times correspondent we would say that this nation (and perhaps all others as well) has not seem bumbling during wartime, but that it has, in the end, ever given an invariably fine account of itself in every field. The confusion apparent to us now may seem suddenly to disappear, once victory comes. And, in that day, it will seem of lesser importance than we seemed often disaffected. No, for the record we might tell the British that Americans will not fall them, when victory is in sight. Not only will the arsenal continue to produce mightily, but the future course of the U. S. policy will also continue in the right direction. However, hopeless it might seem at times, the U. S. will toward world participation will triumph.

Freight Rates

High or Low, They're Not So Important As Grapfruit

Who has not followed the new phases of the old battle over Southern freight rates? Who does not know, now, that a new school of Southern opinion speaks in favor of keeping them as they are? This new voice says that they do not discriminate against Southern manufacturers, which is a new idea, for the South. The railroads, for example, speak for maintaining the status quo—as does the Southern States Industrial Council.

But columnists and commentators in the North, especially those who have a reputation for fair-mindedness, still speak of the freight rate differentials as a discriminatory measure against the South, applied by North interests.

Not long ago, the First Lady of the Land spoke out in a column, from a personal angle. This problem concerns her. She went so far as:

I am just about to order some grapefruit, which I get every year from the Rio Grande Valley. When I get it, I think there may be something very queer about a situation where you pay more freight on a shipment than you do for the grapefruit! I can send a package of equal weight from here to my daughter in Texas and pay less freight than she pays in sending me an identical package. I puzzle about this every year, and I wonder who is to blame?

Do you understand? Do you see that the First Lady, unofficial Cabinet member and original first lady, is now dealing, faced with an annual crisis in grapefruit, is beginning to wonder about the inequalities of freight rates? And what side do you think she takes? Why, she wants Northern rates lowered, so's they won't exceed costs of grapefruit. The lady isn't interested in the effects of present Southern rates at all. Not at all. The question is not discrimination, after all. It's only grapefruit.

The Merry Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

CRAVE doubt has arisen in the minds of Senatorial colleagues as to whether the vivacious friend, Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, plans to run for re-election. They base this partly on the strange fact that the Senator did not go back to his native state during the Summer recess. Also they figure that perhaps the ebullient Robert, who, even his enemies admit, had a generous holding of political shrewdness, realizes that with new wealth and a new wife, the re-election battle would be too uphill even to try.

Our Bob, whose first business enterprise was running a skating rink where Huey Long sold swamp rot, now is seen in very select society. Also he is more dignified and vernal. All this indicates the influence of his new twenty-year-old bride, Evelyn McLean, heiress to the Mexican fortune, whose father was one of Harding's intimates and whose mother, once in Harding's Washington with her book "Father Struck It Rich," telling how her Irish immigrant parent struck gold in Colorado.

Eric and Bob now have a 1,100-acre farm in Maryland and a Winter place at Palm Beach, where they purchased the former home of Mr. William Randolph Hearst. Undoubtedly the Senator recalls how he defeated Senator Cameron Morrison, also blessed with a wealthy wife. Reynolds told North Carolinians all about the swank dinner parties given by the Mexican fortune, whose father was one of Harding's intimates and whose mother, once in Harding's Washington with her book "Father Struck It Rich," telling how her Irish immigrant parent struck gold in Colorado.

Age vs. Nonsense Towering, 66-year-old Senator Tom Connally of Texas is to be elected as age, doesn't list it in his Congressional Directory biography and doesn't list his references to the Senate press releases. The other day the popular Texas based United Press reporter John Cutler, who had written a story concerning the conflict between the Texas and New Mexico political resolution as a "youth versus age" debate, which, in truth, it is.

Senator Connally reported that the driver to put some teeth into the resolution was led by younger

members of the Senate—Eugene of Florida, St. Ball of Minnesota, Bridges of New Hampshire, and others—while older Senators, including Community, are handling the bill, considering resolutions to be enacted without change.

Connally was furious about being closed with the rocking chair. "You've interviewed me a lot," he told Cutler angrily. "Now I want to interview you. Did you write that story about youth versus age?" "Yes, sir, I did," was the reply. "Well, you didn't state the issue correctly," protested the Texan grasping the reporter's coat lapels. "The real issue is the difference of age of good judgment against a lot of nonsense."

Wheat Uncertainties Though no announcement has been made, inside word in the Agriculture Department is that wheat farmers will get a loan price of 90 per cent of parity, which is a 10 per cent increase over this year. Officials recognize that something drastic must be done to increase wheat plantings. As it looks now, plantings are going to fall below the high goal set by the Government—an average increase of fourteen million over this year.

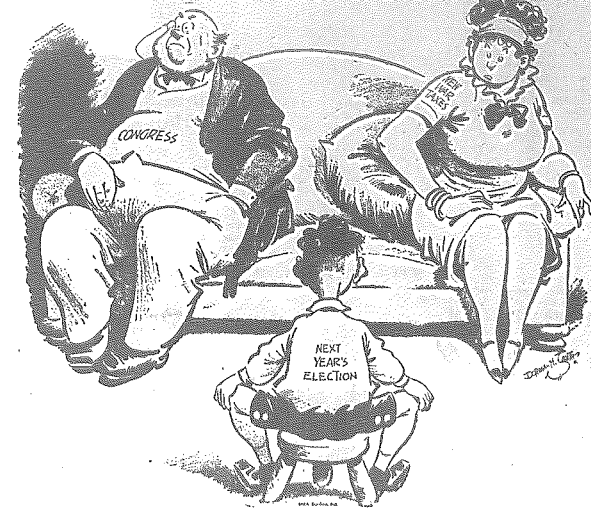
This year farmers had the 85 per cent of parity loan, which added to support the price, plus both parity payments and conservation payments. But Congress has knocked out parity payments for next year, leaving a margin of uncertainty as to whether wheat will bring as much as flat or grain sorghum, or some other crop. Planting is now well along in the winter wheat belt, but it is reported to be a black planting. Never has there been so much demand by farmers to know what the price is going to be. And the official answer is still withheld.

And when the announcement is made, it will be a loan figure of 90 per cent of parity, whereas farmers would like to have 100 per cent, to make up for the loss of parity payments. All this confusion comes at a time when there is a greater demand for wheat than this country has ever known. In addition to the tremendous demand for wheat for flour, 450 million bushels have been used for animal feed in the past twelve months, and still more will be needed for the same purpose in the next year. And beyond that, the Government has pledged another 50 million bushels for foreign relief.

All this explains why the gates are being opened again to imports of wheat and barley from Argentina, for the first time in quantity since the drought years.

By Dorman Smith

Three's A Crowd



The Senate Must Act

By Raymond Clapper

EVERY Senator must feel that the Senate again, as in 1919, will have the opportunity to influence world affairs. But I can see indication that the opportunity may be lost. The Senate must be alert. It must be ready to meet with their general satisfaction. That was practical, working statement of the kind that will have to replace the metaphysical double-talk with which the Senate is torturing the Connally resolution through to meaningless adoption.

Whatever would be lost in protection through linking the two-thirds requirement from the Senate would be restored by requiring majority approval by the House of Representatives as well as the Senate. Any believer in democracy must readily see that unless a policy commands a majority of the House and Senate, it is not sufficiently supported by public opinion to have enduring authority.

Immediately to the point is the help that you and I can be in this situation—you more than me because I have never been in the District of Columbia and nobody would care to pay my attention. But you who vote can help. The way to help it seems to me is to convince your Senators that it will be politically safe for them to vote the Allies and not like demagogues, to vote for the Allies and the United Nations holding together after they have won the victory and not vote for splitting apart so that the enemy can have another chance to bring all of this age again.

Is there anybody who wants a third world war? Is there anybody who wants to go through this waste and agony and destruction of our best young men again? Yet the voters sit back acquiescent and, in some cases, applaud while Senators advocate breaking up the alliance of the United Nations at the end of the war.

What Foreign Policy?

By Samuel Crompton

OUR debate on foreign policy is still very YORK. There is more vigor than blood in it. We are not solving the problem the world presents to us. We are solving the problem our isolationist Senators present to us. It is not the world problem. We are still trying to win the last peace. Our attitudes are thus, outward. We wonder how the nations of the world can be kept from attacking each other. That is the wisdom of twenty years ago.

What could the British Empire, with its great resources, do to help us answer these questions, and to place that help in a sane and sane manner? What is the economic meaning of a real alliance with Russia, as with a valued friend, compared with the same alliance with a world power? What wonderful complexity of interrelationships could we set up with China, as contrasted with merely a cold agreement not to attack each other, and the appointment of an umpire to see that the agreement is kept?

And to borrow also, can't we make to make a brave new world without needing a cop as its godfather? Did you feel in your first pocket to see if he had a dagger, the last time you spent an evening with him? How foolishly of you, in that case.

We have too much fear, and yet we do not have enough. We are afraid there will be another war if the nations of the world do not disarm, or, at least, are not disarmed. We are afraid that if we are not enough afraid that there will be another war if we do not, with real candidity, and without reservation, place our trust in Hitler, as our friends, with the rights of friends, even uncomfortable rights, the right sometimes to eat at our board, and to be among them.

The wine of 1920 is old now. In our current debate, we are merely persuading our isolationists to believe that there is an increased world of today. And if we do persuade them, then what? The price of peace, as of everything else, has gone up. The price of peace may once have been a police force, but in this incredibly changed world of today the price of peace is peace itself; it includes the humility that will seek out friends and be friends; it includes the ability to give and be given to.



"After I get this house clean I hope you'll tell me some of your enthralling stories again of how you suffered in France in the last war while I was home dancing!"

Everyday Counselor

Battle Prayer

By Rev. Herbert Spangh

GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON JR. is one of the best-known figures in the world today. He is making history for American arms. It is a name to conjure with in war. Hailed in the field as "Blood and Guts" Patton, the November Woman's Home Companion named another side of his character in a hitherto unpublished poem by the famous General recently released by his wife. In this copyrighted prayer poem that General shows his deeply religious nature. Quoted, "God of Battles," he prays for protection, "from pride and foolish confidence . . . from doubt and fearsome 'boding' through the poem he pleads for divine counsel and strength for victory."

It is heartening to parents, wives and sweethearts of service men to know that another of our great military leaders trusts in the God of our fathers. He takes his place with other great Allied leaders, such as Gen. MacArthur, Gen. DeWitt, Gen. Eisenhower, in making public profession of their faith and trust in Almighty God.

When we scan the rolls of those great leaders of democracy in American and Great Britain, we are impressed with the fact that these men have been and are of deep religious faith. This is as it should be. It is the Christian religion which in a particular way recognizes the rights of free men. It was Jesus Christ who came proclaiming the Gospel to men as individuals. He went to great length to explain that God was interested in the affairs of each one of us, saying, "The very hairs of your head are numbered."

It is Christian civilization which has given birth to, and nurtured the great advance in culture and mechanical achievement. Others have tried to follow the pattern. The pagan ideologies of Germany, Japan and Italy have been the instruments of the implementation of the make this terrible war of aggression. But they will never succeed. They will come to their miserable end.

The "Father" of our Fathers, which will lead us to victory. This is the faith we must give to the world.

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Nazi Surrender

Is It Legal?

By Dorothy Thompson

WHEN the German army, which already knows that it has lost the war, decides to surrender, how will it go about it? Inability to answer this question is the most serious of our problems. We are fighting for considerable time after they have lost a war when they have space to maneuver in, as the Germans have. But they never do it by choice. Civilians are made cold blooded about what would be the fate of the civilians are. Defeat always enters their calculations. After the last war many German civilians committed suicide, notably Albert Einstein, president of the German League of Nations.

In this war two marshals were the first of their countrymen to admit defeat: Marshal Petain and Badoglio. Lendenger was the last to admit defeat in the last one. Civilians keep their own trust these days. Feeling responsibility for their trespass they do not continue to engage them when they know by the most exact calculation that the jig is up. They are accurate in making their disengagement after the last battle, and an armistice is only the final disengagement.

Marshal Keitel, as head of the German High Command could, regardless of the civil power, surrender directly to the allies. But this is a dangerous situation inside Germany. He could not surrender Marshal Goering's air force, because it is not under his command, nor the Navy, though he might bring it with him. Nor could he surrender the country, nor accept any political terms. Nor he has in political authority.

The normal procedure would be for the Army to do what Lendenger did in 1918: Demand that the Government sue for an armistice, and then make the surrender through the Government. But it is not so straightforward as it would seem. Hitler would do this, and there is legal way to oust Hitler, without his consent. The legal situation is altogether different from that in Italy, where there was an instance above all, namely the King, who could demand the restoration of his Prime Minister.

The highest instance of the German state is the President, and Hitler is both President and Prime minister, merging both offices in the title "Fuehrer." Technically the only way to act a surrender government would be for Hitler to dismiss himself as Prime Minister and appoint a government to continue the war. Hitler, however, would resign. President leaving the post open for someone who could dismiss him.

There would be advantages in this, for the general, who will be eager to avoid the war. For that they may not be. Hitler, as sole authority, a dissolution of the S.S. by Hitler or by a government appointed by Hitler would certainly contribute to collapse of German morale.

If, on the contrary, the generals should arrest Hitler the S.S. could be a factor under a new party leader, and there would be no authority unconsciously legal. This a transition from a Hitler government to another government would have to divide the two offices: Prime Minister and President. If Hitler could be "paraded" by whatever method, to resign as President, how could Germany get another?

The Weimar constitution has never been formally abrogated. It provided only for a coalition, and that would be impossible in the moment of surrender with the S.S. intact. In itself it would mean civil war. If Hitler should see it in effect, naturally or unilaterally, there is still no constitutional method of providing for an immediate success in setting President Hitler. Hitler's resignation is a shortcoming, when, upon Hindenburg's death, he appointed himself President pro tem, and then got himself re-elected by an election in which he was the only candidate.

But there is at least a precedent for another procedure. When the first President, Ebert, died in office, a special law passed by the Reichstag appointed the President of the Supreme Court to the office. The law only applied to the special case, but it would be invoked in lieu of anything else. The President of the Supreme Court is Dr. Bruno Koerner. Koerner is a conservative, and he has been appointed by the Reichstag. Koerner, who is a conservative, and he has been appointed by the Reichstag. Koerner, who is a conservative, and he has been appointed by the Reichstag.