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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943

No Boogey

Americans See No Troublesome Groups In Their Midst Now

The magazine Fortune has made a fascinating excursion into the political life and dislikes of the American people. If the survey is correct, most of our people now like Mr. Roosevelt, and do not hold him responsible for the inefficiency and irritating qualities of his governmental agencies.

But the most interesting section of the report, it seems to us, was the one regarding opinion on the foreign matter—America and its way of life. Conspicuously few people could see great threats in sight. They classed John L. Lewis as No. 1. Otherwise, the American masses ran like this:

- Jews... 21.5%
Big businessmen, capitalists... 16.0
The rich... 16.0
Labor groups... 9.1
Politicians... 5.6
Others... 3.1
Don't know... 19.6

That means that fewer than seven per cent of our people see Jews as a dangerous group, and that fewer than four per cent regard "big business" as boogey.

It was when people said they thought Jews constituted a menace to the country that the surprises began to come out. Almost all of these people had some individual in mind. They mentioned like this:

- John L. Lewis... 70.6%
Roosevelt... 5.5
Wallace... 5.4
Wheeler... 3.3
Bridges... 3.0
Mrs. Roosevelt... 2.8
Wilkie... 2.3
Lindbergh... 2.2
Hamilton Fish... 1.9
Harry Hopkins... 1.8
Cordell Hull... 1.6
Others... 1.6
Don't know... 19.2

So far as we're concerned, that's a pretty good response. Hating is considerably less a national pastime than it might be in times of stress like these. That is a sign that America is nearly as placid as some of our brethren would have us believe. The American people, when they get down to thinking about these issues, are still a pretty rational group.

And so long as that condition exists, the people will be right; there will be no menace to the American way.

From the once-idyllic South Seas, where the battle now rages, to the ice-bound Arctic, where the income tax has caught up with the Eskimos, civilization rears its unlovely head.

Crack-Down

Coal Miners Should Be Taught Now the U. S. Means Business

The President's seizure of the paralyzed coal mines is certain to be popular with the people of the nation. The public will quickly agree with him that the miners have been too long in the land that they have no legal right to strike in wartime, against orders. Opinion is more strongly against this group than any other which has sought gains since Pearl Harbor—because it must inevitably use force. If there is a case for the miners, it is rapidly disappearing. Their leadership is as ill-starred as ever. If this trend continues, this defiance of the nation, all organized labor will be in danger of losing many gains.

The illegality of the strike may be open to question; the attitude of the miners and their leaders has definitely, however, been mutinous. The miners have long since said to the country that the winning of their gains are not of secondary importance; that victory abroad meant nothing if there was no pay increase for them at home. These men should be shown now, that their methods of attempting their gains are not to be tolerated. It is time for the President, greatest of all American Labor Leaders, to take a firm stand with the UMW.

This time, it is our hope, the Government will continue to hold the mines against any steps that miners who cannot stand in defiance of the President.

to begin a national conscription of labor, it is in the coal country, now.

Labor leaders who insist to their followers that the U. S. will not permit them gains under normal circumstances—and that they must use a violent force to force them down the national throat—are making out a false case, and preparing Labor for a great loss. In the past ten years progress has been remarkable, but that is not likely to continue in view of performances like that of the coal miners.

Milk Prices

Gov. Broughton May Take Cue From Colorado, and Intervene

The Republican Governor of Colorado, though unable to refrain from taking a pot-shot at the local interference with local government, seems ready to do all hands a good turn by intervening to raise milk prices in his state. The same sort of intervention, it seems to us, might be considered by Governor Broughton to meet North Carolina's rising costs and stationary retail milk prices are bringing them ruin, and operators leaving the field almost daily, it is time to consider some sort of remedial step.

If Washington refuses to change its policy, perhaps the broad war powers already granted to Governor Broughton might be brought into play to save the dairymen and, at the same time, preserve present economic levels—or thereabouts.

If, as dairymen insist, they are bearing a great burden by being forced to sell milk at 17 cents per quart, with situation deteriorating day by day, it would bring to an end the legitimate complaint that the Government is not all at bureaucracy, but name no names and lift no hand.

This, we must admit, is preferable to leaving the whole burden on the milk producers. A fair price is all these operators ask. If that may not be obtained through Washington, it is time for action in Raleigh. That kind of action, at least, would bring to an end the legitimate complaint that the Government is not all at bureaucracy, but name no names and lift no hand.

Heal Control

Liquor Shortage Doing What Prohibition Couldn't

There have been too many rebuffs of the Day to presume that we are preparing for another attempt at national prohibition. The defeat of Oklahoma's Just Ice last year, for one thing, was sufficient indication that the cause of Prohibition is dead. It is in force, it is operated with the heaviest of simplicity. There is simply the matter that there is a rapidly diminishing supply of liquor in the country. To the hopeful among the thirsty who prefer not to believe that such is the case, a situation of the liquor stores of North Carolina. This week, the liquor ration was cut in half—and there is no telling when another cut may come.

Formerly, a thirsty North Carolinian residing in one of the 25 wet counties might legally consume two quarts monthly; now, his four ration coupons will buy only a measly half-pint each. These, indeed, are hard times for the man who cherishes his bottle. A situation under which "equitable distribution" is not possible presses him toward abstinence. His favorite brands are long since gone, or else so high-priced he cannot afford them. He has no place of old brand name or greenish new ones, and a brand of illegal liquor far below standards, even, of the Prohibition days.

This is control of the kind the drinking man understands. He does not mind it at all. It differs only in one particular from Prohibition. It works, and thereby whets a mighty thirst in a different fashion. It takes no fancy calculations to foresee that a great many post-war aims will have to do with a wetting of the whetite.

In the South Seas, at this writing, the Japs on New Guinea seems in a

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

HANDSOME, platinum-haired Ed Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, telephoned "Assistant President" Jimmy Byrnes, asking that he call a meeting of the War Mobilization Cabinet to consider the cessation of war contracts where foreign countries are involved. Already various war contracts are being canceled and some of the cancellations, especially those involving the purchase of metals, mean breaking commitments to foreign Governments.

"We've got to call off the War Mobilization Caine," said the Assistant Secretary.

"Why?" asked the puzzled Byrnes.

"Fels has resigned," replied Stettinius. "He's the expert on foreign war contracts," and was referring, of course, to the Economic Adviser to the Secretary of State.

"Well, can't you come to the meeting and present your views to the Cabinet?" suggested Byrnes.

"No," replied Stettinius, "Fels is the only man who knows anything about the subject." The special Cabinet session was postponed.

Note: Herbert Fels, related by marriage to the late President Garfield, is a distinguished liberal economist appointed by Secretary of State Stimson under Hoover. His resignation was handed to J. Edgar Hoover after the resignation of Sumner Welles, at which time Hull began to sweep out liberals. When newspapers revealed this clean-out, Hull held up acceptance of Fels' resignation, lest word that it be announced while he was in Moscow.

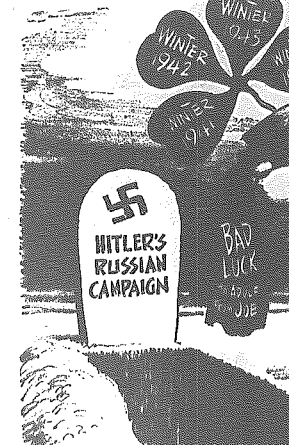
Blue Grass Politics

Capitol Hill is exhorting over ex-Kentucky Congressman King Swope's crack: "Gen. MacArthur has been pleading and praying for a speedy end to the war. He is a 'Happy Chandler.' . . . Representative Virgil Chapman, speaking in the Kentucky campaign, advised the Republican gubernatorial candidates Judge Willis declared that the election of a Republican Governor in Kentucky would not hurt future peace, Editor Tom Underwood wrote in the Lexington Herald: 'It wouldn't hurt it any either.'

Relief To Europe

Tomorrow (Nov. 4) Herbert Hoover is scheduled to testify before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on the question of providing American relief to occupied European countries—France, Belgium, Holland—under the same system as relief to occupied China. Hoover is expected to testify on several occasions the ex-President of the United States has set foot in the Capitol since he exited a decade ago.

The Finishing Touch



The Moscow Declaration

By Dorothy Thompson

I SHALL devote this column to an overall picture of the political situation following the Moscow conference. Details will be discussed later. Without any question the outcome of this conference will shorten the war and speed the surrender of the Germans. This conclusion is not drawn from the vague hint that the Germans will not fight after the opening of a second front may come sooner than expected. Regardless of any future military developments, the present declaration has done its job.

For the military outlook for the Germans is hopeless in any case. The German military command, looking at the situation with the cold glare of the military scientist, can only calculate how long surrender can be postponed. They may estimate that they can resist six months or thereabouts, but in their minds about the final outcome, or the mounting costs in dead, mangled, industries, communications, cities, and the revolting of the German population. Whatever other motives might animate the Nazi Party, these are the considerations of the German High Command.

Only the promise and hope of a political miracle could justify to the military mind, a long continuation of the war. The importance of the Moscow conference is that it destroys the hope of that. The Germans always despised the name of the United States, but there was a time when they considered him a political wizard. In the middle of the thirties they had been taught to expect that Hitler and Hitler had succeeded, at Munich, in splitting it. This suggested that it might be split once more. The United States was the only power that had not been split, but there was a time when they considered him a political wizard. In the middle of the thirties they had been taught to expect that Hitler and Hitler had succeeded, at Munich, in splitting it. This suggested that it might be split once more. The United States was the only power that had not been split, but there was a time when they considered him a political wizard.

This explains the sudden change in tone of the German press since the Moscow conference. It is no longer the "The Finishing Touch" but the "The Moscow Declaration" which has been the main preoccupation of the German High Command from now on, while getting out from under the military preoccupation of those Nazis who see any chance to do so.

Mr. Hoover may not know it, but he was originally scheduled to appear in other distinguished company including the Secretary of the Navy Joseph P. Kamp, the Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. At the last minute, however, several mysterious happenings. They were not invited.

Here is the inside story. Last Spring, when the House of Representatives passed the Lend-Lease Act, the Senate introduced a resolution providing private feeding of the food is sent on Greek ships, distributed by the International Red Cross, and that the food goes to Germany. The U. S. Government pays nothing. All Summer the bill gathered dust in a Senate committee. It was finally ordered by a subcommittee to be reported to the Senate. On Oct. 25, on Monday morning, Stettinius phoned again.

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Dias Committee Dying

The Dias Committee will release an interim report, listing the various Nazi and Jap groups which operated more or less openly in this country until Pearl Harbor under the names of tourist bureaus, trade associations, etc. It will be precise, less sensational than previous reports, with a back-handed slap at the Administration for permitting such things to happen. There will also be a hit on the back for the committee, claiming full credit for the exposure of the subversive organizations listed.

Employees of the committee are beseeching the report's audience. Committee funds are getting to the point where the House must be asked for more; but maybe the dough will be forthcoming unless they can throw the House something far more sensational. Only thing sensational left: the "Dias" files on the Negroes, and his hesitates to do this, fearing "Nation-wide" repetition of the Detroit race riots.

Everyday Counselor

Common Sin

By Rev. Herbert Spaugh

ONE of our readers is troubled over the sins of Christians. He raises the question as to whether a Christian who also can be forgiven, Christ clearly taught that the sinner who comes in true repentance to God can always be forgiven. The apostle Peter once asked Jesus: "How often shall I forgive my brother who sins against me, and I forgive him? Will seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times, but, Until seventy times seven." (Matthew 18:21). This same apostle, who sinners against his Lord and Master, but was forgiven and became one of the great leaders of the Christian Church, but Jesus reminded us that if we expect forgiveness of our Father, we must be willing to forgive our fellow men.

In the best known verses of the New Testament, John 3:16, Jesus said, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The words "whosoever" are in the original Greek language, means "practice." This verse therefore means that no true Christian lives in sin.

The Bible teaches us that there is no one who is free from sin. Even the best man is guilty of it at times. But the Gospel also teaches us that whenever we come to Christ in true repentance we are forgiven and can make a new start. The sacrament of the Eucharist draws a line between the past and the future. It is the "body broken and the blood shed" of Christ there is always pardon for the repentant sinner.

The apostle Paul devotes three chapters, Roman 6-8 in dealing the Christian's struggle against sin and his ultimate victory. For personal reply address The Everyday Counselor, The Little Church, 400 E. 12th Street, Charlotte 4, N. C., enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Great Boost

The Big Paper

By Samuel Grafson

NEW YORK

You cannot test the new Moscow Declaration merely by feeling your pulse and asking yourself whether you like it or not. The real tests are: Will these agreements shorten the war? Will they help us to win the peace? The answers are yes. The Declaration is a great triumph.

The Moscow Declaration is more than a mere accommodation among the interests of the great powers. It represents the adoption of a foreign policy of an entirely different kind. For one, so long as we had the conception that strong men for or against whom we might be winning and preserving the peace by collaboration with Russia. This is the famous meeting at Munich in reverse. This ends an era. This cancels Munich.

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