

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1945

**Invasion Looms**  
 Danish Forecasts the Coming  
 Of the War's Biggest Drive

Last year, in a big barrage of unfortunate speeches, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill obliquely promised a second front. It was understood by the world public generally, perhaps even by the Axis, that the front was to be established in Europe. With the coming of Fall, just before the deadline, came the quick blow at the African coast which, as it developed, wasn't quite what was expected. Now, after all the casting of speculation, there is the second announcement by Elmer Davis, speaking officially, that there will definitely be an Allied front in Europe this summer.

That in the first such definite prospect, and though the world has been expecting such a move almost certainly, it still brings a certain surprise. That doesn't leave much room. If the front is to be opened by the end of the summer, the thousands of men and hundreds of ships will be gathered and gathered even now. The points of attack are certainly already chosen, and German military operations are being gathered where the world has been watching.

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**Vice Victory**  
 City and Army Won Almost  
 Incredibly Quick Decision

The decline of the venereal disease rate at Morris Field has been spectacular almost to the point of the miraculous. That no soldiers were reported infected during a week, where a large (but unannounced) number had been reported previously, stands either as a tribute to some quick, effective police work, or an indication that the first estimate of the extent of venereal disease locally was exaggerated. Because the records have been so carefully kept, and revealed such a surprising number of diseased women in the City, and because the ratio of diseased women to available soldiers was so long, we are inclined to believe that both effective police and exaggeration played a part in the question.

Morris Field itself operates under rigid rules of prevention, treatment and inspection. It is possible that such a program has been the most effective against disease among its men. It is also possible that the professional prostitutes—who were the majority of the guilt—fled town with the appearance of a publicity barrage. If the latter is true, then the problem is not licked at all, but has been lightened in other cities, and may return to us.

In any event, the efforts of the Police Department, in co-operation with Army authorities, are to be highly commended. It would be kept on the alert, and Chief Anderson's program of daily vigilance must be kept in effect. That is the only way in which Charlotte's vice situation,

whether or not it has been exaggerated in this case, may be permanently kept under control. Now that the battle is being won, it is time to intensify the attack, and not time to relax. War should continue to be made upon professional and amateur alike, for the safety of the Army and the City as well.

**The Big Boys**  
 First Liberators Hit Japs  
 Make the Future Brighter

A short, significant story in the news of the week was the little piece on the Liberators flying into the China theater, and giving the Japs a dose of bitter medicine near Hong Kong. When the first big American bombers dropped overhead, the Nips might have known that the end was coming, if not yet in sight. For too many years the Jap air forces have had their way with helpless China. It was not until General Chennault's fearless Tigers went after the raiders that there was danger for Jap bombers at all. Now, the picture is changing.

It is not yet time for cheering, for the coming of big Liberators and B-29s in large numbers is apparently far off. But just the beginning is enough to change a trend. From here out, the savage little enemy will be getting what he's been asking for. Chinese bases, for the big boys are within easy bombing range of Jap cities and henceforth advanced bases in China will get their share of pounding.

The Air Force is beginning to arrive, and when it comes to strike, it will not be from one direction. If the final assault on Japan is still some months away, it must be remembered that raids in force are still possible during the Spring and Summer. The simple fact is that Liberators are known to be in the Eastern States, and henceforth the danger of the Jap industrial cities. Things are looking up for us, and that change is reflected in the Japanese warnings of hard times to come. The Co-Prospership and the Eastern States will live under the shadow of the big planes.

**Gas Attacks**  
 Without the Facts, It's  
 Hard To Say Who's Tough

Because we do not know all the facts in the case, we have no hankering to jump into the fight between our Colonel Roberts and Administrator Prentiss Brown on gasoline rationing in the Eastern States—but we'd like to see what's what. The position of Mr. Roberts appears to be that of many Easterners of many months ago: that if states are being discriminated against. And the pat answer to that complaint is that the distance and supply problems work against the Eastern seaboard.

The Roberts counter-blow to that is that hundreds of trucks have been taking surplus gasoline out of Carolina, and into Tennessee, because of lack of storage space. Thus, when Mr. Brown sends out the order to "get tough" with rationing violators, Mr. Roberts' ire is ready-made. He's asking embarrassing questions in public. Because we can't say who's right here, we want only to ask a question or so ourselves.

Is there a possibility, despite the facts shown by Mr. Roberts' private investigation, that greater military demands for gasoline are foreseen in Washington for the few months ahead? Is there the chance that plans are made for Tennessee to supply to be supplemented with Carolina's surplus? Is there the chance that residents of the 31 more lightly-rationed states are actually being given special privileges, even in the face of a still-acute rubber shortage?

If any one of those questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, then there should be no argument, but action. No one of the 31 other states should desire special privilege.

A thing we might have guessed: "With the arrival of the Americans, chewing gum is gaining a foothold in Africa."

"Among the requisites of any lasting peace, now being debated, a universal language is creating a lot of talk." We were afraid of that.

"The night before the wedding, a Toronto groom-to-be lost \$500 at dice and cards." Well, you can't take it with you.

**A Small Nation's Way**  
 By Raymond Clapper

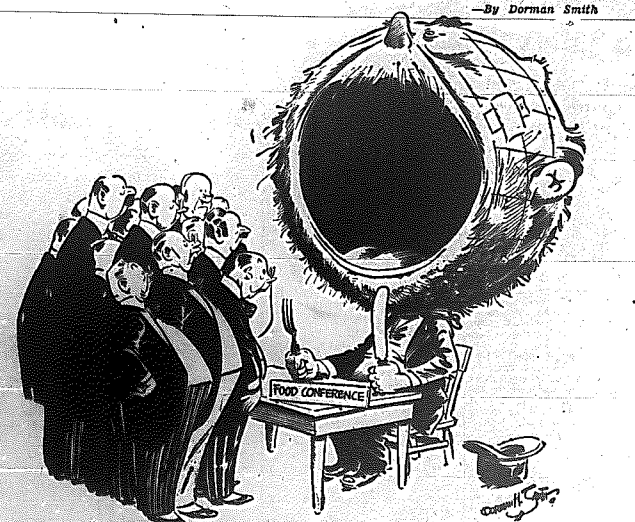
STOCKHOLM  
 A Swedish official here said to me, Sweden has learned to live as a small power. That is a different thing from trying to live as a big power. The old trouble that has plagued Europe has been the attempt of small countries to become bigger, to scheme and plot and go to war for more territory. They have not learned the lesson Sweden has learned. It was learned here in a very hard way years ago, when Sweden dreamed of being the giant power of the north.

From Viking times the Swedes looked to the east, organized expeditions and sought trade in what is now Russia, where they established a government. In fact, Sweden was the name Russia is of Swedish origin. Sweden was a warlike nation for centuries, fighting almost constantly with Russia, Poland and Denmark to dominate the Baltic and the North Sea. Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's greatest hero, was killed in battle in Germany. King Charles XII conquered Denmark and Poland and invaded Russia.

But over the years Sweden gradually found that wars did not pay, and that another way of existence was possible, which during the last century of peace has enabled Sweden to become a model abode of freedom and economic security. The Swedes have found that a nation can be happy, prosperous and respected without being big or warlike.

Instead of conquering territory, the Swedes learned to send ships with fine products all over the world. They advanced through technical skill instead of force of arms. They won markets by craftsmanship and enterprise instead of by guns.

**"This, Gentlemen, Is What We Must Look Into"**  
 —By Dorman Smith



**Doughton Raises Protest**

Editors, The News:  
 Your article entitled, "The Claimer" has been received.

It is seldom that I attempt to reply to criticism in newspapers or otherwise. I can usually employ my time to better advantage, but your article is so ridiculous and so false in almost every word that I feel that I should briefly reply. I am obliged to do so to defend myself. In fact, I try to benefit by it, but the article is so viciously false that I cannot ignore it.

In the first place, I am not a great claimer and never have been. I am only one of 25 members of the Committee on Ways and Means, with only one vote, and never try to rule the Committee. I would be attempting the impossible, as each member of the Committee thinks for himself.

When the bill was originally before the Committee, I offered that plan that is now embodied in the bill which will be presented to the House next week, but it was voted down by a majority of the Committee. That shows how little you know about what is taking place regarding the working out of the tax problem. I make no apology for opposing the Ruml Plan. All the abuse and misrepresentation you can heap on me will not change my views with respect to a proposal to rob the Government of one year's taxes in a year in which the people had the largest salaries, wages and incomes in all our history, and at a time when the Government is in the most desperate need of money since its foundation.

I have from the beginning favored and worked as best I could to evolve some practical, honest pay-as-you-go collection-of-the-source tax plan, and am still doing the best I can to do so. Whether I have been able to voice intelligent

opposition to the Ruml Plan, at least a majority of the House opposed it, as shown on a test roll call vote.

You say that the compromise plan embodied in the bill now pending in Congress represents a defeat for the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Defeat by whom? Is this the first time the present Committee bill which the Rumlites are fighting as desperately as possible. You either know nothing about what you have been writing, or you have little or no regard for the truth, as what you say is so basely untruthful that perhaps I should not have taken time to do so.

Yours very respectfully,  
 R. L. DOUGHTON,  
 Chairman,  
 House Ways and Means Committee.

(The completion of the vote on a new tax plan in the House, with a high vote on the old Brand-Robertson scheme of "forgiveness," seems to us to prove our original position correct. Inasmuch as Representative Doughton, of whose long and honorable career the State may be proud, rejected the Ruml Plan from the first, that what was proposed a pay-as-you-go plan in other guises, we have little comment to make.

(We think we might, however, tell a little story on Mister Bob that happened the other day. The Associated Press, in reporting a Ways and Means Committee conference on the tax bill, quoted Bob as having said at one point, "Oh, I'm a short while later a correction came through. 'Change 'Oh, hell,' to 'Oh, well.'" And that's the way the whole thing goes—Editors, The News.)

**The Greatest Blunder**

By HAROLD J. LASKI  
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LONDON  
 IT is difficult to exaggerate the feeling of regret found everywhere over the Soviet-Polish dispute. Few people I have interviewed have mentioned the Polish line of action, from every angle, was a grave blunder.

It was a blunder to take action on the basis of any announcement by Goebbels, particularly one which was timed almost as convincingly as the famous Reichstag speech.

It was a blunder to have assumed that with Smolensk in German hands an accusation such as Goebbels made could possibly be the subject of adequate investigation. It was a blunder to be surprised when the Red Cross refused to risk its reputation for impartiality. Also it was a blunder to make charges of grave outrage without first attempting full consultation at least with Great Britain and the United States; the inference of profane Polish hostility to the Soviet Union was bound to result from the manner in which the Poles reacted to the Nazi

Nations which is anxious to foster ill between the Soviet Union and its partners.

No one supposes that the leaders of the Soviet Union are either particularly tender-minded people or incapable, as in the case of the tragic execution of Ehrlich and in the case of the Polish Socialist leaders) of crimes difficult to forgive, but the Goebbels story strains the intelligence of the average observer. We have to suppose that this was a very carefully planned and executed piece of propaganda, that it was intended to give the Poles a false impression of the situation, and that it was intended to give the Poles a false impression of the situation, and that it was intended to give the Poles a false impression of the situation.

Obviously, it was a blunder diplomatically of the first order to create a situation bound to be used as it was used—by every interest in the United



"You've sold so much insurance since I left that the war's over I'll just come home and do the housework!"

**Shrinking World**  
**Too Many People**

By LEE HAGER

A HUNDRED years from today it will be held among all men that for a nation to breed beyond its means of subsistence is an anti-social act. It would be for such a nation to reduce its rights to a state of slavery. For, in effect, over-population is, in itself, a form of slavery. After it passes a certain maximum it socializes the struggle for existence that a decent standard of living is no longer possible. Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, in his work "People" has admirably presented the importance of the matter:

"In the age-long panorama of human affairs nothing is so vital, so crucial, so full of potentialities as the combination of size and quality in the human population itself. There is no doubt of our daily experience which is not more or less directly affected by it, and there is no issue of world moment too profound to escape its influence."

"In the year 1890 A. D. there were about nine hundred million people in the world. Man had been in existence for a million years—possibly five million; nobody knows for sure—and had been reproducing himself steadily all that time . . .

"In 1933 there were over two billion human inhabitants of the globe. In a century and a third, mankind had not only more than doubled its numbers, but had added more units to the human total than in the previous span of its existence."

"These simple figures are the most important statistics in the world. Indeed, all other statistics may justly and accurately be regarded as mere embroideries upon this great central pattern. . . . All human interests have meaning only as they are projected against the encompassing background of population and its growth."

Much has been written in recent years concerning optimum populations for the different countries of the world. This means, in effect, that given certain resources, agricultural or mineral, certain sources of energy, certain industries, actual or potential, and certain resources from abroad, how many people can any country maintain at their highest state of well-being?

Once the war is over the Atlantic Charter proposes to insure to the peoples of the world certain basic freedoms:

Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of education, freedom of assembly and petition, and, finally, freedom from want. . . . To just what this international bill of rights will involve, no one, even in the highest places, seems to have any clear vision.

Between 1917 and 1940 the birth rate of our country fell twenty-seven per cent. If this trend continues, our population will be stationary in the year 1970, with a population of about 153 millions. Many people view with grave concern any decline in our birth rate, or the prospect of a stationary population at no great date. As a matter of fact, this may be one of the greatest blessings which has befallen our nation. The large family of a century ago had its roots in the age-old beliefs and habits of the world. It was the hand of women, just as working and fighting was the hand of men.

In the twentieth century the Black Death swept over Europe. In some countries it carried away two-thirds, or even three-fourths of the entire population. A hundred years ago in this country epidemics of diphtheria, cholera, typhoid and yellow fever were common things. Every fourth man bore the pils of smallpox. And women, the death rate from childbirth was ten times the rate of today. Just what this international bill of rights will involve, no one, even in the highest places, seems to have any clear vision.

If this fragmentary review of our resources means anything, it attests that, under any proper system of distribution, we have at our disposal the goods of simple living for all our people, and millions to come. That it means caviar for the vulgar is a very different conclusion.

In any given state state of industrial and agricultural technique there is an optimum density of population which insures a greater degree of material well-being than would result from any increase or a diminution of numbers. Except in a few countries, the world has exceeded these numbers, with a surplus to carry all of Europe. The natives of Eastern Asia are hopelessly outnumbered beneath their teeming millions. Our jewel of the Antilles, Puerto Rico, is in the same condition.

In the last analysis, it will be found that energy, in its natural forms, is bound to dominate the future production of all nations. The future consumption levels of any country. Mechanical energy without energy is inconceivable. What we can do after the war, the economic rehabilitation of the world at large is more than a task. With a mountain of debt, with twenty million munition workers are going to face problems more vital, more momentous, than any we have ever faced before.

**Old Carolina**  
**First In Cotton**

The Textile Bulletin  
 ALTHOUGH we have previously printed the information given below, we have recently received several inquiries upon the subject and it is worth repeating.

In 1813 Michael Schenck and Abraham Warlick (his brother-in-law) built a mill on Mill Branch, near the one-half mile east of Lincolnton, N. C. Much of the machinery was built by Michael Schenck in the pramises. The original contract for the machinery was for \$1,500. The mill was built and installed in 1813. It is still in existence with 70 spindles. John Hope Smith and Dr. James Bivings bought the mill in 1813.

In 1819 Joel Battle and Henry A. Donaldson built a mill at the Falls of Tar River (now Rocky Mount, N. C.) They erected Negro slave labor. This mill was burned by the Union Army in 1863.

In 1820 Henry Humphreys built the Mount Hicks Mills at Greensboro, N. C. It was three stories high and the first steam cotton mill in North Carolina. The machinery was shipped by boat from Philadelphia to Wilmington, then up the river to Greensboro. It was carried across the country in wagons to Greensboro. The mill was burned by the Union Army in 1863.