THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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e W. C. Dowd, 1865-1927 e

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1943

Welcome, Legion

State Convention Calls Forth Some Painful War Memories

We hasten to extend, on the behalf the City, a welcome to North Caro-We hasten to extend, on the behalf of the City, a welcome to North Caro-lina's Legionnaires who will gather here temorrow for their annual convention. Their coming will be particularly noted this year, as the war reaches a stage which turns the memory back to the last war, when these men were boys, ready for the same kind of a big push which the world now awaits. For the men of the Legion, this month will be memorable, too. Twenty-five years ago this month, the first of their buddles arrived on French soil; 23 years ago this month, the tragic Versailles Treaty was signed.

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arrived on French soil; 23 years ago this month, the tragic Versailles Treaty was signed.

It is well to remember, while the men of the Legion are with us, that the program advanced by these boys who came home in '19 and '20 could have saved us all the grief of these days. It should be remembered that the Legion, aimost aimore, preached continual preparedness, and participation in world affairs. It was this Legion which saw of it often to the nation. It was answered only by light laughter.

The Legion, we have heard its members say operhaps in Jest! is inthis and the country perhaps in Jest! is inthis to be in the point of the property of the march of a new generation. When the youngsters of this modern war come home from the fightling, there will be new spokesmen for the country—and there is, likely to be the same tragic deafness on the part of their people who stayed at home.

The newly returned, whether they join the Legion or another vectrans' organization, or form a new one of their own, will be the voices of fauth, and will speak truly of the forecast that they will know the way as surely as did will speak truly of the saurely as did not the boys of 25 years ago. This time, they must be heard.

Reading, says an interviewer, is the favored pastime of many circus performers. And what's cozier than the contortionist curied up with a good book.

Color Line

Unions Draw the Line, But War Erases It

The violence in a Chester (Pa.) ship-The violence in a Chester (Pa.) ship-yard seems to have arisen, in part, from antipathy between white and colored workers. The serious race riot on the same day at Beaumont, Texas, was pre-cipitated by a rape case, involved also in the lynching of a Negro in Florida, but under the surface in most of the serious race situation throughout the country is often the problem of whites and Negroes working under the same roof.

roof.

Most of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States work at unskilled or semi-skilled occupations. In 1942, although they made up 10 per cent of the total population, they accounted for only 3, 4 or \$ per cent of the total number of employees in aircraft manufacture plosives, ordnance and tanks. I Pederal Government Negroes were 9 per centiof the total number of employees, but almost two-thirds were in custodial classifications.

classifications.

Negro leaders themselves admit that their race as a whole is not so well qualified as the white race as a whole to handle highly skilled tasks. Sevenqualified as the while race as a whole to handle highly skilled tasks. Seven-teanths of the Negro population in 1940 was in the South, where educational and vocational opportunities are more restricted for Negroes than for whites. At the same time Negro leaders insist that some of the small proportion of Negroes in skilled occupations is due to discrimination. In a survey conducted in September, 1941, by the Bureau of Employment Security, it was found that Negroes would not be considered in 51 per cent of 282,000 job openings in all classifications, and that the percentage was considerably higher in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations. Reports being rectived in Washington indicate that some of the ban on employing segroes has been relaxed, even that the second of the same service of the same work and the second of the same service with the second of the same service with the second of the same work.

On June 5 last the War Labor Board issued an order, embodying a general policy, requiring equal pay for whites and Negroes on the same work.

and Negroes on the same work.

Some employers complain that, although they are willing not to discriminate against Negroes, discrimination is required by the labor unions, especially when the closed shop is in effect. A report of the Tolan Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1941, listed ten great A. F. L. unions which bar Negroes in their constitutions, as do seven of the railway brotherhoods. A great many other unions bar Negroes from membership in practice — either throughout their organization or in cert throughout their organization or in cer-

throughout their organization or in certain localities.

Some employers meet the problem by restricting Negroes to certain plants, but this type of segregation is condemned by most Negro leaders. It is charged that often the employer is really passing the buck in pointing to the hostility of white workers to Negro associates. C. I. O. unlons, organized on the basis of an entire industry instead of on crafts, are less apt to discriminate against Negroes as members than are A. F. L. unlons. The basis of inequality lies with Labor.

Poor Timing

House Still On Political Warpath, Even Against OPA

Warpath, Even Against OPA

The battle of the House against OFA
and OWI is just another expression of
the old animosity against bureaucratic
government; the struggle to knock out
subsidy payments is not simply an effort
to improve efficiency in price control
This is still a political battle, and has
ittle or nothing to do with the neatest
way to beat a big war problem.

If the helt goes the same way in the
Senate, and there are reasons to betieve it will, then OWI will tease to act
it as a domestic agency, and OPA with
have lost list battle to roll back prices
and prevent the creeping of inflation.
Republican leadership throttled both
agencies, so far as the House was concerned, and the same leadership in the
Senate may finds, the job.

cerned, and the same leadership in the Senate may finish the job.

It is unfortunate for America's civiliant that this wild process of price control has stuck in the Republican craw as "bureau-realt", and that the effects of the subsidy suspension must be felt by the people who watch helplessly. As the months pass, and the opposition continues its savage and often semeless attacks upon anything Administration, the cause of rebellion loses force. The people will see that the anti-OPA move is a move against the national good.

Mighe Dramea

With OPA in Full Cry, Chaplin Roars Away With a New Bride

Roars Away With a New Britte
Not since Eddle Polo was thrilling the
nation in "Do or Die," and Pearl White
was chilling us with "The Perils of Pauline," has there been anything like the
stirring romance of Charile Chaplin, the
OPA, and the umpty-umpth bride. Hollywood, too blaze even for a yawn, must
have gasped in old-fashioned style as
the great clown disappeared into the
night, doing more than 35 miles an
hour, in two automobiles, with a mysterious supply of gazoline, and a brandnew wife in tow. Behind him, a forsorten startel moaned that she was about
to become the mother of a Chaplin
child.

Almost, the melodrama is too much. Almost, the melodrama is too much. We have a feeling that a shrewd director, handling the affair for the screen, would eliminate some of the exciting elements, to cut down on the confusion. But it's not too much to grip us with it's have power; there should be Wagnerian music in the background, or a stirring tune announcing that the cavalry is coming.

time announcing that the cavalry is coming. We're wearled of the Chaplin saga, both of noisy brides and silent movies, both of noisy brides and silent movies, but were intrigued by the interest of the OPA. As if on a white charger, that bold agency intervenes in the latest romance of the clown on behalf of the people of the United States. Was this clopement trip pleasure driving, after all these brides? If so, the arch-criminal must be punished. Whatever way the merry chase ends, we hope Eugene O'Neill, the new father-ni-aw, won't take a notion to write a play about this business. One Strange Interlude a generation is all we can stand.

Our boys on the far-flung battle lines should not be much troubled by local ordinances looking to a quiet observance of the Fourth.

After Peace

What About Germany?

By Raymond Clapper

NEXT to winning the war, the Allies have no task much more difficult than that of trying to agree on the treatment to be accorded Germany after her surrender. This is the subject of much intense argu-ment in England.

Allied propaganda experis say it only helps hold the Germans together to make threats of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol plays into the hard the amount of the con-saw evidence that extremist statements made on the Allied side were being used by German prop-agandist to spread fear among the Germans, inducing them to fight to the bitter end.

inducing them to light to the bitter end.

Russian broadcasts beamed at the Germans have significantly continued the Stallin policy of making a distinction between Hilleric Germany and the German people. Stallin always aims his propagands properly and the stall some months ago that Russia had no ambition to destroy Germany but, only the Hiller regime.

nad no ambition to destroy Germany but, only in filler regime.

Neartheless, Nani propaganda is telling the German people of the herror of a Bolahevik vic-tory over Germany. Evidently the Germana ser-tence of the British and Americans but not to the Russians. It seems unlikely that anything of the kind could happen, because the Casabianca terms of unconditional surrender mean just that, intuining to fight a third. We could not make a sen-arate peace, leaving one ally to carry on alone. Certainly British, whose situation was rescued by Funsian resistance, could not alo it. I cart believe best-informed military senerces think there is a real chance that Germany will try to bring it off.

Whether Russis wants a Communist Germany or other Communist states along her western frontier is the subject of much difference of opinion among the subject of the subject of

widently argued through England.

Chairman Alfred J. Dobbe of the Labor Parly Conference took a goalton of semi-vanalization in must be taken to control Germany's industry and to must be taken to control Germany's industry and to prevent her from ever again loosing war upon the world. He said the German desire for world domination did not originate with Hiller but wu pon the world. He said the German desire for world domination did not originate with Hiller but was shown.

The other viewpoint was summarized in the Labor Parly's declaration, at its Bournemouth conference in .1840, that the best hope of destroying aggressive force in the Axis and effecting a latsing peace lay in encouraging socialist and democratic Governments in enemy countries.

The Original Atlas Had It Easier



Mr. Lippmann's Book

An Audit Of Destiny

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK WALTER Lippmann's new "U. 8. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic" is more than a book 11 an event of this war, an occurrence, a happening. I do not say this because there is anything very extended the policy of the control of th

it is, in fact, a book made necessary by history, and Mr. Lippmann's high distinction is that he has become the instrument of that necessity. That is a higher distinction than if he had composed a wildly original plan of foreign policy, dieaming it up out of his own head.

dreaming it up out of his own head.

The burden of the book, not to make any further mystery of it, is that the United States must become member of an alliance, of which the other parties must be Britain, Russia an dChina, Well, Wendedl has when the Well of the Well of

the basis of a cold, meticulous examination of the facts.

It is as if an ideological bank teller had audited a poem, and had found that it added up.

When the fact willide and his tends would aw health the willide and his tends would aw health the fact willide and his tends would aw health the fact willing the fact will be a fact with the fact will be a fact wi

has always needed the other, in spite of ideology, as "a friend in the rear of its enemies."
You can keep your coat on while reading all this; for it is a somewhat chilly book, and Mr. Lippmann has obriously kept his coat on while writing it.

or it is a somewhat chilly book, and Mr. Lippman as obtinuity kept his coat on while writing it.

But the book's low temperature is exactly what gives it lie curiously valid historicity, Mr. and the second of the coat of t

shibs. We have hoped it would come out even, without counting.

Mr. Lippmann, as you see, is quite practical and utterly deficited. He operates in the middle ground, between isolationists and interventionists. He thus becomes be bridge between them. He does not the form of the bridge between them, the does not the middle and turning up at Wilkie's does not the middle and turning up at Wilkie's does not the debate. It is the siage of synthesis, after the factions have each made their own particular off-counting the state of the factions have each made their own particular off-counting the state of the state of

Platform Of The People

Strictly Anti-Alcohol

Editors, THE NEWS:

I have become disgusted reading your editorials in what is supposed to be a good family newspaper. This week I was disgusted to see another foolish, yes, allly editorial in defense of the liquor industry.

As a young man I am neither an extremist nor an alarmiat, but after traveling the past few years throughout 30 states and Canada I have found that the greatest enemy America has is the alcoholic

beverage industry, call it beer, wine, whisky, or what you care to. In every city where I have been that has had legal fluor every standpoint: economical, physical, mental, moral, and printial. The members of the position of the members of the position o

I don't see how anyone who cares at all for the youth, the future of our nation, or who loves cond business man can uphold the industry and welcome it with open arms to Charlotte. To return the condition of the

-BOB WOOLLEY. Charlotta

Side Glances



"Dad and I had a long talk about me spending my money on girls, Mom—for a married man, he's a pretty good atudent of women!"

The Years Alread

Class Of '43

By Dorothy Thompson

WASDINGTON

OUR thoughts this week are with you, members of the class of 1942, who graduating from American High Schools and Colleges, go out into a world of unparalleled destruction. The young more ragulate to meet the challenges and risks of war; the young women to enter fields of work which have no limitations whatsoever.

of work which have no limitations whateover.

In those of your eiders, who date their own sintence from the university into the world hack to the last war, when our peneration faced the same circumstances, feel a particular sense of solidarity with you. There are many analytic between our years and repeture of the property of the pr

and security of a single nation outweighed the welfare of the whole world.

We had glimpsed another vision—the vision of "One World." But we were without either the power or the experience to make that vision a reality. Our generation was, indeed, the "lost generation." in an intellectual sense, because we did not know how to find our way, and had to experiment and explore, But historically, we were not through you and with you hope to realize that vision, which despite frustration and disliusionment has become ever more real.

The graduates of the class of 1914, with war trembling to break, felt hevertheless that they stood on the threshold of a wonderful era. Around us we saw the efforescence of inventions, all of which were designed immeasurably to increase man's control over his environment.

lesigned immeasurably to increase man's control over his environment. The sphere of personal influence was conditionally enderging. The frontiers of epportunity, far from shrinking, were, enlarging, daily, Only the character of the frontiers wave changing. They world had already been entirely explored, but the air was only beginning to be explored. And the greatest explorations were going on in the mind of man himself, where, in chemical laboratoriet, he was discovering the secrets sought by the alremits of the Middie Ages, and was learning how in transform one element into another, releasing undersamed of abundance.

releasing undraamed of energies and undraamed of abundance.

Vaguely we apprehended that we were on the threshold of a may repaid the control of the control

Between two wars, we have solved the problem which has perpited mon since they first atood on two feet, namely, how to know the solvent of the solvent of the solvent of the solvent has two that weath is all sround us and were us, in every plant, in the waves of the sea, in the chemistry of the air, inexhaustible and infinitely transmutable.

We are leaving the age of iron, steel, and coal, and entering the age of chemistry and light metals, where a formula born in a man's brain, will be more valuable than mines and steel mills. This new world is a man-made world as no previous one has been, because it is created in the mind of man.

The irouble with us is that we have learned to control everything in nature except ourselves. The problem is no longer a material problem, it is a spiritual problem. The question is whether Man is able to draw the consequences for his personal and social file, from the creations of his genius. Up to now, he has been using his new forces for enterothing his not instincts, and is therefore destroying himself and his accelety.

I pray that this terrible and wonderfull age of transition may be approaching its conclusion. Your generation, not wearied by our experiments, can, if you will, open the doors for the new times. If our struggles work out for your gain, it will have been worth while for us, to have lived between two terrible wars, and between two gleat ages.

No Zoot Suit

EUGENE H. Holmes, retired rural mall carrier and crack farmer of Limwood, came to Lexington Saturday, says the Dispatch, all dressed up in a neat white suit that he confided was 51 years old.

"It was my courling suit in my young days." mid Mr. Holmes, who related he bought it from John Ward's store in Lexington in 1892 and to the best of his recollection paid \$2.20 for it. That was seven years before he married in 1893. And from the appearance

of the suit today Mr. Holmen must have cut quite a nest ligure a half century ago. "I voted for Grover Cleveland for his second term as President, and for Charlie Griffith for aheriff the year I bought the suit," he recalled.

The coal is a bit worn about the collar but on the whole the garment is in excellent condition. It is of a summery material, heavier than customary now, and with a yest fastened by a long row of small buttons.

One-Man Armies

The Monroe Journal IN THE fall of Lampedusa an incident occurred which remunds once of the Confederate solidite remunds one of the Confederate and other the Confederate lines and streaked for the Pederal works, his tider the Pederal works, his tider the Confederate lines and streaked for the Pederal works, his tider the Pederal works have been and the Pederal works have been as get the pederal works and the Pederal works have the Pederal works have been as get the pederal works and the Pederal works have been as get the pederal works have been as the pederal works have been as

Sgi. Cohen of the RAF was

flying an old plane from Malta and had to put down on Lam-pedusa. The Italians came swarming out with white flars and crying, "Can't you stop it?" Having thus captured the whole push. Cohen had to take to a fex hole to escape the loamba of his now side which were still failing in the island.

If the Yankers had surrendered to the Confederate on his mula he would have been in the fix that Bgt. Cohen found himself in.