

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By The News Publishing Company, Inc.

W. C. Dowd Jr., President
Burke Davis, Editor
and General Manager
Mrs. Dowd Jones, Secretary
John J. E. Dowd, U.S.N.R., Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration
W. C. Dowd, 1863-1927

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established in 1853. The Evening Chronicle (established) was purchased by and consolidated with The Charlotte News May 8, 1914.

The News desires to be notified promptly of errors in any of its reports that proper correction may be made at once.

ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AP FEATURES
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By carrier: 20 cents a week; one month, 67 cents; by mail: One month, \$2.00; three months, \$5.50; one year, \$16.00.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1943

Bearing Down

John Carpenter Determined On Lippard, But Is Noisy

It was reassuring to hear John Carpenter speak out clear and bold in the case of the Lippards, and surprising, in the Solicitor so noted for an abundance of good-will toward men that he should thump so loudly for justice, immediately. He wants, John says, that the Lippard captives should be served Monday; and adds that they will, indeed, be served, barring a court order. Just now a court order seems unlikely, unless Judge Cool Warlick can be convinced that a stay should be granted the Lippards until the ghost's chance of a U. S. Supreme Court hearing can be heard from.

The Solicitor, however, still gives the Lippards convicted for violating the lower law, and for once sentenced and made ready for the roads their chance to run for it, if they so desire. Having fought fiercely to stay out of prison and off the roads during long careers, Theo Paul and Newey Carl are not likely to submit easily now. There are many who do not expect them to appear in these parts Monday. The double warning by Solicitor Carpenter has been enough to scare them out of the scene—providing their lawyers can think up no other dodge.

At any rate, we're glad to see the Solicitor really in there pushing the case. His heart is evidently in this one, and as in unusual cases of the past, he is determined to proceed to the limit. That the Lippards do take their chance to flee, is something of an accomplishment. District Fourteen may be proud, this week. It remains for Monday to decide whether it shall also be satisfied.

Invasion Month

June Offers Perfect Chance For Waiting Allied Machine

This June, this month of invasion-speculation, brings the fateful day of the great drives closer to the fighting men of the world, and all their peoples back home. This month of many wartime anniversaries has stirred the unworldly imaginations of the news commentators. There are suggestions that the blows might be struck on the seventh, a year and a half after Pearl Harbor; or on the tenth, the third anniversary of Mussolini's plunge into war; or the third anniversary of the attack on the Russian at Russia. There are many possibilities for sentimental trysts to be kept.

The date might be set in honor of the dead of another war. June 28, for example, would commemorate the first landing of troops in France, in 1917. Or, June 5, marking the end of the savage battle of the Aisne, might be celebrated. There is also the anniversary of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, on June 28, at Vitebsk. The days are many, from the point of history.

But it is more likely that the Allied High Command, as soon as all the details of the great operations are worked out, and every man and every weapon in readiness, the end will begin. The choice is not to be made upon a basis of sentiment, but upon a purely military basis. At the earliest possible moment, the end will be started. And there are still growing signs that the time is not far away, perhaps, in reality, in this month of June.

There is the news that even more restrictions upon the use of gasoline in the Southern States are coming, and there can be no complaints this time, because military demands will be mounting steadily. There is the news that pipelines are pumping a great deal more gasoline than before, but that there is less for civilian consumption. That is an unmistakable sign of coming invasion. The military chiefs are making the most of the supplies are to be had in greater numbers.

There are sudden changes in production schedules, and pauses in this plant or that; the needs of war are constantly shifting. And there is a great shift, all in one direction, in the needs of the great invasions to come are being filled. On all sides, about the continent of Europe, the machines are ready to strike the last fatal blow at Hitler's armies. When the supplies have moved up behind them in numbers sufficient to satisfy the commanders, the whole show will go forward, North to South, East to West. And for the coming of that time, the month of June is growing dragging and waiting for the coming of the invasion, so that it may be remembered.

The Miracle

China Manages To Lick Japs, Even Without Weapons?

The rag-tag troops of ancient China, fighting under a great leader for a principle of government utterly new to the land of the wise men, continue to offer evidence that they can make monkeys out of the Jap supermen at any given time or point, given a little help. Spurred by Allied bombing of Jap air fields, troop concentrations and supplies, the men of China's army have thrown forward, retelling the threat to Chungking, and making the invaders pay a heavy cost in lives.

Somehow, the experts have not been able to understand the Jap drive in Central China. They cannot see that the fall of Chungking, for example, would help the cause of Nippon. To the experts, it would seem that the Japs should be fighting elsewhere, content to leave the lines of Chinese resistance alone. But, because the Japs did not get as far as they expected, they have thrown several divisions against the best of Chiang Kai-Shek's army. Strangely enough, the frontal assault failed. The Chinese are having a great deal more success against Japan than Americans or British have yet experienced.

We have said that the Japs were successful against us early in the war, because we were unprepared, and caught without sufficient weapons and material. On the other hand, the Japs are still unable to crush an undisciplined Chinese army, facing them on the comparatively open terrain of Central China. Our stories do not make sense, somehow. Either the Chinese have found a secret about fighting Japs, or the same Japs are changed when they fight against British and Americans.

In the Pacific, our own offensives must wait until the arsenals and training camps have spewed forth weapons and men by the millions. The Japs are too tough to assault without proper weapons. But at the same moment, a Chinese army, armed chiefly with rifles, cuts a great body of Jap troops to ribbons. How is this thing explained? How is China the weakest of our Allies?

One Victory

U-Boats No Longer Threat They Were During War

One of the most memorable trends of the first World War, preceding the end by only a few months, was the turn of the tide against Germany's U-Boat fleet. In the same way, it is interesting this time (and the situation is similar in many ways), that the end is sure to come during Fall or Winter for Germany. Sinkings of submarines have gone up steadily, until they now surpass any previous figures. Further, the Allied pool of shipping has shown a vast increase, for several reasons.

An important reason is that American shipyards delivered almost two million tons of new ships in the last month, greatly in excess of the 380,000 tons of Allied ships claimed as sunk during May by the Germans. Another is the conquest of Africa has cut thousands of miles and long weeks of travel off the convoys into Africa, the Middle East and Russia—having the effect of almost doubling the Allied fleet.

Now, as the scattered U-Boat factories take their poundings along with the greatest of German industry, the manufacture is certainly slowed by the loss of vital parts in bombings, the Allied hopes rise. There are those who express the thought that the Nazis may be hoarding their submarine strength against the coming of a sea-borne invasion, and that may be true. But it is also true that the potential of Nazi submarine strength (claimed as the greatest remaining weapon of the enemy) is on the wane here out, the U-Boat fights a battle against odds. The ability of the submarine packs to cut into Allied shipping has not ceased; it is merely that losses are not so likely to be incurred in the remaining months of war, and, when incurred, are not so dangerous to our cause. The war against the sub, in short, has reached the turning point. Ere long, it will have been won.

"There's a knack to selecting the right gift," says the writer on a woman's page. Some have it, while others give the loveliest stocking boxes, full of little empty compartments, in their gift.

The Discovery

France Still Lives

By Samuel Crafton

NEW YORK
If de Gaulle's appearance in Algiers has evoked such a storm of enthusiasm, what shall object? Isn't this what France has needed, poor France, which has had so little to throw it in the air for, for so many years?

It is a pleasure to hear Marianne give a good scream. Giraud's little maneuver of forbidding display of pictures of de Gaulle in Africa, and in fairness, of his own picture, also has not worked. The Cross of Lorraine shows up in French bulletins, and French faces are smiling, and French voices are shouting, and this has been precisely what the world has needed, a France that could shout again.

We have missed that sound. The editors of the French press in North Africa begin now to break out timid articles in praise of de Gaulle. They find that he is, in some respects, an estimable personage. Their approach is tentative, for this is a kind of first experiment in enthusiasm, among men who have, largely, not dared to be enthusiastic about anything except their own downfall for almost a decade.

Just to stand on the sidewalk and cheer; to cheer without reservations; this is an unfamiliar experience to Frenchmen. Collaborationists do not like shouting men; for when men begin to shout, who knows what might happen next? They might even want to vote, for one thing leads to another; and it was dangerous to the schemers to have Frenchmen become too enthusiastic about France. Their own plan called for walking warily toward the future, with the expression of one who smelt a bad rat.

But now our own reporters tell us from Africa that de Gaulle has had the greatest ovations which have been accorded to any man since our occupation began. These reporters, some of whom are innocent, have come out of press conference with de Gaulle seeming pleased. They tell each other that here is a rousing man, and a really tough one. They are impressed. It is a formidable surprise.

One wonders what they expected. Perhaps, from living too long with the gossip in official circles, in-

cluding our own, they thought they would meet some specious crowd of a false little Napoleon, with his hat on backward and his hand thrust into his vest.

Perhaps they had talked themselves into not being able to see de Gaulle, as so many have talked themselves into being unable to see the genuine France. Both turn out to be real, simultaneously. The North African caricature of de Gaulle is not unlike the official North African caricature of France itself. The political miracle of the last month has been the belated discovery, in North Africa, as elsewhere, that a real France exists, that she is tough and determined, and intends to have a free and democratic future, and does not wish especially to ask anybody's permission, either. That dawning realization has propelled de Gaulle into his present higher place. When the people of North Africa cheer, they cheer France itself. They cheer the pretty way in which a fresh breeze blows cowbirds about.

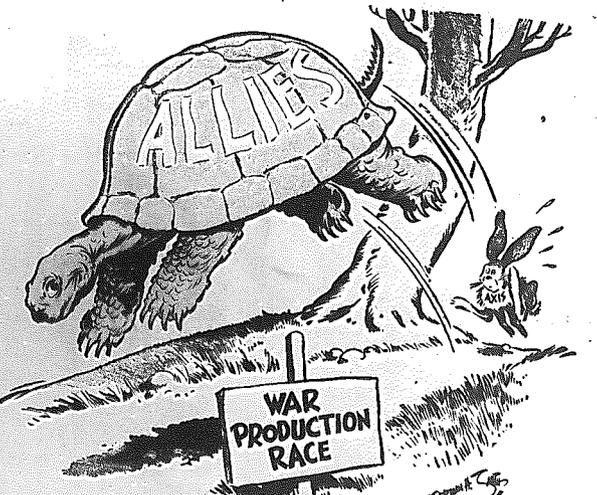
It is a joke, and a good joke; Marianne standing on the sidewalk and cheering, cheering for herself, after listening to so many big men prove, for three straight years, that she did not exist any more, and would have to be first drawn up on paper and then, somehow, blown into life. She lives, never fear.

The people of France are having their own way, even under the unique disadvantage that both sides in the war did not want them, have it this particular way. They have overcome all officialdom, the enemy's and that of their allies, also. The new executive committee has appointed, as its seventh member, and with Giraud's approval, M. Andre Philip, a true spirit of the underground. All credit to General Giraud for that, and it means that France is a primal force in the war again; from now on no one speaks for her, or decides, on the basis of an old envelope, what she is to be, the speaks for herself.

Even if the new executive committee should, unhappily, break down in unexpected quarreling, that will be no final tragedy, France will go on. We who love her depend on the forces which have brought this new organization about, and not on the organization. France makes the committee, the committee do not make France. Vive la republique!

—By Dorman Smith

He May Be Slow In Starting, But—!



First Armistice

Finns Are At Peace

By Raymond Clapper

STOCKHOLM
THERE has been no fighting on the Russian-Finnish front for months. Out of that tacit armistice Finland could become the first nation to break away from the Axis and resume its former allegiance to the United Nations peoples, but unfortunately needless obstacles stand in the way.

One obstacle is that Russia gives no indication of terms or even an interest in ending her war with Finland. Relatively small Russian forces are immobilized on the Finnish front, hence this inactive war is costing Russia practically nothing. At the same time, by leaving the Finnish question open, Moscow can use Finland as a pawn in trading for other settlements after the war. Some here think that is the main consideration on the Russian side, and if this is so then nothing can be done.

On the Finnish side, the chief obstacle is a deep fear of Russia. True, the Finns lived under the Russians for a hundred years, up to the end of the last war, though with considerable autonomy. But the Finns do not want to see their country completely dominated by Russian dissidents in any territory under Moscow rule, and that deportations would soon break up the Finnish people who were inside Russian boundaries. Therefore even Finns who are the most tolerant toward Russia, and the most anti-Nazi Finns, would not take a chance of a German victory than on having Russia rule any of their people.

That is the deepest reality in the Finnish (and Finnish) mind, and although it may go to an irrational extreme it is a political fact which hitherto has frustrated such efforts as may have been made to find ways to bring about peace and reclaim Finland to the Allied fold. That is not the whole story, for when the United States recently said that the Finns have been asked to do it together the Finnish Foreign Minister, Henrik Rissanen, made an ill-advised flight to Berlin to con-

sult with the Nazis about it. Obviously the Allies find it difficult to have any confidence in a government of that kind, and little can be hoped for until there are changes in the Finnish government.

Apparently we were on the point of breaking relations with Finland four weeks ago when the staff of the American Legation was moved from Helsinki to Stockholm. Perhaps it is just as well that the thread was not broken at that time. Events may make final steps necessary, but several circumstances suggest that it may be worth playing it the other way for the time being.

In the first place, there has been some loosening up internally, and more freedom of public interest. The possible strength of Axis collaborationists in Finland may decline, particularly as Marshal Mannerheim has no love for the Nazis and as the war is clearly going against the Axis now. In the second place, Finland has never signed the Axis pact. One can argue that the Nazis brought heavy pressure in an effort to force such public adherence to their New Order.

Third, one can also assume that the Nazis must have pressed the Finns to resume their offensive against Russia, because the inactivity of the Finns enabled the Russians to withdraw some of their forces from the north.

There has been some housecleaning in Finland, but most notably especially in the public police force, which continues to be run by a little imitation Himmler.

Stalin apparently gained a large increase in good will by his recent move abolishing the Comintern. If he now made possible an ending of the Finnish war it would be a great psychological blow to the Axis. The Finns in turn have opportunity to do it now when it would mean something, instead of waiting until the Axis sinks in defeat.

Quote, Unquote

THIS year, more than ever before, we should honor the dead by protecting the living.—John D. White, president National Society Council.

We are relentlessly determined to destroy Fascism and prosecute the war against Italy with all the force we possess as long as Italy fights Hitler's war.—Anthony Eden.

I saw many students join the Nazis. Many were idealistic young men who wanted to do something new.—S. M. NEEDHAM.

That they were needed.—Prof. Max Wertheimer of the New School for Social Research, New York.

If our system of learning is to realize its maximum in the public interest, we must be concerned with much wider and better education of the members of the community.—Navy Secretary Frank Knox.

There is no such thing as a "down and outer." We must recognize that there are persons who are members of a variety of reasons have become "sociological orphans." In-

Side Glances



"I figure each tomato in our victory garden costs 21 cents, including topsoil, fertilizer and bug spray—that's not counting \$7 worth of labor!"

For Uncle Sam

A Sales Tax?

WITH the compromise tax bill scheduled for passage in both houses soon, the Ways and Means Committee will turn its attention to proposals to raise more revenue. In January President Roosevelt called for \$16 billion additional in new taxes savings, which had to be renewed the demand on May 7, after more than \$18 billion had been secured in the Second War Loan Drive. The compromise tax bill is expected to provide \$3 billion in additional revenue, leaving \$15 billion to go if the President's goal is to be attained.

Many students of taxation believe that direct Federal taxes have about reached the saturation point, so that the only profitable source of additional Federal revenue has become indirect taxation. In particular, a general sales tax. On April 30, Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared that a Federal sales tax must be seriously considered if much more Federal revenue were to be provided.

The chief obstacle to enacting a Federal sales tax at the present time is believed to be the opposition of the Administration. However, it is to be noted that in his budget message of Jan. 5, 1942, the President put his position thus:

All through the years of the depression I opposed general excise and sales taxes, and I am as convinced as ever that they have no permanent place in the Federal tax system. (Blackface type ours) . . . However, we may later be compelled to reconsider the temporary necessity of such measures.

On March 18, 1942, the Treasury submitted to the Ways and Means Committee detailed estimates of how much a Federal sales tax would yield. A retail tax of 10 per cent, exempting sales to the Federal Government and to State and local Governments, an exemption for food (not services) would bring in \$12 billion; final sales to war contractors were exempted, the yield would fall to \$4.6 billion. It would be only \$3.3 billion if exemptions were granted for articles already subject to Federal excise. If food were also exempted, \$2.8 billion if medicines, drugs, clothing, and fuel were exempted in addition.

Since these estimates were made, retail prices on the average have advanced by almost 10 per cent (food by about 20 per cent) so that new estimates of the yield of a Federal retail sales tax would probably have to be revised upward.

In Great Britain, where the normal individual income tax begins at 50 per cent (except for the smallest incomes), the Government has evidently decided that the saturation point on direct taxation has been reached. At least, the British budget in April, 1942, called for tax increases only on beer, liquor, cigarettes, and admissions, and in the general sales tax.

The British sales tax, called a purchasing tax, applies to sales at wholesale. There are exemptions for food, utilities (electricity, gas, coal, water), children's clothing, farm machinery, certain medicines, and for admissions, gasoline, alcoholic beverages and tobacco (covered by special taxes). The rates are 1-3 per cent on necessities, 3-13 per cent on semi-luxuries, and (since April) 100 per cent on luxuries, such as jewelry, silk dresses, furs, etc.—These would work out to about 12-1, 25, and 75 per cent, respectively, at retail.

The British excise tax on liquor is now about \$4.50 a pint, as against \$1.20 in the United States; on beer, about 8 cents a fifth, as against 2 to 4 in the United States; on cigarettes, about 20 cents a package as against 7 cents in the United States. The British have nothing to correspond to state taxes in the United States on gasoline, liquor, and cigarettes, nor to the general sales tax in about one-half the states.—Editorial Research Report.

Platform Of The People

Of Treason

Editors, The News:
If you ask people if the Bible doesn't say that there is a time for all things, the majority will say yes. But it does not say that. The Bible says that there is a time for all things. The point I want to make is that I am 100 per cent for organization. I believe in the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for more than twenty years.

I was tried to strike during the last World War, and that's when I dropped out. I was arrested at Camp Greene, making more than \$400 per month, and when I thought about these poor fellows over in France sleeping in trenches and scratching cooties all day long dodging German bullets all day for \$30 a month, I couldn't vote against them.

And I fall to see yet why our Government will allow so few to use the best or worst weapon in the world to give these strikers a gun and send them across and let them take from their friends Hitler and Tojo what they want.

—BILL WENTZ, Charlotte.

A Cadet Captain's Appreciation
Editors, The News:
I should like to take the opportunity to express through the medium of your paper, my appreciation and that of my command to Captain Charles J. Turpie, his assistant, Sergeant William G. Nelson, and the American Legion for sponsoring and conducting the Charlotte High School Cadet Corps.

As cadets we can never repay Captain Turpie for the time he has spent in teaching us. He has mastered the school of the soldier and many other points taken up during basic training.

—ISAAC L. FALKNER, Cadet Captain, Charlotte High School Cadet Corps.

A Note of Appreciation
Editors, The News:
May I express to you for Calvary Methodist Church, our self our sincerest appreciation for the fine way in which you reported our revival, which closed Sunday night, May 30. It was the only best reported but it was the best reported by the people and the co-operation was beautiful. Our people are well pleased.

If ever possible to render The News a service, we shall be happy to do so.
—S. M. NEEDHAM.