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MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943

Last Minute

Churchill, Ready for Invasion,
Makes No Secret of Haste

Winston Churchill has moved about the
world like a man with a timetable of
momentous importance; when his
journey came to an end and he went
on an international tour of tomorrow,
he's not good enough for the Republican
high command. The book, "One World,"
in short, makes no impression on GOP
—, perhaps, it makes an unfavorable
one.

It is not fit to be named to this body.
He may be the country's No. 1 hope for
an international world of tomorrow, but
he's not good enough for the Republican
high command. The book, "One World,"
in short, makes no impression on GOP
—, perhaps, it makes an unfavorable
one.

Immediately, he was compelled by the
rush of time and events to give the
new plans to all of military England,
and to United States units stationed
there. No one in the world doubted for
a moment that he was attacking the
problem of offensive onslaughts soon to
come. Atop the reasonableness of the wait-
ing word, he looked another great cause
for anxious conjecture. When the chief
returns home, causing such a bustle and
stir among the subalterns, there is
something big afoot. And it has not the
look of a hasty movement.

At any rate, the Council is filled
with "more moderate Republicans." It
seems peculiarly well designed to return
party and nation to the old-style isola-
tion to which the Grand Old Party has
been forever wed. Its members, or most
of them, are either Congressmen who
voted to maintain the arms embargo and
against Lend-Lease and the reciprocal
trade pacts. It is, therefore, a group of
men who stand against everything in
which Wendell Willkie believes.

And it must be of some significance
that our our General Stillwell, in Cairo
about the time the Prime Minister ar-
rived home, was talking directly at
Japan. A hard-bitten man who has
long and often known disillusion in this
war, he declared that he foresaw "im-
mediate" and "satisfying" action against
the Japs. The guns, therefore, are
loaded. Both sides will be fired
soon enough to satisfy two impatient
old warriors. That doubtless means that
the blows, when they come, will inspire
new hope in even the most severe of
critics.

This new "decline and fall of the
Roman Empire," featuring the Duke,
turns out to be a much thinner book.

Good Job

Health Department Needed
A Look-See From Doctors

The investigation of the City Health
Department, in which conditions have
long been something less than ideal,
seems to us to be proceeding admirably.
The findings of a group of physicians
are likely to be more valuable than those
of any other body; though Mayor Bax-
ter's own committee will also approach
the study from a common-sense view-
point. It is to be hoped that both com-
mittees follow the problem to its con-
clusion, and that the recommendations
offered are to be acted upon quickly.

In the final analysis, though he has
not hesitated to buck the will of the
country, and stand up against his enemy,
Franklin Roosevelt, he will have to give
up the fight. The prospect of soldiers forc-
ing his UMW miners back to work was
too much for him; he knew that he had
stalled long enough. The people of the
country still will not be satisfied. They
will remember that, in times of a no-
n-strike pledge, John Lewis defied the
country and got away with it for long
weeks, while war production waited.

The Department, we believe, is as of
great importance to the community as
any other agency in the City, and we
would have it put into perfect running
order. If the task can be accomplished,
we feel that Charlotte will be one of
the first communities in the section to
bring its Health Department up to mod-
ern requirements, and to get rid of the
outdated machinery of the past.

It will be remembered in Congress
that John Lewis was the most danger-
ous antagonist the country had during
the Spring of '43, and that some anti-
strike bill should go on the books for
wartime; that some form of union con-
trol should be on the Federal statute
books for all time.

Cold Shoulder

Postwar Council Group Formed
Without Mention Of Willkie

To those who have troubled to
examine it closely, the Postwar Advisory
Council of the Republican Party must
seem one of the strange animals of our
times. The GOP, with National Chair-
man Harrison Spangler talking, sug-
gested a group of "wise men" to study
the postwar situation. The group, it
was said, would be made up of "men
of national reputation." The list of
names was announced last week. It
included such names as those of
Harrison Spangler, Chairman;
Walter Dill Scott, Secretary;
and a number of other prominent
Republicans. The list did not include
Wendell Willkie, who had just been
elected Governor of Indiana.

The final defiance of the War Labor
Board by Lewis will not arouse a warm
feeling in the hearts of the people,
either. They will not agree with him that
the responsibility for the strike rests
upon that body, and not upon Lewis.
And there can be a laugh from the
tragic story of willful destruction in the
line of pater from King John when he
replied haughtily to the President: "I
have no power to direct. I shall, how-
ever, recommend . . ."

It should be noted that his recom-
mendation carried a trick clause, a dou-
ble meaning. He is still a threat to the
national good.

The OWI now says it never said it
wished to hear from blondes with hair
twenty-two inches long. If the OWI
didn't mind, we'd keep looking, though.

"Possibly sunk," a description com-
mon to communicans, of which the
comparative is "probably sunk," and the
superlative "sunk."

We're the blackout type that can't
find a flashlight to look for the chart.

Out Of The Trap
England Looked Good

By Raymond Clapper
LONDON

BACK in London after five weeks in Sweden, I have
the sensation of being a prisoner released from
shutout La. The Swedes showed me and five other
American newspaper men of our party with hospital-
ity and with genuine indications of sympathy for
the Allied side. But we were penned on the other
side of the wall, for Sweden is inside the German
blockade, and we had some day getting back to
England.

Minister to London was graced by a Nazi machine-
gun bullet which barely missed the gas tank of the
plane, she was in— which accounts for the strict
caution that has been observed since.

We were flown by Captain Karl Lindner, one
of the first five men to fly blind with instruments.
He is on his way to America to make a survey for
the North Atlantic air line which the Swedes hope
to establish through a mission that is now in
service to Germany, one ship each way daily.
Now they want to open up a line connecting New
York, the British Isles, Sweden and Moscow.

They believe also that after the war they could
assist the Allies in commercial air traffic on the
continent, and be able to operate more smoothly
than an Allied service during the first period of in-
tense hangover of war feelings. They hope to work
on terms of reciprocity with Pan-American and
other Allied lines, sharing facilities.

They are working on the assumption that
Sweden would be a natural port on an American
air line to Moscow, and that Sweden therefore
has something to offer in return for the securities
hoped for from America. The principal Swedish
banks, industries and shipping lines are financ-
ing a new Swedish company to handle the deal.
The Swedes offer some inducements in answer
to the question why America should turn over
multimillion dollar assets to a new man when they
are needed so urgently for Allied war uses.

The shooting down by the Germans of the
British plane bringing Leslie Howard and others
to London from Lisbon suggests that possibly the
Swedes were not being overcautious when they
would not allow our plane to make the jump over
the North Sea to the British Isles until after
many days' delay while awaiting for safer weather.

When they insist on safe weather they don't
mean good weather, in the usual flying sense, but
heavy clouds or a thick overcast. The Swedes try to
jump the Nazi blockade well only when the clouds
are thick enough to hide their plane from German
patrols. The nights are growing lighter daily, and if
we had not escaped this week we might have been
miserable for a couple of months until more darkness
was available.

We were quite some thousands of feet up when
the pilot suddenly ran out of his cloud cover into the
clear, and we could see German-controlled territory
below. He had to make a dive down to within a few
hundred feet of the ground to get inside the only
remaining clouds. A year ago the wife of the Swedish

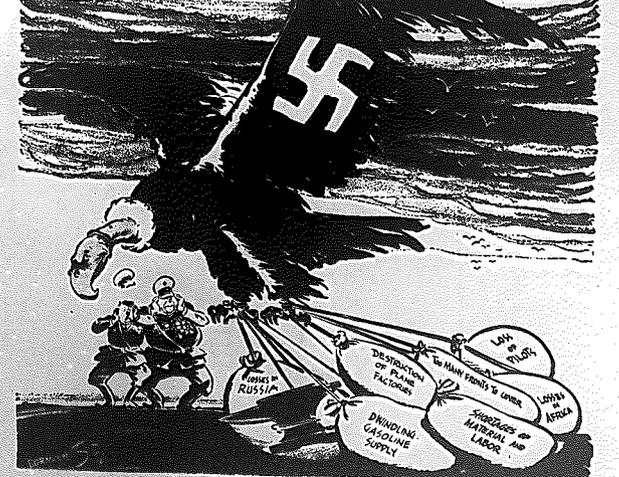
Side Glances



"This Summer school course for seniors may be a good
idea, but I hope I don't get a nervous breakdown
before it's time for me to be drafted!"

The Answer To "Where Is The Luftwaffe?"

—By Dorman Smith



A New Magic
Democracy Makes A Muscle

By Samuel Grafton
NEW YORK

THE new de Gaulle-Giraud joint board gives the
new France something like the same relation of
political forces as exists in Britain, or in America.
Both liberalism and conservatism are on the com-
mittee, and nothing is settled except that nothing is
settled. These great countries have now, in the
remarkable fashion, found organizational forms which
permit liberalism and conservatism, without decision
as between the two, to join in the fight against the
common enemy.

exactly the kind of internal agreement which Fac-
tists have always believed we could not reach. Until
we attained this kind of agreement, the Fascist record
was the unbroken victory of Hitler. It cannot be an
accident that the period of our greatest military suc-
cess is also the period in which we have been most
successful in building coalitions.

This has taken the form of a coalition Con-
servative-Labor Government in Great Britain,
liberalism, in political terms, approximately resem-
bles the de Gaulle-Giraud arrangement. The
United States may not have a coalition of parties,
but each of our two separate parties is its own
coalition of liberal and conservative wings. One
reason we have not needed formal understanding
between parties is that our parties have no for-
mal ideologies. But the Congressional mass, taken
as a whole, has certainly been a kind of loose
coalition in support of the war.

Some of the forms are curious. The conserva-
tives of England have had to stop being quite
so resolutely conservative, and the White House
long ago gave up being vehemently liberal. Mr.
Roosevelt has always been an expert in making
coalitions, even out of thin air, big ones and little
ones, and he has been very successful in places
where these were useful, as when he put Knauss
and Hillman on opposite sides of the same
production desk, or took to his bosom both Boss
Hague of Jersey City and Henry Wallace.

I think something is happening in democratic
politics, which may take a long time to see clearly.
What these political phenomena seem to be trying
to say to us is that this kind of coalition is an es-
sential condition for successful war against Hitler.
It cannot be an accident that France simply disap-
peared when her parties split apart, and has been
reborn with the arrival of coalition.

Democracy seems to be displaying a new
kind of adhesive power. If so, we have here not only
an analysis, but a program. To further this kind of
unity, this agreement to disagree and let it ride, to
go on deliberately with eyes open, consciously know-
ing that we're doing it, must be the shortest road
to victory.

Among Warriors
Prayers ARE Heard

By CHAPLAIN W. C. TAGGART
In Christian Science Monitor

I BELIEVE in prayer. I believe in it both because
of my own experience and because of what I have
seen and heard as a chaplain with our forces in the
field.

And of course that is obvious, but the obvious
has a way of making itself disappear. After
and history is the constant re-arrival of the obvious
with stars in its hair. And what are Fascists, after
all, but men who refuse to accept the obvious, men
who decide that the moment has come to elevate
their side and down the other, forever?

During the last 30 years, religion has frequently
been watered down with social service. The Church
has too often turned from matters that concern the
individual to the things that are making the most
Prayer has become, if not an empty form, at least
a ritual which has lost a great deal of its meaning.

"It's the gospel truth," he said, "I'd only been
praying for a few million dollars. God has heard
me and was taking a hand to help me out.
From then on, no matter how bad things got, I knew
we would win."

"Grim enough. The boys were pretty worried—
all except Hernandez. Right away that lat from
Dallas started praying, and pretty soon he started us
by announcing that help was on the way.

The Senate
Advice & Consent

THE Constitution provides that the President shall have power, "by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties,
provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." Dissatisfaction
with the operation of this provision, when President Wilson submitted
the Treaty of Versailles to the Senate after the close of the last war,
has led to numerous proposals for change—most of them offered in
the form of constitutional amendments. Other proposals look to a
"modification" of the "advice and consent" clause of the existing treaty
formula as a means of obtaining substantial agreement to treaty terms
between the Senate and the President before the peace settlements
after World War II are offered for Senate consent. The latter proposals
are considered the more practical, since a constitutional amendment
altering the present advice-and-consent requirement could hardly be
expected in time to affect the European phase of the war—unless that
phase is prolonged beyond present anticipations.

During the early years of the Republic, numerous efforts were
employed by the Executive Branch to obtain the advice of the
Senate when treaty negotiations were contemplated or were in
progress. On one notable occasion President Washington went in
person to consult with the whole Senate on a treaty, but the Senate
referred the questions he wished to discuss to a special committee
and Washington did not repeat this experiment. However, he did
refer the names of treaty negotiators to the Senate for confirma-
tion, and this practice was followed down to the end of Madison's
administration. Also he submitted the instruments of ratification of
treaties to carry (except in the case of the Jay treaty) and prelim-
inary drafts of treaties were sent to the Senate from time to time
by Presidents Peck, Buchanan, Lincoln and Grant. When the
Senate asked in 1913 for a copy of the Treaty of Versailles, after it
had been submitted to the German delegation at the Peace Con-
ference, the Secretary of State replied that the President feels it would
not be in the public interest to communicate to the Senate text
that is provisional and not definite, and finds no precedent for
such procedure.

The Senate's subsequent treatment of the Versailles treaty has
been attributed in part to politics and in part to the President's failure
to include members of the Senate on the peace delegation, where they
could have offered advice during the progress of the negotiations. In
a recent Senate speech, Senator McMillan, Democrat, Tennessee, de-
manded Senate representation at the peace conference after World
War II. In earlier years, however, the Senate itself opposed appoint-
ing its members as treaty negotiators on the ground that such
service places a member of the upper house in a position where "he
cannot properly perform his duties as a Senator which require him to
consider treaties and to listen to what his colleagues have to say
with an open mind."

In addition to appointment of Senators on the peace commission,
current proposals in the sphere of "advice" call for (1) creation of
a special committee on which both branches of the treaty-making
power would have representation, to consider terms of the peace well
in advance of the final defeat of the Axis, and (2) advance declara-
tions of the President's policy in the pending peace negotiations. The
Hill resolution, of the principles which will be acceptable to the
Senate as a basis for the peace settlements at the close of the
present war.

Platform Of The People
Kansas Neighbor

Editors, The News:
I just finished reading "See
Here, Private Harzgrove." I wanted
to write him, and "The News"
newspaper, and I'd like to see
book. I wasn't sure that I'd find
him still at Fort Bragg, so I'd
like his address if it isn't a military
secret.

Also, please send me a sam-
ple copy of your paper, and
I'll send you a copy of the
"Kansas Daily Journal." Our
Editor, here, published every
Wednesday, is a small
double sheet that you'd give
it the same laugh if I sent it.

We are now entering two spring
weather here. How are you out-
over, or out, in North Carolina?
and congratulate him for his avail-
Kansas River have been in
snort but are getting calm after
a lot of doveling to farm-
ers and other who like to be
near the river. I surely don't. I
want to be high on a windy hill
Not too much wind though, but
Kansas sure is.

It is worth recalling that the Senate, in acting upon the first
treaty submitted to it by President Washington, accepted the obliga-
tion to a consent to a treaty negotiated in harmony with principles to
which it had previously given its sanction.—Editorial Research Report.

and the account on which ex-
pended."
"The statements above provided
for shall be published in some
newspaper covering its place of pub-
lication in the State, in which such
public monies are collected and
expended."

The money values for the cur-
rent year in Charlotte will be 122
million dollars. There has been no
intimation of a substantial in-
duction in the tax rate.

Charlotte has approximately 630
paid employees. The count has
approximately 350 paid employees.
These figures do not include the
public school personnel.

It is conceivable that there may
be some hesitation in complying
with this law—for obvious reasons.
The financial setup needs to have
the "cover" snatched off of WAGON,
Charlotte.

Advertisement for 'All Strikes Are Outlaw' and 'Bible Thought'.