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FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1943

A Fearful Climax

The Name of Harry Riddle, of All People, Bobs Up on the Governor's Hospital Board

To thousands of North Carolinians who have followed the progress of the battle against the cruel, callous and inhumane treatment of the 10,000 lost souls in the mental hospitals of the State, a glance at Governor Broughton's newly appointed board of directors will be revealing. From the long list of fifteen names on that board, the name of Harry L. Riddle of Morganton will jump like an unpleasant jack-in-the-box. From patients there will be groans; from former patients and others who were advised early of the appointment, there arose an immediate protest.

The News, speaking for itself and for thousands of helpless citizens whose very lives behind the drab walls are at stake, speaks out against the appointment of Harry Riddle to this new United Board of Directors for the State Hospitals for the Insane. The General Assembly, following the Governor's earlier vigorous leadership in providing for a board, composed of men and women from all over the State. There was no provision for the political boss of Morganton, the former dominating figure of the Morganton Hospital Board. We are willing to accept, on behalf of the voiceless inmates of the various institutions, the other members of this board (in particular Mr. Andrew Blair of Charlotte, a lady of great abilities, a depth of understanding, and a rich background of experience in social work. The naming of Harry Riddle seems to us a mockery of the whole battle to bring justice to the inmates at Morganton. From even a casual perusal of the proceedings of the Governor's Board of Inquiry, one is forced to the conclusion that this appointment of Harry Riddle is purely and simply a political appointment.

Two Bits of Evidence

A Congressman Finds That Subsidies Don't Always Work, and Draws a Quick Conclusion

Representative H. Street Baldwin of Maryland, bringing himself against the New Deal and all its devices of government, has attacked the whole idea of subsidy payments. One who helped keep the subsidy fight alive to the end, he offers evidence for the proposition that subsidies are un-American, that they are always more expensive than runaway inflation, that they are always poorly administered. At least that is what he implies in two examples he offered recently.

At market meat prices... they will come to another farmer... and sell them to him for half price... or 50 per cent of the meat price... to keep them in production, they will sell them at a discount... the next day or the next week, when the farmer is in need... and he gives \$60 for a cow that the Government \$100, for the Farm Security, that farmer loads her in a truck and takes her out to the slaughterhouse and gets \$100. I know that has happened. I don't know whether you know it or not.

Hitler's Last Drive

Big German Shove in Russia Gives Allies Great Chance for Invasion

The new German drive at Russia is revealing, regardless of its future. It may be destined to be driven back and bludgeoned by the Red armies, or may achieve only limited success. But the fact that Hitler's troops are driving forward on the Orei-Kursk-Belgorod front for the second time indicates that Germany still has room through Europe on the continent, Hitler has dared to throw precious manpower against the Russians.

that this Summer will not see invasion. He does not believe Winston Churchill. He suspects, this daring Hitler, that he will be called upon to defend his Europe next Spring, and he is preparing for that by gaining some ground against Russia. Also, perhaps, he is keeping the attention of his people occupied after some months of comparative inactivity. He needs badly to take the mind of the populace off the bombs falling from the British-American raiders.

Fearful Cost War Eats Up The World

By Raymond Clapper

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA. WHAT appeals me about war is the unbelievable waste of life and effort and nature's riches. If Congressional advocates of economy who have been trying to cut a few million dollars out of expenditures want to do a real job of economizing, they have the biggest opportunity any man in public life ever had. Let them turn their efforts for economy into the largest field of all for saving money, material, human labor and life. Let them start the greatest economy campaign of time in Congress—an economy drive to prevent future war.

That is the challenge to this generation of public men—to see to it that the power and prestige of the United States is used to insure humanity against another such war as this one. No effort in public life will have such rewards for all peoples, if successful, as an effort to adjust differences between nations by some more economical means than total war.

The cost of war, even in the restricted sense in which I have been seeing it, is appalling to me. I hear that Congress has appropriated the incredible sum of 100 billion dollars for next year—which is far more than the total income of the whole American people in the best years before the war. We spent some 70 billion dollars on war in the last fiscal year.

But the dollar cost is only part of it. Think of the exhausted resources, irreplaceable natural wealth which all nations are pouring into the conflict, useful careers interrupted for millions of men, loss of health and life for thousands of them.

Traveling around Britain and here in North

Africa. I have seen acres of ammunition dumps, sometimes drifting for miles along roads lined with piles of big shells, bombs, landmines, stacks of metal boxes filled with machine gun ammunition. I have seen acres of trucks, jeeps, and other vehicles, warehouses packed with all kinds of merchandise. Nobody should think I am suggesting that we be miserably eating and sleeping our men. That is not the point at all. The point is that to fight modern war the whole of civilization must concentrate itself to the task of mass slaughter and mass destruction. Nor am I suggesting that this war was unnecessary. It obviously was inescapable after international anarchy was permitted to continue and aggressors were allowed to grow strong enough to resort to force without being confronted with an effective opposition.

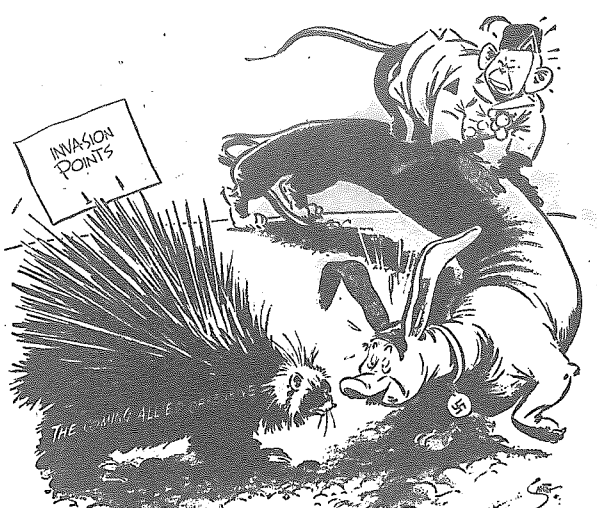
Just as a minor operation in time may prevent a major one, so the use of minor force in time might have prevented this war. Regardless of what might have been we now have a new opportunity coming along. When we see millions of American men committed to throwing everything including their lives into war we are showing callous indifference not to begin now doing everything possible to prepare the way for the effective restraint of future aggression.

If it is possible to organize a vast war machine and wage successful war on the modern scale then it also must be possible to organize a machine for preventing war.

Those are thoughts that go through my mind time and again as I see convoys after convoys of Army trucks, or see jeeps bounding down the dusty roads, or see ships in a harbor and planes covering an airfield or a street full of men marching in desert tan uniforms.

The Queerest Animal He Ever Ran Across

—By Dorman Smith



Deep Secrets Plots Against Us All

By Samuel Grafton

IT IS ONE of the best ways to clarify puzzling situations in the mind of the public to ask the question: Why has a Hitler attack on the United States not been launched at face value, this year, the deep hidden reason might be that the United States is not yet ready for it. But the answer might also be the obvious one: he isn't doing it because he doesn't want to do it, that it is to his advantage to avoid forcing a conclusion this year.

NEW YORK. food prices up. The majority of Congress has voted to put food prices up. What else can it mean? We heard, of course, during the debate, that subsidies are immoral, that they gave too much power to the bureaucrats, etc. A case of a sort can be made for all these various names at various stages.

Could it be that simple? Why not? Both parties did not vote against the Office of War Information. Only one vote in the first House test, the Republicans were against the agency, 169 to 55, while the Democrats were for it, 169 to 55. In other words, the Republicans do not want an Office of War Information (domestic branch) while the Democrats do. A political campaign is coming on. The Office of War Information's domestic branch is inevitably talking about our military achievements. That might affect the voting. So, the only way to kill the agency while the ins that not enough of them, because some of the ins are half-outlet try to see. It is simple as that. It is a struggle over control of media of communication for next year. The pattern is fairly clear if you do not try to interpret a vote against the Office of War Information as anything but the opposition to the Office of War Information. And why interpret it?

The only subsidy that was not allowed was a subsidy to reduce food prices. That, then, must be what the whole debate was about. It wasn't about subsidies at all. It was about food prices. Apparently the Congress does not care if a bureaucrat gets drunk with power to pay subsidies to induce more production. It smells his breath only when he tries to reduce the cost of food.

I admit that this method of approaching events as if they mean what they seem to mean is dangerous. It shifts men, usually in their moral pretensions, and nothing hurts more. But let's try it a little further: The vote against subsidies to keep food prices down is a vote to put

The campaign will need a hate-word. "Subsidy" has served its turn. I do not know what the new hate word will be. Probably "bureaucracy," which is old, but like the Hitler word, it has a ring of revival. Throw away those magnifying glasses, men. Use your eyes. The king is naked.

Platform Of The People Propaganda For Germany

Editors, The News: It is no time to supplement the terrific bombing of German cities with an intensive propaganda campaign? Some 5,000,000 are homeless in the Ruhr. Great industries lie devastated. All Germany must recognize the growing probability of defeat.

ret a powerful leverage of hope on the German mind. We can continue to bomb Germany remorselessly, killing many more thousands in their beds and their homes. But industrial wealth that, might be used to rebuild Europe. We can invade the Continent, and we can continue to bomb the German people and by offering them something great to hope for, encourage early surrender of the Nazi regime and prompt acceptance of unconditional surrender.

The two keys to propaganda are hope and fear. Emphasizing the OVI did not mean that the British cousin tell Americans the grim truth about American arms production, impending invasion. Were Germany to be pushed to the point of despair, fear alone might destroy morale. But hampered by Gieseler's abject picture of defeat,

Bliffing your lips with an offering of God's strength and help for the mercy of our Lord for I am weak; O Lord heal me.—Psalm 62; Psalm 107.



From Our Bobs: An Explanation

THE questions which I have heard are merely questions of the people of America, as well as those of other nations, and uppermost in the minds of our brethren of the United Nations who today are living in fear, that their countries shall not be returned to them, that they shall not be permitted to govern them as they so desire, or that they will be swallowed up and digested by some of the larger of the United Nations. The questions to which I refer are these: After we have won the war, are we sure that what will become of Poland? What will become of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania? What will become of Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden? What will become of Rumania? What will become of a part of Bulgaria?

There are other questions which I wish to ask. These questions have been suggested by constituents in my State of North Carolina, as well as citizens of other States. Other questions which I wish to have answered are: When we have succeeded in restoring the Dutch East Indies, Java, and Sumatra, from the hands of the sly-creep Japanese, our deadly vermin-like enemy, after perhaps we have lost thousands and thousands of men, are we going to turn the Dutch East Indies back to the Netherlands, or are we going to give them to the Republic of China, or are we going to turn the Philippines over to the Filipinos to govern in the sort of way they see fit.

Mr. President, another question which has been directed to me on many occasions is when we have succeeded in driving the Japanese from Hong Kong, are we going to return that section of our ally, Great Britain, or will we return that section of our ally, the Republic of China, to the Republic of China, where our ally, the courageous Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, is fighting for the liberation of the world?

I have been opposed to every resolution submitted in this body and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of which I am honored to be a member. I have, however, felt that we would stand all our time and energy to winning the war first, and then settle the other questions, but if we follow that course it may be too late. The Senators are far-sighted in offering this resolution, which would perhaps avoid another war, and more trouble, such as that in which we find ourselves at the present time.

We can all discuss this subject, whether we are isolationists, nationalists, internationalists or interventionists. Many people referred to me as an isolationist before we entered the war. Mr. President, I was an isolationist, that not only applies to the past, but to the future. The Secretary is far-sighted in offering this resolution, which would perhaps avoid another war, and more trouble, such as that in which we find ourselves at the present time.

But that is my privilege. However, I prefer to be referred to as an American Patriot or a nationalist. My conception of what that privilege is, is probably in reference to the Senatorial contest in which I am interested. I can properly explain my position now, without unduly taking of the Senate's time, is simply to read correspondence which I have had with a friend. The other day I wrote to a number of friends in regard to the political situation, in which I am interested. I wrote to a friend of mine, the Honorable Fred S. Hutchinson, attorney at law, Winston-Salem, N. C., as follows:

My Dear Fred: It is a long time before the Democratic primary of 1944. Nevertheless, I do not think it is too early to make inquiry of my personal friends as to the political situation in which I am maintaining the peace of the world, and in which I am interested. Therefore this letter to you. As to the comparative strength of my unnamed opponent and myself, I would greatly appreciate it if at your convenience you would write me as to your opinion relative thereto. As a result of that letter I received a very pertinent response in reference to my position as being an isolationist or a nationalist, and it was a very clear and frank response:

Dear Bob: I have your letter of the 14th regarding your primary for 1944. I shall be glad to forward you some names of supporters in the county in the near future. However, I would not be your friend if I did not tell you that, in my opinion, your stock is not as good here as it has been due to the most part for your reputation for being an isolationist. Most of the people in this community are with the President on his foreign policy, and particularly for co-operation after the war in maintaining the peace of the world. My opinion is that you should be willing to have hard sledding unless you can conscientiously co-operate in this respect. FRED.

Mr. President, I had to be perfectly honest with Fred, . . . so I wrote on May 25 as follows: Fred, my position has not changed at all. If an isolationist is an individual who loves his own native country more than he loves any other country of the world, or any other part of the world, if an isolationist is one who thinks first of his own country rather than any other country, if an isolationist is one who is interested, first, in the people of his own country rather than those of any other country, an isolationist is one who believes in free trade and a friendly deal with all the people of the world; then I am an isolationist, and so are Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin. Of course, you know I expressed very vigorously the President's foreign policy, and in reference thereto I am attaching to this letter a short talk I made recently in the United States Senate. With some other Senators I have expressed my own estimate of the same. I hope you may find time to read. I believe, in the world people, but from all I can hear and from all I can observe, the very people today who are hallowing the loudest for peace and who are pulling the loudest for a vote to hold on to the world are the very ones who were insisting upon war engaging on the war before ever we declared war.