

W. C. Dowd Jr., President  
W. C. Dowd Jr., Editor  
W. C. Dowd Jr., Secretary  
W. C. Dowd Jr., Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration  
W. C. Dowd, 1908-1927

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## Stone Broke

Cox, Broughton Was Caught  
Short; He Had To Borrow

Somewhat, we feel even more admiration for Governor Broughton today, after having read of his financial embarrassment in Washington recently. One inevitably feels closer to a public official who gives signs of being a poor man, or something of the sort.

This time, the Governor was in Washington about tobacco prices, and discovered that he hadn't enough money to buy a ticket back to North Carolina. He whispered his plight to Lt. Gov. Harris, and borrowed \$20. Soon it was discovered that Gov. Harris had lost his wallet, and for a few moments the party was stranded. Somehow (and this is the only ominous note) the return home was financed.

Citizens of the State should be assured: thereby, things like this also happen to the Governor. If he's becoming affluent in his position, he certainly isn't showing it, eh?

## Dr. Durden

His Retirement Marks End  
Of A Long, Useful Career

The announcement by Dr. C. W. Durden of his retirement in April marks the end of a long and useful service in Christianity as pastor of St. John's Baptist Church. He will leave his pulpit after 15 years. Those years have been spent to high purpose, and in faithful service to the Lord; for his long tenure the community is the better.

His contributions and additions to the daily life of his congregation and city will not be soon forgotten. His church certainly heard of his retirement with genuine regret; the years must have flown by in retrospect for his members. Dr. Durden's service in the coming months should be doubly appreciated.

As a man and as a minister, Dr. Durden will leave his mark on Charlotte. He will depart from active service with the sincere respect and good wishes of all who have known him. He approaches the end of a lifetime of unceasing service with a reward of highest esteem from his fellows.

## Exit, Fatso

The One That Got Away  
Wasn't So Big, Anyhow

If it is true, as the Germans say, that we have lost Mussolini, then we have lost a fat so. But we have suffered little, come to think of it, in this exchange. For the Germans can make little use of the deposed dictator, and we are still certain to take him, dead or alive, at some later date.

Germany can use it Duce only as the puppet head of an outlaw Italian government; but by the time that government is set up, there will be no more Italy, and the Duce will be useless to Germany. There will be only one more mouth to feed. It is ridiculous to suppose that this stuffed ruff can offer anything in the way of advice or assistance to his Teuton masters. He has too often proved himself inept at war and governing.

Some day, and perhaps it will not be long, we will make a bigger haul of war lords. Perhaps it will be our good fortune to take Benito and Adolph together. It will be fortunate if they are taken alive, but not unfortunate if they are not alive. At any rate, both will have served their times, and will no longer be of use to this world. That Mussolini is in such condition now.

An answer to the old one, "Are you better off than you were a year ago?" would be interesting in any of three Axis languages.

## Paper, Paper

The Government Can Still  
Find Many Ways To Waste It

Perhaps there's already been too much said about Government waste and over-use of paper—in view of the fact that newspapers and magazines have already been cut down. It is a fact further cut. Perhaps it is more important that the bureau continue to flood the nation with their literature, and that important agencies continue their programs. On that issue, we are incompetent to judge. We do know that this office still receives a great deal more than its share of Government paper; most of it, so far as we are concerned, is wasted.

As always, however, for example,

along with a great many other governmental pieces of mail, were found three large manila envelopes from the Treasury Department. We assumed that they contained photographs, maps or some important booklets of information, dealing with the vital Third War Loan Drive. We were mistaken. They contained, all three of them, little feature stories of no value.

All these stories (the three envelopes contained nine of them) were too old for this paper's use—from two to three days too late. All were of Charlottesville, Va. date-line, and of almost purely local interest. There were 17 pages of this. We knew after thumbing through them that most of the newspapers receiving the stories would not use them. We also realized that the amount of paper used in mailing out those three batches of stories to the nation's newspapers would have printed many an edition of a newspaper.

The Third War Loan is an important factor in the winning of the war and the balancing of the home front financially. None of us can afford to pass up the opportunity of doing part. But we suggest that, in at least this one instance, the Treasury has been overzealous, and wasteful of our substance.

In world affairs as in sport: On the sunny slopes of the Roman hills as in the wilds of Flatbush, it has been a sorry season for Bums.

## On Fathers

Military Needs Forbid  
Their Deference Now

The Army will oppose the Wheeler bill, which would prevent the drafting of fathers at this time. Army representatives have already spoken against it as a dangerous interference with the military situation. Based on the past record and known sentiments of Senator Wheeler, the originator, one would quickly side with the Army. The fathers themselves, in most cases, will likely disagree with Senator Wheeler.

In the past there has been much too do over the drafting of fathers:

In April the House passed, 143 to 7, the Kilday bill, reported favorably by a 23 to 2 vote of the House Military Affairs Committee. The Kilday measure sets up four categories for the operation of the draft. Category 4 contains the men who were married before Pearl Harbor, who have children, and who maintain a bona fide home relationship. No man in this category might be drafted while non-deferred men are recruited in the other three categories to be called up. The bill would make the state, rather than the local draft area, the unit of selection.

In May the Senate Military Affairs Committee voted unanimously to table the Kilday bill. The Senate Committee on July 3 reported favorably, instead, the Wheeler bill to defer fathers from the draft if they were married before Pearl Harbor and have children. Before reporting the Wheeler bill, the committee amended it to make it apply only up to January 1, 1944.

In August Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee announced that he would introduce, when Congress re-convened, a bill to prohibit the drafting of any father with a child dependent on him, no matter when the child was born. The Selective Service System in deferring fathers with children has previously drawn a distinction between those born before and after Pearl Harbor. Now that distinction is no longer in force.

It is to be noted also that in March the Senate intervened in the Selective Service picture by passing the Bankhead bill. This would defer automatically all draft registrants who have, or who can and will get, full-time farm jobs. The original draft law forbade deferments on a blanket occupational basis, so that the case of each registrant was to be judged individually. At present, by the act of last November making 18-year-olds subject to the draft, farm workers are automatically deferred if indispensable and irreplaceable.

House Military Affairs Committee has so far taken no action, except to hold hearings, on the Bankhead bill. Despite the favorable turn of events in the Senate, it is now, without interference for the military. If our fighting leaders are likely to overemphasize the necessity for an enormous U. S. Army, they are also likely to err on the safe side. There is a fairer, alternative from the draft, who would like to think of staying at home with his family when there was the possibility he would be needed, somewhere overseas.

## Keep Low Wages

## The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

SEVERAL weeks ago this observer had the temerity to suggest that we revise the low salary of the poor Congressman. With little cost up, prices spiraling, with Congressmen facing the problem of maintaining two homes, raising their children all around the country, and spending almost as much on campaign expenses as their annual salary, I suggested that an increase in Congressional pay was long overdue and would help to provide better, more efficient Congressmen.

Seldom has the resultant storm of mail been so heavy, so scathing and so abusive. The public, if that cross-section of mail is any criterion, does not think Congress is underpaid. In Germany it was the Congress, at \$10,000 a year, it considers a Congressman overpaid, overestimated and underdone. Having lived close to Congressmen, and having considered them reasonably conscientious, definitely hard working and generally patriotic, I was surprised at this deluge of wrath from the people who elect them.

I was also alarmed. You cannot make a democratic system of checks and balances work efficiently if confidence in either the legislature or the executive is undermined. In Germany it was the petty blundering of the Reichstag that destroyed public confidence that Hitler came into power. In France it was not until both the Chamber of Deputies and the various French Cabinets had sapped government prestige that France fell.

The USA in my opinion is a long way off from anything like this. Nevertheless, it might be good for the gentlemen who come back to the halls of Congress this week to do a little inventory-taking as to what decreases their most important stock-in-trade—public confidence.

## What's Wrong?

Here are a couple of traits which they might think over:

1. The egocentric, cocksure idea that a Congressman is the center of the universe. He is not. He is a part of the whole. He is a member of the body which represents the people. He is a part of the whole. He is a member of the body which represents the people. He is a part of the whole. He is a member of the body which represents the people.

2. Being very vulnerable themselves, the alacrity with which most Congressmen rush in to cast the first stone at somebody else.

In other words, before can have bricks at an ex-habitat dancer recommended by Civil Service for a Government job, Congress is going to have to clean up its own Augean stables.

Probably nothing has decreased public esteem of Congress more than the current travesty by which one of their own members has turned the investigational work of the powerful House of Representatives against the Government agency which had the temerity to do its duty and recommended him to the Justice Department for criminal prosecution.

The case is complicated and the public at first was slow to catch on. But the case has snow-balled. And now most of the American people fully understand the significance of the case.

Congressman Eugene Cox of Georgia, a crony of Speaker Sam Rayburn, was able to take a \$250,000 check for alleged lobbying with the Federal Communications Commission, and then not only es-

caped prosecution, but got his colleagues to vote \$60,000 of the taxpayers' money to "investigate" the agency which accused him.

## Taxpayers' Money

Not only did he get \$60,000 of the taxpayers' money (in addition to the salaries of six Cox relatives on the public payroll) but he also got himself appointed chairman of the committee to "persecute" the FOC. As you see, he and his colleagues have set a new high-water mark for unfair and un-American investigational practices. Here is the latest.

All Summer Cox's committee has been holding hearings at which its side of the story has been presented. The FOC's story has been heard. There has been no chance of rebutting the various Cox charges. Congressional committees are supposed to hear both sides, but not Cox's committee. Furthermore, Committee Counsel Eugene Garry has now gone to the extent of striking from the record various reports or questions asked by him which put the FOC in a favorable light.

Three years ago, when testifying before the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, Garry complained bitterly that SEC officials told "the stenographer what to put in the record and what not to put in the record" at public hearings. Therefore, he said, the record was never complete. But recently the shoe has been on the other foot. For instance Garry accused the FOC of "doctering" a memo on Fascist activities which had been submitted to the Office of Censorship. FOC Counsel Nathan Davis denied the charge and gave an explanation which made Garry look absurd.

"I ask that Mr. Davis's words be physically stricken from the record," said Garry, looking as if he wished he had never brought the matter up. Chairman Cox immediately agreed.

## One-Sided Record

So now the official transcript does not show the remarks of Garry, Cox or Davis, merely the notation: "At this point a statement was made by Mr. Nathan Davis which was ordered physically stricken from the record." The official record is full of deletions of this kind—whenever anything is said favorable to the FOC.

All Summer the Cox Committee has been telling the FOC that it would get its turn for rebuttal—later. But after the recent session the committee dropped word to the press that its report would be made to Congress in September—without giving the FOC its chance to reply. Then on the strength of this one-sided report, Chairman Cox intends to ask his colleagues to vote more of the taxpayers' money to continue the hearing. At present he has spent most of the official \$60,000.

The boys on Capitol Hill may not realize it, but this is the type of unfair un-Americanism which gets them in wrong with the American people. The boys don't seem to know that they face a much more alert and intelligent electorate than a few years ago. And upon whether or not they gang up to vote their party-playing crony Congressman Cox of Georgia another \$60,000 will help to measure their all too scanty prestige with the folks back home.

## Anybody Got a Couple Aspirin Tablets?

By Dorman Smith



## Poor Hitler

## Speeches Are Hollow

By Raymond Clapper

THE Nazi lecture business isn't what it was in the late 1930s when Hitler could take a country in a week-end. Could he now? He would need a speech to frighten one of the lesser satellites into joining up. Hitler's words then carried the terrifying impact of the dominant military force upon the military force.

Now what a contrast! His effort to rally the German people out of the shock of Italy's surrender showed plainly that making a speech must be difficult for Hitler now. Showing isn't so convincing as it once was. Perhaps that is why he has been silent for nearly six months.

What could Hitler say in face of events? A year ago it was easy. He was making his giant places attack on the Middle East. On one side Hitler was reaching for the Volga and on the lower side he was heading for Ruz. Cairo was packed up and ready to flee at any hour. Gen. Alexander was fighting to hold the bridge to the east while Timoshenko was struggling to hold the Caucasus.

They did hold, and frustrated the daring Axis strategy of trying to cut Russia from the Allies and using the Mediterranean line to connect the Western Axis with Japan. We could have lost the war a year ago, and it was dangerously close to a stalemate.

Now the great blockade around Germany is drawing tighter. She is hopelessly cut off from Japan. The wall that seals Germany in is being moved closer by the Russian advance. All hope of the German breaching that eastern wall is gone now with the failure of the third summer attempt. The blockade on the Mediterranean has been sealed now beyond any hope of cracking. The line has moved up from North Africa into Italy. Hitler's chance of using Spain as a gateway for attack has been cut off. He has disappeared and his willing tool, Franco, has lost his nuisance value.

The concentric line of the grand blockade has

been drawn more tightly around the German fatherland. In the last year, the line is shorter and far stronger strategically, and for instance the distance by which Allied air power has moved up toward southern Germany now—by occupation of airfields in Italy. One of the most devastating blows to Hitler is the failure of his chief counter-balance measure—the submarine war. What a blow it must be to him that find that in August the destruction of German submarines was larger than the loss of Allied merchant ships.

Hitler had, in the last analysis, depended upon the submarine to strangle, or break the Allied supply lines from the United States. Without the American supply, Allied victory would be extremely difficult. But Hitler's hope of achieving victory through the submarine is gone completely. He may come up with some new method of operating against our shipping, but he can never hope now to overcome the great lead in shipbuilding that we have achieved.

The danger of emphasizing these great Russian, Middle Eastern and submarine victories—for they are the truly decisive victories that have saved the war for the United Nations—is that many persons will conclude the war is almost over. If you know whether the German civilian is going to give up and how soon, then you know about when the war will end. But those who do not feel too sure of themselves in reading the mind of the German people now will allow themselves a good margin for fighting.

If they are going to elude it out until we defeat them, some months must elapse. We have not yet knocked the German fighter force out of the air. The opportunities for a good margin for fighting have lost their ability to resist in the air.

The safest rule still is to plan, politically on a short war, in an economic, cultural, or having to fight Germany until sometime about a year from now.



"What did you mean by that last crack—I'm being patriotic to do my own cooking and you're being patriotic to eat it!"

## Two Ways

## Second Front

By Dorothy Thompson

THE Battle for Italy is the beginning of the Battle for Europe. It is accepted as such by the Germans and will develop into the full-scale Second Front, as shown by Gen. Eisenhower's interview of last week in which he said that we had to make a choice between minor expeditions and a full blow. He indicated that we intend to make the full blow now.

The Battle for Italy will not be similar to the Battle for Sicily or for North Africa. The Germans have asked every strategic point they could get—both north and south. They can operate on inside lines, and Hitler has made it clear that he intends to make the most of the surprise of the main defense line of Germany itself in Italy.

We are therefore in for a battle. Terrible battle. Battle that should put over the Third Victory Loan in a few days. Battle that should keep every worker at his bench, and fill the shortage in the aircraft factories with volunteers from other pursuits. For the Anglo-American people of great blood, and tears is just beginning, and the only way that we can shorten it is by an effort equal to its seriousness.

The first and greatest effort will be made by our soldiers, and paid in blood. The second must be made by the home front. And there is yet a third—the effort that must be made on the political front. The importance of this front is evidently realized, since Mr. Churchill is still in Washington. This is well, for so far it has been the weakest front in our war.

We have achieved something, to be sure. The disintegration of the top leadership in Italy was of great importance militarily. It made easier the landing of our troops; it gave us a large portion of the Italian fleet; it broke the last shred of the will to resistance of the Italian soldiers. But six weeks of the Badoglio regime has not re-established the will of the Italian people to fight on our side. On the contrary, it has spread defeatism among the masses.

Immediately after the downfall of Mussolini, there were public uprisings, demonstrations for our side. We did not encourage them, and gave Badoglio time to suppress them. By and large the Germans have been able to disarm the Italians. Despite Badoglio's order, in some places in the Balkans, military leaders have refused to surrender, and are fighting with the Germans. Now we are calling on the Italian people to join us. But for what kind of war? For what purpose? The Italian national and imperialist war has been lost. That is why the armies unconditionally surrendered. That war cannot be revived. It is humiliating for a people to change sides in a war merely because the chances may appear to be better with the enemy. It is particularly humiliating for the Italian people. The charge has continually been made against them that they left their allies in the last war when they switched, before actually fighting, from the triple entente to the alliance.

We must not deceive ourselves that the Italian people are pro-British, pro-American, or pro-German. They are pro-Italian. The demoralization of Italy is a pre-Italian war aim. The Italian national war, which has been lost, can be changed into a revolutionary war, which can be won—for Italy, for Europe, and for the world.

But it cannot be led, directed or won, by the losers of the national war and the allies of Fascism. The war that the Italian people can wage, with us at their side, is a social war. By the social war we mean that it is an anti-Hitler war, made obvious for the Italian people by the fact that he is reinstating the Fascists and has even set up a government under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. The Italian people, the masses of us in that, failing a democratic, revolutionary program, the fronts of the Italian people will be indifferent to which side wins, and the war will only be a struggle between great powers with Italy as a battlefield.

The enemies of the Italian people, for epochs, have been the great industrial estate owners, the monopolistic plutocracy of the industrial centers of Italy, the military imperialists, and the clerics, which kept them together. These are the people who put Mussolini into power, and the Italian people know it, even if they don't. The desire for freedom is not dead in the Italian people as the spontaneous events that followed the fall of Mussolini proved. The Italian democratic parties have published their program. It was they who put pressure on Badoglio to surrender, when he was playing on both sides simultaneously. Their program, which is democratic, Anglo-American, can be made the basis of a new war of liberation—to rout the Fascists, all Fascists, Italian and German, from Italian soil.

## Everyday Counselor

## A Happy Home

By Rev. Herbert Spauld

IF YOU are married, are you happy in your home life? Is your marriage a success? Behind the mounting divorce rate is the spectre of marital frustration and unhappiness. These things need not be it. Suburban and wife face the situation intelligently and according to recent statistics, those who find happiness in marriage, are longer lived than the unmarried and divorced.

Unhappily married people do not express themselves openly through divorce; they struggle alone, "trying to make the best of a bad situation." But the situation need not be bad. Dr. Walter Dill Scott, of the University of North Carolina, is one of the nation's foremost authorities on marriage. An article from his pen, "Marital Frustration" recently appeared in *Hygiene*, the health magazine, April, 1943, published by the American Medical Association. In this he sets down as the chief source of domestic dissatisfaction, in-law, incompatibility for various causes.

Dr. Groves quite truthfully points out the fact that no-called "incompatibility" is not a thing which needs to be accepted as final; it can be changed. But change is not easy for persons whose habits of thought and action have become fixed. Unfortunately this is true in many people at an early age. The well-known psychologist, William James, of the past generation, admitted that the average man or woman had become "set" in an "old fog" at 20. Perhaps the age has been raised in recent years; perhaps not.

Walter Pitkin, in his book, "Life Begins At Forty," holds out more hope. Most people at 40 are rather firm but not set. The best is read; it is discovered that certain good habits must be attained along with a willingness to display an open mind; if life is to get its second wind at 40.

A certain number of people do not reach the really constructive period of their lives until they reach 40. This is especially true of men. Most of the men and women who are leaders in the nation today are past 40.

If you are having unhappiness in your home there are many good literature available today on home unhappiness. If you would like to have a list of helpful books, write The Everyday Counselor, enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope.