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 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1934

Church Progress It Comes in Welcoming of Negro Churches By Whites

In the action of the North Carolina Council of Churches is a glowing sign of the coming of a new day. Without a single dissenting vote, that body passed a resolution permitting Negro churches to be invited to membership—full membership.

That action, the first of its kind in this area, should have wide repercussions. Most of them will be pretty to hear; most of the reaction, we trust, will be sensible and favorable. The step toward union between the churches of whites and Negroes has been long postponed. In the name of Christianity and the implied freedoms of a democratic way of life, the Negro must be met on a different basis.

The courageous and far-seeing leadership of this council, under the leadership of Dr. R. C. Cunningham, should do a great deal to improve race relations within the state. It has been a great many years since North Carolina experienced racial strife; but as talk of increasing strife is heard more and more, an action like that of the N. C. Council of Churches is to be applauded.

Here, in an open assembly of honest, intelligent and earnest men of God, the problem of the white and the Negro in the South is approached in the most practical fashion. Those who will scoff at this forward step, and speak darkly of the coming union of races and increased suzerainty on the part of the Negro minority are simply living in another day.

We hail this move as one of the genuinely constructive steps recently taken in the state. We believe it to be consistent with the highest precepts of the Christian religion. It is to be expected that the bond of Christianity established between the churches of the races will be broadened, and thus contribute in a real way to the life of North Carolina.

They now say the tower of Pisa may fall; and it might as well. Those who bet on Bonito to outlast it have, we assume, paid off.

Health Reform Provision For New Officer Will Amount To Just That

The reform in the City Health Department, though long delayed, appears at last to be complete. The new official, to be retained on the Merit System, should do a great deal to improve the effectiveness of that municipal agency. On more than one occasion, it has been argued that the present system should be abandoned. It should be. We believe the physicians of the Mecklenburg Medical Society who made the very thorough investigation of the department deserve a great deal of the credit for coming improvement.

There is every reason to believe that an annual salary of \$6,000 seems eminently sensible to us. Certainly, there can be no argument that the installation of the Merit System will not be an improvement. However valid the protests of incumbent officials that the Health Department has done a good job with the funds and personnel at hand, it will be a happy move when the reorganization is complete.

There is every reason to believe that, through the appointment of the new health officer, and the standardization of practice and routine, this department will begin to function with increased energy and efficiency, and, eventually, with more abundant funds, personnel and equipment.

Though the local health situation must be considered good, on the whole, there is many a problem to be attacked. There is a need of broader powers on the part of health officers, for one item (the recent typhus scare, for example) was met only with requests that citizens get rid of their rats. The new director, whoever he be, will certainly be a capable one, as chosen from the Merit System list of qualified men. The city will welcome his coming.

Strange Message General MacArthur May Be Trying To Say Something To Us

We have no intention of assailing General Douglas MacArthur, of questioning his high principles, or of casting aspersions of any sort upon a gallant soldier. It is simply that another strange communication has come from

him, out of the far distances of the South Pacific. We should be grossly mistaken, but there seems to us to be a petulant, almost whining, air about the message. To us, it is altogether inexplicable.

The General, unhappily at a moment of crisis in command back home, sounded a great deal like the old warrior, Stonewall Jackson, writing his wife from lonely bivouacs in the Valley Campaign. He spoke of his subordinate and subsidiary position in the Pacific Command. For no other apparent reason, save press reports on Lord Mountbatten's command in Southeast Asia, he undertakes to assure his country that, however long he must play second fiddle, he could not complain.

We may do the General an injustice, but that statement in itself sounds suspiciously like a complaint of sorts. Not an American, we dare say, ever expected General MacArthur to do anything else than his duty in the field. His record is clear enough proof for all of us that he will carry on in the best American tradition. Hence, there is the feeling that his message was unnecessary—unless there was another meaning he meant to convey.

Is there the chance that the message was calculated to start people thinking back home that the General was deliberately being side-tracked, in favor of other commanders no more able? Could there be a sort of SOS, to the people, that they understand the gallant deed of a man who is being mistreated? Is there the ghost of a chance that this message has a political meaning? What, exactly, was the General trying to say, when he ended: "I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever" in a four-star general, we can't fathom that.

At a canteen in Virginia a teen-age dancer dislocated a hip while doing the lindy hop. It is assumed this was brought to her attention.

The Dissenters House Minority Against World Peace Likely Has Followers

It is cheering enough to see the House act in heavy support of the 20 in favor of the Fulbright resolution. The implication that the lower House of Congress, with just a handful of sinners and backward-looking on hand, is looking forward to a post-war world of full cooperation for the United States is one to give a man heart. If he feels the almost human presence of the 20 who voted against U. S. participation in the world of tomorrow, that is quickly forgotten. Twenty-one is not so many.

This, as Raymond Clapper has pointed out succinctly, is only a beginning, the veriest beginning. To date, we have brought forth no machinery for world peace and it may well be that that machinery should be ready at a later date. The House, in the most hard-bullied of observers, may have seemed like a body casting a vote against sin; just sin in general.

But the mere passage of the Fulbright bill will not be enough. If the Senate rubber-stamps the measure as expected, we will at least be in a position far better than that of 1918. Now, we will have a chance to make this position harder protectively about the globe.

If one projected the House sentiment onto the great scene of the United States, he would discover that almost one-twelfth of America is not in favor of even so general a statement as the Fulbright resolution. That if the House percentage is a true reflection, means that some 10,000,000 of us are dead set against American participation in the enforcement of peace.

If that deduction is true, then the bloody lessons of the last war still have not been learned. Those young men of our generation who have not only died in vain—those of this one, who are about the business of dying now, also make the sacrifice in vain. The possible existence of the 10 million dissenters is a sign of that.

The Reno press complains that Tommy Manville is "making a mockery of the Nevada courts." It's the same all over. Even the best customer is no longer right.

A neighborhood posse that set out this morning with eleven ration books and three babies in strollers came back without butler.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON
 SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON is a man of great composure, but he was visibly perturbed when a collection from the British and French House of Commons called to protest the transfer of Gen. George Marshall from the position of Chief of Staff to command in the Channel. When the second front starts across the Channel.

Secretary Stimson at first looked shocked that anyone knew about Marshall's impending transfer, but did not deny that it was true. He did deny, however, that it was being made at the behest of the British.

"A man should serve where he can render the greatest service to his country," Stimson told his cabinet.

His Congressional callers, however, contended that to remove Marshall from the position of chief of staff, where he helped decide strategy for all war fronts, would be a blow to the war. They argued that he was the best qualified and most experienced man in the Army to decide strategy for all fronts, and that placing him in England would give him only one field of military operation.

"They argued that Marshall not be moved at all, or if he must be moved, that he become General of the Armies, that would put him in charge of all American war policy. Stimson listened carefully, said little. In the end, however, he observed that the matter was "left to the making" and asked his callers not to accept Marshall's transfer "as the completed thing."

OC D Continues
 Rumors about OGD folding up now can be emboldened. Ever since the news leak on Jim Landis' appointment as State Department coordinator in Cairo, it was reported that the office of Civilian Defense would be taken apart and the pieces given to the War Department and Charley Tutz for his Community War Services program.

Inside fact is that an Executive Order was drafted for this purpose but was blocked largely through the efforts of quiet but effective Harold Smith of the Budget Bureau. He believed that although air raid duty would be needed there was a big job to be done by millions of volunteers both in War Service and Protective activity against accidents and fires.

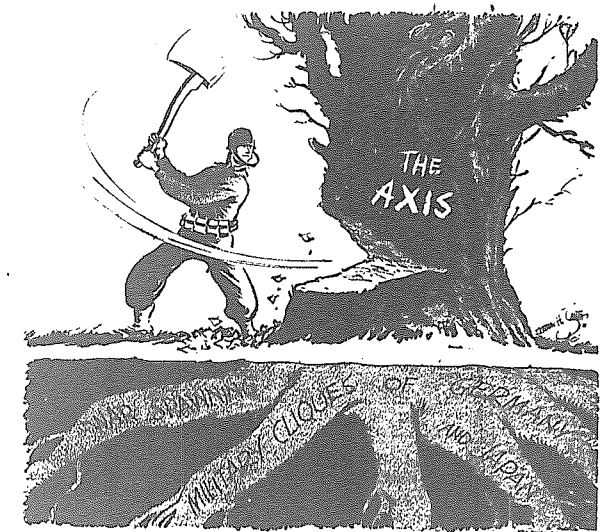
So OGD's army of 11,000,000 volunteers now seems to be assured of continued organization and leadership for the duration. John Martin, a former Rhodes scholar, now serving as Acting Director of OGD, is young, 34, but tough-minded and hard-working. He thinks that OGD being so frank with the American people, that there is no longer much danger of a collapse. He says that there are other jobs to do. He has come one through the mill in OGD since the days of Marjory Chaney. Mrs. Roosevelt is doing just as well this time as Jim Landis began to clean house.

"Dark-sitting in Washington," says Hoover, "is all right for a while. But after too long a time it makes a man think he's a little tin god. That's the first sign of that disease called 'bureaucracy' and if you don't cure it right away it gets virulent. So nip it in the bud by getting out with the real people of the nation." Hoover says that he practices what he preaches. Three or four times a year, he gets away from Washington for a week or more. He has just returned from an inspection trip which took him through Detroit to the West Coast and back.

"Sitting out under the Sierra Mountains," says Hoover, "you look around and realize that despite the headaches of bureaucracy and the turmoil of war, this world has gone on a lot longer than any of us and will be here for a long time afterward."

To Complete The Job, Blast Out The Roots

—By Dorman Smith



Real Assignment Marshall Is Safe

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON
 THIS town is settling with gossip over the possible assignment of Gen. George C. Marshall to take command of operations for the knockout blow against Germany. Gen. Marshall is chief of staff now. He is an outstanding soldier who has won the confidence of Congress and of the country. He has directed the enormous expansion and rapid building of our army. Furthermore he is the dominating military figure in the Anglo-American combined chief of staff. He has participated in all of the big Roosevelt-Churchill military conferences, beginning with the Atlantic meeting in the Summer of 1941.

Serious consideration is being given now to placing Gen. Marshall in command of the European theater. It is not finally decided. But it looks as if the change will be made.

Many in Washington are saying this is the most scheme to hit Gen. Marshall. He has been a current version of the gossip is that he has been at odds with the British, that he had a sharp controversy with Churchill at Quebec and that the British are forcing Roosevelt to get rid of him. To be done by dressing up the assignment to the European theater as a chance for Marshall to be the Peering of this war, Gossip reminders the story in many ways and it is said that Gen. Marshall feels he is being taken out of the game and is eating his heart out. That dressing up the story runs and everybody is in the line over it. For once gossip here does not run down a man—and indeed the highest compliment by all in the course of the gossip.

First of all, to believe that Gen. Marshall is being kicked upstairs, you must assume that there is to be no more fight against Germany. If the Allies are going to drive to Berlin and crush Germany completely, then about the most important assignment in the war is the job of directing that campaign. The planning stage of the war is about over. Quebec laid the detailed plans and time-schedules for the destruction of Germany. Now it

remains to find the best man to carry them out. On that basis many would fall to select Gen. Marshall.

Those who oppose the move question whether Germany is to be defeated that way. They say it will be largely an air war plus a drive up from the Balkans, and that it is wasting Gen. Marshall's time to put him in England when he ought to be running the whole war from here. Who can know what the best decision is in such a matter as this, except one who knows the secret plans of the war? So it is a matter about which curb-judge is not worth much. And it is rather delicate stuff to be tossed around recklessly on the floor of Congress.

One can accept it as roughly correct that, in general, Prime Minister Churchill has favored hitting Germany from the south underbelly while our military men have favored going through France. What they agreed on at Quebec was that for Hitler to find out when the blow of blows fall.

There is the story around here that not only Gen. Marshall is all cut up about the proposed move, but that some of his associates on the joint chiefs of staff such as Admiral King and Gen. Arnold also are cut up about it. They feel he should stay on the team here. Their opposition is explained on the ground that naturally they would like to break up the American team which has worked so well. The answer made is that the move would be justified only if it were the best action for the war called for by the best military man, the one with the most prestige and in whom everyone reposed complete confidence.

I can't believe Roosevelt would take such a successful chief of staff off the job and give him a phony assignment in Europe. It doesn't make sense to have a great deal of respect for the way the war has been conducted up to now. It is difficult to believe that a colossal blunder is being made about such a great man as Gen. Marshall. One must take a matter like this largely on faith.

Certainly if the European assignment isn't the best, then it would be an irreparable waste of talent to take Gen. Marshall out of his important place here.

Tires Wasting
 A scrap dealer named Morris Kaplan seems to be getting into the War Production Board's "other day," he said:

"Look here, I've got an inventory of 500 tires in my shop. I've been waiting for the War Production Board to get together and they've gathered and got in the way. I had more than that, but I took 200 tires and scrapped them just because I got tired of standing over them. 'Those tires' said Kaplan, 'are good second-hand tires, and they ought to be put on somebody's car, and taken out for scrap. But the red tape of rationing is too much for us, so they go for scrap.'"

Kaplan's tale fell on sympathetic ears in the WPB, where officials would like to give odd-job tires from second-hand dealers all over the country. But they are thwarted by the red tape of rationing. To get three of any kind of regular size or odd size you must have a certificate from the ration board.

When a buyer starts that difficult routine, however, he decides that his troubles might as well be invested in the best kind of tire he can get, so he buys a new tire. Result is that the regular size tires go unused, and are cluttering up junk yards all over the country. WPB experts name New England as the worst area in this respect, other tough spots being New York state, Ohio, and the far South. WPB's Dr. Warren Lee would like to change the routine and not require certificates for second-hand tires but OPA says all tire transactions must pass through ration boards, for registration of numbers, handling, hundreds of thousands of usable tires are in the junk yards, getting too dry and hard for use in the future.

Super-Sleuth's Advice
 FBI's super-sleuth J. Edgar Hoover has a lecture which he delivers to his bureau chiefs ever so often. "Remember, that you're not bureaucrats. You're servants of the people. And now and then it's a good thing to get out of Washington and brush up on what the people are thinking and talking about."

"Dark-sitting in Washington," says Hoover, "is all right for a while. But after too long a time it makes a man think he's a little tin god. That's the first sign of that disease called 'bureaucracy' and if you don't cure it right away it gets virulent. So nip it in the bud by getting out with the real people of the nation." Hoover says that he practices what he preaches. Three or four times a year, he gets away from Washington for a week or more. He has just returned from an inspection trip which took him through Detroit to the West Coast and back.

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"The \$10-an-ounce perfume is for someone you want to get, and the \$2 is for someone you think you've got, and the \$8 stuff is for someone you've got and want to get rid of!"

Everyday Counselor Bible Teaching

By Rev. Herbert Spang

I HAVE just been reading the "Recollections" of one of Winston-Salem's distinguished older citizens, a man long identified with church and community activities. He was born in old Salem and has lived all his life. I was forcibly struck by his account of the union of the two towns Winston and Salem in 1913. He had just been telling how the late Bishop Edward Bondhoffer held weekly meetings for religious instruction of the children of Salem. The church parochial schools and private schools of the town united in this, lending their pupils to the Old Home Church for these useful and popular meetings.

He writes, "They were non-sectarian and undenominational in character and would have fitted into the curriculum of any school with great profit to the pupils." He is quite right in this, as I feel, and these meetings, learned many unforgettable Bible stories and church hymns.

When the two towns were consolidated in 1913 a new City Public School system was set up for the twin city. The Moravian Church closed its parochial schools and the several private schools for young children suspended operation. The Public School authorities rented the old Boys' School Building from the Moravian Church until such time as they could erect a suitable building in their community. Public School officials met with the Board of Trustees of the Moravian Church to arrange for the leasing of this building. Now this strikes me as a tragedy.

"In this meeting our Board (The Church Board) endeavored in every way possible to arrange for a continuation of these instruction meetings, fitted into the curriculum of the new city school system, without success. In an effort to meet outside objections we even went so far as to ask that our Moravian young people be allowed to attend the current generation of the great private school in our factory. The committee (Public School) was adamant in its refusal to consider any arrangement whatsoever by which our meetings might be continued. So we were forced to discontinue them."

"Now, the churches of the city are uniting in the effort to have the teaching of the Bible in the city schools; but it is like unhooking the door from the outside, and can never give the children of the current generation the great instruction in the study of the Bible. What the loss is to present day young people cannot be estimated."

In keeping with modern trends, the Public School systems of North Carolina are opening to religious instruction, financed by the Churches. Notable strides have been made.

But what an opportunity that School Board Committee in Winston-Salem threw away in 1913.

For personal reply address The Everyday Counselor, The Little Church on the Lane, 322 Merritts Ave. N. C., enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The Climax Time Of Decision

By Dorothy Thompson

IN A PREVIOUS column I tried, as best I could, to analyze the German military and political strategy at this moment, the object of which is to win the peace. I pointed out that the only thing that makes this strategy possible is the lack of an agreement with Russia. As the column by the same name says, it is impossible to reach an agreement without a change in our policy. What is that policy?

I confess that I do not know, but I believe I do know how it looks to the Russians—and that happens to be what I implore. The country likes to see the rise of an overwhelming power that alone may determine the course of history for a century. That is why the whole world is fighting Germany—in order that there may be no such a power. The world is not in a hurry to see the rise of a new power, but it is always a secondary question what national class or form of government powers seeking to dominate the world may have. Even if the powers governing the world may be the most genial and tolerant rule the instinct of the world moves toward freedom and equality and not toward forever benevolent a domination.

Should the Anglo-American combination seek and obtain the position of being arbiter of the world, I assume, as will all my compatriots, that the world will be much better off than it would under anyone else's domination. But I also know that the world will not like it. Now the Russians, looking at our behavior, not at our words, must suspect that it is our aim. What can we have in mind for suspecting it? First, the treatment accorded the European governments, and specifically the French Committee of National Liberation. Whatever our plan for the future, the treatment accorded it until now indicates that we are not in a hurry to see a third-rate power. The same holds true for other governments in the world. Our assumption seems to be that the present dependency upon us indicates a permanent condition of affairs.

We have made it abundantly clear that we intend utterly to eliminate Germany and Italy as power structures, under whatever form of government may emerge in those countries. So Europe, after this war, will be a power vacuum. Who is to move into this vacuum? History teaches us that there is no such thing as a permanent vacuum. There are three possibilities: First, the vigorous revival of Europe in harmony with both Britain and Russia. If this is our policy there is far not the slightest indication of it.

Second, the division of Europe into spheres of influence between Russia and Britain of the Anglo-American powers. This would be an unfortunate policy, particularly insuring the next year, but it is apparently not our policy, since we do not agree with the Russians regarding their eastern frontiers, and have developed a detailed program for the Anglo-American occupation and administration of Germany, without Russia's consent.

So the presumption is that our policy is the third; namely, to take over, however temporarily, the control of Europe. The arguments made are that Europe will have to be fed, and only we can feed them. Russia will be so devastated herself that she will not be able to take a hand; and that Europe must be protected by us against chaos and retrogression. Meanwhile, we intend to defeat and occupy Japan, and control the Pacific.

Now, in what I have to say, I am deliberately excluding my personal prejudices. My personal prejudices are the next year, but it is not our policy, since we do not agree with the Russians regarding their eastern frontiers, and have developed a detailed program for the Anglo-American occupation and administration of Germany, without Russia's consent.

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