THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By The News Publishing Company, Inc.
W. C. Dowd Jr., President and General Manager — Burke Davis, Editor — Mrs. Dowd Jones, Secretary
Lieut. J. E. Dowd, USNR, Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration
● W. C. Dowd, 1865-1927 ●

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established 1888. The Evening Chronicle (established 1903) was purchased by and consolidated with The Charlotte News May 8, 1914.

MEMBER 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, 87 cents. By mail: One month, 91c; three months, $2.60; six months, $5.20; one year, $10.40.

No Encore

Labor-Management Feud Must Not Be Resumed

The distinguished liberal, Dr. Frank P. Graham, returned to Mecklenburg briefly this week, and in a short, revealing address sketched the true background of the conflict between American Labor and management which took place between 1940 and 1943. He spoke, of course, as a final authority, having served ably on the National Defense Mediation Board and the War Labor Board. In his language, the great issues running through countless and crippling strikes became very simple.

He pictured the two tasks of the two boards in terms of stabilization—of the union shop and of wages. He indicated how and when control had come, with the settlement of the union shop struggle closed about three years ago, and the Little Steel Formula halting wage-price inflation almost two years ago. And more important than all else, he expressed the fear that both management and labor might make the fatal error of attempting to reopen both struggles now.

Because he has seen the vast forces at work from the inside, he could picture what chaos the recurrence of those conflicts would mean now, to American production. He warned very solemnly that management should not yield to the temptation to open the temporarily closed issue of the union shop, seeking to break up the present maintenance of membership shop arrangement. There is every indication that, if this fight is joined again, labor will win a new victory. And there is danger, if labor reopens the fight for higher wages at this time, that inflation will come upon us, and we will no longer be able to hold the line.

Concessions on both sides made possible co-operation between U. S. industry and labor, and wrought the miracle of American production which has been such a vital factor for victory. We cannot afford, now, to throw away our most precious weapon, and turn again to internal strife which might result in final catastrophe.

Air Brief

It Sets Forth City's Aviation Needs Well

The Air Transportation Brief prepared by Coleman Roberts and his hard-working Charlotte Planning Committee is, we think, a monumental work. It weighs a pound and a quarter, paper bound, and its 124 pages are crammed with every conceivable local statistic bearing on the vital subject of air transport to and from this community. Further, and far more important, it outlines clearly the aviation needs of Charlotte, and upon presentation to the Civil Aeronautics Board should leave nothing to be desired. It appears to us that our case is stated just as it should be.

Backed by every index of local business activity, and by every count of resources and population, the Brief sets forth the following major needs of air transport for the City:

1. Direct service through Asheville, Knoxville, Cincinnati and points North and West; and through Knoxville, Nashville and points North and West.

2. A direct route to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and points West.

3. Direct service to Raleigh, Rocky Mount and Norfolk (and in addition intra-state service to Durham, Goldsboro, Kinston, New Bern, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Asheville).

4. Service South through Columbia to Savannah and South to Florida (and in addition, additional direct service both North and South).

These are needs reasonably based on statistical evidence. They look forward to the time of vastly increased air service, to the day when Charlotte's continued growth as an industrial and distributing center will depend more largely upon its air lines. At present, the City is served by one line. Many other lines have filed briefs asking to be allowed to serve Charlotte. This comprehensive report compiled by Mr. Roberts and his cohorts is calculated to present the City's views of its own needs. It stands as a reliable one, and it is to be hoped that the Civil Aeronautics Board will approve it through action.

Few Votes

Major Cherry Foresees A Light Vote, Too

On one point, Major Gregg Cherry disagrees with his opponent in the gubernatorial race, Dr. Ralph McDonald — and we might add that there are others, *ad infinitum*. The Doctor, expounding a school of thought all by himself, has foreseen a big vote in the State next month. He has based his estimate upon great interest he has seen himself among the voters, and upon his analysis of recent balloting in other states. But other observers, expert and otherwise, do not agree.

Major Cherry, in his local visit, sided with the majority.

"No," he said, "I don't think the vote will be heavy. I've been all over the State, and though I've found some interest in the several races, I'm afraid the people at large are not much concerned with the elections. The major issue of today, everywhere, is the war, and it overlies everything else.

"There are some counties, of course, like Mecklenburg, where interest will be greater because local men are entered in Congressional and Legislative races. And don't forget the women. I've never seen them so active before, and I think their votes will be more important this time than ever. But by and large both the men in service and the people at home are thinking of the war first. Politics will run second."

All of which makes good sense to us. We suspect the attitude of the average man, whether or not he's thought it out to the end, is that the world must first be made safe — and that North Carolina's fate, until that time, is strictly secondary.

Greater consistency hath no one than the man Franco who promises to bring that blue division home again. Again.

Retirement

Debate Should Cease, If We Want Action

The City's hope of installing a retirement plan for its employees by July 1—in time for inclusion in the annual budget—becomes dimmer by the day. There is, as has been previously noted, a unanimity of opinion that a retirement program is desirable. But there is almost complete disagreement as to the form which that plan shall take. There seems to be a danger that this disagreement between several factions (perhaps schools of thought is more like it) will prevent the adoption of any plan for this year—and perhaps for next year.

The choice lies between plans submitted by local firemen and policemen, a New York actuary, and a large insurance firm. By the very nature of the problem, a retirement plan for great numbers of employees is so complex in operation that it cannot possibly be explained in full to laymen. In such a maze of figures the man without experience in the field is at a loss. That, perhaps, accounts for much of the disagreement.

It seems logical to us that the Council should satisfy itself as to the most desirable plan, accept it after expert study, and install it forthwith. We can't see why the relative merits of the submitted plans should be debated in their technical phases by large groups of City employees — though they surely have a high stake. The Council, as a responsible body, should make the choice, set retirement in operation, and allow City employees to participate or not, as they wish.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

POLITICOS are still arguing as to whether Willkie's Wisconsin defeat was a real indication of growing U. S. isolation. Whether it was or not, another test is just around the corner which may be much more significant. It will occur in the Florida primaries in May, and will involve the renomination of the foremost champion of intervention in the entire U. S. Senate—Claude Pepper.

Pepper is running in a State normally not isolationist. And for that reason, politicos consider the test more significant than that in Wisconsin. For if Florida turns against the man who was out even ahead of President Roosevelt in advocating aid to Britain, then it will be considered a very definite sign of growing U. S. isolation. Furthermore, it will affect the Allied attitude toward the United States.

Most people outside Florida do not remember the way in which Pepper stood out alone in the entire Senate to demand aid for the Allies—even before France had fallen. However, it is indelibly stamped on the minds of those who run the Foreign Offices in London and Moscow. At that time, May, 1940, before the world even dreamed France would fall, Pepper introduced a resolution authorizing the President to aid the Allies by supplying them with air equipment. Isolationist newspapers scoffed. He got absolutely no support from Senatorial colleagues.

When the resolution came up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the vote was twelve opposed, one in favor. The one lone vote was Pepper's. Yet, only a few months later, the entire Congress approved the destroyer deal and, early the following year, put its OK on lend-lease.

Pepper at first, however, had got nowhere. After his first defeat on air equipment, he introduced a second resolution authorizing all aid to the Allies short of war. Although getting no support from the Administration, he proceeded to make five speeches for this earliest of all lend-lease proposals.

Lone Battler

Each day he delivered a new speech. Finally, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, an Administration friend and no isolationist, took Pepper aside.

"Claude," he said, "you've got to stop all that. This country's not going to get into this fight. We're not going to help England. You're just wasting the Senate's time, and breaking your own heart."

Pepper was a close friend and great admirer of Harrison's. But he said:

"Pat, I'd do anything in the world for you. But this issue is too big. Can't you see that the world is falling around our ears? It's more important than any other domestic issue, and we've got to face it."

So Pepper kept on with his one-man virtual filibuster. He made his fourth speech, then his fifth. Once again, the Senate rejected his plea. Most people don't know it, but Pepper got not even a word of thanks from the White House. Down in his own State, they called Claude "Roosevelt's rubber stamp". But the real fact was that he was a couple of jumps ahead of the White House, which at that time was worried over Midwest isolationist sentiment.

So the European chanceries, where U. S. politics are studied just as carefully as in the GOP or Democratic committees, will be watching the Florida primaries to see whether the electorate will repudiate the man who was out in front for intervention. If so, it will be interpreted as much more significant than the Wisconsin primaries, and Allied policy regarding U. S. cooperation in future world peace will change accordingly.

Cooling Congress

It looked for a time as though David Lynn, popular and resourceful Capitol Architect, would have to dust off all those electric fans and motors he stored away with the advent of air-cooling. However, thanks to the generosity of WPB boss Donald Nelson, this won't be necessary. Nelson has just okayed an order which will make it possible for members of Congress to work in their accustomed air-cooled comfort this Summer, though both houses are expected to be in recess during most of July and August.

No press releases were issued, but the War Production Board allocated 14,000 pounds of freon-12 refrigerating gas for the cooling systems of the Capitol and Congressional office buildings. This, with a somewhat larger quantity which Architect Lynn already has on hand, will be enough to keep Capitol Hill air-conditioned for the Summer.

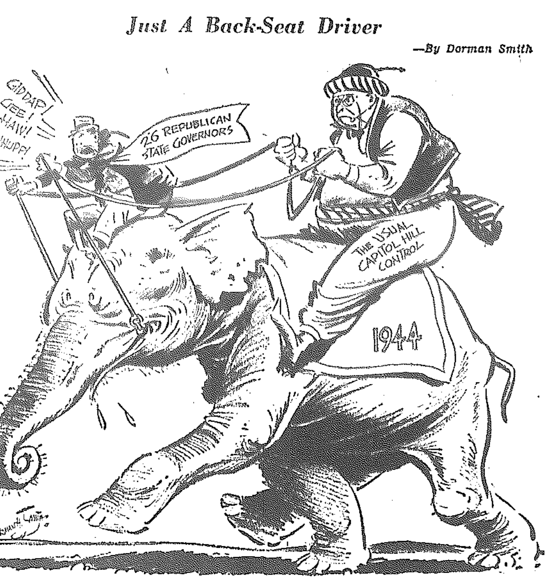
Just how the deal was finagled, is something of a mystery, for the WPB has a ban on the allocation of freon-12 for air-conditioning in offices. This gas is a critical commodity, because it is the best known chemical for insecticides used by troops as a malarial deterrent. Since the war started, the air-cooling systems of most office buildings, including the White House, have been operated with carrene, a refrigerant not affected by WPB restrictions.

Lynn says he plans to use the precious gas sparingly and will keep the air-conditioning shut off from all parts of the Capitol and office buildings not in daily use during the summer, including the Senate and House chambers. Nevertheless, a lot of other people wish they could get it.

"Oh, we shouldn't buy a house like that! There's no front porch to sit on and make cracks at the neighbors as they walk by!"

Just A Back-Seat Driver

—By Dorman Smith



Everyday Counselor

By Rev. Herbert Spaugh

AN Army chaplain back from the Asiatic theater of war is discouraged over the American influence on our Asiatic allies. He ventures the sad observation that these allies are being corrupted by American ideas, especially our proclivity for strong drink. He says they don't understand how we mix up alcohol and what it produces with the Christianity we profess to be fighting for. They have the idea that ideals and actions are closely linked together.

In this they are right. Far too many Americans seem to feel that Christianity is a matter of creed, profession, church attendance, performing certain pious acts, making contributions to churches or other benevolent organizations. In the meantime their level of daily living is not far removed from pagan.

Unfortunately far too many men and women do not connect up Christian standards with business standards and social standards. Christianity is not a series of disconnected good deeds; it is a way of life.

Our forefathers recognized this, and as we read the early literature of the republic we find its record of everyday living flavored with Biblical illusion and influenced mightily by the Church. The names of many of these early communities were taken from the Bible itself, showing clearly that the men and women of that day lived in an atmosphere of religion.

One historian tells of the visit of a certain missionary to a pagan Indian tribe to whom he preached and afterwards sought their hospitality. The fact that he lay down to sleep in their wigwams with no fear and lived among them in love so impressed the Indians that many of them accepted the gospel. One of their chiefs observed that missionaries had come before telling them that there was a God, but they knew that. Others came and told them that they must stop their fighting and drinking, but they knew that; furthermore their liquor was sold to them by white settlers. But here was one missionary who came and told them of the love of God which gave His Son on the Cross. Then in perfect trust in his God he lay down to sleep among a war-like people who might have taken his life.

We are not going to win this War until our conduct becomes more acceptable to Almighty God under whose direction the Republic was founded, and certainly we are not going to win the peace until we put the Christian principles received from our fathers into action in our own lives and in our plan for the post-war world.

National Service Law

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

IT IS one of the strangest phenomena of this war that the heads of the military departments should speak in terms of the utmost emergency of the need for drastic manpower legislation and that they should then be promptly repudiated by the managers of industry.

Hardly had the statement of Secretary Knox and Secretary Stimson been released before the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers expressed unequivocal opposition to any labor draft. What makes it even stranger is that directors of both the NAM and the Chamber had been present at the conference with Knox, Stimson, Gen. Marshall, Admiral King and Admiral Land which preceded the appeal for national service.

They were told bluntly that production would break down in the coming Summer or in the early Fall because of the drain of men into the services. They didn't believe it. Their skepticism was expressed politely, but nevertheless it was plain. Earlier leaders of labor had been given a similar warning. With them the results was exactly the same. Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL both say the latest appeal will make no difference in their fixed opposition to a law drafting labor.

There it is. Military and civilian look at each other across a dismal abyss of distrust. It comes out of a lot of things. **The failure to be candid with the public on war news is one reason. The horrible confusion in the handling of manpower is another. The abrupt switching of plans —wiping out overnight the Army Specialized Training Program, for example—is still another.**

From all indications, the distrust between men in uniform and the civilian population goes much deeper than the top level. That is one of the reasons why Knox and Stimson are so anxious to get a national service law—to try to bring about equality of sacrifice.

The other night I talked with a young officer who had just come back after spending sixteen months in Alaska. He had lived in primitive conditions under intense cold, fog, loneliness, boredom, all the hardships of Army life in a remote post. The evidences of prosperity he saw all around shocked and angered him. He said that whenever he walked into the dining room of his hotel in Washington and saw a big dance band playing he wanted to hit somebody.

A crack observer just back from the war fronts reports the unrest of servicemen behind the combat line — their uncertainty as to any stake in the war, their resentment of the home front. It is here, in my opinion, that leaders on the military side have made a bad mistake. Standing as umpire between two sides, they have kept them completely separate. Distrustful, they have thereby created distrust.

The same observer just back from the war fronts reports that the men are pathetically eager for information from home. They seize year-old magazines and newspapers for any reflection of the life they knew. And they deeply resent any suggestion of discrimination such as was raised in the soldier vote controversy. Surely it should not be too difficult to bridge this gap. There is still time. To wait any longer is to risk a permanent split between the two worlds that will make for infinite misery.

By way of a beginning, let's get the bad news from the war fronts not from "leaks" but directly. Keep the communiques down to scale—if a general is disciplined or relieved, let's hear about it, not through a radio commentator, but in a straightforward news release.

On the other side, let's give servicemen the whole picture, not necessarily by pamphleteering, but in the same way—as nearly as is physically possible—that we get it. Tell them that one reason for the phenomenal prosperity is because American industry was able to produce an abundance of civilian goods as well as the weapons of war.

Stimson and Knox believe a law will bring unity and equality of service. It's doubtful. The causes go deeper and so does the cure.

Quote, Unquote

IT is difficult to adjust yourself after you return home. After the sacrifices that have been made, you feel that people ought to be more serious about the war.
—Comdr. Donald J. MacDonald, Navy's most decorated officer.

From now until the war ends more than one-half of all employed persons will be in the services or engaged in war work. After the war the shift to peacetime work will take at least two years and many will be unemployed during this time.
—Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, University of Chicago.

"You can get killed just as dead in a minor engagement as in a major one and many of us did.
—Capt. Robert W. Blake, Marine tankman, back from the Pacific.

Unless we can establish a just and durable world order, good for all mankind, we shall not be able ourselves to keep democracy, but will drift and drift, as we are drifting now, to one war after another toward dictatorship.
—Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York.

I observe a tendency in comment on Truk to go wild in optimism to an undue degree of confidence that this makes a sure victory in the Pacific. Ultimately we will get that sure victory but this doesn't provide the warrant for undue optimism.
—Navy Secretary Frank Knox.

New Prophets

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK.

LET us continue with the analysis of the "nationalists," as they call themselves, who have taken over the old isolationist movement. Point one is that the "nationalist" movement has become quite self-conscious. Its Chicago journalists use the word "nationalist" without quotation marks. They will complain that "the nationalists are being smeared," etc. They expect readers to know what the word means.

Actually, it means a muddle of many things. The new Chicago nationalism is the strangest nationalism the world has ever seen. To begin with, it is a nationalism which does not believe in a strong central government. It hates central government, which is a curious sort of feeling for "nationalists" to entertain. It seems to believe that state government is better than Federal Government, that county government is better than state government, and that townships are better than counties.

Thus, although the Chicago "nationalists" use "nationalism" as a rallying cry, they are actually opposed to many of the most ordinary of national conceptions. Their nationalism is a nationalism which holds that any state ought to be able to defy the nation. That is an arguable theory. Many estimable Americans have argued for it. It becomes absurd only when self-styled "nationalists" argue for it.

But this is not the only absurdity in the new nationalism. The new Chicago "nationalism" is filled way up to here with regional and other divisive prejudices. These are "nationalists" who detest and mistrust the East. They have grave doubts about the South. They are not too sure about California. These are the most exquisitely local nationalists the world has ever seen.

These are nationalists who hate New York, the country's largest city; they are suspicious of the motion picture industry, one of America's most characteristic enterprises; they are bitter against organized labor. These "nationalists" spend a great part of their time casting large sections of the American nation and the American body politic into the outer darkness.

And this is the movement which has replaced American isolation, which did, at least, have a fine, optimistic faith that Americans of all kinds could live together in peace and harmony. Just as it is sure that wars are inevitable on the international level, (it makes an exception only in the case of the present war, which, it feels, was not inevitable, but was invented by Mr. Roosevelt) so is it sure that strife is inevitable on the domestic level.

It is a profoundly despairing movement. It believes that turmoil and turbulence lie ahead, both for the nations of the world, in their relations with each other, and for the people of this country, in their relations with each other.

The only solution it can offer is for a central government which shall be strong only in the military sense, so that we can impose our will on the world externally; but it wants this same government, when it turns inward upon its domestic affairs, to be feeble, and in fact, virtually non-existent, so that it will not stand in the way when the economically strong among us wish to impose their will upon the economically weak among us.

This fearful, pessimistic, hag-ridden, goblin-haunted movement bears little relation to the isolationist movement which makes up so large a part of the American past. Its overtones are divisive, whereas those of the old American isolationist movement were, actually, unifying. It has a drive toward reaction, which isolation never had. It has its own favorites among foreign nations, which isolation never had.

It is a new thing on the American scene, a product of social struggle rather than of debate over foreign policy, and it is something from which the old isolation movement of Borah and Norris and the Wheeler of fifteen years ago would have recoiled.

"Certainly it's for a worthy cause, Otis!—It's for paying the expenses of the Bazaar we gave last month for a worthy cause!"

Reporter's Notebook

(Continued from Page One)

one dugout to another, over open hazardous ground.

"A field mouse ran over my face," he explained. "I can't stand them."

Every day is Saturday night at the Anzio shower palace, which is made of canvas. Troops relieved from the front lines use 3,000 gallons of water daily. Pvts. Al Hoching of Benton, Wis., Martin Chenoweth of Wheeling, W. Va., and Jess Drenner of Chicago, Ill., operate the showers.

"That's a lot of water," one of them observed. "But there's lots of dirt in the foxholes hereabouts."

Two miles from German entrenchments Sgt. Orbie G. Harris of Midland, Tex., won the title "best flapjack maker on the beachhead."

"I make 'em with lemon powder and soda," he said.

There are snakes on the beachhead.

A front line lieutenant reported a large snake shares his dugout and retreats into a small dugout under the floor whenever the lieutenant tries to draw a bead on him with a pistol.

COOKS SPOIL BROTH

Two cooks unloading hot coffee from a truck dropped the boiler and scalled several customers when a snake appeared under the truck.

According to ballistic experts it is no use digging in to hide from the German 280-millimeter gun which shoots at beachhead targets frequently. One shell was reported to have fallen at an 83-degree angle and tunneled 40 feet into the earth.

Anzio has a small town atmosphere of familiarity and friendship which makes it resemble Bangor, Wis., population 854.

Five Bangor citizens in khaki held a reunion here today. They came from infantry, artillery, engineer, antiaircraft and armored force outfits.

Lt. Jack Holmlund was host at a beach party. His guests were Cpl. Hack Haack, Donald Diesburg, Reuben Filter and Clyde Pierce.

Sgt. Stanley Lunde and Pvt. Kenneth Jenkins, also of Bangor, missed the party. Both were in front line positions.

Points Made By Bricker

NEW YORK —(AP)— Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio today stood behind a foreign policy calling for post-war maintenance of world order by the military might of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China until final peace terms are arranged.

The four Great Allied powers, he said, should act as "independent sovereign states" and without a world police force.

The proposal, which follows along lines previously suggested by former President Herbert Hoover, was made last night by the aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination in a pre-convention speech before the Ohio Society of New York.

The Ohio Governor's insistence that international co-operation be attained through action by "independent sovereign states" put him in line with the Republican post-war advisory council's declaration of foreign policy at Mackinac Island last Fall.

HITS REGIME

Charging that the present Administration was caught "shamefully unprepared" for war and had shown "indecision, vacillation and weakness" in its foreign relations, Bricker urged adoption by the United States of a "consistent and competent" foreign policy.

Other points advocated by the white-haired Ohioan:

1. That the President, backed by Congress, insist upon retention by this country of certain strategic military, naval and air bases which have been built with American money in other parts of the world.

2. Immedate exploration by the United Nations of the basis for a permanent international structure for peace, which would include American participation in a "co-operative organization of sovereign nations" without any world "supergovernment."

3. Inauguration by the United States, Britain, Russia, and China of a "continuing study" of currencies, credits, tariffs, air rights, markets and international trade, with the objective of eventual return to a world gold standard.