THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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Conflict

Senate And Mr. Hull Can't Get Together

As we feared, the preliminary agreement between Secretary Hull and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on our peace policy was not at all final. There is a reported "general" agreement, but basic differences of opinion arise so quickly that there is little hope of formulating any definite U. S. policy before the gathering at the peace table. Here lies a grave danger.

The difference between the State Department and the Senate appears to have occurred over the how and when of forming an international peace organization. Some Senators are wary, saying that this country should not join such a group until it knows the terms of peace. Others insist that we should immediately set forth our own aims for peace, and join with others of the United Nations in preparing for the conferences which will come soon after victory in Europe.

And there are outside observers who believe (as a Senate subcommittee is reported to have suggested) that Secretary Hull should not attempt to convert Senators who are ignorant of the discussions at Teheran, and have no knowledge of the recent back-ground of United Nations agreements. The course of action, say these men, should be followed by Mr. Hull alone, so that he could come to agreement with Britain, Russia and China now. That leaves the Senate out of the picture, and may pave the way for future conflict—but the pressing need of formulating a definite American policy now seems paramount, regardless of Senate opinion.

The far-sighted candidate will get his face up now on the fences, as there's nothing like five months of weather of all kinds to add character to a countenance.

Holdout

It's Almost Time For Tom Dewey To Give In

No man in memory has faced the prospect of the Presidential nomination with such shrewd coyness as Tom Dewey. His agility has been such that his Party has long since launched a campaign in his behalf, and counts him as already in the field — but the man himself makes no declaration. This week he is reported to have edged a bit nearer the precipice, coming closer than ever to acceptance of the people's mandate. In a long session of conundrums trimmed with careful rhetoric, he expressed himself without declaring himself. It's beginning to be exasperating.

Mr. Dewey, sitting in a jeep, told a soldier he had no control over a race for President, either this year or in '48. He agreed with John Bricker that issues should be discussed, but when asked if that applied to drafted candidates, he spoke of fortune-telling, and grinned his famous grin. He offered his help in the formulation of a Republican platform, as a neutral citizen. Asked if he would be fit for a hard campaign, he reported himself in the pink physically.

Asked if he is ready to announce as a candidate, he turned to playing games. "For what?", he answered. When told he said that his position remained unchanged — whatever that meant. Asked if he would accept the nomination, he replied that it had not been offered. Asked if he would accept if it offered, he branded that a "hypothetical question." They're not going to get anything out of Tom.

He's running as hard as any man can, and making much more headway than the only active and avowed candidate, Bricker—but he insists he's completely out of the field. No other man ever took this act so far before. The final result will be that, when Dewey steps out into the open, he will appear in the position of an upright man who has stubbornly resisted the wishes of the people and finally succumbed because he was no longer able to stand in the path of progress and democracy. That time isn't far away.

"A Georgian has had his first train ride after waiting eighty-three years." We believe we have waited for the very train.

Assurance

Continued Bombing For France's Good, Too

To French Cardinals who have plead for the lives of civilians under Allied bombings the Catholic heirarchy has given the only possible answer. The Government has been cautioned often to give all possible consideration to civilians in bombing operations, and to preserve all possible sacred and cultural buildings. But the tone of the British reply was firm, setting forth the obvious fact that intensified bombing of German communications and supply lines must be a part of the invasion, and that upon such tactics the success of the final drive depended.

On the part of the British clergy there seems to have been a suspicion that their French brethren did not fully approve of the air offensive, or see its necessity. The Frenchmen expressed understandable anxiety for their people—for certainly many civilians in France are to give their lives before the invasion is over, and before it comes, for that matter. But, the leaders of the Catholic Church in Britain were surely in the right, emphasizing the fact that liberation of France and the whole of Europe is the paramount issue, and that though all care will be taken to preserve innocent life, the great pounding by air must go on.

Ford Plan

Peace Should Be Simple As Making Flivvers

To Henry Ford, who appears before us now as an idealist, the forces at work in this war are very simple indeed. And the making of peace for all nations is just as simple. Put an end to greed, he says, and bring peace to us all. Overcome disunity of religion, and make the world a brotherhood of man. Level national boundary barriers, and the reasons for war will be dead.

Mr. Ford, who thought last Winter that the war would be finished in two months, and still thinks the end is very near, seems to favor a fundamental change in human nature, to remake the animal that is man. He sides with those who speak for an 'international order without force, believing that the appeal of reason and humanity will suffice.

It isn't going to work, of course. The aged master of a billion-dollar industry speaks for leaving American business unfettered, to the end that it may lead America to permanent prosperity. He sees no danger of greed here at home, but only in the international field. He evidently expects that, given a universal currency, a single world religion, and an admonition against greed on the part of any nation, our problems will be solved.

He does not take into consideration the realities, nor admit that, if any program is to be imposed upon all nations, some powerful force must administer that program. He is right enough when he says that most other methods have been tried, and have failed. But he offers no hope at all in his own plan. Form, it is the lesson of history that trust in the Higher instincts of mankind is futile and deadly, and that no society of any nature may long stand without the presence of law, backed by power.

For all we know, reverted to the age might be a promotion for the Jap.

It only remains, then, to name the vice-presidential candidates. In this connection, things political have been so quiet as to say they can hear a Wallace being dropped.

Dark News From Teheran

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON

THE vacuum in the Teheran agreements is Europe. Although the creation of an Association of Nations is envisaged, European countries will apparently function in it only as relatively small units which would have to tie up with one or another of the Great Powers to have an effective voice.

No one European power will be allowed to have an hegemony over Europe. Neither will Russia, Britain, or the United States. But there is no encouragement for any other European solution—such as the organization into one, two or three interlocking Confederations which would, by consolidation, enable Europeans to enter as equals with the big powers into a world association.

This solution will inevitably lead to the following things:

1. The Big Three will be interested to foster divisions in Europe, as the only means of keeping her weak, ineffective and servile.

2. When nationalisms do not succeed in preventing European consolidation, the Big Three will be tempted to foster conflicting social and political organizations, augmenting national hostilities by social hostilities. The parallel is India—and there are signs of it already. The Anglo-American policy is supporting monarchistic, anachronistic, conservative governments. The Russians are promoting popular front governments.

3. Invariably these different types of government will gravitate toward Britain or Russia; there will be a constant interplay of influences inside the small European room; progressive countries will try to extend their ideas into conservative countries, and vice versa, and both sides will appeal to one or another of the "big three." Moreover the various movements will appeal to sections of public opinion in the democracies. The struggles inside Europe will be reflected inside our democracies. And in all this division and struggle are the seeds of a new war.

Under these conditions, it is impossible to believe that the solidarity of the Big Three can be permanently maintained. But is there any alternative?

There is. It is this alternative that is being neglected, especially by the one country in a position to promote it: the United States. The United States, more than any other country has a personal and sentimental stake in Europe. The New World is the offspring of the Old. Britons and Russians are not as susceptible as Americans to the troubles of Poles, Yugoslavs, Frenchmen, Italians, and yes, even Germans. The great democracy of the West, which is an amalgam of descendants of Europeans, owes to Europe a European solution. The great democracy of the West owes to Europe a democratic solution. The United Federation of the West owes to Europe a federal solution. We owe it to Europe because we owe ourselves a solution for Europe, and the end of wars over Europe.

The President of the United States is haunted by the ghost of Woodrow Wilson. He is apparently afraid to take leadership lest, like his predecessor, he be repudiated at home. But the American people are more conscious in this war than in the last. They have discovered that they are in the world, and that being so they had better energetically attempt to create a world in which they can stay. The fate of Wilson can go into reverse, and the American people complain one day, not that its leadership has done too much but has left too much undone.

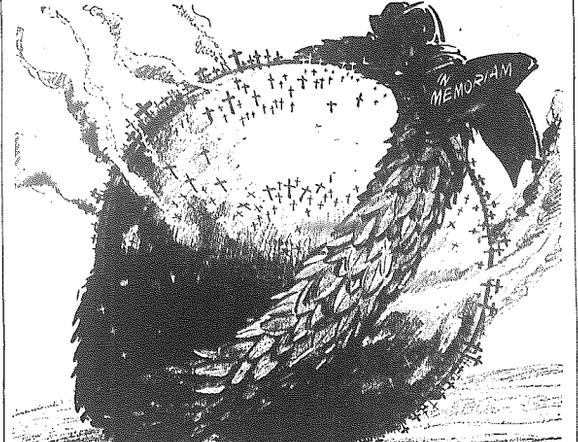
A weak and divided Europe will prove a greater menace to all three big powers than a strong Europe, united into one or several federations. Europe cannot be permanently written out of history. It contains over 400,000,000 persons, most of them strongly politically conscious, most of them skilled in the arts, sciences, and technologies of modern civilization. To assume that these millions will not one day wake up to the situation in which they are placed as quarreling national groups in the midst of a consolidated Russian, British and American world, is to underrate their intelligence.

There are signs and portents that they are awakening already. It is certain that they want liberation from Hitler, but sooner or later they will want to translate that liberation into a new European life, under their own responsibility. The pressure of the Big Powers will drive them towards unity, whether they want it or not. It is ridiculous to think that hatred of the Germans will compel Europe to accept indefinitely an attrition of European life to insignificance and powerlessness.

And it is unthinkable to me that the people of the United States will indefinitely collaborate with anyone to keep Europe divided, weak, economically and politically anachronistic, and, as a result, a festering sore. The price that Britain and Russia ought to have to pay for American Power as a guarantor of their territorial security is a New Deal for Europe.

Today, It Encircles The World

By Dorman Smith



Wallace Has A Big Job

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON.

ANY of Henry Wallace's implacable enemies who still cherish the hope that he is being sent to China merely to get him out of the way politically had better give up the idea. His mission to Siberia and Chungking is far more important than anyone has said publicly.

For one thing, the Russians are going to show him their gonarchiple new industrial cities in Siberia. He was assured before he left Washington that he would be allowed to visit ten flourishing communities that no American has ever seen before.

In relation, of course, to the ultimate lineup for the final blow against Japan, these industrial centers may have gigantic importance. When he flew back home across the top of the world, Wendell Willkie visited one such community, Yakutsk, capital of the republic of Yakutsk. In his book, "One World," Willkie gave a glowing account of this community of workers that had been carved out of the Siberian wilderness.

Wallace will be able to gauge the strength of this military-industrial potential. He will report fully on it on his return. This chore is in addition to his goodwill mission—which has other implications, too—to China.

The day before he left on the mission that will take him thousands of air miles across country few Americans have ever seen, Wallace had an hour's talk with Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Neither man has disclosed the nature of their conversation, but it's a pretty safe guess that the question of the vice presidential nomination was at least mentioned. The background of this talk is interesting.

Hannegan, a professional politician and a capable one, has been interested in finding a more acceptable candidate for second place on the fourth term ticket; acceptable, that is, to party henchmen who must get out the vote, and to Southern conservatives. He thought that his job in the Fall would be an easier one with a less controversial figure as a running mate for Roosevelt.

In the course of a discussion with the President, Hannegan is said to have intimated that in his opinion Wallace was a political liability. FDR took issue with that judgment. His reply went something like this:

"You will have to prove to me that Henry is a liability. And it will be difficult to convince me."

Alternates suggested by Hannegan included Secretary of State Hull, who ducked a similar suggestion in 1940, and Senator Harry S Truman of Hannegan's own state, Missouri. Many of Truman's friends have been boosting that second place would go in the final showdown to the chairman of the War Investigating Committee. The Missouri Senator bows in recent weeks increased his speech-making activities, appearing on platforms in various parts of the country.

Apart from his excellent showing in the polls, and the fact that organized labor, within the CIO at any rate, is pledged to him, Wallace has the loyalty of the President. FDR has an almost superstitious reluctance to part with those who have been his close associates. It would be very difficult for him to reject Wallace at the moment when he must decide on his running mate. Nevertheless, there's still a chance he will be thrown to the Southern wolves that now are baying for blood. The current threat of the little oligarchy which rules the South is apparently a real one.

Despite a popular vote for Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate in the November election, electors chosen by the oligarchy might cast their vote for someone else. Nothing in the Constitution would prevent them from doing so. It would, of course, be a step calculated to cause the utmost confusion and uncertainty at a critical time, tending to throw as much discredit as possible on the Democratic process which may be what the oligarchy wants.

Going off with his Russian grammar in his pocket, serious-minded Henry Wallace will return with a report which should be of vital interest to the country. His position as a candidate should be strengthened rather than weakened.

Protest Against England

Editors, The News:

Your recent editorial "Protest", in which you discussed the subject of China's "sensitiveness" to the attitude of the Western Allies is very timely. You say that "in our interest", we should see that China has the assistance that she is entitled to. Neither China nor any other country will receive a proper share of our support so long as it has to be doled out to them through England's hands.

It is evident that England does not want anyone to come out of this war with stronger military power than it had when it entered — particularly China, Russia, France. England has become England through exploitation —and less exploiting can be done if lesser countries are strongly armed.

We should deal directly with Russia and China and not let England smear up the cards.

T. F. MAGUIRE.

Charlotte.

Thanks From A Soldier

Editors, The News:

I have been in your city on a three-day pass and I must say I enjoyed myself very much. The people of Charlotte are wonderful.

They have shown what I have heard a lot about, Southern hospitality. Everybody has been so swell to me, my morale went up to the 100 per cent mark. I shall always remember the kindnesses the people of the South have done for me.

I have been stationed here for one year. My home State is Indiana. I am going to insist on all Indianans paying a visit to North Carolina after the war.

I visited your library and the staff was excellent, had wonderful service and invited me back. So I say keep up the good work up.

S SGT. W. J. MORGAN.

Camp Butner, N. C.

SIDE GLANCES — *By Galbraith*

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"He's not a mean dog, Mrs. Binks, just full of spirit—he never bites anybody who really understands him!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spaugh, D. D.

GRATITUDE is the one of the choicest flowers in life's garden, yet its care is so often neglected. It is so easy to forget favors done for us by friends and loved ones; to forget the blessings we enjoy under Almighty God in this great country.

Now Magazine tells the story of a man, who not only has never forgotten that his life was saved by a friend, but also has not forgotten to continue to express his gratitude.

Once each year on Nov. 4 Robert MacCormack of Brooklyn, N. Y., receives a message of gratitude from Maj. Harry D. Parkin, of Los Angeles. This is the story:

"It was Nov. 4, 1918. Major Parkin, bleeding profusely from four deep shrapnel wounds, and his sergeant-major, the diminutive MacCormack, were trapped in a flying inferno. Enemy shells exploded in the no-man's land fronting their battered trench near Bourne-ba-Cornuiller. A Yankee barrage rained death dealing steel on them to the rear.

Self-preservation, being what it is, would have prompted a man of less sterner stuff to have sought safety for himself. But Sergeant-Major MacCormack, a mite of a man compared to the robust physique of his major, kept the faith, the tradition of a true soldier, even when ordered to save himself. He half dragged, half lifted the wounded major over the parapet and across no man's land to a German dressing station. Major Parkin was given first aid and both were taken prisoner."

Major Parkin says, "Every minute I have lived since that day of horror I owe to Sergeant-Major MacCormack. Each year, on the anniversary of the event, I reiterate my appreciation."

Sergeant-Major MacCormack risked his life to save Major Parkin, but the Lord Jesus Christ deliberately sacrificed His life to save us from the penalty of sin. "All have sinned and have come short of the glory of God." But, "Christ died for our sins . . . was buried . . . and rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures." He said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

We Christians should be asking ourselves how we are showing our gratitude for "The gift of God," which is "Eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The New Roosevelt

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK

ONE thing the President has done, and that is to get himself rid of the charge that he is an idealist. The Republicans used to take pleasure in picturing the President as a softy, who just couldn't keep from giving milk to the Hottentots. It was a strange failing, but there it was; every time he saw a Hottentot, he would give him some milk, and a quart here, a quart there, when you come to the end of the week, it mounts up.

A change must have taken place somewhere along the line, because now the argument against the President is that he has become a tough fellow. They say he wouldn't give a small nation the time of day. All he cares for are those big nations he has been going around with lately.

From the more idealistic circles in our national life, like the Hearst press, you learn that the President absolutely refuses to break off our affair with Russia, in order to protect Poland, whereas to risk our national future in order to protect Poland is exactly what the Hearst press has always advocated, or are we both dreaming?

Anyway, the opposition uses both versions of the life and character of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and in one he wears a big smile, and scatters flowers out of a basket, and hums a wordless tune, and in the other he sees any foreigner whose name he doesn't know, why he puts him on WPA first and finds out his name afterward. In the second version, the President is pictured as knocking the heads of the small countries together something fierce, and treating them like dirt, and not scattering flowers, that is all wrong, because poison ivy is what he gives the small nations, except on Thursdays, when they get arsenic, too.

This second picture is building up fast, and we have Demaree Bess saying in the Saturday Evening Post that the President has a "grand design" of making America the balance-wheel of the world, and to hell with small countries. The idea seems to be that when Britain is too fresh we will leap over to Russia's side, and when Russia gets funny ideas, we will run like the wind back to Britain.

The President will sit there, watching world events, his eyes shining like anything, and when somebody gets out of line, he will crack the ruler and everybody will have to freeze where they are.

I don't think any of this is especially so. Eleven years of observing the President have given me the impression that he has a kind of genius for taking a sound six-month view of the future, that he has a deep instinct for feeling his way to a short-term move that will make later moves possible, but that he does not care for long-range apocalyptic visions, because, in the first place, he has too much sense of humor, and they make him laugh.

But, anyway, to get back to my first point, this kind of stuff is going around, and it has pretty well killed off the earlier picture of the President as a softy idealist. This is a great blow to the isolationists and to the Chicago "nationalists." They wanted so desperately for the President to be another Wilson, so that they could fight Wilson a second time.

Well, the President is taking his time about being a Wilson. He is doing what has to be done today, and letting the public lead him on the questions of tomorrow. And so it is the isolationists who have been jockeyed into a kind of sour idealism; it is they who are raising the rights-of-a-small-nations issue, and becoming Poland's advocate, etc. In fact Mr. Hearst, when he gets going good on the rights of small nations (except Russia) sometimes sounds remarkably like Mr. Wilson himself, which is another way of saying that he is so off-balance his ear is scraping the side of the road.

That is what happens when you tangle with a master, and sometimes, on a clear night, I think I can hear a chuckle reverberating from the White House all the way to here.

Outbreak In Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador.—(AP)—Dr. Carlos Arroyo Del Rio was a refugee in the U. S. Embassy here today after resigning the Ecuadorean presidency under pressure of revolutionists who seized power in Guayaquil and invited former President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra to return from his exile in Colombia.

Ecuadorean troops, using tanks and backed by members of the Alianza Democratica (Democratic Alliance) group, gained control of Guayaquil, main commercial city and Pacific port, after a ten-hour battle yesterday in which more than 40 persons were reported killed and 200 wounded. The main resistance was by the Guayaquil police.

The revolutionists said their motive was to forestall presidential elections, scheduled for next Friday and Saturday, which they said would be meaningless unless the exiled Velasco Ibarra was on hand to participate. When Arroyo Del Rio and his ministers resigned, Alianza Democratica leaders sent word to Velasco Ibarra he was free to return to Ecuador.

JUNTA SET UP

A provisional junta was set up in Guayaquil to rule the city and quiet had been restored today.

(Leaders of both factions have declared their support of Ecuador's role in hemispheric solidarity.

(In Colombia, Velasco Ibarra disclaimed responsibility for the Guayaquil revolt, and expressed hope the junta would respect the people's wishes in the forthcoming election.)

Arroyo Del Rio, who defeated Velasco Ibarra for the presidency in January, 1940, had backed Miguel Angel Albornoz, liberal Radical Party candidate for president, while minority groups of the Alianza Democratica supported Velasco Ibarra.

A general strike in Quito preceded Arroyo Del Rio's resignation and parading crowds shouted their support of Velasco Ibarra, who has been living in Popyan, Colombia.

The Guayaquil provisional junta was organized by Capt. Sergio Enrique Giron, Francisco Arizaga Luque, Alfonso Larrea Alba, Efraim Camacho Santes, Pedro Antonio Saad, Angel Felicisimo Rojas, and Pedro Pablo Zauer Baquerizo.

They appointed Maj. Manuel Antonio Hidalgo as military-civilian head of Guayaquil, and said they themselves would act only in an advisory capacity. They also issued a proclamation saying their movement was supported by students and labor unions, and announced their intention of calling elections.

'I Wanted Wings' Writer Downed

A LIBERATOR BASE IN BRITAIN.—(Sgt.-Lt. Col. Harold E. Lay Jr., of Washington, D. C., who wrote the movie "I Wanted Wings" was shot down while leading a liberator group in a recent raid on Europe, it was revealed today.

Fellow fliers said they saw parachutes open from the flak-riddled plane and believed he had a good chance of escaping.

Lay came to England with the first American fliers. After a tour in charge of motion picture work he returned to the United States, formed a new Liberator group, and brought it over.

Sounds Like It Might Be Fun

NEW YORK.—(AP)—The Navy, in a booklet titled "Shark Sense," tells its aviators who are downed in the ocean how to protect themselves from sharks.

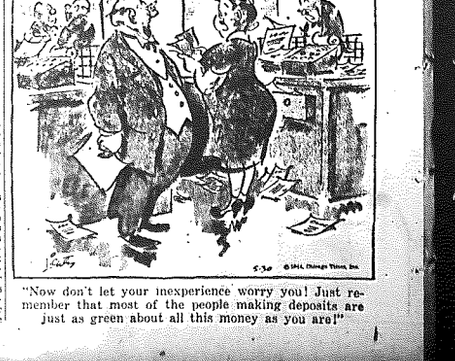
"Swim out of the line of his charge, grab a pectoral fin as he goes by and ride with him as long as you can hold your breath," the booklet advises.

By the time the person so doing is out of breath "the shark may lose his viciousness," the booklet says hopefully.

Missing Column

A missing Drew Pearson column, apparently lost in the mails, accounts for the absence of today's Washington Merry-Go-Round from this page. It will resume its regular appearance tomorrow.—Editors, The News.

GRIN AND BEAR IT — *By Lichty*



"Now don't let your inexperience worry you! Just remember that most of the people making deposits are just as green about all this money as you are!"