THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By The News Publishing Company, Inc.
W. G. Rose, Jr., President
Burke Davis, Editor
Mrs. David Jones, Secretary
Robert S. Cole, Jr., Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration
J. W. C. Dowd, 1890-1937

The Daily Morning Chronicle and The Charlotte News was established 1888. The Evening Chronicle was established 1892. The two were purchased by and consolidated with The Daily News May 4, 1912.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By carrier in city, a week, 15c; one month, 65c; three months, $2.00; six months, $3.90; one year, $7.60.

By mail: One month, 45c; three months, $2.00; six months, $3.90; one year, $7.60.

Heresy

General Lee Even Now Ruthlessly Attacked

Governor Broughton's Memorial Day address at Gettysburg, in which tribute was paid to Robert E. Lee, has drawn fire. One Richard Lloyd Jones, editor of the *Tulsa Tribune*, wrote the Governor, in part:

"Such silly statements as yours only add to the injury that the South loves to inflict upon itself. It is high time you Southern politicians acquired and respected facts, became intelligent, and progressed. For Heaven's sake, quit making a fool of yourself and the South.

"Take Lee out of uniform, and you have no Lee left."

Well, gallant suhs, what're we waitin' on?

Our Burden

General Peace Plan Debate Reveals Peril

The people of the United States are determined that we shall not again commit the fatal error of repudiating our leadership for world peace. About that, there is a grim determination. It is to be heard in conversation with the average citizen, with the misery and destruction of the day clearly before him. It is to be seen in the press, and heard on the air. On this, if on anything, American opinion is united. And so one would have expected that the preliminary American plan for peace and world organization, evolved from Allied deliberations of a year and a half, would be accepted with great enthusiasm. For the most part, we dare say, it was.

The President, offering a generalized plan for the future prevention of war, revealed a document to which the great powers have doubtless assented — and to which the representatives of smaller nations have doubtless contributed. But despite the deep-seated will of the people for peace, and the long months of international discussion which brought out his plan, there was opposition and criticism. It was of the type which may yet doom us to a second withdrawal from world affairs, and rob the coming international order of our power. Our mind, judging by Republican reaction in Washington, is still divided.

These are the criticisms raised, stemming chiefly from Republicans in Congress. They are of most vital concern to the peoples of all nations of the world, and they should be noted carefully by Americans who seek new hope for tomorrow in the Republican Party:

1. Disclosure that the rough draft of the American plan places the decision on military action to suppress aggression primarily in the hands of the "Big Four," with any one of them permitted to veto the use of force.

2. A demand by Senator Bridges, Republican, New Hampshire, who has supported the President's foreign policies in the past, for Mr. Roosevelt to say whether little nations will have a representative vote on a proposed International Council or will be "subordinated to the Big Four."

3. Criticism of the President by Senator Ball, Republican, Minnesota, an exponent of all-out collaboration, for "using some of the language the so-called isolationists have employed to oppose any effective world co-operation" in Mr. Roosevelt's declaration against "a superstate with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power."

Somehow, whether or not this plan worked out by Big Four leaders is to be finally accepted, we must come to an unanimous decision. If this is not the hour to set forth policy on detailed operations of the world order, it is definitely the hour to commit the great powers to a general plan of complete cooperation. On this issue, we cannot remain divided, and hope to gain peace from this bloody effort we are making today. We must have, very soon, enlightened Americanism to replace nationalism.

Patience

No Blitz In Normandy But The Enemy Suffers

After the first great shock of invasion, the American people seem to have vacillated between dread apprehension and a beaming optimism. With the flow of battle, hopes have risen and fallen. There is a very real reason for concern, for the full weight of Nazi counter-attacks should, when applied, make today's fierce fighting seem pale by comparison. But all authorities assure us that our grip in Normandy is secure, and that we will hold fast. There is another tendency to compare this operation with those of the Germans, when they were storming almost at will through the Low Countries, four years ago.

There is the tendency to reflect that we are no such masters of blitz warfare as the enemy, on the basis of such a comparison. This is a false conclusion, based upon ridiculous comparison. We have wrought a miracle simply by landing in France, and winning beachheads—such a miracle as was beyond the power of the Germans at the peak of their military triumphs. And the fact that we have not driven inland in swift thrusts of armored forces, and under umbrellas of planes, is no indication that we are in any way inferior to the Nazi armies.

In Normandy, our commanders were faced with the task of storming defenses which the enemy had been given four years to prepare, and of overcoming well-trained and well-equipped forces held in reserve. The Germans, blasting into France in 1940, faced no such obstacles, and cut their way through an army possessed of outdated equipment, led by antiquated generalship, and betrayed by its political leaders. In Normandy, we face splendidly - trained armies, determined to fight until the end, and superbly led.

It is, in fact, to our advantage to meet and destroy as much of the enemy force as possible on the Normandy peninsula, for if we grind down his power of resistance here, the coming drive into the interior will be so much the easier, and the day of the Allied blitz will come.

Meanwhile, there is the vital struggle in Italy, blazing furiously as our forces drive forward swiftly in such grand blitz style as to delight the heart of the most ferocious layman at home. Overshadowed by developments in France, the crushing defeat of German arms in Italy is of vital strategic importance. Its conclusion will sound the opening of dangerous new fronts in the South for Hitler to defend, and it is inevitable that the American Fifth and the British Eighth Armies will somewhere, someday, join other Allied armies in vast enveloping movements which will bring the enemy to his end.

No Change

Idaho Still Leans To Isolationism

The voters of Idaho, with their ballots trickling in from isolated areas, have given proof that the people of the West still do not shudder at the thought of an isolationist. The race there between Senator Worth Clark and Challenger Glenn Taylor, a cowboy crooner, is very, very close, and will not be finally determined until the vote is checked next week.

The issue was drawn clearly enough, and though the alternative to Senator Clark presented by Crooner Taylor may leave something to be desired, it must still be noted that Idaho clings yet to isolation and its principles. If voters there had clearly learned the lesson of America First as related to this war, they would surely be willing to accept almost any substitute for Senator Clark. The fact that their decision rests on a photo-finish indicates that this lesson has not been learned.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

WHILE American doughboys are fighting the toughest battle in history, another decisive battle is going on in Washington without benefit of headlines. It is the battle for control of the tremendous surplus war property owned by the Government.

One group, headed by the Bernie Baruch-Lehman Brothers-General Electric faction, has the slide all greased to pass, as quickly as possible, legislation putting surplus property, mainly in the hands of the big firms which have profited most from the war. The other group, headed by a coalition of Democratic and Republican Congressmen, is determined that the disposal of war goods shall not head the country into another economic tailspin.

At the end of World War I, the U. S. Government sold about seven billion dollars worth of surplus goods with no orderly plan. Some of the goods were dumped on the market, with speculators making fortunes overnight. Some were sold in France without any stipulation that the French people were to benefit, so that French speculators bought them up and reaped juicy profits by shipping them back to the U.S.A.

Part of the blame went to Bernard M. Baruch, criticized for turning the key on his War Industries Board immediately after the war, and going home.

Now, instead of seven billions there are about 75 billion dollars worth of surplus war goods — including 1,500 new war plants built with 25 billions of Government funds. Months ago, Republican Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana and Democrat Wright Patman of Texas started work on a bill to provide the equitable sale of post-war Government property. Hearings began in March.

War-Surplus Chaff

Here is how war goods are now being sold. The army jumped five tons of screws on the market at Memphis, Tenn. No firm in that area was equipped to buy so many screws at once . . . 25,000 small portable phonographs, originally purchased to trade to African natives, were offered for sale to a big New York department store. Phonographs are extremely hard to buy today, but one store was offered the whole lot . . . Seven million pairs of jute socks, brand new, have been declared surplus by the Army . . . A Washington department store recently advertised all-wool tropical worsted suits for men, price $24.50. They had been bought from the Government for 61¢. Standard wholesale price is 42¢, the retail price about $35. Cheap sales of this kind naturally hurt other merchants.

Personal Planes

The Douglas Aircraft Co. has just finished a luxurious new plane for President Roosevelt. Major Henry T. Myers, who flew the five Senators around the world, has been out in California tuning up the plane, while the President's Filipino cook has been tuning up its kitchen. The plane is the most elaborate thing ever to fly, has an elevator, an apartment and bath for the President's own use. Cost, approximately $750,000.

Some Administration critics are now turning an inquisitive eye on the number of Government planes kept in idleness by high Government officials. While high Government officials need planes to get places in a hurry, it is considered doubtful that they need their own personal planes, built at Government expense and kept idle most of the time.

For instance, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has his own Coast Guard plane, which he retained for his own use when he turned the Coast Guard over to the Navy. While Morgenthau unquestionably needs the plane for bond-selling trips, there has been some criticism inside the Government of the fact that he uses it for week-end trips to his home near Hyde Park, N. Y.

On one occasion, also, his plane flew all the way to the new airport at Messina, N. Y., merely to see whether the airport was safe for Morgenthau to land. He was not in the plane at the time, the pilot going alone, at considerable cost of gasoline, to test the airport. Secretary of War Stimson has an Army plane which is kept for his own personal use in chiefly week-end trips to his home at Locust Valley, Long Island. When the week-end is over, the Secretary of War usually boards his plane carrying a little paper bag of eggs given him by Mrs. Stimson so he will have fresh eggs for breakfast during the week.

Admiral Emory Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, also has had his own plane, for a time used exclusively by him, though later made available to other Maritime executives. While Cabinet members need airplanes for travel, no one quite understands why they need to keep so many personal planes idle for weeks at a time. Each plane has a crew of four men, who frequently have nothing to do except cool their heels while waiting for the week-end when they will fly to Long Island or up the Hudson.

Dawn, At Last

—By Dorman Smith

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

"The day's coming when we'll have to sit in a living room some place with a girl, Eddie, but I'm glad it's not for years yet!"

City Hall Today

Dick Young

Sidelights on the "Door Knockers" bond selling campaign: A 75-year-old man perfectly willing to buy a bond from the feminine "Door Knocker" but he was just afraid he might die before the bond was delivered. He went to the bank, and bought the bond himself, getting immediate delivery, but he promised he gave the "door knocker" credit for it . . . An improvised bank, consisting of a small cardboard box, was turned in with its contents for the purchase of a bond. In the box were two slots, one carefully marked for dimes and the other for quarters. Checkers could not figure why the saver was so particular about having two slots when the coins were all mixed up on the inside, anyway. "That's like having two holes—one for the big cat and another for the little cat," said Mrs. T. L. Harrison, one of the checkers . . . A well-known citizen gave his check for a bond and the checkers got a big laugh when they found a lengthy laundry list carefully dated and written on the back of it . . . Two housewives who volunteered to gather up the workers reports and bring the applications to the Civilian Defense Office for checking, pressed their market baskets into service, carrying the bulky envelopes in the baskets in which they ordinarily bring home their groceries. . . . It was refreshing to meet a person like the mother who with five sons in the service readily made a sacrifice to purchase another war bond.

* * *

A wholesale welcome but none the less sincere is extended to five feminine newcomers to these sacred precincts: Miss Nancy Bishop, this year's graduate of the Women' College of the University of North Carolina, who is the new stenographer in the Water Department, Miss Jackie MacRorie, who is succeeding Mrs. Dix Sarsfield as assistant in the Civilian Defense Office, Miss Jane McKene, Harding High graduate this Spring, who is secretary in the tax office, Miss Jewell Langston, who has accepted the position of bookkeeper in the office of the City School Board, and Miss Elizabeth Helms, this year's Queens graduate who is a new clerk in the Record Bureau at City Police Headquarters.

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Blonde Pearl Tyson, secretary in the City Treasurer's office who has been a member of the Charlotte Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol for nearly a year, has taken up flying and is rapidly learning how to handle that Cub trainer . . . Jimmy Jamison, 12-year-old son of Capt. Jimmy Jamison of the Fire Department, is a machinegunner somewhere in the Pacific and he is carrying an aluminum comb which his father used in France during the first World War . . . Lt. Tom Watkins, USNR, who three years ago was my competition on this news beat, was home this week on a short leave . . . Sound-proof ceiling to eliminate the acoustical confusion in the City Manager's office is being installed this week . . . Mrs. Cornelia Wears Henderson, who did such a swell job last Summer in setting up the child care centers of the extended school service program, has returned this Summer as supervisor of this program.

World Suicide

By Dorothy Thompson

WALTER LIPPMANN commenting some days ago on "Wilson's Crucial Mistake" found that President Wilson had agreed to a "specific and separate German treaty" to have the United States help enforce German disarmament over a fixed period of years, he would have obtained ratification. Such a treaty would have held the Allies together for the single task of keeping Germany disarmed. But Wilson insisted upon giving the League a world-wide commitment and it was against this that the Senate rebelled. Mr. Lippmann therefore suggests that with regard to pledges to use force in the future we confine ourselves to treaties "definite in object and limited in time" embodied, not in the charter of a new international organization, but in the treaties by which we settle with enemies.

The new League should incorporate no commitments to use force for if we invest a League with military power, "we have no choice but to make the biggest military powers dominant," since none of the Big Three would consent to allow an assembly of fifty or sixty nations to move its army. The small European powers can, of course, be brought in to collaborate in keeping Germany disarmed. Since this is apparently what is actually cooking let us consider what it means. The Allies are to be held together solely by the fear of a revived Germany and Japan. Force to maintain peace will be available only against present enemies. Three highly armed powers, with by no means identical interests, will agree only on the proposition that our present enemies may never menace us again.

This is what is called realism, under which the seething passion of the peoples for an end of war could be betrayed again.

It is true that no great nations will tolerate having their armies moved by the whole of other nations. The solution, of course, would be to make an all-inclusive representative world organization competent to create and adjudicate international law and empowered with its own means, recruited on a quota basis, to enforce it.

The peoples of the world may be ready for this. I dare all governments, Allied and enemy, to submit this question to plebiscite. But our leaders are not ready for it. They repudiate it in advance.

Yet the three great Allies will not be held together indefinitely by the sole desire to keep down present enemies, once they are defeated. If Germany and Japan are to be the only cement, let us keep them menacing — as the only promise of peaceful unity in the rest of the world! Otherwise it is childish to assume that one or two decades hence the Great Powers. Already, before this war is even won, we see from the policies of the Allied statesmen that their fear for the future is as much of each other as of the enemy. The greatest concern of the Anglo-American powers is already that Russia should be checked in Europe, and of Russia that the Anglo-Americans should not rule there.

Germany was able to rearm not because the Reich, even ten years ago, was strong and the Allies weak. France, Britain and Russia without the United States, were quite strong enough to deal with Germany. But previous Allies had hoped to balance their power against each other by means of Germany.

Thus, the last war was hardly over when, in 1922, Russia signed the Treaty of Rapallo with Germany and from then until Hitler came to power collaborated closely even with the Reichswehr.

Willkie Speaks Up

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

PEOPLE have been wondering what Wendell Willkie would do. Well, now they've got their answer. To the articles he's writing at the request of papers in various parts of the country can be applied that much abused word "statesmanship." Because he is out of the race, Willkie can take a detached view and say exactly what he thinks—which also happens to be healthy advice for the Republican Party at this moment of history.

If the Resolutions Committee in Chicago could, by some miracle, adopt the Willkie line—or part of it, even—the GOP would be put squarely in opposition to all that's worst in the Democratic Party. What Willkie does in the articles that have appeared so far is to draw the line of opposition with the Southern Bourbons who are engineering a major revolt against Roosevelt and the New Deal.

I'm afraid it would take almost a miracle to bring the GOP around to anything approaching the Willkie point of view. Too many Republicans have shown a desire to join up with Bourbonism and go one step further backward into a past that can never be recaptured in his first piece, on States' Rights and Federal power, Willkie stakes out his direction and, in succeeding articles, he moves toward his goal. Above all, he accepts reality. And to prove it he quotes—you'd never guess—Herbert Hoover's Committee on Recent Social Trends in a report published in 1933.

"The shifts from State to Federal authority thus reflect the incapacity of the several States to deal with problems of transportation, communication, merchandising, labor-capital relations and other vital aspects of social and economic life."

States' Rights versus strong Federal Government is not an issue but a relic, says Willkie. You can't break down the States into 48 separate economic units with 48 different minimum wage laws. This is a direct thrust at the compromises that the present Administration has accepted in deference to the South.

The second article, on the Negro, hits even harder at compromises in Democratic ranks. Willkie would have the Republican Party "unequivocally and specifically" committed to Federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynching statutes.

But he goes further to say that the Negroes' "right to work must equal that of any citizen and their reward should be the same as the reward of any other citizen for the same job." That's especially interesting in view of Governor Dewey's action in shelving a proposal put forward by a committee which the Governor himself named to legislate equal economic opportunity for Negroes in New York State.