

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AP FEATURES

Victory And Death

Invasion Sounds Death Knell Of Nazis And Imposes Solemn Obligation Upon Us

The great and terrible hour of the armies of freedom has come.

In the dark skies over France countless planes disgorged our shock troops, greeted by fire and confusion.

There was doubt from the first as to the points of attack, and the progress of our forces.

From the vast arsenal which Britain, men and weapons will continue to flow, until the Nazi defenses are broken on the bloody beaches, and the blast of battle moves steadily inland.

Here, at last, is the answer of the world to the man of Munich, Warsaw, Rotterdam, Stalinger, Athens, and of Lidice. It is the answer, too, to the weak men of France, whose people have long been betrayed; the answer to the proud young barbarians of the one-mighty Luftwaffe, loosed to prey upon the helpless. The answer has been long in coming, but it is here in power and glory.

While horrendous blasts rock Northern France, and young men of all nations spill their blood in the cauldron of modern war, gentle, fervent prayers are lifted at home. Somewhere, for

every man in uniform, there is humble supplication. America waits breathlessly as it waited in the sultry July of 1863, for word from Gettysburg; as it waited in September of 1918, for fateful news from the Argonne. At home, whistling sirens and tolling church bells told of the nation's joys, yet prayerful, acceptance of the news.

Last night the voice of President Roosevelt was solemn and restrained, in knowledge of the vast movements at that moment underway. It was a proper keynote for the nation, for though this blunt, direct thrust across the Channel is the very beginning of the last throes of the enemy, the greatest toll of lives is yet to be paid. United in a common determination for victory, and fully conscious of our stake in the historic assault, Americans must make ready for any news to come, before victory.

The incredible size and swiftness of the fury which has burst over Europe will not be realized for some time to come, but none can deny that in the thunder of the guns, the roar of the planes and the unheard last words of the dying, the fate of the world is being finally decided for many, many years to come. The coming of this day, of course, has been long. It did not begin with the thronging of troops in Britain long months ago, nor with the setting of D-Day half a year ago. It began, for history, when the battered Eighth Army stood stock-still on its weary legs and held at El Alamein, almost within sight of the Nile.

It continued with the relentless thrust back through the wastes of Western Egypt, through Libya, and to the bloody demise of the Afrika Korps on Cap Bon. It became obnoxious in the surge into Sicily, and in the dogged push through Southern Italy. The victory at Rome tumbled out over a Europe half-wrecked by vast bombing fleets, drowning on their tasks of destruction for months on end, without respite. And in that moment, as if ordered by a knowing destiny, the great blows fell upon the West.

This is the thrust which will break forever the power of Hitler, his armies and his Nazi Party. Soon or late, this tidal wave of invasion will sweep into the Reich, or overwhelm the enemy and force his surrender. But even this is not the end we seek. Today the issue is not that we advance, hesitate or fall back, for in the end triumph is certain. It is vital today that we see, half a world away, the deaths of those young men who are leading us toward that victory—and toward that world which we hold that terrible sight in our minds until the world's convulsions are done, and we come to the building of a better world in peace.

Today that new world is being won for us, and countless thousands of those who are winning it, for us will not live to see its dawn. They will see only its promise, in bursting shells and bombs, and die in its threshold. For these young men, for ourselves, and for generations to come, we must keep the firm pact of this day, written in blood.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

MRS. Roosevelt's blunt press conference remarks about Winston Churchill's recent speech in the House of Commons brought out publicly what those around the White House have known for some time—that the First Lady never has been too enthusiastic about the Prime Minister.

Last Summer, Churchill came to Washington after Quebec and, together with Harry Hopkins, occupied one section of the White House. Three military conferences continued day and night, with the Prime Minister walking up and down the White House corridors in flapping bedroom slippers and a great gold-and-red silk kimono.

At that time, Mrs. Roosevelt is said to have telephoned from New York to a member of her family in the White House and to have tactfully inquired: "Is that man still there?" (She was not referring to the President.)

It was not the way the Prime Minister dressed or made himself at home in the White House that bothered Mrs. Roosevelt. But, according to friends, she did feel that Mr. Churchill was her husband out with his long hours, often deeper from noon until about 7 P. M., then stays up until about 3 A. M. Meanwhile, the President had to face his regular routine all day long.

Also, Mrs. Roosevelt, to her intimates, has made no secret of her belief that Mr. Churchill is living in the political past as far as the Empire is concerned. She has entertained rather liberal views on India and other British possessions, such as Hongkong. Therefore, it was no surprise to friends when Mrs. Roosevelt, asked about Churchill's speech and his references to Franco Spain, replied: "The speech was very characteristic of Mr. Churchill."

"Mr. Churchill has thought a certain way for six years," the unapologetic Mrs. Churchill said. "One thing that grips the boys at the front is the way a lot of the desk officers in the War Department and others here at home seem to get promotions more rapidly than the boys who are up on the firing line. Some of them feel so bad about it that they aren't anxious to come home, though given opportunities of furlough, because they are outranked by their old friends at home."

For instance, most of the new pilots just arriving in England are second lieutenants. They haven't been on any missions at all. Meanwhile, men who have been in England for two years, and have been flying over Europe or combat, still remain second lieutenants.

"How many do you have?" asks some newly arrived pilot who has flown twice across the Channel, each flight being a mission. "Oh, yesterday was my 34th," is the cool reply of the man who, after two years of combat

travelling, still is a second lieutenant.

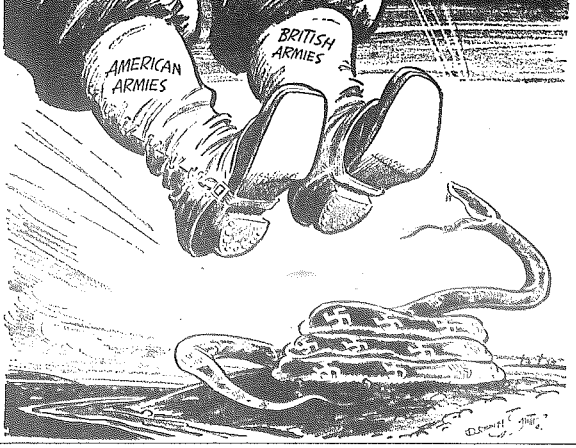
Another big trouble in the tire rationing program is being probed on a charge of having failed to void the tire ration certificates issued in the past by retailers. In other words, when a retail tire store or garage sells a tire, it has to send back to the tire manufacturer the certificate issued by the OPA ration board. However, the OPA is tracking down reports that these tire certificates, instead of being stamped as used, are going back to the dealers, or else remaining with them in the first place. Thus, they are able to sell more tires without requiring more certificates in exchange.

Another big company is being investigated by the OPA for buying up new tires of various makes from dealers and later reselling them through the company's own stores at considerable loss. Even though not the tires made by this company, the loss was considered a good investment because it got motorists into the habit of trading with company's retail stores.

There may be some startling news breaking on this score.

With Both Feet

By Dorman Smith



Our Isolated Government

By Marquis Childs

THE business of getting one branch of our Government to speak to another branch is unbelievably complicated and put in times like these. When it comes right down to it, that is really all that a congressman has to do in his resolution calling for a period when Cabinet members and heads of bureaus would come before the House for questioning.

They are walled away in separate worlds—the executive branch, the legislative arm. The length of Pennsylvania Avenue between the cliff-like offices of the executive branch and the Capitol is scarcely more than a mile. Yet it might as well be a thousand miles.

What Congressman Keafauer proposes to do is to build a bridge between the two walled-off compartments. It was a challenge a few communication possible on a face-to-face basis.

Under the resolution, executive officials of the Government would be invited before Congress for a face-to-face period. This point is made particularly with respect to the House members, but it applies to the Senate, too. Nothing could be simpler. President Roosevelt, at times, has asked me to do an exchange with them when they've asked questions which annoyed him. That couldn't happen in a parliamentary question period.

It would be a substitute for one of the fundamentals of British parliamentary government—the question period in the House of Commons. It wouldn't have the sanction of the Constitution, but if it worked as a means of getting the two wings of our Government closer together, then in time it might be worth the effort.

Even a Prime Minister with the power and prestige of Winston Churchill must pay heed to the questions of the humiliated members of the House of Commons. If he answers impatiently or disdainfully, he invites a fire from other members who jealously guard the privilege of interrogating the Government.

Even in wartime Britain, Cabinet ministers at the question hour stand up to defend the land and the policies they are responsible for. From all over the Chamber come sharp questions, often pressing home when the ministers' replies are evasive or unsatisfactory.

The Washington newspaper correspondents have tried to supply a missing link in our knowledge of the British press attempts to fill the role of intermediary between legislative and executive branches.

It is impossible to press a question at the White House and difficult with lesser members of the Government. That is a cruel examination. And, no news of that subject, is a convenient evasion.

Such men will realize that in countries, as in England, standards of living are being raised by a course of standard political activity. It has, by the same device, turned its back forever and irrevocably upon violence.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Well, judged, with both of your daughters getting married this month, I suppose you'll be able to sport a new pair of shoes before long!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spangh, D. D.

A CORRESPONDENT is much concerned lest in our prosecution of the war effort we neglect the generation which will take over after we have gone. I am, and have been for many years, deeply concerned for our young people, especially young Christians, that their pastors, parents and teachers shall watch over, encourage, instruct, and pray for them. I believe the majority of pastors fall into five young Christian categories: faith as well as young in years; attention needed; Jesus commanded; and entering the world of work.

There is no question but that this correspondent has a case. In most churches children as well as adults are received into membership by profession of faith with or without preliminary instruction. After they are on the membership rolls they receive little or no further instruction. That further instruction they receive they gather from Sunday School classes or from sermons.

The world is in a tragic condition now due to the spiritual immaturity of the majority of professing Christians. Those who have never realized that one must grow in spiritual stature as well as in mind and body, we are hearing much about preserving the American way of life. While defending it abroad, we must certainly preserve and promote it at home among the youth of our land.

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No Palliatives

By Dorothy Thompson

ON June 1st Miss Francis Perkins launched before the Congressional Committee on Industrial Relations an eight-point program for the reduction of working hours.

There is enough to do, in America and in the world, to keep everybody busy for a long time to come. There are new international problems, crying for American collaboration in their creative solution. On a little sub-continents of Asia, called Western Europe, there are crowded as many people as in the Soviet Union, the United States, and the entire British Commonwealth, all taken together. No wonder that this area is imperialistic without and cannibalistic within.

It presumes a return of the thirties, and offers approximately the same program for dealing with a new depression. It assumes that there will be a return to a viable international public world, rather than the unworkable and unworkable world of today.

What this country needs, if it is to survive as the center of human hopes, is to rekindle the spirit of entrepreneurial and industrialism. We need not a collection of palliatives to patch up the soft spots, but a re-awakening of the pioneering spirit.

If an economy stands still it rots. A rotting economy cannot support a social system. Reasonable hours of labor would come automatically where there is an economy making full use of its human and material resources.

New York Races Held

Associated Press Staff Writer With the fourth term possibility ended as an issue, voters chose between Governor Dewey, Republican, and Governor Rockefeller, Democrat, in the New York City Congressional elections today as New Mexico citizens nominated Governorship candidates and Tennessee Democrats picked national convention delegates.

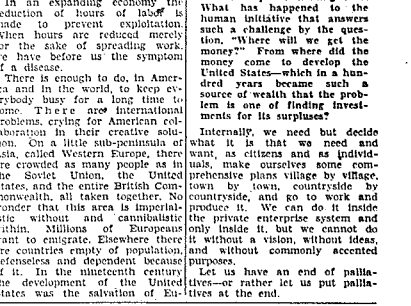
In a district where the usual winning Democratic margin of about 20,000 votes was cut to about 9,000 in 1942, Dewey has asserted that the margin is dangerous of what he called "steps on the unhappy road to dictatorship."

Tennessee Democrats gathered to pick that State's 25-vote slate of convention delegates and to select twelve Presidential electors without any outward storm signals that had marked similar meetings in other Southern states.

Iowa Democrats gave Senator Guy Gillette a thumping endorsement in his bid for reelection yesterday. He had a lead of almost four to one over Ernest J. Brown, who had reported Gillette will run against Governor Henry W. Burma. While Burma had 257 of 2483 precincts, Brown had 31,925 votes to 19,215 for Burma.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"The nature of my crime is heavy on my conscience, Chaplain . . . I outwitted my sergeant!"