

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle
Published Every Sunday by
The News Publishing Company, Inc.
W. C. Dowd Jr., President
J. E. Dowd, Vice-President
General Manager
W. C. Dowd, 1965-1927

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established in 1838. The Evening Chronicle (established 1923) was purchased by and consolidated with The Charlotte News on May 6, 1914.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published herein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail: One month, 87 cents; three months, \$2.60; six months, \$5.20; one year, \$10.40.
By carrier in the city of Charlotte, 15 cents a week; one month, 65 cents; three months, \$1.95; six months, \$3.90; one year, \$7.80.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1941

Camera!

Nazi Photographers Miss Picture of the Year

Nazi newsreel photographers—those intrepid young Aryans who dash ahead with the shock troops to record the Führer's victories on film—have made quite a reputation for themselves.

We wish that we could rely on their zealous thoroughness to the extent of hoping that one of them, at least, was on hand in Tula the other day to get what must have been the most important scene of the entire Russian campaign.

But the photographers would have had a hard time of it. They would have had to hold their breath and their cameras steady as the Russians flushed out of their billets on the outskirts of Tula.

Also, we fear that the scene was not filmed either for our times or for posterity. But in reflecting upon it, one wonders if the Russians, as they routed the Nazis out, did not laugh and hoot and pull from the sheer ludicrousness of the sight.

The Heathen

Even the Japanese Haven't Heard of a Billion?

Japan hasn't got a chance of winning war against the United States. No need to cite statistics about battleships and planes and tanks. Wars, according to the tactics of the Roosevelt Administration are not won by armies and navies. They are won by appropriations of money.

Why, only the other day President Roosevelt handed Russia a check for a billion dollars. For counting that as a billion to count stray millions. Our defense effort is measured by the tens of billions—40, 50, or 60 billion dollars—whatever pile of appropriations the hands can't jump over.

In our vast paper game, we wouldn't consider 874 million dollars even a polypopper. Yet the inscrutable Nipponese seem to think they've done a darning thing in voting such a sum. They call it extraordinary.

Of course, if you want to take a domineering obstructive attitude toward our Department of Fiscal Warfare, you might reflect that in Japan a dollar buys about five times as many planes, tanks, and guns, that \$21 pays the monthly pay of not one but about 21 Japanese soldiers, that the Japanese Government always insists on getting its money's worth. Frugality and restraint of waste are quaint oriental customs; utterly foreign and properly ignored in Washington.

And anyway, everybody knows that if Japan ever tries to fight a war, she will immediately go bankrupt. Isn't that what New Deal economists have been telling us for years?

Danger

Maneuver Area Highway; Unsafe for Civilian Use

When M. Hans Habe called his book "A Thousand Shall Fall," he didn't suspect how accurately he was summing up the carnal's bloody record of high-speed maneuvers this year. Since January, according to the Highway Safety Division, exactly 1,001 persons have fallen in this most violent form of death.

October was the bloodiest month in our auto accident history, with 141 fatalities. The carnage was dealt with the victims of war in France. But, as Betty Fortunes said a hundred years before the automobile was invented, "War is thousands a day. Peace is ten thousands a day." Strictly speaking, was all of North Carolina's 141 auto fatalities last month can be classified as victims of Peace, or a few resulted from collisions involving military vehicles in the maneuver area. Three of the eleven collisions with the worst records (Stanley, Hammond, Montgomery) resulted during October with heavy military traffic. One of three counties had only six fatalities between them during the month of 1940. Last month alone the same

two counties reported ten fatal wrecks.

The obvious conclusion is that the maneuver area is too dangerous to traffic with Reports reaching Charlotte tell of huge trucks roaring along highways in complete darkness. That is part of the maneuver and the maneuverers are not going to be interfered with, no matter how many private cars are on the roads.

It is likely that a great deal of the civilian traffic in the maneuver area is entirely unnecessary. People on unessential business might not have to be told to keep off these roads. As for night driving in the maneuver area, common sense would indicate that it should be attempted only in real emergencies, and even with full understanding of the risk.

If common sense fails to bring about a voluntary lessening of civilian traffic, the State Highway Department might well undertake to issue special permits to all heavy legitimate business in the area, and keep all others out.

A Good Nerve

The Man Is No Pussy-Footer When His Mind's Made Up

"We need guns, tanks, planes and ships," read the President's message to the CIO's convention, "and we must produce guns, tanks, planes and ships without delay and without interruption and the American people and their Government are determined that we shall have them."

In sending this challenge, the President understood full well the circumstances under which it would be delivered. Doubtless he visualized a hall full of heavily laboring men and their leaders, up from the tanks and still tough. He foresaw that they would have been worked up to a pitch by the Jovian scowls and thunder of John L. Lewis, that they all were, so to speak, brothers in the bonds of a fighting mood on and that from anybody in whom they gave the privilege of the platform they expected to hear what they wanted to hear, not what they needed to hear.

Doubtless the President, computing his message, felt much as though he were delivering it face to face with this hostile mob (and the word is used thoughtfully). He would have delivered it face to face, too, if he had felt called on to.

Gay what you will about Franklin Roosevelt, and we find ourselves from time to time saying a good many things that are not at all complimentary. He is endowed with a good cool nerve. He has what so many men lack—the moral courage to rise to his feet and make statements that he knows are going to be decidedly unpopular.

He gave the country a classic example of this in the first few months of his first term when he spoke to the American Legion Convention. At that time the Legion was a hotbed of anti-Semitic statements that he knows are going to be decidedly unpopular.

It was a stout speech delivered point-blank without a quiver. To be sure, it didn't do much good, but that was because the President shortly afterward completely reversed his fiscal policy and began to put out Federal money to all comers. But the point is that he had them, as he has now, the courage of his convictions. He can be a tough adversary as John L. Lewis may not be long in finding out.

And yet, haven't we had a Union fight along in the sense that box-tops are virtually money?

Among other things, it is found the vicious P-I complex increases the learning power of this. A box-top rat about the premises is a depressing sight.

A Kennebec Maine farmer raises everything on his own land required to keep a family, provided the little ones don't cry for bananas.

It's Most Enough To Make A Deacon Swoon.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Copper "Shortage"

By Hugh S. Johnson

BLATELY but rather than never, the Washington defense supply departments are discovering

principal reason for apparent shortage of copper materials is, as this column has frequently mentioned, a vast quantity of the lines of supply and in stockpile and in inventories. Recently some figures were given here on copper. There are some notes taken from a very competent source about its own company's supplies of copper. They are informal and helter-skelter but very interesting.

It is suggested that a committee of not over five from brass and fire from your industry be set up to investigate how to run down inventory situation both as regards Army and Navy and civilian industries.

INVENTORIES INCREASE 35 TO 40 PER CENT

There is about 35 per cent to 40 per cent increase in inventories over the last five years. The average amount of copper going into the Army and Navy is about 500,000 pounds a year at approximately 500 pounds per plane. The Navy uses about 750,000 a year.

The two great war industries use 60,000 tons of copper over four years—15,000 to 20,000 tons per year.

To operate an average ship with copper would require about 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of copper.

By March of next year a very large amount of the copper and aluminum will be out of the way. The present program in building a ship is to order all the copper, brass, tubing, etc., that is needed. That gets to the hands of the Navy first, but although they may not use all of it for two years.

ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGES

It was the same way in World War I and the result in copper, as well as steel, is to cause artificial appearances of shortage and will be to create terrible glut at the end of the war. Over-capacity and over-production.

It is one of the most important things to get the government to prevent this evil before it does irreparable harm. As an illustration of the government's requirement I have heard even on this basis, 2,500,000 tons.

Here is a comparison of available tonnage of primary copper produced in 1918 and now. It also shows the amount of copper in use.

Table with 2 columns: Country, 1918, 1938. Includes USA, Chile, Canada, Belgium Congo, and other Africa.

Totals 2,476,600 1,381,664

How To Have Fun With Beer Bottles

The London Daily Mail The Germans are alarmed about a new type of "beering bottle" that is being used by certain R.A.P. bomber crews.

The shrewd ally in small Germany and the R.A.P. bomber crew each to their bottles as the bomber's hand is on their own to important military objectives.

But as the R.A.P. is concerned, it is a case for they have found that empty beer bottles make ideal "beering bombs".

The year's most valuable ballplayers turn out to be a group of Italians. This may amaze Berlin.

As we understand the accumulated grievances of the Union Brotherhoods, the boys who have been lying on the railroad.

Delivering the Goods!



Industrial "Bigness" Grows

The Baltimore Sun

Since the inauguration of the defense program we have heard much about the country's industrial machine, which is declared to be the greatest in the world and which, it also is claimed, will decide the issue in the present war.

What is the industrial machine? On this point, figures just issued by the Census Bureau throw considerable light. They not only show the size of the machine in 1938 but indicate also what it was like in 1929, and the trend which it is following. Here are some of the figures:

In 1932 the industrial machine comprised of 142,230 manufacturing establishments employing 7,288,857 employees and turning out annually products valued at \$28,619,224,600.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TYPE SHOWS INCREASE

The central-administrative office type of operator, which is to say such industrial enterprises as General Motors, General Electric, Aluminum Corp. of America and the like, with branch factories in various parts of the country, numbered 31,667 as against 23,847 in 1929, or an increase of 33.8 per cent.

The independent single unit type, which is to say enterprises housed in single factories, numbered 110,563 as against 118,375 in 1929, or a decrease of 6.6 per cent.

But that is not all. Through the central-administrative office type, which is to say enterprises housed in single factories, numbered 110,563 as against 118,375 in 1929, or a decrease of 6.6 per cent.

PARTNERSHIPS ARE FEWER

Furthermore, there was a falling off in the enterprises conducted by individuals and partners. There were 106,629 in 1929 to 92,013 in 1938, a decrease of 13.1 per cent.

TREND IS TOWARD CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY

What these figures indicate, then, is a steady trend during the ten-year period toward a concentration of production in the hands of great multi-plant concerns and away from individual factories.

Another example of people learning from each other is Senator Wheeler. The other day he issued a little exhibit of British-made toys to the Senate. These were miniature guns and soldiers and warships, all intended to show that the British are using metal for toys to sell to us while waiting upon the American people to give up the use of these same metals.

A few months ago at a CIO union convention there was a hot debate over the seizure of the steel-bound aviation plant in San Francisco by President Roosevelt. Critics of Mr. Roosevelt had a display of ten American soldiers dropping out of American workmen. At that time the CIO was with Senator Wheeler in opposing war preparations. Now the CIO leaders have changed their minds, but probably Senator Wheeler remembered the lesson.

Over the market, white as snow. The French breeze is really blue. And wild birds bring their mournful cry Across the graveyards slow winged fly. The poppies, blanketing the dead, A daisy crowned seem to shed. And over the white crossed burial green The stars and stripes are drooping seen.

Yes in spite of all this talk and all the action, the centralization of industry has gone merrily on.

Today's BIBLE THOUGHT If you love God utterly and follow Him you can ask what you will of Him: Ask and it shall be given you, seek, and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened to you.—Luke 11:9.

John Lewis Monopolist

By Raymond Clapper

I KNOW a number of pro-labor, pro-union men around here who have never turned to viewing John L. Lewis as a monopolist.

They are so busy trying to get to free trade-unions from than extremely reactionary employers.

That is the sufficient thing which is happening to John Lewis and his CIO machine. It is so novel for him to be denounced by labor-batters in Congress and by many newspapers. But men who have worked in the union movement and who are still working in it are fearful of what he is doing. They see that if his demands were achieved, all useful labor would be put under Government restrictions.

They also see that whether this occurs or not, the course which Lewis has taken is provoking a serious multi-million reaction throughout the country which will jeopardize the position of trade unions during and after the emergency.

Some of the strongest friends of organized labor regard the present demand of Lewis for a complete, Government-enforced monopoly in coal-mines labor as totally unacceptable, and on this they have been thrown into the strange and unaccustomed camp of the steel operators.

Bluntly, the demand of Lewis that the Government force the union shop in the entire coal mines is seen as a plea by Lewis for a monopoly of an entire calling. It is a demand for a monopoly over all coal labor. Coal miners follow a specialized craft. They can work as well only in the coal industry. If the union wins the captive-mine dispute, the individual coal miner will have no choice except to join the Lewis union. He could not go to another mine and work, because every other mine would require him to join the union.

If there is to be such a monopoly, it certainly ought to be subject to Government regulation, as is any other recognized monopoly. If there is to be a union shop or a closed shop, then the monopoly provision of the labor for that shop becomes a legitimate and necessary object of public regulation.

It is not to the public interest that one craft be so organized that the whole labor supply of that craft must belong to a private organization, totally free of Government regulation, free to determine its own entrance fees, dues, expenditures, political activities, conditions of admission or expulsion, and to keep its books from public scrutiny.

Should a man contribute a complete monopoly of mine labor for as long as John Lewis was, to take a half million dollars of the organization's funds and use them to make the largest contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in 1937? It calls back the old high-souder days of the railroad and the industrial pirates of the last century.

If the unions are to remain free of Government regulation then it must be possible for an individual in being or not in being in the union. Lewis is making a labor monopoly which would give him such control over workers as Hitler has in Germany, and give it to a private citizen or a private organization accountable to no public authority.

UNION SHOP IS NOT ESSENTIAL FOR PROTECTION It is not true that the union must have a union shop in order to be able to protect itself from disintegration. Testimony before the National Defense Mediation Board from the union itself goes to the effect that the operators were not at all in this time opposed to voluntary growth of unions. Membership in some mines was 100 per cent. In others membership was growing rapidly, the union leaders themselves testified.

In the inside board discussions, some of the public members suggested a compromise by which the union maintenance clause would be offered in place of the union-shop clause. That is, once a man joined the union he would be required, as a condition of employment, to remain a member. The purpose would be to prevent disintegration of the membership. CIO members of the board did not accept this suggestion and said the union already had greater protection than such a clause could give. They wanted the union shop or nothing. Fighting to get it, they quit the board. The more the facts come out, the more unreasonable the conduct of John Lewis and his CIO puppets appears.

And His Intentions? (Easily Item, Stand News & Press) J. V. Burris spent Sunday evening with Madge Whitley.

The Colonel's Lady (Missy Dale Home, Winboro News & Herald) How Col. R. A. McMaster could have two as pretty girls as he has is a freak of nature that no one understands. The mother must be the redeeming feature.

Visitin' Around

And His Intentions? (Easily Item, Stand News & Press) J. V. Burris spent Sunday evening with Madge Whitley.

The Colonel's Lady (Missy Dale Home, Winboro News & Herald) How Col. R. A. McMaster could have two as pretty girls as he has is a freak of nature that no one understands. The mother must be the redeeming feature.

Visitin' Around

And His Intentions? (Easily Item, Stand News & Press) J. V. Burris spent Sunday evening with Madge Whitley.

The Colonel's Lady (Missy Dale Home, Winboro News & Herald) How Col. R. A. McMaster could have two as pretty girls as he has is a freak of nature that no one understands. The mother must be the redeeming feature.

Visitin' Around

And His Intentions? (Easily Item, Stand News & Press) J. V. Burris spent Sunday evening with Madge Whitley.

The Colonel's Lady (Missy Dale Home, Winboro News & Herald) How Col. R. A. McMaster could have two as pretty girls as he has is a freak of nature that no one understands. The mother must be the redeeming feature.

Visitin' Around

And His Intentions? (Easily Item, Stand News & Press) J. V. Burris spent Sunday evening with Madge Whitley.

The Colonel's Lady (Missy Dale Home, Winboro News & Herald) How Col. R. A. McMaster could have two as pretty girls as he has is a freak of nature that no one understands. The mother must be the redeeming feature.