

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1942

Easy. There!

He Who Tamers With Lady's Lipstick Plays With Fire

One of the many undertakings we do not envy the War Production Board is that of surveying the various shades of lipstick, rouge and face powder and ordering fewer of them.

There must be thousands of shades, fragrances and fragrances in lipstick alone. Offhand we remember Madcap, Tropical, Allure, Temptation, Flame, Fire, and a suggestive one called Raspberry.

In rouge and face powder there are specific mixtures for blonde, brunette and red-heads, as well as for the more numerous in-between types.

It is a big job W.P.B. lays out. Like all the other matters concerning embellishment of the female face and figure, it is a delicate matter. For example, if the restrictive order on too delicate cosmetics is too delicate, it could injure the cosmetics irreparably. We should hate to find ourselves of remark-able at the sight of a skillfully made-up female. There, but for the grace of strategically important glycerine, alcohol, wax and colors, goes an ugly woman.

First Blood

Rep. Faddis, 'X' Card Defender, Bites the Dust in Primary

"I've got an 'X' card and I have no apologies to make for it."

With these defiant words, Rep. Charles I. Faddis (Dem., Pa.) launched his widely-reported counter attack on critics of "X" cards for Congress. He was pretty bitter about it.

"I'm not just ready to admit that any bureau down or any newspaper, for that matter, has any authority to issue 'X' cards for Congress. It is part of a Congressman's duty to go back home and talk with the man on the street corner..."

But the man on the street corner had a few ideas of his own. On Wednesday, Mr. Faddis ran for re-nomination in the Democratic primary. He was soundly thrashed by a Dr. Grant Furberg. There were other issues at stake, but the nation at large quickly jumped to the conclusion that the Congressional "X" cards had accounted for their first victim. And Congressmen generally, we dare say, did likewise—and fingered the damning evidence in their pockets.

Easy Mark

Solicitor Carpenter Can't Be Bothered With Details

Yates Russell was one of the men who were caught red-handed with Carl Lippard unloading a liquor truck in Lippard's yard. Tried and convicted in Superior Court last month, Russell might have had to serve out his sentence of a year had not a couple of doctors testified that Lippard's heart was too weak to stand work on the roads or confinement. The late Judge Hall Johnston, who died only a few weeks afterward from a heart attack, suspended Lippard's sentence. Having so dealt with the principal defendant, he said that he did not feel inclined to be more severe with the others. So Russell's sentence was suspended on condition that he refrain from violating the liquor laws.

Two or three weeks later, by mere accident, a State Patrolman and Mooreville police caught him with another load of liquor near Mooreville. Again the young liquor-runner was convicted, fined \$100 and costs and given another suspended sentence.

Aha, you say, what about that other suspended term—the one supposedly hanging over him in Charlotte? It turns out that the initiative rests (and we mean rests) with Solicitor John Carpenter.

When the man was caught near Mooreville, Mr. Carpenter said he was gonna detain a detainee over there so that if Yates was convicted he would be held for a reckoning here. He didn't send a detainee.

Even now, while Russell is enjoying his freedom, the Solicitor could issue a capias for his arrest and have bonded for his appearance at the next term of Superior Court on June 15. The Solicitor doesn't appear to be in any hurry about it.

What is more likely to happen is that the Solicitor will do as he usually does in such cases, which is to say, in a word, nothing. Not a blessed thing.

But what, under the terms of Yates' law, will be most appear before the court at the March and September sessions and prove that he has not been

Our Policy On Russia

By Paul Mallon

SOME annoying and damaging confusion is evident here and there among the people over our policy toward Russia, and what will come out of it after the war.

A number of very enthusiastic Americans, on one hand, seem to be holding the delusion that Russia got into this war to save democracy. And there are an equal number of people on the other hand who cringe in fear of Communism rising in this country as a result of the victory we are going to win.

Above all, in both groups, there are people who think the subject should not even be mentioned, either for fear of rocking the boat or offending Stalin.

REDS ARE COMING OUT IN THE OPEN OVER HERE

To make the situation appear even more complex, domestic enemies are coming out of the bushes entered while Russia was a passing ally of Hitler in Poland, and are dispersing themselves in their publications again, advising us which Americans are loyal, what we should do about this and that.

None of these notions has any basis in the plain and simple facts of the case, which are apparently being forgotten. The realistic policy of this Government has long been adopted, in delivering the goods to Russia better than expected, and is generally approved.

All you have to do to understand its ramifications and its restrictions is to recall the facts of how it came about. If you keep these facts in mind there can be no confusion, fear—or political agitation.

RUSSIA FIGHTS BECAUSE SHE WAS ATTACKED

Fact one is that Russia entered this war because she was attacked by Hitler. Before that she was working Hitler's Russia is not a democracy. Primarily she is fighting for her existence.

We are fighting for our existence, a different kind of existence, but against the same enemy. We must run, and run fast, to death, and in that kind of a situation, anyone who is not foolish will get out of the way as fast as he can. Therefore, we have entered upon a joint venture which is, in effect, a mutually satisfactory partnership in war.

It is not political. We have no politics. We are merely working together for our self-interests in a life and death struggle.

Now this does not mean we must marry Russia. It does not mean we must adopt her form of Government, now or later. If she had the form of Government of the Fiji Islands or Shanghai-La, it would be no business of ours.

The Administration seems to me to have kept these distinctions very carefully and clearly. Mr. Roosevelt, by the goods over to them, furnished the credit, praised the great valor of the Russian people, and thereby avoided the confusing political game.

If all citizens of this country had allowed his example, there would be no reason for attempting now to clarify the situation.

STALIN'S DIPLOMATS SPURN AMERICAN PARTY

Why the President freed Earl Browder, I do not know. I do not believe it was to please Russia, because no diplomat here suggests Stalin's diplomatic representatives ever concerned themselves with the Browder case.

As a matter of fact, Stalin's diplomats stay as far away as they can from the domestic Communist Party.

Unfortunately, the domestic enemies do not conduct themselves with the same discretion. Their publications seem to want to decide strictly American issues by their disposal of the Russian advance only three miles instead of five, they are inclined to shout "Facets" at him.

Indeed, if allowed to run loose the way they are going, they will have us all believing before this war is over that they personally saved democracy, although all we are getting from them is a critical office. There lies our danger and there lies the cause of the confusion, not in the Governments, and not in the policy.

What Poland Has A Surplus Of

News Flashes From Czechoslovakia

The Nazi press in Poland wages a continuous campaign against the Polish intelligentsia. The Nazis use every means for their disposal to discredit this group in the eyes of the Polish working people.

The Nazi papers editorially state: "The intellectuals in Poland were people who belonged to a privileged group and assumed the moral right to be idle. There was a surplus of idle hands in Poland, intellectuals of the work kind."

How Thoughtless Of You, Roger

Advt. In the Personal Column of The Saturday Review of Literature

Roger—How can I forward your lounge in time for interview? I haven't any forwarding address? Anyway, I've sent it to General Delivery, St. Louis—Bernice.

TODAY'S BIBLE THOUGHT

Follow sincerely the light you have; it will lead you to the heavenly vision.—Acts 26:19.

The Race Is Not Always to the Swift

Limiting Bond Sales

By Raymond Clepper

THE Treasury could sell more war bonds if the limits were relaxed on the amounts any one person or firm could purchase.

John L. Lewis offered on behalf of the United Mine Workers to buy \$500,000 in war bonds but Treasury restrictions prevented it.

There is some argument for relaxing the rules but the strongest was stronger for maintaining them. Actually Treasury officials are finding ways to get around the restrictions in many cases of labor unions that are anxious to buy large amounts of war bonds.

LIMIT ON "E" BONDS IS \$5,000

No one person may buy more than \$5,000 in "E" bonds in a given year, not more than \$50,000 in "F" and "G" bonds. The intent was to spread the bonds out among as many purchasers as possible. They bear high interest—2-1/2 per cent to 2-5/8 per cent as against about 1-1/2 per cent for ordinary Government bonds.

Because of the higher yield of the war bonds, large institutions would buy enormous quantities instead of putting their funds into the lower yield regular Government bonds. The war bonds were set up with a special interest inducement to attract the small purchaser. That is the argument of the Treasury for maintaining restricted purchases. Some argue that the \$5,000 limit might be doubled without jeopardizing the situation, but no change of policy is indicated.

OTHER UNIONS FIND LOOSEFOOT TO BUY MORE

That is what John Lewis ran into when the Treasury declined to sell \$500,000 to the United Mine Workers. However other labor unions also wanted to invest huge sums and ways were found to fit into Treasury regulations.

For instance, the meat cutters union, AFL, bought \$150,000 in war bonds by splitting up the purchasing between three separate unions. They bought \$50,000 in the name of the union retirement fund and a third block for the death benefit fund. In addition other large blocks were bought in the name of local unions.

All that the Treasury asks is that such separate funds are guaranteed under the union constitution or under legal action by the union officers so that at some later date the funds cannot be consolidated into a single fund, and thus violate the Treasury restriction on holdings. The meat cutters union made a change in the name of the special legal funds. The Teamsters Union of AFL has done the same thing.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENT SCHEME IS RULED A VIOLATION

One of the Treasury's most difficult problems has been to turn down proposed purchases for endowments of colleges and other non-profit organizations. It was proposed that contributors buy the bonds in their own names and make the endowment fund the beneficiary but that was ruled as violating the restriction since it would lodge more than the legal amount of war bonds in the hands of a single beneficiary.

Undoubtedly millions of bonds could be sold if the restrictions were relaxed. But if they were let down, then mutual life insurance companies would be eligible and they are among the heaviest purchasers of bonds in the country. The Treasury does not wish to throw billions of dollars of the high yield war bonds into the hands of these gigantic investment funds.

MANY UNIONS SPONSOR DEDUCTION PLAN

Meantime the payroll purchase plan for war bonds is spreading and Treasury officials say nearly all unions are sponsoring at least a ten per cent deduction program. The United Automobile Workers are campaigning for a twenty per cent deduction, among their members.

War bond sales fell off during March and April because heavy income tax payments cut into the resources of most persons. But May is picking up and the quota of \$600,000,000 is expected to be passed.

Visitin' Around

In Spite of the Doef (Reedy Creek Inn, Lexington, Va.)

Frank Bowers was painfully injured while working with his mules and wagon one day last week. He had to have the doctor but he is getting better now.

Testimonial (Fair Grove Inn, Lexington Dispatch)

Mr. Bowers says Dr. Partington treated him nice in a hospital setting recently. He says he has not to deal square with the "Guns."



Letters to the Editors:

"This Able Senator ..."

Editors, The News:

(Please publish the following in your "Public Opinion Column.")

To those who have followed the activities of Senator Reynolds in the Senate of the United States through the medium of the Congressional Record and through the newspapers, the "reputation" to your editor of May 19th was wholly unnecessary.

As long ago as 1938 Senator Reynolds introduced a bill which would have stopped all immigration to this country and in the same year introduced another bill requiring the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens. It happened I was in the Senate chamber when he introduced a bill which would have acquired complete and full title to the island outposts of Pierre, Miquelon, Bermuda, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Trinidad and others, the price of which would have been paid out of the Treasury of the United States by France and England. Two years later, instead of our Government acquiring full title, we produced "leaves" in exchange for 50 destroyers. Now, these leaves cost us up to \$5,000 per acre, which sums were paid to the British Government.

Had the bills introduced by this able Senator been enacted into law, it can readily be seen how much further advanced we would be in the defense of our own shores and the protection of our shipping.

Sensor Reynolds also had an eye on Japan. While the Administration was selling scrap iron to the Japs, Reynolds was struggling vainly to force our Government to fortify the Aleutian Islands. He also had been trying to induce our Government to fortify the Aleutian Islands. He also had been trying to induce our Government to fortify the Aleutian Islands.

Activities such as recounted above only could be carried out by a real patriotic American, who could see far enough ahead from 1938 to predict that which was to come and that which was grim reality.

It is not written in defense of Bob Reynolds, he needs no defense. He needs only the commendation and the appreciation of his fellow Americans.

—H. J. INGLE

Kannapolis.

It's Detactaphone, Not Dictaphone

Editors, The News:

We call attention to an article appearing in your publication on April 27, 1942, in which you stated that the word "Dictaphone" is a secret listening device, as referred to as a "Dictaphone."

The word DICTAPHONE is the registered trade mark of the Dictaphone Corp., makers of commercial dictating machines used to record dictation by subsequent transcription by a typist.

It is incorrect to use the word DICTAPHONE to indicate any of the devices used for secretly listening to conversations. This article would not be subject to this criticism, if instead of the word DICTAPHONE the writer had employed the word "detactaphone," which is defined in Webster's New International Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition (1937), page 710, as a telephonic apparatus with an attached microphone transmitter, used especially for listening secretly.

You will recognize that the commercial use of dictating machines differs widely from the use of apparatus for secretly collecting evidence. And you will readily understand that Dictaphone Corp. wishes to prevent the development of a general impression that the Dictaphone dictating machine is a

What They Believe In the Army

Fort Benning "Soundoff"

THE COLONEL BELIEVES

1. That his uniform makes him look like Lewis Stone.
2. That the colonel looks like a Boy Scout in that uniform.
3. That his men RESPECT his every wish.
4. That a week-end leave is hard to get over.
5. That Holy Joe is a gold brick.
6. That blondes fall easily.
7. That he knows that he knows nothing about it.
8. That an Army travels on and on and on.
9. That he could use some sleep.
10. That he can take a drink but has no money to buy one.
11. That women near an Army camp are necessary eyes.
12. That he knows what the scrap is all about.
13. That an Army travels on a drink upon occasion.
14. That he used to sleep better.
15. That he can take a drink upon occasion.
16. That nothing is sacred to the attainment of an objective.
17. That women near an Army camp are an unnecessary evil.

THE SERGEANT BELIEVES

1. That his uniform makes him look like Victor McLaglen.
2. That the private looks like a Boy Scout in his uniform.
3. That the men SUSPECT his every wish.
4. That a week-end leave is hard to get.
5. That the Sky Pilot is an o. k.

Side Glances

