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 THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

Risky Business For Us All

Our Supreme Court Reads "NO" To Mean "Except in Some Cases"

Congress, says the Constitution, shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. No law, says the Constitution.
 "The rights of which our Constitution speaks," ruled the Supreme Court, this week in a decision on the Jehovah's Witnesses case, "are not absolutes to be cherished independently of other cherished privileges protected by the same organic instrument."
 "The exercise of free speech, press and religion may be limited by legislative bodies to times, places and methods... not at odds with the preservation of peace and good order."
 "Okay," let's apply that doctrine in the practical, simple form. Mayor "I Am the Law" Hague of Jersey City decides, without a hearing, that it would be dangerous to the preservation of good order, for the CIO to distribute labor pamphlets in his bailiwick. He has his council pass a law prohibiting the dissemination of such pamphlets. The law is attacked as unconstitutional, as such a law has always been thought to be.
 "Oh! So you think it serves the CIO right, eh? All right, let's put the boot on the other foot."
 "The war is over. There is terrific unemployment. Roosevelt is still President, naturally, with a House and Senate imposed exclusively of New Dealers. He is unemployed because he was marching on

Speed-Up War Bond Quota Rises As Step Wall

The folks at home, at least, have taken their war hurries in stride. Amid confusion, they accepted rationing and the war effort. And with an investment-like gleam in their eyes, they were off on a rush when the bonds went on sale. Through the present, they have kept the pace. Without that, Washington says, the war effort would be marred.
 "I'm thinking to worry about now, not ahead, the barriers lower in a terrific fashion. In May, for example, the ration put over 600 million dollars in bonds and stamps—an average of about \$5 for every man, woman, child and child. This was some sales figure, reflecting a national determination to do in the war if it can be won by buying. But the next step is much longer. For June, the nation's quota is 800 millions and in July it freezes at the rate of a billion every month. When we get that far, the nation's quota will be \$1.5 billion higher than \$3 a head, slap a heavy burden on the public back. If the July quotas were no strain, those of tomorrow will be.
 "The citizens of Mecklenburg were in a state of finished help. The May quota of \$400,000, reached without trouble for June, the county's share will be \$522,000. In North Carolina, for the month, Tar Heels must spend well over a million. The costs are rapidly mounting.

The Savage Walks In Blood

For the Ravage of a Village Hitler Must Pay the Price
 Tomorrow, the fate of the little Czechoslovakian village will be only a footnote on the news; today it ranks with the blackest times of history. The foul thing that befell Reinhard Heydrich had lain in the unwording earth less than a week, the words of the mustachioed monster, calling him "Martyr," still echoed, when the New Order fell upon the little hamlet.
 The murder lists were already appalling, the blood scent reeked through the air, and the blow was struck. When the Nazi squads came to the village, upon suspicion that the Heydrich killers had been harbored there any dream of international law or human decency was slain a dream. Among the innocents, not man lived. Every woman and child went under the bloody German thumb.
 "The enemy can face his uniform on the battlefield. While the supply of hostages lasts, Czech. As they have been shooting in Czechoslovakia.

Reporter With Wings

Anywhere Is Just Around The Corner

By Raymond Clapper

(Raymond Clapper, famed among his colleagues as the most able Washington correspondent and columnist, suddenly popped up in Cairo, went on to India, finally to Chungking. In less than a month after leaving home in Army uniform he was back home, able to write of the world as it was. Editor and Publisher asked him if that trip forecast the future American reporter. He agreed, wrote for the magazine this article.—The Editors.)

I CAME BACK from an airplane trip to the Far East, with a strong hunch that after this war the job of covering the world will become almost a city desk assignment for American newspapermen.

The airplane is wiping out time and distance. After the war it will be a simple matter for a reporter to have dinner in New York, take a plane at La Guardia Field, and have breakfast in London, or somewhere else in Europe, and then go to work on his story.

I left Cairo on a Tuesday morning and had breakfast at my home in Washington the following Tuesday morning. That was in spite of the fact that I traveled by slow planes and, except for the hop across the south Atlantic, we did no night flying. Furthermore, I took a round-about route.

The trip covered 32,000 miles. It was all made by air except from Calcutta to Delhi and return to Calcutta. I traveled mostly by freight transport planes except for one hop from regular Pan-American Airways and a jump from Calcutta to Cairo by British Overseas Airways Clapper. These were the only times we had cushions. Otherwise it was just riding on aluminum benches or crates of airplane parts.

You will find after you have been traveling awhile that you sleep very well on a crate of propellers with a cushion for a blanket. It really isn't as strenuous as it sounds.

Actually, planes are now jumping from the Middle East to the United States in three days. Present travel by airplane, fast as it is, still is slow in that it will be done with strato-liners when the war is over.

The trip from Chungking, China, to Washington took eleven days. The following Tuesday morning I was in New York. After this war, planes of incredible speed will be flying everywhere in the world. There will no longer be the old-fashioned reporting wherever there may be a news situation.

Newspapers and press associations have long made it a rule to send their political writers on 3,000 to 6,000-

mile trips around the United States every year or two and sometimes often. Yet, Washington men writing about international affairs—which are now American demagogues—must go year-in and year out discussing situations and events in countries that they have not visited in years, if at all.

After the war when travel restrictions are relaxed it will be just as easy to get a man to London, Moscow, Paris, or Berlin, as it is now to get him to California. It will take no more time.

That this kind of constant worldwide cruising will be a necessary activity for the American press, I don't have the

slightest doubt. I don't think the time will ever come again when the American people will not be interested in any major development anywhere in the world.

Twice within our generation we have had pointed out to us that events in foreign countries thousands of miles away eventually reach out to our homes and our jobs and put them behind a gun in some foreign country. If the American people are going to be smart enough to get along in this kind of a world, they will have to show an active part in dealing with those affairs, which, although far away, bounce back into our faces.

As I was coming home I passed a transport plane in flight which was under way on a long haul to the West Coast. The airplane was loaded with freight planes to haul not only light, valuable cargo but bulk freight, even war. The airplane will facilitate military operations in inaccessible areas. For instance in South America it will be foolish to invest enormous capital and time in building roads and tunnels to reach a valuable location. Planes can be used without any major investment.

We can take it as certain that the vast airplane production capacity which we will have at the end of the war, the enormous army of skilled pilots and maintenance crews, and the operational knowledge will not be junked but will be diverted into this new means of transportation for commercial purposes. It will shrink the whole world into dimensions no larger than those of our own country.

Full use of this new opportunity by the American press would not only be a most desirable enterprise but I think it is going to be imperative if we are fully to discharge our responsibility to the reading public.

After this war it will take a nation of fast and clear thinkers and extremely active and alert men at the top of the heap. We were poorly informed after the last war, and it has cost us dearly. We cannot afford another such disaster.

Flying reporters, flying editorial writers, flying columnists, the eyes and ears of the American people, have a job ahead of them which can be one of the great adventures of American journalism. Never in all the history of the world has had the opportunity to render a service compared with that which the American press can give by taking advantage of this new means of getting around.

Scrap Paper

By Paul Mallon

SOME readers are coming back to me already for my column yesterday reminding them our love national character of peace, as expressed in our present peace, as expressed in our present peace, as expressed in our present peace.

Readers say they always thought the Japs were treacherous treaty-breakers but that we make treaties for disarmament with Germany and Italy and Russia and that they may be different, because we can trust them.

None of this is true. Treaty-breaking is not a racial or national characteristic of certain nations. Let us face the truth, Japan, Germany and Russia fell into the hands of military cliques which deluded our statesmen and the world.

These cliques were acting in the best interests of their countries in making treaties which imposed disadvantageous conditions upon them.

In the case of the Versailles Treaty, the Germans certainly signed a case. By it, they were reduced to permanent inferiority.

On the surface, the League of Nations, imposed every possible treaty guarantee to keep Germany peaceful and economically details, even partial occupation for a time. She did not feel that she had been treated as a conquered nation.

She made a mistake in both instances, but the second one was irredeemable. If she really had the best interests in mind, she would not be where she is today. She was lured psychologically into a position where the German people were for the security of treaties with Russia, with Britain, et al.

Initial mistake, but she believed that she could permanently impose harsh conditions on an enemy. She could have outwitted the Hitler movement in Germany before it started by a fairer and more just agreement, but she did not.

It is not the path of history strewn back for 5,000 years with scraps of paper, torn up and scattered, that we should follow. It is to its best interest to disregard or violate treaties? Can we really believe that treaty-breaking is a racial or national problem? Is it not an individual problem?

I think this fresh history of our own generation shows we could not trust our trust either with Japan or in the bad Versailles Treaty. Neither did the job.

TODAY'S BIBLE THOUGHT
 Today's company inflects decent people with the same virus. The company seek association with the work of the world with wicked men. —Job 14.

Good News From the Home Front

—By Herblock

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Pattern For Defeat

A Map For The Axis

By Dorothy Thompson

with France—although the Corsicans have never thought of themselves as Italian. He gives Sicily and Tunisia to Italy although Sicily is certainly French and Tunisia half and half.

Studying these maps it is obvious that he not only hands Italy everything that she has ever demanded but that the whole re-drawing of the map of the world is in the interests of Germany, Italy and Japan.

By way of making our relations with our allies a little happier, he destroys the British Empire—in the interests of the Italian, German, and Japanese Empires. He is just anti-imperialist; not at all; he would the empires of our allies destroyed in favor of new ones.

As a contribution to liberty and democracy, he destroys the oldest and most stable democratic state in Europe: Switzerland, dividing her between Germany (two thirds), Italy, and France.

Looking at the map, we see an enormously strong Germany, vindicated by Polish territories (Poznan and Pomorze), parts of Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Rumanian territory, plus Austria, Hungary and the Sudetenland. A new Czechoslovakian state has neither the strategic frontiers of old Czechoslovakia, nor the population of western Poland, but it gives an outlet to the sea in Lithuania, a certain way to win the hostility of Russia. This state could not exist in Europe.

Anti-Jap Pioneer

By HOWARD WHITMAN
 In Coronet

FIVE YEARS ago when Milton Caniff, creator of the comic strip, Terry and the Pirates, began pretending to be a reporter, some readers scoffed. A few were irate. But most of them, like those who read Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, were not. In the marine, figured it was just fairytale stuff and passed on.

Terry's adventures in China, Caniff wove the war motif without naming the Japanese, as Japanese, until after Pearl Harbor. He was not the "invader." But beyond that he made no effort to disguise them. They were Japanese uniforms and their flag was the flag of Japan. After Pearl Harbor, not even the transparent subtlety of "the invader" was necessary. Caniff started calling them Japs, as he would have called them from the beginning. He was not a neutralist and the desire of many editors to keep long engagements off the funny page.

Long before German-Japanese collaboration in the Far East was a known fact, stung, monogerm German officers appeared in the comic strip. Terry in diabolical ruses as confederates of "the invader." Caniff hit the nail on the head. We can see this in looking backward, but at the time he was on dangerous ground and he knew it.

"If we ever get you, we'll tear you apart," wrote a reader in Yorkville, New York's German colony. There were other warnings, equally formidable. Even sincere, intelligent people occasionally took exception. But Caniff held to his ideas.

"I felt it in my bones that German-Jap collaboration had come. It was a matter of time. It was a matter of time and that was the natural course of things," Caniff remarks.

One day he dreamed up a new military trick, consisting of amplifying the sound of machine guns and artillery in order to make the enemy think that a heavier force was attacking. He worked it into the comic strip. By amazing coincidence the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, dispatches from the Russo-German front told of that exact trick being used.

Then there was the time he drew a sequence involving a "leopard raft." This was an innocent-looking raft that was to be on his map, and was to attract rescuers, on top of the raft were several men, some of whom were sprayed some men, looking at the raft, they were half dead from days on the open sea. But these men—with the exception of Terry, Caniff wrote up the scene in safe effect. Apparently Caniff had something there.

Caniff was the Pirates was born in 1934. Caniff was drawing comics for the Associated Press, when he received an invitation to move half dead from the Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate.

Chinese officials have publicly thanked Caniff for keeping the menace of Japan in the spotlight during the last years of World War II. It was all done by Caniff, and Hirohito was all but forgotten. Caniff has no master outlet, nor does he write up the scene in safe effect. Apparently Caniff had something there.

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Visitin' Around

R. M. Allen Was A Card
 20 Years Ago
 Dan...
 R. M. Allen, the livestock man who just purchased a James Rock Hill buggy,