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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1943

Milk Squeeze The Retreat
Local Dairymen See Costs
Going Up, Income The Same

The Macklenburg Grange, boasting the very men who should know, that the price of milk in these parts is not adequate. It may well be that, from the point of view of the producer, it is not adequate. The consumer, naturally, will not agree; most people engaged in drinking milk will think the price high enough. If anything, they will be in favor of reducing it.

The Grange quotes the rising costs of the dairyman. Feed goes up, labor costs soar. But the price of milk per quart, retail, is the same as that of two years ago. That brings the dairyman to talking of a potential milk shortage, and all the necessary factors are there. But the price pinch on dairymen, it seems to us, is about the same thing as the old and continued pinch on the so-called white collar class, which hasn't been able to do much about the economic subsistence standing war times.

Perhaps the Grangemen will admit that while salaries remain about the same, and food, rents, clothing and other costs go up, the white collar man is in an "unenviable" position. Perhaps the Grangemen will also admit that this situation is similar to their own. They will be forced to grant that the white collar man, facing it, can do nothing to protect himself. He is unable even to consider a move like charging higher prices for his services or products. He is virtually frozen in an unfavorable position.

And, it should be remembered, if the retail price of a vital commodity like milk does go up 25 cents per quart, the Grangemen consider adequate when the thousands of already hand-draped white collar families in the Charlotte area will be all the more oppressed. The Grangemen will know better than anyone else that electricity is vicious. If there is any way of holding milk prices at about their present level, we hope the Grange will do it. Therein, they will have made a contribution to the battle against the dread deficit.

"Oh, boy!" writes a Kansas farmer, in a letter to the editor of the "Daily Okla." "I sure is well to be out from under all that regimentation."

How Much?
The Taxers Are Dreaming of Percentage; It's Already 30

Well, the latest Washington proposal for new taxes is about work of the available funds of the little man. They are going to be much higher taxes, on incomes in excess of \$5,000, and on corporations, liquors, tobaccos and the like. All of those items, including the carrier of \$5,000 a year, are to be levied upon. In Washington is about to decide all of us can do without a great deal more money than we are now doing without.

The prospect, now, is for a 30 per cent withholding tax on all refunds and on the withholding tax. If any refunds are to be repaid after the war, the President approves, over Henry Morgenthau's supine body. So the prospect becomes more real, and financial ruin for all seems very likely. The war runs up such big bills we can never catch up. Washington's most advanced thinkers say it doesn't matter, now, whether we ever catch up with the national debt or not. They say just a figure of speech, and not a figure at all. In that case, it's a little hard to understand why they plan to keep throwing more and more weight on the already heavy tax and why they may as well miss a mile as an inch.

But there are cool thinkers outside the government who see more hope for taxation. They suggest, among other things, that an increase in the withholding rate of 22 per cent (the sum of present normal and surtax and Victory tax rates) will put taxpayers in the first surtax bracket on a current basis. There is further suggestion that the final payments on 1942 or 43 incomes, due in March, 1944, should be spread over several months. If that is not done, that final day will bring due: Any balance due from '43, one-quarter of estimated 1944 tax, and one-eighth of the 1942 tax, will be due on that day. It is not possible to pay any balance due on that day.

Washington plans. By the time the plan is worked out, Congress is ready to mutilate it, write in all provisions, and scramble the plan. All that is certain is that the tax rates will increase. How much, no one knows.

It is weeks since we saw a smile on the face of the cartoon Jap—the fellow with twenty-four front teeth.

When in Rome, the Nazis do go Nazis always do.

The Merry Go Round
 By Dora Davis

(This is another in Dora Davis's series of headlines in which she analyzes the political situation in Washington—the State Department, the State Department people, the one is likely to be...)

WASHINGTON
CORDELL HULL has picked some of the lions in U. S. diplomacy, but one you can't blame on him is the mercurial, unpredictable U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, Lawrence A. Steinhardt.

Steinhardt is purely and personally the President's choice, as the Ambassador himself makes quite clear when he meets non-diplomats. "I'm just an American businessman with a modest self-deprecation. But when it comes to State Department people, the issue is likely to be a hot one."

Steinhardt has been in the service for ten years. Thanks to a \$5,000 campaign contribution, and his uncle, Steinhardt's diplomatic star got hitched to the Roosevelt band wagon during the elections of 1932, and has stayed hitched ever since. His uncle, Sam Untermyer, had known Roosevelt ever since he grew up in New York politics, and nephew Larry Steinhardt was promptly made U. S. Minister to Sweden.

A lot of people welcomed the appointment at the time. A lot of people remarked that new blood was being pumped into the diplomatic service. Steinhardt was a young New York lawyer with a fresh outlook and was expected to go places. On the surface, he has been promoted from Minister to Sweden to Ambassador to Peru, then Ambassador to Russia, then Ambassador to Turkey—his career being punctuated by fast contributions to the Democratic campaign chest.

In People's Hair

But beneath this ambassadorial facade, Steinhardt has fallen into all the petty ways of professional diplomats. He has tried hard. He has worked long hours. He has secured reams of publicity. He has even boasted that he has been to more other diplomats cannot do—live on his \$17,500 salary. But when it comes to running a streamlined embassy or contributing to the peace and well-being of the world, Steinhardt has chiefly succeeded in getting in other people's hair.

Typical of his operations was a 2,000-word coded cable sent from Moscow Oct. 5, 1940, received by the State Department at 2:50 A. M., telling why he was not going to admit Polish and Baltic refugees of his own religious faith into the United States. He could have condensed the cable to 100 words.

Or again, when he ordered typhus serum from the United States and suspected it was being held up in Cuba, Steinhardt frantically wired U. S. Ambassador Alexander Kirk in Egypt to expedite the shipment. When the unperturbed Kirk did his best reply immediately, Steinhardt informed him that he would call the press conference and tell the newspapers why the U. S. Embassy staff in Turkey "was threatened with

Fire Burn, And Gaudron Bubble
 By Dorman Smith

At least most of Steinhardt's life as Ambassador to Turkey seems to be taken up not with the big problems of war and foreign affairs, but with personal fretting. For instance, he wrote a 1,000-word letter because James Gordon of Chicago had imported a case of whiskey, even though all customs duties were properly paid. He became indignant when OWI imported several copies of magazines to counteract Nazi magazines which are flooding Turkey.



A Little Beginning
 By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON
THREE of the five Senators who have just returned from a tour around the world visiting our global frontiers held a mass press conference here to tell what they had learned. Although they were here to hear about their trip, many legends were heard about them during their trip, many legends North Africa by John Steinhardt about an uncorrupted Senator posing for photographs in simulated prayer at an American soldier's grave.

I stopped off in England coming home just after the Senators had left their field trip to Africa. Their visit put a strain on the office in the European theater as did everything else that has happened in the past few weeks. Laborate tours and entertainment were provided, not without some night casualties of a minor nature. A trail of breadcrumbs was all that the committee had left behind in England.

You wonder whether it is worth it for Senators to take such trips and that is why I went to the press conference and found out what they had learned. The other two Senators, Chandler of Kentucky and Lodge of Massachusetts were not yet back in Washington. They talked for an hour and a half and at the end I wished every Senator and Representative could do what they did.

The Senators did not tell as much new tell it as was John G. Hunter did in describing his visit to the Mediterranean theater at the Overseas Writers Club luncheon last day. The Senators do not come back as experts. They had been on the time of they men around the world, and no doubt they know more about any civilian is bound to be in a war zone.

Yet these Senators return much better informed and much broader men for having made the trip. No one can be exposed to what they have seen and to the people with whom they have talked and not come back with a better understanding of this war and the problems it creates.

America must break out of its shell politically. We have had to do it in a military sense. But politically, we are still an infant people. Many

death in the various phases. Ambassador Kirk... Through some whim of fate Steinhardt really... in a war country at a slow pace he... policy vitally affects the world. He was Ambassador... the Balkans. At one time she could have... the war either way. Although reasonably... popular with the Turkish Government, Steinhardt... has not done much anything.

He has kept himself in the headlines. When... especially... lend-lease shipments... to that the wires of Turkish dispatches... lend lease and nylon stockings. He even... went so far as to offer to the Turkish Govern... some radio equipment which was militaristic... restricted by the U. S. Signal Corps and which... in the end could not be presented after all. His... because they might upset Turkish-German relations.

Meanwhile, he protested to the State Department... the Office of War Information distributed... to the Turkish press pictures of Nazi soldiers... being court-martialed. The Turkish government... told other U. S. officials, did not like these pictures... because they might upset Turkish-German relations.

Everyday Counselor
 Going Back
 By Rev. Herbert Spang

"I'm taking in a football game this afternoon—I can't promise I'll deliver this telegram (I'll later in the day)"

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"WITH God's help we are making our way back," declared General Douglas MacArthur in a statement announcing the capture of New Britain's main New Guinea coastal base. The "way back" leads toward the Philippines, where the heroic General of Bataan and Corregidor has vowed he shall return.

On the anniversary of the fall of Corregidor the General said: "Corregidor surrendered a full year ago. Intentionally it is but a barren war-wear rock, hallowed, as so many other places, by death and disaster. Yet it symbolizes within itself that price—defiant things—the honor of a nation.

"Until we lift our flag from its dust, we stand unredeemed before mankind. Until we claim again the ghostly remnants of its last garrison, we can but stand humble supplicants before Almighty God. There He our Holy Grail is to be found.

General MacArthur recalls the medieval legend according to which the Holy Grail is the Chalice supposedly used by the Lord Jesus at the Last Supper. According to the legend, the Chalice was preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who finally took it to Britain, after which it disappeared.

The quest for it formed the basis for Tennyson's legends of King Arthur and Wagner's drama Parsifal. This recalls the sacredness with which General MacArthur regards Corregidor. When the General left Corregidor for Australia over a year ago, he said, "I am coming back."

America's beloved General knows his Bible, having read it nine times through before he graduated from West Point. Apparently he is trusting in God as well as in Armaments. Both are necessary. Would that we all realized that.

For personal reply address The Everyday Counselor, The Little Church On The Lane, 222 Kirtland Lane, Charlotte 4, N. C., enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

In Italy
 Quo Vadis?
 By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON
THE situation in Italy is as follows: 1. There is a pro-ally Italian Government headed by the King and Marshal Badoglio, somewhere on Italian soil. 2. There is an Allied Military Government in Sicily and in the occupied territories taken by our troops. 3. There is a Mussolini government somewhere in northern Italy, which has declared a republic. 4. There are five or six anti-Fascist parties in Italy fighting Mussolini, but hostile to the King, whom they consider a former accomplice of Mussolini, the man who converted our own part of Italy, and who was with him responsible for taking Italy into a disastrous war.

There is an Italian movement abroad, well-known leadership is in Italy, but it is intensely anti-Fascist and anti-Republican. The history of the Badoglio government and its relations with us is as follows: (The authority is Mr. Churchill's account of it Sept. 21.)

Mussolini fell to a King-Badoglio government on July 25.

The Badoglio government's hope was to make peace in accordance with the will of the nation. It informed the Allies of this desire but warned them that it was in deadly difficulties because of the presence of the Germans. On Aug. 18 an Italian envoy called on the British Ambassador in Madrid to say that when the Allies landed in Italy the Italian government would join them against Germany. On Aug. 19 there was a meeting with staff officers of Eisenhower in Lisbon. The Allies said "unconditional surrender." The envoy accepted but said, "I am sure to discuss how Italy could join the United Nations." He asked how the Germans could be executed in face of German opposition. The British and American officers said, "We can only discuss unconditional surrender."

On Aug. 31 the Italian government accepted the terms unconditional. It said it did not see how they could be carried out in the teeth of heavy German forces gathered near Rome. "We did not doubt their sincerity but were not able to reveal our military plans." "We could have done more if it had been possible to help this unhappy government who have since acted toward us... with good faith."

"We offered to land one American airborne division at Rome and owing to the German investment of Rome's airfields which took place in the last day or two before the announcement of the armistice... it was not possible to carry out this... plan."

The sum total of this account is that the Badoglio government offered to join the United Nations, on our terms, but the Germans no programs to deal with such a situation, and while the Germans called on the government to accept an "unconditional surrender." The result of this lack of a program was that the Allies did not join the Italian army surrendered to the Germans and not to us. We are now trying to encourage an already surrendered army, to fight our war. Our demands on a pro-ally Italian government are as follows:

1. They must accept unconditional surrender.
2. The government must unite all anti-Fascist forces in Italy, empire, and the acceptance of an Allied Military Government in Italy.
3. The government (with a surrendered army) must declare war on Germany.
4. All Italian liberals must support the government that surrendered and back the King.
5. The government must unite all anti-Fascist forces in Italy before the King. See Mr. Churchill's speech and Mr. Eden's statement on Monday last.
6. The eventual fate of Italians will depend on how many Germans they kill.

This summarizes the official policy, but there are other factors. Italian soldiers interviewed by correspondents refuse to accept a status of "co-belligerency" with Italy. They want to treat them as defeated enemies and nothing else.

1. The Russians are entering the picture in the Mediterranean.
2. The demands made upon a pro-ally Italian government are completely contradictory in themselves, and no government on earth could carry them out, even under the most favorable circumstances. We put Mussolini in power. No government is responsible for the war can rally the people to fight, while giving away the entire Italian empire. (To whom?) No army could fight after having surrendered unconditionally.