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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943

Red Baiters

Sumner Welles Can't Keep The Russian Issue Quiet

More than one Washington official, looking at Russia from afar, knows a new anxiety for the future course of United Nations affairs this week because outspoken Admiral William II. Standiey created a Russo-American problem William Admiral William II. Standiey created a Russo-American problem William Admiral and Control of the Control o More than one Washington official,

say only that the Admiral had given he notice that he was about to blast the Russian Government for its excretiveness at home concerning the aid American industry was furnishing the gallant Red Aranics. Mr. Welles apparently is ready to hand the Admiral a sharp reprinand, if what he's heard is true. He probably awaits only the evidence before denying Standley before the world. Mr. Welles is extremely insevent Russia and the United States. But at the moment he was speaking estimated by the state of the second of the

Henry Wallace was a little late, and still didn't go far enough in his warning. What he might have said is that a third war is not only likely, but inevitable. It is not necessarily to result from lack of an understanding with any other power. It may be noted that the majority of Americans believe that another war is coming that the current conflict is not one to end all wars. It is to be hoped that Henry Wallace is successful in pulling Russian and American hopes closer together in the coming months; but it is unlikely that he will be able to make any move to guarantee future peace.

The sharp words of Admiral Standley, complaining that Russians-in-the-street knew nothing of U. S. aid, was afficient evidence that the seeds of Henry Wallace was a little late, and

sey, complaining that Russians-in-the-street knew nothing of U. S. aid, was sufficient evidence that the seeds of tuture misunderstanding were still with us. The Admiral talked like an Ameri-can, not an internationalist.

Wrong Number

Tax-Rejormer Paul Wins Victory Over Ruml Plan

Now that the Ruml Plan for the sal-ation of the taxpayer has met with letest again, it might be well to think ses of the heavy payments ahead and sore of the man who waged the first more of the man who waged the first successful fight against the new tax brinciple which has been acclaimed by the public. The Treasury's Randolph Paul led the assault, and his hand is still set against the average man who erawes relief from his unbearable tax burdens. And for a Washington figure of his standing, he is remarkably obscure.

sy his standing, he is remarkably obscure. Randolph Paul is, in effect, the tax planner for the United States. As general counsel for the Treasury, he directs the attack on the little man's dollar, and if not the originator, is always the sponary, of new policies. He has been often sebuffed by Congress in his role as an savance guard for Henry Morgenthau ind Franklin Roosevell, but he is almost inhererably admired as a shrewed expert in taxastion.

statation.

See has lost many a cause, but always sent back uncomplaining, to dream upone siew scheme. Under his regime, the Emachinery has undergone such hauges as to make it unrecognizable.

Ew millions are weren. salges as to make it unrecognizable, we millions are wrung through its prosess (though not all of that is Paul's and), and the theory behind our taxaou is gradually changing. Paul himself a sheary contended, that taxation
and such as sined solely at the protion of wresues; he has tried often thinks tax for revenue "shopworn," and wants to make all men equal through heavy, sharply-graduated taxes. On that score, Congress has kicked him around considerably.

Paul has been against the Ruml Plan from the start, though he is a close friend of Beardsley Ruml and a former triend of Beardsley Ruml and a former business associate. He appeared to fight the new idea, deadlocked the House Ways and Means Committee, confused millions of taxpayers, and probably doomed the plan for this year, at any rate. If, however, the 20 per cent with-holding levy goes into effect in July, Paul will have met defeat again. And his defeats are legion. Some of them:

Some of them:

We falled to get Congress to base the excess profits tax on invested capital.

He falled hower the complicated spendings tax.

He falled to force husbands and wives to file joint returns and abolist advantages enjoyed by income taxpayers in the eight community property states.

He falled to eliminate or reduce the perceitage depletion allowance given oil veil owners.

Let all the community of the perceitage depletion allowance given oil veil owners.

Let all the community of the community of the fax-recompt bonds of cities, counties and states.

states. He failed to get a law limiting in-

come to \$25,000.

All of which is evidence that Mr.
Paul's aptness as a tax technician is
rivated by his ineptness as a tax policy
maker. It should be said in his behalf
that Mr. Paul has had one of the
toughest jobs in Washington. That's
all we'll say.

Shh!, She Says

Eleanor Roosevelt Loves An Issue, But Not This

We don't know but that we agree with Eleanor Roosevelt that this is no time to embark upon a bitter controversy over the Fourth Term: but we can't help but feel a little of the old resentment against her interference. If the country feels like a good argument on a favorite subject, we cany let 'er_in'. We aren't quite agreed that beating ou the Fourth Term issue far in advance, and without a Presidential word on it,

and without a Presidential word on it, will handicap us for war.

Mra. Roosevelt does not plead with the people not to debate the issue; she hands down a pronunciamento, virtually forbidding all such discussion. It's foodish, she says, to bring up any issue at a time like this when it might begin a controversy of national scope. The lady says she doesn't believe in thinking ahead about "things which will hold back one's effort." back one's effort."

It comes to us to wonder if she thought

to apply the same reasoning to her proposal for limiting salaries to \$25,000 proposal for limiting salaries to \$25,000 a year. As an unofficial member of the Cabinet she did her bit to pass that little scheme from the Communist Party platform into law by directive. She has, of course, pushed through many another proposal which failed to arouse unanimous popular applause. Eleanor Speaks now as if of a skeleton in the closet. She wants to whisper. On the basis of past experience, our instinct tells us this is the time to shout.

Double Time

I. A. lones Co. Wine "E" Award on Great Record

The awarding of the Army-Navy "E"

The awarding of the Army-Navy "E" to J. A. Jones Construction Co. serves as a reminder of the breath-taking scope of the glant firm's works in wartime. We have it from a banker of standing that Charlotte construction and engineering firms have outstripped those of any other Southern city in building for war in recent months; and J. A. Jones leads them all.

The records show a dozen forts, camps and training centers built by Jones, many housing projects, an unpublished number of ships, completed and a-building, and a string of projects in Central and South America. For the Army, after a healthy start, Jones has completed over \$150,000,000 worth of building, and in addition the other great enterprises have run to dizzy figures. Over 40,000 employees are on Jones rolls.

The big Charlotte company got that way by specializing in speed, Because it proved it could handle spreading camps, or turn without previous experience to

proved it could handle spreading camps, or turn without previous experience to the buildings of ships, it was given ever-greater responsibility in the nation's program of war building. It has fulfilled every promise, finished most of its assignments ahead of time, and done a great deal to make possible the phe-nomenal expansion of the armed services What Of The Leaders?

The Common Man Is Waking Up

AYBE this is going to be the Century of the Common Man, but it won't be without more Uncommon Men.

The Common Man is important because there are so ny of him. He has gotten a number of things through One of them is that war is a sin and a shame this whether his name is John Smith. Jacques ne oencew that witcher his name is John Smith, Jacques Duval, or Johann Schmidt. He is fighting, on all fronts, with degred fortitude because he feels-that it is a matter of personal and national survival. But he thinks less than nothing of the political jeadership that got the world into this meas by doing to f milds for by doing to f mild.

his meas by doltig too minist for by doling too little.

Without ever having studied David Ricardo or John
Maynard Keynes, and as Ignorani, of Karl Marx as, he
is of Tang dynasty ceramics, the Common Man has
nevertheless heard it whispered that what with inventions, technology, and the transmutation of elements,
there's enough on this carth for everybody if everybody
works just a little, and steadily. This is a highly explosive idea. Since the Deginning of time, the Common
Man stood with his hat in his hand before his 'better'
heaves he had a hand to be the property of the course had been to be a second or the common man stood with his hat in his hand before his 'better'
heaves he had a hand to be the course had been to be the course he had be the course he will be the course h ise he had a hunch there wasn't enough for because he had a hunch there wasn't enough for eve body, and so one had better stand in with the pi

perous.

But he has seen goods withheld from the market—capital

"freezing" to avoid risk, manufacturers organizing to maintain "price," Governments ordering food ploughed under. To
the Common Man this is nonsense. He desen't know how to
the Common Man this is nonsense. He desen't know how solve

solve "the economic problem," but he can and will blow up
solve "the economic problem," but he can and will blow up

the world If it is not solved.

The Common Man has heard the words "Teconomy of Abundance" and the words are the pretitest poetry ever untered. Furthermore, he believes they are not a fairly tale. They could come true. Coming frue would mean a world where you could thave a room of your own, constant; hot water, three-square meals a day, a good mattress at night, and fun on the side, 365 days in the year and a ripe old age.

The Common Mary is a sexual animal. He wants to court a nice little wren, marry her with a wedding picture taken, settled down and have two boys and a girl, send them to school in neat shees and socks, cute hats and coats, and have them look up to a ma, who seems "young enough to be their sister," and a Dad who preer has to announce that he's out of a job and the party's ever.

The Common Man, has an ean highly developed in a century of democracy. He's got the idea that he doesn't have to be pushed around and you may as well say Mister. If you want to push him around you have to pretend he's a fellow-member of a Master Race, and you're only pushing him; so that he in turn can push someone else. This appeals—but only briefly. That's why the Nazi revolution fixzled quicker than the Nazi was

the Nazi war.

But the Common Man—and here's the rub—doesn't know but the Common Man-and mere use the consecutive by what processes of statementhy and organization he can achieve these things. He's written the ticket, but he cannot write the program. For that he is looking to Uncommon Men.

Too many Uncommon Men are no use for this purpose.

There are the Uncommon Men who are strong in-

dividualists. Their glands and survival instincts work flust they always come to the top in any sert of sector. They are the speculators, who are always one jump ahead of the times or the market. They are given to making speeches on the theme that if others were past like them, coreything would, of course, be perfectly terribie, and there would be no organized sectory at all.

and there would be no organized sectety at all.

There are Uncommon Men who know how to exploit the honest yearnings and creduous faith of the Common Man, for their own personal power. They have existed in all times, from the Greek denagogues, through Aaron Burr to Hiller and Ruey Long. They often get long pages in history by holding up history.

Finally, there are the Uncommon Men, who driven by a caste of their commonally with Common Men, feel their responsibility to do something for the race to which they beging they are possessed by the passion to preserve and improve society. Sometimes they are cranks, but more often the other Uncommon Men try to do sway with them by calling-them cranks.

Supt. 2.

Sometimes they are crutifled. But they are always recognized by the Common Man, sooner or later. Such an Unscommon Man is the siter go of millions of Common Man. Such an Unschape when they know hom to be of them, and eventually they make him their own, and lift him, hold him, and move forward through

We Can't Fumble It Again

-- Bu Werhlock





Easy With Praise

FDR Is Unmentionable

NEW YORK T.A. American Government agency praises a rac-cist, from Darlan to Franco, almost no one in Congress seems to mind. But let an agency praise Mr. Roosevelt, and it makes a scandal. P AN American Government agency praises a Fa-

Representative Taber, Republican, New York, warpath against the Office of Information because the said Office of War In-Information because the said Office of War In-formation has published a pamphlet called "The Life of Franklin D. Roossvelt, 32d President of the United States." The name is Roossvelt, the man is the 32d President, but Mr. Taber doesn't think the Office of War Information should have mentioned it.

The pamphlet is designed to be distributed among civilian populations abroad. Most of these foreign peoples want to know something about Mr. R. They have legitimate curiosity. Mr. R. can, as Commander-in-Chief, order the invasion of any one of the mander-in-Chief, order the invasion of any one of the several dozen countries. The people in these coun-tries, and others, would like to know what sort of chap he is, good fellow or bad. His reputation might make things easier for our soldiers. "Can't use it," asys Mr. Taber. "It's fourth-term propaganda". We can praise Franco to help win our war, but not Franklin.

In fact. I have heard members of Congress say there is no man in the world so low se unspeakable, so vile, that we should not work

with him, if we can. One might suppose we would be generous enough to let. Mr. R. pass that rather easy test, and that rather easy test, and that we ought to grant any possible use we can of the President, along to run the war, but the fact is not be dwelled upon.

The fact is the President does have a tremendous reputation in many backwaters of the world. Observers used to note, two or three years ago, that even in remote villages of the Balkans movie audiences would cheer when Mr. Roosevelt's picture

turned up in a newsreel.

These Serbs and Bulgarians may not have had a proper understanding of the importance of the Supreme Court issue, but it remains true that they

What are we so afraid of? Come, boys a little more Joic de vivre. It isn't so serious, really. One of Mr. Taber's arguments is that an American soldler might stumble upon this pam-phlet, read it, and have his reason become so unhinged he might vote for Mr. Rossevelt in

And when the President of the United States heand when the President of the United States oc-comes an unmentionable, we are given a sudden, stunning glimpse into our difficulties in lisping our story to the world.

That Old-Time Religion

In Richmond County Journal
THE conductor of this colyum sauntered around to
First Methodsis. Church Sunday and made a
Laymen's Day Surpheys to the congregation at the
Laymen's Day Surpheys to the congregation at the
Laymen's Day Surpheys to the congregation of the
Laymen's Day Surpheys to the congregation of the
Laymen's Day Surpheys Surpheys

Back in the big hills of the Great Simokies where I was raised the Methodists didn't put on any dog. They met in unpainted meeting-houses whose Hoors were bare, and sat on hard benches which frequently had no backs. The preacher announced the hymns and some old steward histed the tunes.

histed the tunes. The mean state of the control of

for their team when it is winning the fight.
Yex yex. I know that seach is gone now. But, my brethren, sump'n went with it that we sorely need in these trying days when the legions of Lucifer, with spears leveled at our hearts, are crowding us to line perceived and the legions of Lucifer, with spears leveled at our hearts, are crowding us to line perceived to the legions of Lucifer, with spears leveled at our hearts, are crowding us to the spear level at the legions of Lucifer, with spears leveled in a beautiful service we have when we conform to ritual and mark every T and dot every I, peals to inter actually nature, but as a matter of fact they are spiritual babes desiring to be fed on the "innere milks of the word." And they with the spear in the level support when we dit in our great cethedrails and have a man preach Yes, I know too that we fed superior when we dit in our great cethedrails and have a man preach and pary for us, have a chort sing for us, and hire chemical content of the spears of the speaks of the content of the speaks of the content of the speaks of the speaks of the preacher, or even and the speaks of the preacher, or even and, and, God pilty us, sometimes its appre may cast its shadow ever the preacher of these cast its shadow ever the preacher of the speaks of

Come. Now

Make A Plan

By Raymond Clapper

WHAT about Congress going on record as to whether international collaboration after the war? Why not down on it in Congress now?

own on it in Congress now?

Both iddes should favor it. Recently Senator Taft made a remark which has cchoed with a chill intrough the Allied capitals to the land of the constant of the congress of the constant of the constant of the constant of the congress of Fresident Rooserell—as far as the United States is concreted, and hage not been approved by either House of Congress.

Benator Bennett Glark of Missouri, a leading bolalismit, ls-in-favor of Congress adopting a concurrent resolution to the effect that Congress will at the proper time have to pass on international arrange-ments that may be made by the executive branch. He says it is only fair that our Allies should know now that the feelibative branch cannot ultimately be ignored.

ultimately be ignored.

The adoption of such a resolution would be doing in more formal and in a more official way, what 39 Senators who were opposed to the account of the control of the making of a peace and defer the creation of a League of Nations until later. That was signed by more than one-third of the Senate, constituting a genuine, if unofficial, wähning to the posec offiference that there was trouble sheed. But the warning was ignored because the function of the Senate in ratifying treatise was only vague-moderated on the control of the Senate in ratifying treatise was only vague-moderated on the control of the Senate in ratifying treatise was only vague-moderated on the control of the Senate in ratifying the senate in the United States.

This is recognized now as elementary by all fereign governments. In fact they are mest keenly conscious of the power of Congress and are now houst trying to size up the prospects, and to determents are staking out their territorial demands and are otherwise preparing themselves to go it since in case the United States should refuse again to join with other nations in trying to bring order into world affairs.

were a later.

"That-uncertainty-among other nations is having such a corrosive effect that it is aiaming some of our own Government people and victory affect. They have an interest, but a dog, to make this next victory affect. They have an interest, but a dog, to make this next victory affect. They have an interest, but a dog to make this next though for opposite reasons, in ascertaining over which fork of the road Congress wishes to travel.

You can't get into details of post-wer arrangements. The war is still to be finished. There isn't a man alive, no matter how high in the Government, who could stil down now and draw a bleeprint that would be likely to stand up five years hence. The big thing to know was which way Congress intends to gro-whether it intends to proceed along the road back to isolation. Will Congress refuse to make agreements with other nations for the general security and economie stability of all, or is it ready to try to do something with the hope of reducing the chances or 8 hird world war?

That is a general question. But a man knows which side of that general question he is on. He will get no actilement of that general question he wants to see the effects of his General question he wants to see the effects of his General question he wants to see the effects of his General question. Whichever way we are inclined to go, it is only fair that our Allies know it now. We abould not leave them under misapprehension.

Senator Gillette's resolution to approve the basic principles of the Allantic Charter offers one method of getting at the question. Or some of the isolationists could move along the line augmented by Bennett Glark. Or some of the Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee could move on their own or the House Foreign Affairs Committee could move on their own or the House Foreign Affairs Committee could start it for that matter. Both Houses ought to be in on it.

Side Glances



"Can you come to my birthday party, Jack? We can't have ice cream or cake this year, and Mother