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THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1943

The Offer
Pittsburgh Union Willing To Sacrifice, Under Subsidy
Not long ago a CIO union of electrical workers bought a page of newspaper space in Pittsburgh to make an offer to their country. The workers, speaking through the advertisement, pledged that they would forego any further demands for increased wages to meet rising costs of living through the months of the war. The offer was a simple one. It was a pledge that the workers would not demand any further increase in wages, but would accept a 10 percent wage freeze. The offer was a simple one. It was a pledge that the workers would not demand any further increase in wages, but would accept a 10 percent wage freeze. The offer was a simple one. It was a pledge that the workers would not demand any further increase in wages, but would accept a 10 percent wage freeze.

Accommodation
Caston Sergeant Reveals the Jap-Marine Working Agreement
A great deal has been heard of the Japanese belief in warrior heroes, that the soldier dispatched in battle goes to the battlefield and there he is to stay. The great beyond where Co-Prosperity is the order of the day. We do not question whether such a deep-rooted belief actually exists (though there is considerable biologic evidence to the contrary). We want to say a word of the national belief of American fighting men, the one which reacts just as violently on the field of battle, the explosive idea which is death to the belief of the Jap.
The studiously careless words of the young Marine, Sergeant Jim Stewart of Gastonia, struck us as symbolic of the American attitude when he pulls on a fighting uniform. If Sergeant Stewart, just back from Guadalcanal, is not decorated for understatement, we miss a guess. His words, explaining the arrangement whereby Jap souls are they permitted to leave the battlefield as they wish.
"Jap soldiers fight to the death. They think their greatest glory is to die on the battlefield. We let them."
That's all we wanted to know. American boys on Guadalcanal, fighting for their lives and their way of life, are like American boys at home. If the little so-and-soes want it for the Emperor, they can have it. There is plenty of lead and steel for all, and any little yellow skin desiring quick service can keep right up. Who's next for the Nirvana special?
The way we look at it, that's the kind of battlefield philosophy that can't be beat. Its realism will overcome any religious fervor on the part of the enemy. It's the conservative, easy-going attitude on the part of the conquerors that we like. "We let them!" It should become famous.

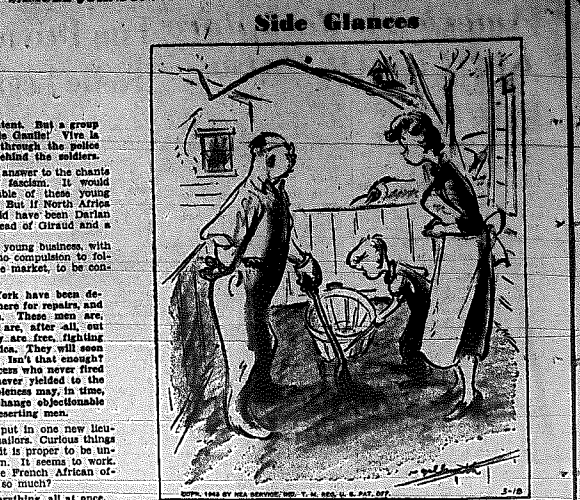
No. Hum
Senate Carries on Fight, But Whispers a New Yell
Now that the end is in sight for Franklin Roosevelt's salary limitation by directive, the combatants have cooled down. After the months of heated argument, there is calm discussion. An academic atmosphere has fallen upon the scene. In the Senate,

Cold Bargain Rule Without Reason
By Samuel Crafton
NEW YORK
GENERAL GRAUND'S speech at Algiers must be accepted without reserve. He has not only said he is against racial laws. He has abolished them. He has not only said he is for democracy. He has abolished the municipal assemblies and Councils of Africa, to be elected by the people. When they merely say it, one is entitled to doubt. When they do it, one is not.
For democracy to refuse the hand thus offered would be irresponsible behavior. But now, having taken the hand, and shaken it firmly, we ask: "When will Marcel Peyrouton be dismissed, and General Berget and Governor-General Negues of Morocco?" It may be considered ungrateful speech, and several fine actions. But we are not in the gratitude business, we are in the democracy business.
That is a hard business. It is not to be conducted like the shoe business, or the fish business so much for so much. In the democracy business, it is fair to ask for everything, and to choose to give nothing. We need not, in other words, swap our opposition to Peyrouton-Berget-Negues in exchange for abolition of racial laws. We are entitled to ask for no racial laws, and also for no Peyrouton-Berget-Negues.
By abolishing various vicious decrees, General Graund has given admirable proof that he chooses to be on our side. But those who move over to our side obtain no special privileges thereby, except the privilege of doing more. It was a splendid speech the General offered there at the Alsace-Lorraine Club in Algiers, with Marcel Peyrouton sitting on the platform. Bravo! It was so good that it gave us the right to ask for even better speeches, and without Peyrouton on the platform.
What! Is it fair to ask more of French African officialdom, after it has given us these recent blessings?
That is what is wrong, this cold pattern of bargaining, asking for giving. On Sunday there was a parade in Algiers, just before Graund's speech. American, British and French troops marched. Surely, the democratic portion of the

What We Need Now Is a Good Road Map
By Dorman Smith
The change in the times is clearly marked by the initiative that the Senate is taking with regard to the United Nations. The Senate is going ready to give the President some advice. But unlike the advice the Senate gave Woodrow Wilson a quarter of a century ago, the Senate this time is going to tell President Roosevelt to take the lead in organizing the United Nations.
Probably a majority of the Senate is ready now to vote for the resolution that has been prepared. But if the Senators are wise, they will wait until they are sure of two-thirds for the resolution. There should be no misunderstanding this time about the attitude of the Senate—and there must be two-thirds if the Senate's advice is to be conclusive.
This resolution has been prepared in consultation with the Senate leaders of both parties. The significant thing about it is that it comes up out of the Senate indigenously. It is non-political, non-administrative, non-White House, non-State Department. President Roosevelt heard about the resolution only recently. Senators had talked over several points with Sumner Welles at the State Department. He mentioned it to the President, who then sent for the sponsors.
But this is a Senate show and the Senators intend to keep it that. The men behind this move for international collaboration are middle-of-the-road men, mainly younger men, in both parties. It is not a crackpot brain child. Nor is it the child of any of the propaganda groups working for world peace.
This resolution has evolved and grown gradually in the minds of plain American Senators who think that world wars are too frequent and too costly in lives and treasure and that the United States ought to try to do something to prevent such wars. The whole move springs out of that simple, grassroots common sense. The point of a Senate expression now is that since every one here and abroad remembers that the Senate once scuttled the League of Nations, the Senate ought to make it clear now just where it stands.
One young Republican Senator, Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, campaigned for re-election and won in a supposed isolationist state, on a platform which was quite similar to the goal of this resolution. Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, the Democratic author of the clean-politics law, is working with Senator Ball on this. In introducing the resolution they are joined by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders, and Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, a Republican. Senator Barkley, the Democratic Leader, and Senator McNary, the Republican Leader, have been consulted and their advice has been followed.
This is not a bloc move of any kind. It is a Senate move. It is contemplated as an impressive act in which the full dignity and power of the Senate is thrown into the development of our foreign policy, to make clear to the world which fork of the road the United States intends to travel.
Other Senators supporting this resolution include Austin of Vermont, the Assistant Republican Leader, Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee, Wagner of New York, Truman of Missouri, Pepper of Florida and Maybank of South Carolina. Others have advised sponsors that they intend to announce their support later on after the resolution is before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Poet And King
The Song Of America
Greenboro Daily News
STEPHEN VINCENT BENET died at 44—not so young for a poet, perhaps—but long before he reached old age. Yet he had his say, as most good poets do, when he was in his twenties and early thirties. His "John Brown's Body" stands as a worthy monument. Most of it is not new, but it is the best of the best. His friends who in 1928 could see little hope for an epic poem on the American civil war, but Benet, who knew his country as few have known it, determined to put a great deal of it between the covers of a book, and amazingly he did it. He got them in, and made them live again—the Southerners of Whiggate Hall, the Yankees, Lincoln and Lee. What reader can forget his portrait of the leader of the Confederacy?
The man has every just and noble gift. He looks great burdens and bore them well. He believed in God but did not preach too much. He believed and followed duty first and last. With marvelous consistency and force, "Was a great victor, in defeat as great... Did not seek fame, did not protest against it... Did not seek fame, did not protest against it... With common sense, tenacity and courage. A Greek proportion—and a subtle sense of the line within the stone."
Fate, sometimes it seems, has a liking for symbolism. Benet, the poet, and Morgan, the financier, since men are contradictory creatures and their spirits are not watertight compartments, there were times when Morgan thought that poetry was the most important thing in the world and Benet thought that money was. But by and large the one spent most of his life extending his ownership of things, the other widening his interpretation of them. Was Benet a more typical American than Benet? And if so, when did he get to be? Benet has a word for this also. At the end of "John Brown's Body" he sees that the civil war has buried "the purple dream of the America we have not been"; that what has been defeated is
The pastoral rebellion of the earth Against machines, against the Age of Steam. And Benet said something about John Brown's body that might even more aptly be applied to J. P. Morgan:
Out of his heart the chanting buildings rise, River and girder, motor and dynamo, Pillar of smoke by day and fire by night, The steel-faced elms reaching at the skies, The whole enormous and rotating cage Hung with hard jewels of electric light. Smoky with sorrow, black with splendor, dyed With metal suns, the engine-headed Age. The gentle we have raised to rule the earth. Obsequious to our will. But servant-master still. The tireless serve us ready half a god— Benet, like the rest of us, did not know what to do with it, and so advised us to
Say neither, in their way. "It is a deadly magic and accused, Nor, 'It is blessed,' but only, 'It is here.'"
Well, it is still here and we still do not know what to say about it.

Quote, Unquote
It is the duty of every citizen to examine into his own life and his own conduct, and to see whether production in industry and on the farm cannot be increased enormously by the use of scientific methods, threatened strikes, general complacency, instances on "business as usual" or "business as usual" on hoped-for standards of living are not going a long way to prevent what will be accomplished by an all-out war effort.
—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson
At the moment we're a comic struggle on our hands. Even apart from the fact that we wish to keep going from aiding the enemy, would it be a grave time to keep out of the "Hush" placards, and put a part of that conserved energy into the making of ships and shells rather than sound—Channing Pollock, author and lecturer.
In winning the war, we shall not have finished our job; we will only have begun it. The way for a fresh beginning—President Everett Case of Colgate.
Freedom is not a thing that can be handed down without effort. It can only be created from within—Captain Eddie Rickman.
This nation must decide to take the lead now in the formation of a system of collective security. If we wait until we are "retarded" as we did in 1929, futility and sadness will be the only reward for our delay.
—J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas



"Roses? Well, there might be room for some, but we're going all-out this Spring for mass production of beans, tomatoes, onions, radishes, lettuce, cabbage and corn!"

Happy Sign
The Senate Lives

By Raymond Clapper
WASHINGTON
The change in the times is clearly marked by the initiative that the Senate is taking with regard to the United Nations. The Senate is going ready to give the President some advice. But unlike the advice the Senate gave Woodrow Wilson a quarter of a century ago, the Senate this time is going to tell President Roosevelt to take the lead in organizing the United Nations.
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To End War
Crush Prussia

By GERALD SPOFFE
In Free World
MUST we always have wars? Can we ever clean up our breeding places, the realistic, awful answer to this question must be—Yes. It's Yes, too, unless we can overcome the age-old misguided convictions of certain military and political peoples. The antiquated notion that progress and prosperity depend upon force and acquisition will always be mortally dangerous to the peace of the world. So too is the belief that small states and countries, unable to defend themselves, have no place in a great, modern world and must surrender to the presumed superiority of physically stronger states.
Prussia in Germany is the center of the disease of war in Europe and has been for over two hundred years. The Junkers, the military, ruling class of Prussia, have persisted in the gangster rule of the world, their well-being can only be advanced by their own discipline and a highly organized military. Suppose further that also that Ohio made war upon its neighbors and by conquest gradually took over Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois; that Ohio thus attained a size of 114,000 square miles and ultimately a population of almost 42,000,000 people, became our strongest State, and took effective command of the whole country. Now we have perhaps a better mental picture of Prussia in Germany.
Prussia was the aggressor under Frederick the Great in the middle of the seven hundred years ago. In 1701, under the leadership of Prussia, the German States were united under the Prussian King as William I, Emperor of Germany. His grandson, Kaiser Wilhelm, started the World War in 1914. World War II proceeds now under the leadership of Hitler who is not a Prussian; but the military strength and Prussian leadership still come from Prussia.
When Frederick the Great died in the latter part of the eighteenth century, Prussia had already added greatly to its territory by making war on its neighbors. It had an area of about 46,000 square miles and about 1,400,000 people. By 1806 it had grown to 124,000 square miles and 11,400,000 people. The Franco-Prussian War of 1871, to a size of over 114,000 square miles—all by conquest. Its population increased, in the same period, to 15,000,000 in 1864, 24,000,000 in 1871, 34,000,000 in 1890, 42,000,000 in 1929. At that time, Belgium had 700 people per square mile, the Netherlands 400, and the United Kingdom 350. The other principal German States of Baden and Wurttemberg also had more people per square mile than Prussia. Saxony had 300.