

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle  
 Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By  
 The News Publishing Company, Inc.  
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## Peace Pipe

### Insurrection Promises No Guarantee of Harmony

Despite profuse professions of friendship and loyalty on all sides, the inauguration ceremonies of Charlotte's highest officials yesterday were not all sweetness and light. There were many pleas for harmony, from the floor and from officials themselves; but the old issues were still apparent. They must not remain so. To our minds, ex-Mayor Currie hit exactly the right note in his appeal for support of the new administration when he pictured the great use of the unknown problems which lie ahead. He saw as truly critical the times of readjustment in Charlotte. He spoke with wisdom, and it is to be hoped that he was heard.

The old seven-four alignment on the Council might have been noted by the fact that the city members present took the lead in pledging support to Mayor Baxter, while most of the other members were silent on that point in their brief addresses to the crowd. Leader A. S. Fries, however, speaking in the name of the "guaranteed" full co-operation for the Mayor. If he spoke for the Council as a whole, then the City has every right to expect progressive, enlightened government.

The Mayor himself showed an disposition to forget the campaign's up-and-down battles on one point. His insistence that there be no more private sessions of Council members was quite pointed; he intends to fight against such meetings privately, and to make them an issue if they occur.

One of the most impressive bits of the ceremony was provided by Councilman Baker of the majority, who spoke with obvious earnestness of the low cost of the City Government (at \$13,000,000) and declared that no Southern City could match that figure or record. Almost every speaker spoke as if deeply concerned for the City; none touched the note as did Mr. Baker.

That the City may expect something of the old and something of the new of this administration was further revealed in Mayor Baxter's speech: "I believe in personalized government, without a full discussion of that term, we believe that to be something of a return to the general attitude of the reign of personable Ben Douglas—but we may be mistaken. It sounded as if the smile, the wide acquaintance and the glad hand might come into their own under Mayor Baxter.

And his proposal to have citizens (plain citizens) in each ward give monthly reports on the state of affairs in their neighborhoods is certainly a device for bringing government closer to the people.

As before, *The News* commits itself to the unflinching support of good government, impartially. We reiterate that the good of the City is to be served by a forgetting of factions on City Council, and issue the warning that the dangers of factionalism still exist. But nothing and the Councilmen should be the first to realize the fact that must be followed in the way of harmony in government during this administration. The choice of the voters has placed capable men in office, and they must be allowed to serve to the limit of their abilities.

## Fifth Army

### Held in Waiting, It Is A Likely Actor-In-The-Hole

The glory of American victory in Africa is borne, and rightly, by General Patton's Second Corps, and the young men of the Air Force. By turning fierce and sudden pressure upon the enemy, they proved once and for all that Americans can fight with the best of them in this war. But of late our thoughts have been with the Army That Disappeared, General Mark Clark's Fifth Army, if one remembers back, has scarce been mentioned for long months. And not for four or five months has it fired a shot—except in training.

The last time the Fifth was heard from, it was in Africa; now it has dropped out of sight and off the map. A Corps carries the U. S. burden, and

## Of Progress

### Queens College Goes Ahead Despite Loss of MacGregor

Queens College, even in the loss of an outstanding official, continues to take progress steps toward the building of a greater institution for Charlotte. The loss of Howard M. MacGregor as business manager would find many colleges willing, in these times, to replace him with the first man available; Queen insisted upon another man of real abilities as his successor. In the choice of J. William Thomson Jr., Queens has added an able business man to its staff.

The move was typical of the progressive steps taken by the institution in all lines under the leadership of Dr. Hunter Blakely. In the building of a greater Queens his has been a standard of excellence seldom surpassed, because of his constant drive for improvement, Queens has grown in stature and will continue to grow.

Queens has been adapted to wartime in every possible way; special institutes and war courses have helped to prepare graduates to take their places in a busy new world. The college continues to make progress under Dr. Blakely and an extremely co-operative Board of Trustees. The community may be proud of that constant growth.

The turning point in the war seems to be a matter of taste or opinion. Many think the Fuehrer's No. 1 mistake was not knowing Russia was loaded.

As in the old go-getter days, salesmen are again traveling in pairs. The second fellow is to light off buyers.

# To One Neutral

# War Is No Trouble

By Raymond Clapper

WHEN you consider that Sweden is surrounded by Nazi, that all communication is cut off except by air, though the is dependent on the outside for coal, foodstuffs and materials, it is amazing how little life here is affected by the war. Clothing is rationed, but people still wear nice clothes. One third of a small bar of soap is allowed each person each week, yet everyone is spotlessly clean. I have seen numerous kitchens all spotless.

Social services, for which Sweden is famous, continue unaffected by the war. Expansion has been checked, although an enormous hospital is just being finished. I saw rows of new low price cottages being built, with the aid of Government subsidy—many put up by private means, enabled by the Government on long cheap credit. The owner's labor is accepted as down payment, with 20 years allowed to pay the balance.

I spent a whole day looking at apartment, home, nurseries and hospitals with Mrs. Myrdal, wife of Professor Gunnar Myrdal, who is well-known in America because of extensive investigation of social conditions there. She says that Sweden has advanced well toward its goal in state medicine, still has much to do in housing, and is lagging badly in schools.

The school age is seven to fourteen, when 80 per cent go to work, 10 per cent go to college and 10 per cent go to trade schools—against an average ten year compulsory schooling in America, with over half continuing into high school. The trend in medicine is toward specialization. Public hospitals dominate, with 98 per cent of all beds in the country. About half of the doctors are publicly employed, either full or part time. I saw one of the finest hospitals where the real cost is \$1 a day, the patient pays.

## Morale Builder, De Luxe

—By Dorman Smith



## Russia & Poland

# The Air Clears Up

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON

THE breaking of relations, ten days ago, between Stalin and General Sikorski's Polish government in exile, has opened the whole question of Russia and the Western nations. The return of Mr. Litvinov, and the second mission of former Ambassador Davies, forebodes new negotiations. Fortunately, there are symptoms of good will from both sides. The attitude of the British and American governments has been to try to reconcile both parties, and, on no account, to drive the wedge deeper.

From the Russian side, there is lately a distinct change of tone. Stalin, in his Order of the Day May 1, accepted for the first time, the Casablanca formula of "unconditional surrender." He also, for the first time, has changed his attitude of denigrating the Merzh African campaign and the bombing raids over Europe and Germany, which, of late, have been coming up as the new sensational hope for the moment. He obviously launched it in order to deepen the breach between Poles and Russians, whose relations have been unhappy for a year and a half, and probably with it, he hoped to make overtures to certain sections of the Polish people. Hitler is forming new armies, out of such Eastern European peoples as he can command, and

recently it became known that a captured Red Army general is recruiting an army of Ukrainians, from the territory occupied by the Germans.

The German High Command certainly recalls that during the last war, a Polish legion was formed on German soil out of refugees, and men from the territories occupied then as now by the Germans. They were led by Colonel Pilsudski—afterward Marshal—and fought the Russians. Late in 1917 Pilsudski broke with the Germans when they tried to set up a Hohenzollern prince as King of Poland, and he was arrested and interned in the Fortress of Magdeburg.

The policy of Pilsudski, as head of the Polish State was consistently to try to avoid either a clash of a union between Germany and Russia, both of whom, from a Polish viewpoint, and from Polish history, were potential enemies. Since Russia and Germany have both in the past, and during this very war, collaborated to destroy Poland, neither country is beloved by the Poles, and there is always the possibility that one branch of Polish opinion and leadership might be exploited against the other. Hitler is obviously trying to do this now—to woo those Poles who might so greatly fear Russia as to forget what the Nazis have done. So far it is the glory of Poland that she has never had a Quelling.

In this situation it is unfortunate that the question of frontiers was ever unrolled at all. Nothing is more dangerous than to start dividing the spoils of war before the war is won. Both Russia and Poland have signed the Atlantic Charter, which contains three pledges. First, no agrandissement, territorial or otherwise; second, no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned; third, the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. This has enlargement of a territory of any ally at the expense of another, and even enlargement of territories at the expense of the enemy, unless the peoples themselves desire it.

## Our Bob Is Used Again

From P. M.

AN "unsolicited" subscription letter to the Western Voice from Sen. Robert R. Reynolds (D., N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, appears as a full-page advertisement in the April issue of the Defender.

The Defender is edited by Gerald B. Winrod, now under Federal indictment as a seditionist.

The Western Voice, under the editorship of Harvey H. Springer, had defended Winrod and other "Nazi" war resisters, under an edition charge, including the anti-Semitic Col. N. S. Sweeney and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, also of the notorious Red Network.

It was to the editor of this paper (the Rev. Harvey H. Springer, P. O. Box 90, Englewood, Cal.) that Reynolds sent his check in the sum of \$1 in full payment of one year's subscription to the Western Voice.

Sen. Reynolds explained in his subscription letter that he sent his money after seeing a "sample copy" at his home in Washington, D. C., and added: "I read with great interest General Chairman Clare E. Hoffman's speech which was taken from the Congressional Record. Unfortunately, it might be exploited against the other, Hitler, by the arrival of your Western Voice."

"By the way," says Reynolds, "I have heard my wife, Mrs. Reynolds, the former Evelyn Washington McClean, speak of you (Springer) most kindly."

And the Senator winds up by saying that he would like his copy of the Western Voice sent to his "home address," 1 Second St., N. E. Washington, D. C.

Here's how the Western Voice exploits this letter in Winrod's Defender:

"United States Senator Reynolds, one of our most brilliant statesmen, Chairman of the powerful Senate Military Affairs Committee . . . felt prompted to write an unsolicited letter, surely not to supply the Western Voice coming into your home. . . ."



## Resting Uneasy

# Them Republicans

By Samuel Crafton

THIS is the talk you hear in Republican circles: Thomas E. Dewey might run in 1944, if President Roosevelt does not. In fact, you might throw a stick without hitting a Republican who would be willing to run if the President doesn't. But if the President does run, Mr. Dewey will probably be content to remain Governor of New York. This is an important gambit, or bet, however, to this equation.

If Mr. Roosevelt is very, very unpopular by convention time next year, the Republican candidate could be Dewey, or a man like Bricker of Ohio, who stands four-square against both isolation and intervention. Mr. Bricker is sure the President's foreign policy is wrong. He adds, from time to time, that the policy of isolation is wrong. Sometimes, from where I sit, Mr. Bricker seems to be stating.

If, however, Mr. Roosevelt is very, very popular a twelvemonth hence, the candidate might "have to be" Mr. Wilkie. In other words, the worse the Republicans' chances, the more nearly will their candidate resemble the President. From the point of view of Mr. Wilkie's supporters, the ideal situation would be for the President to be just a little unpopular. If he is very unpopular, that would mean his foreign policy was unpopular, and since Mr. Wilkie's foreign policy is so much like the President's . . . I am sure you get it.

This makes it rather hard for Mr. Wilkie to fight the President without fighting himself, which perhaps explains why he fell with such extraordinary energy on the non-foreign-policy issue of whether the Honorable Gold mines should have been closed or not.

There is a wholesome split among the Republicans on the question of the party's foreign policy. There is more earnest discussion of ideas going on among the Republicans than among the Democrats, for the Republicans still have a policy choice to make, while the Democrats do not. The Republican split is along occupational, not sectional lines; the better editors and lay members of the party are anti-isolation; while the hard professional and Congressional core of the party is still against everything that has happened in the last 40 years and is still voting against it. The hard, professional core is seeking a hard, professional candidate.

That takes us back to the gimmick for if Mr. Roosevelt looks like a sure thing in 1944, the professional Republicans may be willing to step aside, let an "idealist" be nominated, and have his brains beat out in the campaign.

The vigor of the fight against isolation now going on in Republican ranks is one of the happiest signs in American life. Apart from ideal considerations, here is what the anti-isolationist Republicans are afraid of: With \$1,000,000,000 in 19,000,000 Americans scattered over the world, with new airlines popping up, and with a hundred new international enterprises under way, isolation may actually be a dead issue, a mere anachronism, a mere anachronism when the war ends. Issues do die. The party may nominate its isolationist candidate just when the issue has perished. Instead of "ending the post-war reaction," he may merely catch hell.

These Republicans, therefore, view with some dismay Governor Bricker's program of selling states' rights to boys who will have learned to fly everywhere. They feel that the professional Republicans no longer know what is going on.

And they say among themselves: "Picture, in your mind, a table. It has four chairs around it. Stalin sits in one, Churchill sits in the second, Chiang Kai-Shek occupies the third. One chair is empty. The only issue for 1944 is this: Who are you going to put in that fourth chair? Dewey? Bricker?"

They usually answer their own questions with a long, low whistle.

## The Faintest Praise

# Of Great Men

By O. J. COFFIN  
In Greenboro Daily News

Portrait of a Patriot

We trust that time all the wounds will heal Of Eugene V. Grace of Bethlehem Steel. Who without waiting to see how coal strikes went Has cut his own wages 88 per cent.

Still he's a few dollars up on some of his ticks With 42 thousand and four-twenty-six. The interest rate is low in the common weal, But he's had a good thing in Bethlehem Steel. In 1929 when all hands were carousin' Gene's pay was a million, 632,000. Even now with his salary so far from his peak We think his coal mines should work six days a week.

## Deal Us One Dime

William E. McKenney, "America's Card Authority," is not one of those things for which we seek priority. But we read the newspapers in no small volume. So over and anon and even more frequently we run into his column. Our workbooks read it, and called our attention to what he said in praise of the play of the Capt. M. W. Warkie.

When they were embroiled in tournament at Pinehurst or somewhere—we have cut trying keeping up with any one of the Janeses who hunt their teeth and at least a couple of grandchildren—and besides we'd rather she counted rather she counted rather she counted. But anyway the other day McKenney looked into the future.

And prophesied that bridge would ride the wave without a suture. After the war, says he—with no apology to poker fiend or ace ping-pong player.

The position of bridge will be even stronger. Than at present when "not only are bridge parties used to raise thousands of dollars for relief causes. But organized bridge itself is devoted to work for underprivileged children." Well, Susan, Glauces.

We hope you, like Miss David, continue to play on and on; but our red coupons don't ask us for any.

To supply us with nurture or admonition of William E. McKenney,

Deal Us One Dime