

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By The News Publishing Company, Inc.

W. C. Dorey, Jr., President

W. C. Dorey, Jr., Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration

W. C. Dorey, 1935-1937

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established 1883. The Evening Chronicle was established in 1885 and consolidated with The Charlotte News May 3, 1914.

The News desires to be notified promptly of errors in any of its reports that proper correction may be made at once.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AP FEATURES

The Association has been authorized to use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, 20 cents a week; one month, 67 cents. By mail: One month, 67c; three months, \$1.95; six months, \$3.75; one year, \$11.00.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1943

## Thirty Years An Old General Warns That This Is Second Installment

Speaking from Algiers after three months, General Henri Honoré Giraud made an offhand prediction, speaking with strange confidence: "The present month will see the complete defeat of Axis forces in Tunisia. The thirty years war which began in 1914 will be ended victoriously in 1944." To date, the General is right, though the suddenness of the German collapse surprised even him and in viewing the war he was a one he is also correct. His opinion, if widely spread, might come to displace the loose public notion that we are now fighting quite a different war. The acceptance of that theory would do much to set the world straight.

The difference between the militarism of Wilhelm and the fanaticism of Hitler is negligible. Only in its outward violence does the mad crusade of Nazism differ from the spirit of the Kaiser, and in the "Fuehrer" era, the Kaiser's conquerors would be conquerors for him. When Adolf had progressed to the point that his people were captivated, he fell back upon the ancient wisdom of the Mediterranean. This was true also of supplies and reinforcements for British and American forces in the Middle East. Supplies for Soviet forces have been shipped, in large part, around the Cape of Good Hope, to Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf, then trans-shipped to southeastern Russia. How many vessels have been engaged in those operations is not publicly known. However, British Ambassador, H. G. Wells, in a speech broadcast from Washington, March 18, 1942: "In a period of twelve months it has taken over 300 ships in continuous employment to keep the armies going in the Middle East. Three hundred ships! Most of them have been making the long haul around the Cape, which means only two or three trips a year." Five thousand miles of this haul will be saved when it is possible to make the voyage directly through the Mediterranean.

Wells, the Mediterranean. This is a plan, lent to a very large addition to the ships available for an Allied invasion of the continent of Europe.

With scarcities looming in so many lines, we have expected a door-to-door canvasser along any day now offering to buy the stuff back.

essential if the full benefits of free passage of the Mediterranean are to be gained for Allied shipping. The British Mediterranean Fleet, assisted by the RAF and the American Air Forces, already holds control of the western Mediterranean. American and British convoys were able to pass through Gibraltar and land their troops and supplies in Algeria when the Anglo-American occupation of French North Africa was begun last November. Earlier attempts to send convoys farther east, through the Strait of Sicily, to the relief of Malta had resulted in heavy losses. British naval forces also hold substantial control of the eastern Mediterranean. As Montgomery's Eighth Army advanced along the north shore of Africa, convoys under the protection of British warships based on Alexandria were able to land supplies at various ports as they were abandoned, one after another, by Rommel's Afrika Korps.

Before being shipped from Alexandria, however, most of Montgomery's supplies had to make the long voyage around the tip of South Africa, through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Suez Canal, because of the Axis hold on the Mediterranean. This is a plan, lent to a very large addition to the ships available for an Allied invasion of the continent of Europe.

With scarcities looming in so many lines, we have expected a door-to-door canvasser along any day now offering to buy the stuff back.

## The Outcry Phil Murray Protesteth Too Much the No-Strike Bill

Now we hear the melodious sound of Phillip Murray's voice, lifted in protest against the no-strike bill moving through Congress. And the time has come when the CIO, in the name of the sincerity of his position. We freely confess that his CIO, as opposed to the UMW of John Lewis, has abided by the wishes of people and government, and has contributed a great deal to the miracle of war production. CIO has behaved itself, on the whole, and deserves a citation for breaking with King John.

But now it reveals a certain insincerity. It has signed the no-strike pledge, and it has condemned the John Lewis actions in the coal strike, and now it comes to protest the putting into law of the pledge which it has sworn to keep. And we don't follow Phil Murray's reasoning—if he's playing honest with members, people and the war.

The no-strike bill, he says, is the attempt of irresponsible Congressmen to hamstring Labor and ruin its cause. He is dead wrong (though there may be many such men in Congress). The no-strike bill is the direct answer to the cry of the people of the country for a united front and profound effect the whole global war picture. It would provide a short supply route not only to the southern front in Russia, but also to the north, which would give the Allies for the first time the means of achieving the unity of strategic reserves which is always essential to unified command. It would permit the oil and gasoline needed in French North Africa to be shipped by barge from the Near and Middle East rather than across the submarine-infested Atlantic from the United States. With the central Mediterranean cleared, the way would be opened for the Allies from Africa and the Mediterranean Islands against Italy or southern France and, if Crete too were occupied, to the Balkans.

At the same time an early diversion from Britain against Norway, or even a major offensive across the English Channel must not be left out of the reckoning. Since the Allies possess superior air and sea power, and German strategic reserves are well back from the European coast

# A Very Great Man Sage Of Britain

By Dorothy Thompson

An English school boy, according to "Punch" was asked: "What are the three greatest things in the world?" He replied: "Good Love, and Anglo-American relations."

If Anglo-American relations are personified in Roosevelt and Churchill, they are in good hands. For both are men who saw far in advance of their peoples, the shape of things to come. Both know, and have known from the beginning, that the future of Western civilization and of world peace rests in the Anglo-American combination. Both have the prime quality of the great man: willingness to accept the heaviest responsibilities, under the greatest risks.

Both have gone through terrible crises, with tenacity and fortitude. In a dark moment of the British lone war, I once remarked to Mr. Churchill, "History will record you as a very great man." He replied sarcastically, "That depends upon who writes the history."

History has been written in the last days by Anglo-American armies in North Africa. It is glorious history. And one of the most glorious things of present or national prestige. Such a comradeship between British and American soldiers and officers—a comradeship transcending all questions of present or national prestige. Such a comradeship is personified in the leaders of our two nations.

Mr. Churchill was in Washington when Tobruk fell, and Hitler was handing Rommel the marshal's baton as "Conqueror of Egypt." Now he is here in the moment of our first great mutual victory, and that he celebrates it with us enhances our joy. In times of triumph it is well to look back, lest we forget. There was a moment when one man and five hundred youngsters, British, mostly, with a few Canadian and American, stood between us and the destruction of our common world.

The Man, with nothing but words—words grudging from the deepest springs of our glorious language: words of faith, fortitude, memory, hope, pride, humility—broke the frozen paralysis of a people and stood them on their feet while the young, anonymous eagles in the air bit off the throat to civilization. Seventy per cent of them are dead. But they held a little life of freedom until we graced ourselves to fight for the world's freedom, and our own.

Only now, when Britain, Russia, the United States and China realize what oceans of strength are needed to force the Axis to a final and total defeat, do we realize the professional gallantry of Churchill and the people in whom he reposed unwavering faith. And only now do we realize that, believe it or not, the future may hold the Gibraltar of our security in the unbreakable association of the Anglo-American world. The oceans of America, western, who flew with the first five hundred of the RAF understood.

It is said that Roosevelt, Churchill and their staffs are mapping the last campaign. But we know no longer living from hand to mouth. At Chancellery it was announced that the campaign had been mapped for nine months, and only four are over. They think the armies in North Africa and the Middle East are not waiting for word from Washington. They already have their orders.

It is said that we come often to Europe, political questions step into the foreground. These revolve largely around our relations with the Soviet Union. The main questions are: Eastern and Southeastern Europe, and it is folly to think that they are simple. They are only soluble under very large masses. They are insoluble to the petty mind. Fortunately our two leaders of the Anglo-American world are of grand caliber.

The presence of Mr. Edward Beves and of Lord Beaverbrook at this conference are of great significance. Mr. Beves was for seventeen years Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia before he became President, and has also been President of the League of Nations. He is a political thinker, a realist, and a man of principle. More than any other country, Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of Mr. Beves, managed to maintain excellent relations both with the Soviet Union and the West. Even now, under the strain of exile, this one country, Hitler's first victim, is no problem child of the great powers.

Lord Beaverbrook is another type of reality. He is a shrewd, bold, and a man who understands the nature of collective bargaining with a "class enemy" in order to keep the wheels turning and everybody relatively happy.

The men conferring in Washington are the best combination available on this earth, to consider our approach to the political problems of Europe, on the eve of an invasion.



"Hitler takes a pretty good man to smoke corn silk cigarettes—if Hitler had known how long we Americans are, I bet he'd never have started a war!"

## Congress Falls All In A Heap

By Samuel Crafton

THE time has arrived for another easy lesson in obscenity, or double-talk. This Congress has (for the time being) killed the Farm Security Administration. The farm lobby hates this agency, which, in a sinister way, goes around putting small farmers on a self-supporting basis with low cunning. It forces them to grow corn and vegetables. In a spirit of subversive chicanery, it fixes their seeds and changes them from being share-croppers into becoming independent farm owners.

One-third of all the increase in our milk production last year was contributed by the 7.5 per cent of the nation's farmers who are borrowers from the Farm Security Administration. That will give you the idea of the sort of secondarily useful thing it does. Besides, the Farm Security Administration gets more milk and beans and beef and pigskins out of the ground than we ever got out of the ground before. Behind closed doors with a shillings pulled (to hear its critics describe it) it viciously plots to feed us better.

This is too much for certain big plantation owners in the farm lobby, who have struck a blow to kill this agency, and thus reduce the American way of life, which, in their minds, is indissolubly linked with share-cropping. Congress so far, has obeyed their orders.

When it considers an anti-strike bill, it does the American way of life, which, in their minds, is indissolubly linked with share-cropping. Congress so far, has obeyed their orders. This means less food. The same old story, now, goes on to fight "bureaucracy" by refusing to let the Office of Price Administration employ more than about 1,000 price investigators. It refuses to let even these investigators add into the national budget, for the country, a penny to make a purchase, to see where, now, price really is. They're forbidden to spend a penny in this way. And where Congress attitude toward the Farm Security Administration means less food, its attitude toward the Office of Price Administration means higher prices.

Well, a coal mine labor crisis came along. The miners' leader, John L. Lewis, a man who hates the war and the President, has only one sound argument, which is that food is scarce and that prices are up. Congress, racing to meet the situation, does so by writing an anti-strike bill on the back of an envelope, between days.

So we see our Congress playing a kind of organ with negative ideas, to make for farmers to increase production, and to add agents to enforce price control. If a strike threat comes along, partly as a result, why, that's easy to handle. Just throw in another negative. In other words, job the animal until it begins to foam a little at the mouth, then pass a law against foaming at the mouth.

I say that our Congress is following the path of double-talk and obscenity, because it uses any excuse it wants to pass any bill it wants to pass. When it considers an anti-strike bill, it does the American way of life, which, in their minds, is indissolubly linked with share-cropping. Congress so far, has obeyed their orders. This means less food. The same old story, now, goes on to fight "bureaucracy" by refusing to let the Office of Price Administration employ more than about 1,000 price investigators. It refuses to let even these investigators add into the national budget, for the country, a penny to make a purchase, to see where, now, price really is. They're forbidden to spend a penny in this way. And where Congress attitude toward the Farm Security Administration means less food, its attitude toward the Office of Price Administration means higher prices.

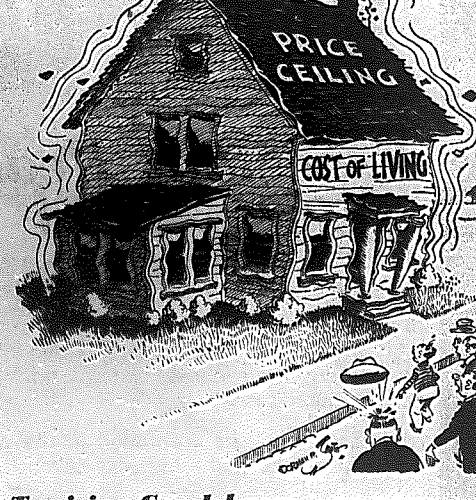
This inhumanity is brought home to the Swedes because they are in such close and constant contact with occupied Norway. Many Norwegians escape across the border to this country, and they tell their friends here what has happened under German rule. Even probable exaggerations are accepted here as likely to occur if they have not already occurred. The German treatment of Norwegians, as much as anything else, has turned the tide of public opinion in the United States, which would have a determination to maintain neutrality while within the Nazi blockade wall.

In Denmark it is different. The Danes are allowed considerably more freedom than the peoples of other occupied countries. The fact that Denmark went overwhelmingly democratic in the recent election, when the largest vote in Danish history was cast, made a deep impression in Sweden as showing how occupied people react to Nazi rule even in its inhuman treatment of conquered peoples.

But the special horrors of the Nazi order are reserved for Poland. Knowledge of conditions in Poland helps to explain why the Nazis never become permanent masters of eastern Europe. It helps to make people accept such conditions, or to win the confidence of other peoples in the presence of such conditions. That is the big political mistake the Nazis would have made, had they not even had their own military success, which also is now being reached.

## The Mystery House On "Our" Street

By Dorman Smith



## Tunisian Crackdown

From Foreign Policy Bulletin

THE brilliant Allied victory in Tunisia, which reached its climax on May 7 with the occupation of Bizerte, is obviously one of the decisive events of World War II. Just as Hitler's invasion of the Low Countries in May 1940 started a chain of developments which led to the conquest of Europe, so this Allied victory three years later is bound to bring military and political repercussions of similar magnitude.

A collapse as sudden and complete as that of the Axis forces in Tunisia is almost unknown in German military history. It shows, perhaps even more clearly than Stalingrad, that the Nazis cannot resist Allied armies when these are brought to bear in sufficient strength. Skillful use of concentrated air pounding, massed artillery fire, and infantry and tank attacks was apparently responsible in large part for the rapid Allied advance. But the German army and air force, and the Italian and French blunders in their defense of Tunisia. They not only attempted to hold lines that were too long for their resources, but they persisted in basing on hills and crag major positions which appeared strong but actually exposed them to assault against which they had extremely limited fields of fire. With their supply and replacement systems inadequate, the morale of Axis forces seems to have broken when their "strong points" were attacked by persistent Allied attacks coming from many points at once.

The eastern Allies can probably be expected to strike their next blow at Sardinia, and at the small Axis-held bases in the Sicilian Straits. Control of these islands would clear the central Mediterranean for our supplies and profoundly affect the whole global war picture. It would provide a short supply route not only to the southern front in Russia, but also to the north, which would give the Allies for the first time the means of achieving the unity of strategic reserves which is always essential to unified command. It would permit the oil and gasoline needed in French North Africa to be shipped by barge from the Near and Middle East rather than across the submarine-infested Atlantic from the United States. With the central Mediterranean cleared, the way would be opened for the Allies from Africa and the Mediterranean Islands against Italy or southern France and, if Crete too were occupied, to the Balkans.

At the same time an early diversion from Britain against Norway, or even a major offensive across the English Channel must not be left out of the reckoning. Since the Allies possess superior air and sea power, and German strategic reserves are well back from the European coast

defenses, it seems reasonably clear that a bridgehead can be effected wherever the Allies wish to strike. The great task will be to convert that bridgehead into a large-scale offensive. But here the Allies, holding their line, have an opportunity to draw off German reserves by a feint from one direction while making the real attack from another. Until fighter and bomber strength which must have been withdrawn from Britain for the Tunisian campaign based on the British Isles can hardly be expected.

Political repercussions of the Allied victory in North Africa are now being felt throughout the world. Growing restlessness among the occupied peoples of Europe is causing the Nazis great concern. In Holland the Nazis have resorted to martial law, in Turkey, and among the Arabs of the Middle East, belief in an Allied victory is rapidly gaining ground, while in northern Europe Sweden is showing increased independence. In Spain, too, there was recognition of Allied power for May 9 General Franco declared that the war had now reached a stalemate, which made immediate peace the only sensible course for all belligerents.

Among the United Nations, the effect of Tunisia has been equally significant. China is heartened by this show of Anglo-American striking force and hopes that it heralds a strengthening of Allied power in the Far East as well as in Europe. The Soviet Union, in view of the fact that the unprejudiced General Eisenhower's leadership into effective military collaboration. As President Roosevelt said in his message to General Eisenhower: "The unprecedented success of the Allied operation make a pattern for the ultimate defeat of the Axis."

## Visitin' Around

The Bath Sounds Be Annual Well Take It Gladly. Richmond Co. Journal.

## No Administration Only A Beast

By Raymond Clapper

I HAVE talked to many people here about Germany, and not one of them has expressed admiration for German efficiency or made any other comments usually expected from people who universally comment on the brutality and terrorism of the Nazis. People here make a sharp distinction between the old Germany, to which they felt close, and Nazi Germany, which they abhor because of its inhuman treatment of conquered peoples.

This inhumanity is brought home to the Swedes because they are in such close and constant contact with occupied Norway. Many Norwegians escape across the border to this country, and they tell their friends here what has happened under German rule. Even probable exaggerations are accepted here as likely to occur if they have not already occurred. The German treatment of Norwegians, as much as anything else, has turned the tide of public opinion in the United States, which would have a determination to maintain neutrality while within the Nazi blockade wall.

In Denmark it is different. The Danes are allowed considerably more freedom than the peoples of other occupied countries. The fact that Denmark went overwhelmingly democratic in the recent election, when the largest vote in Danish history was cast, made a deep impression in Sweden as showing how occupied people react to Nazi rule even in its inhuman treatment of conquered peoples.

But the special horrors of the Nazi order are reserved for Poland. Knowledge of conditions in Poland helps to explain why the Nazis never become permanent masters of eastern Europe. It helps to make people accept such conditions, or to win the confidence of other peoples in the presence of such conditions. That is the big political mistake the Nazis would have made, had they not even had their own military success, which also is now being reached.

The Russians may charge that the Poles are playing the enemy's game, but many instances of Polish resistance to the Nazi terror under most heroic circumstances have been reported here through the underground.