THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By The News Publishing Company, Inc. W. C. Dowd Jr., President Burke Davis, Editor and General Manager Mrs. Dowd Jones, Secretary,

at. J. E. Dowd, USNR, Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration

W. C. Dowd, 1885-1827
 ally edition of The Charlotte News was established 1885. The Evening tele (established 1803) was purchased by and consolidated with The tele News May 8, 1814.

The New Searce to be notified promptly of errors in any of its reports that groups correction may be made at once.

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Support is essent-time name as the rest other at Cartotia, R. O., safer the set of March A. 179

SUBSCRIPTION BATES

By carrier: 30 cents a week; none month, 57 cents. By mail; One month

\$7000; three months, \$2,500; aix months, \$3,500; one year, \$10,40.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943

The Pattern Anti-Strike Rill Suite Most People, and Won't Hurt FDR

Though Franklin Roosevelt suffered the higgest defeat he has known since the failure of his Court-packing plan on the anti-strike bill, it must not be considered by his opponents that the defeat cost him a great deal in prestige and vote-getting power. The country as a whole is likely to reflect that the as a whole is likely to reflect that the President, in this instance, was wrong, and is even more likely to forget the skirmish in the press of events shead. And as for organized abor, its members will forever consider the President a martyr to their cause. He stood be-tween them and the country when their leaders had sold them out, and though he lost in the end, he will be remem-

President almost frantically prowas not signed in ignorance of the situ-stion. Despite the ferectly of the oppo-sition, and the determination of the country to slop antical like those of John Lawis, he took the only course he be-lieved vise. It may well be that, in the end, the anti-strike bill will come to be damaging to the people of the United States.

United States.

The dangers, however, are largely offset by this one factor: with the ramming
through of this bill sill of Labor, including tresponsible leaders, understand
clearly that there can be no more trifling
with the national war effort. Anything
in the way of a strike, henceforth, will
call forth the country's wrath upon its
perpetrators—and the search for the
truly gullty will not be long. Labor, its
leaders, industry and Government agencies are now expected to fall into line.

leaders, industry and Government agen-cies are now expected to fall into line, and to heed discipline.

Most of the people have not thought of the post-war effects of the anti-strike bill. The Fresident has; he likely would not have vected the measure had only the duration been at stake.

Day by day, things will become even tougher for the weeping wife of daytime radio, having to stand by every five minutes for the latest from the in-vasion fronts.

The Light Touch

It Must Not Be Used With the Defeated German Nation

Dr. Edgar Knight, Kenan professor of education at the University of North Carolina, shouts that the American way must not be imposed upon the German people through our own methods of ed-ceptation. It is his belief, if we get him the total on. It is his belief, if we get him right, that the beaten Germans, their minds purged of evil thoughts by their second consecutive defeat, will furnish impetus in the right direction for themselves, if left alone. We are in complete disagreement with the professor.

plets disagreement with the professor.

It seems to us that the time has come when someone must speak firmly to the good people of Germany, and that they must be given to understand (whatever acts of discipline it requires) that they are not to wander off the reservation, following this or that medicine man, or playing at soldier with some stiff-backed Prussian puppet. We do not believe that we can defeat the Nazis, turn Germany over to the people, ask them as a favor to use to set up some form of Democratic government, and then leave them be.

It seems as plain as plain that the

swerment, and then leave them be.

It seems as plain as plain that the Germans must not be allowed to wiggite out of defeat as they did not a summary of the seems equally as plain that Germany pouth must be trained from the way beginning that there is a way of life-inertators unknown in Europe-which may be carried on for long generations without war. Germany is longing, we believe, to be shown that there is a way of peace. And we believe most of the German people will joyously wefsome the opportunity to be told the secrets of peace.

If it seems to Dr. Knight that we

secrets of peace.

If it seems to Dr. Knight that we will be taking a chance on another German upriling by forcing our American methods on the German, then German upriled the German that chance—and cutling off any possibility of German success, along those lines by setting a powerful guide over the ancient powdering of Europe. This time, we insist, this beam must be made to stick, and not

for the soft convenience of the German people, whose guilt is that of their evil leaders.

Bawdy Houses

Attempted Control of Them Amounts to Exactly Nothing

The case of Theodore Smith, realtor, brings to light an amazing state of affairs in North Carolina so far as we're concerned. Charged with knowingly renting a house for the purpose of prostitution, he was arrested a year ago on a bench warrant, and has been technically under the shadow of the law ever since. He was released last week becany under the snadow of the law ever since. He was released last week be-cause the Grand Jury, so Solicitor John Carpenter said, refused to return a true bill—or even to make a decision of any

kind.

That action by the Grand Jury is reportedly unique in Mecklenburg, but because the County has ever been headquarters for uniqueness, that factor is of secondary importance. What struck our fancy was the fact that this case of Theodore Smith, realtor, was the first ever brought to the courts under

of Theodore Smith, realtor, was the first ever brought to the courts under the law against renting properties for the purpose of prostitution.

The law was passed in 1915, and in North Carolina, since that time, prostitution has flourished, ever outside the law. When it became illegal for property owners or their agents to use or rent property to those who would use it for the purpose of prostitution, the average cittlers might have expected it to begin its work at once. It did not, It is, thus, either a worthless statute, or it has been criminally neglected by the people and law-enforcement officers of the State.

In 28 years, only one arrest on this charge of knowingly renting a house to be used for the purpose of prostitution! And yet in the States borders, there are certainly hundreds of bawdy houses whose location has not been moved in years (perhaps since the pass-

there are certainly hundreds on unany-houses whose location has not been moved in years (perhaps since the pass-age of the act). Of them there has been no protest. Is it too difficult under the present law, to determine whether or not real estate agents knowingly rent properties for this use? If so, then the law should be rewritten. It has accom-plished exactly nothing in 28 years.

Casualties

They Will Be Higher, But Better Than '17'19

But Better Than '17-19

In a little more than a year and a half of modern war the armed forces of the United States, still to fight a major action (in the sense of a full-scale drive of combined forces) have suffered 87,04 casualties. At that rate, conceding the fact that a great many bloody encounters are ahead of our men all over the world, the price to be paid in this war is going to greatly exceed that of the last war. In that war, we suffered casualties to an even eight per cent of our mobilized forces—and though medical science is saving hundreds of lives which would formerly have been lost, the percentage may be about as high this time.

The figure announced by Socretary

which would formerly have been lost, the percentage may be about as high this time.

The figure announced by Secrelary Stimson, 15,132 dead, for all that it is a statistical tombstome for the nation to read, and the source of our greatest grief, offers a kind of grim encouragement. Death has not yet struck hard, but the basicinal in the times shead when the basicinal in the times and when the basicinal in the times and the walls are breached.

It must be noted that the Navy, in this war, is paying a greater price than in all previous wars combined. In the first real Naval war of our country, our men and ships are meeting the test, but lives and ships and material have gone in great numbers. In the last war, mostly a task of convoy duty so far as American ships were concerned, the Navy lost a total of 211 men. That many will be lost in individual engagements, before this war is over.

Jan war are total in killed, dead from histories, before this war is over.

Jan war are total in killed, dead from the conflict, the figures will be midden to the particular of the particular of the last war, our force was something less than 5 millons; today, it approaches 11. We are better fitted for the tasks ahead, and may benefit in lighter casualities.

Latest synonym for "super" among the hep set is "king's size"—not meaning Victor Emmanuel.

The Mighty U. S.

The Immature Nation

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON TIH the eyes of the world upon us, the overall picture presented in the past weeks is not one which to point with pride.

in which to point with pride.

In Detroit there are race riets; the ceal situation remains a future threat; the Assistant Secretary of the Nary confirms that war production has fallen off during the pasy weeks; the food situation is chestic, and various agencies are engaged in binning each other; and in washington, Congressional apposition to the President continues more interested in embarrasing the Administration than in winning

rasaing the Administration than in winning the war.

The speciacle is that of a nation that has not yet reached maturity. This lack of maturity reveals itself in the fear of good news. Mr. Patterson feels itself in the fear of good news. Mr. Patterson feels that the people are compliagenent and over-confident, due to news of the Tunisian victory, and the success of European bombing.

It is a great and necessary thing, in war, to be confident, and there are many reasons for our confidence. But confidence should, in a mature nation, breed increased effort, not relaxation. For it must be clear to all, that still ahead of us lie our greatest tests: that the question which confronts us is not merely whether we shall win the war, but what price was shall pay for winning it. The price will be paid in the blood of our own youth, And it is beyond in the blood of our own youth, And it is beyond in the blood of our own youth, And it is beyond the thin to spare those closest to their hearts.

We are known throughout the world as the

salber than to spare those closest to their hearts. We are known throughout the world as the people who enjoy more insuries than any other, in normal and abnormal times. The one luxury histories, completely incompatible with these throughout the state of the state of the state of each individual and group to have his own way. We have confounded this sort of individualism with freedom. But it has nothing to do with the state of the

free community.

A person can be free only in a community which he trusts, and in which he is trusted. Trustworthal trusts are assured of freedom. It involves the trust of the control of the community, and their industries in trust for the community, and their industries in trust for the community, and their industries in trust for the community, and the community is manager and executives, that they will remember that the community and the community is the community and the community and the community is the community and the community and the community is the community of the community is the community.

manding accondary, not primary, loyalties; and in its intellectual spokesmen and critics, that they preserve the most scrupulous honesty and that dis-interestedness which is the purest characteristic of authentic intellect.

of all forms of society, the free society is the most, net the least, demanding on the individual, most, net the least, demanding on the individual, once the most of society that free society is at once the most of the least o

terms of freedom.

It is difficult for Americans to comprehend this, because we have only a history of freedom, from our birth as a nation to the present imment. But that history is but a momentary flash; encompassing hardly more than two centuries. It is not written in the stars, but only in ourselves, which we will not preserve and extend it. And we will not preserve and extend it. And we will not preserve and extend it unless we improve our social habits.

This issue goes even beyond victory. Victory will not guarantee us a free society. Only virtue will guarantee it to us. And virtue is a social, not social properties of the social properties of th

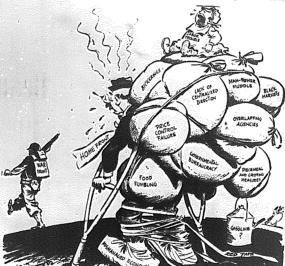
A great war is the consummate test of the virtue

A great war is the consummate test of the virtue of a society. As long as we consider the war merely as technical organization and planning, we are not obtained risk. The war can be lost in Detroit, Chicago and Washington, as well as in Europe. Maturity consists of the capacity to face reality, and judge the relative value and impurotance of things. The question, for instance, of whether the WLB. The question, for instance, of whether the WLB transportance of the condition of the relative value properties for the condition of t

The only internal competition tolerable in war is competition in virtue. In that competition, every person finds peace—even in the midst of war.

Lagging Behind

-By Dorman Smith



In The Crisis

Gayest Of Confusion

By Samuel Grafton

O'N June 1. General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Force, told the graduating class at Wast Foint hat "we are going to end is (the war). That is a flat promise a mobile military objectives."
That is a flat promise mobile military objectives."
That is a flat promise peech. General Arnold said: "I do not want to arouse false hopes for an easy and early victory. We have a long hard job shead and early victory. We have a long hard job shead with "a long hard job shead of us?"

with "a long hard job ahread of us?"

On May 29, James V. Forrestal, Underscertary of the Navy, announced that the U-bast menace would be wiped out within four to six months. He said "I can assure you" of this. That, too, was of the nature of a promise. On June 4, six days later, Secretary of the Navy Reng declared that "mothing is farther from the facts" than the assumption that the submarine is licked.

Let me cite some more skirmishes in this welrd official battle between optimism and pessimism. On June 18. the War Production Board announced any output of 7.200 sirplanes in May 11, burbled gisperfully of this 'unprecedented production.' and proprised that the new record would be broken in June.'

n June.

The very next day, June 18, Undersecretary of War Patterson declared that Army production has been been declared that June 18, Sunding like a part of the part of the

Very funny thing, that only factories produc-ing for the ground forces were over-confident and complacent. Pactories producing airplanes had ap-parently escaped these disorders.

Reporters thought it was a funny thing, too.
They chugged around to the War Production Board,
and laid Mr. Patterson's stinkweed on its desk. What
about it? Oh, that, said the Board. Over-all output
for the Army ware.

April. The ground forces production program was only one-sixth of the total, and had been cut back deliberately, anyway.

cliberately, anyway.

Well, I asve these little stories and I do not do much with them, ordinarily, because what the devil. We seem to be officed and in the skies, and there is bound to be a certain amount of contisuon in a big program, and also differences of attitude and approach between those who think it is helpful to smile and those who think as frown turns out more goods.

goos.

But then, all of a sudden, an official Soviet communique comes out, asking for a second front, all over again; the quarrel is resumed, is it just like leat Summer. A day later Molotov also asks for a second front, When you have two statements in two days from the Soviet Union, that is a campaign and a oflbrerate or

Then I began to remember, all over again, the contradictory official statements I had chosen to forget. These official declarations about no more U-boats, plenty of U-boats, lots of production, not so much production, victory soon, but also victory not so soon, are what make us seem like not quite solid people.

olid people.

They are like a grim, belated flowering of the kind of warface by humb that we fought until last Fall. They seemed that we fought until last Fall. They seemed to go, and others at think we are cready to go, and others think we are not ready; this some are sold on hombings and others are not sold; that some hims we can ship an lowsoin and that others within we can ship an lowsoin and that others think we can ship an lowsoin and that others there were not sold to be some the sold of the ship and the ship and

The Russian complaint, plus these domestic indications of differences of conception among our

sications of differences of conception among our icials add up, in my mind, to a situation.

It is being said that the Russian statements do not really mean anything; that Moscow's demand for a second front is made only to fool Hitler, while the second front is prepared. Well, let's all fool Side Glances



"Which of my daughters did you come to see? Susan is overhauling the washing machine and Dottie is out putting new doors on the garage!"

A Long Story

FDR's Battles

THE President's nomination of James B. M. McNaily to be U. & Altorney for the southern district of New York may produce a free-for-still light in the Senate. The nomine is on the faculty of Bi John's Law School in Brooklyn, but is also chairman of the law compared to the control of the Senate The nomination has been interpreted as an attempt by the President to undermine James A. Farley's influence in New York City Democratic politics.

ratic politics.

President Rosevelt has had considerable difficulty with many major nominations despite the overwhelming strength of the party in the Senate-01's per cent in 1933, 72 per cent in 1939, 80 per cent in 1941, and 291's cent in 1939, 72 per cent in 1939, 80 per cent in 1941, and 291's addition to rejections which every moninations has been in addition to rejections which every the nominations has been in addition to rejections which every the nomination shades been in addition to rejections which every the nomination of the second of the second to the second

Last January so much opposition developed to the nomination of Zdward J. Flynn, retiring chairman of the Democratic National Committee to be minister to Australia that the nomination was withdrawn, make the control of the Committee of the Market Committee of the Committee of th

Last year the nomination of Thomas F. Meaney, alleged to he a henchman of Mayor Hague of Jersey City, for district judge was confirmed by vote of 30 to 29, Only one Democrat. Herring of lows. was in the negative and only one Republican, Danaher of Connecticut, in the affirmative.

Connecticut, in the affirmative.

In 1939 a little opposition developed to the nomination of Prank Murphy to be Attorney General, because of his stand in the sti-down articles in Detroit while he was Governor of Michigan. Confirmation, however, was by vote of 78 to 7. In the same year greater opposition however, was by vote of 88 to 27, with only 2 Republicans, Prairer and continued by vote of 88 to 27, with only 2 Republicans, Prairer and year the nomination of Felix Processis in the negative, in the same year the nomination of Felix Monthalturer for the Suprema Court was confirmed without opposition.

as continued without opposition.

In 1946 some opposition developed to Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War and Frank Knox as Secretary of the Nary, on the ground that they favored American intervention in the war. Although the former had been a member of two Republican Cabinets, a majority of the Republican Scandon voted for rejection; there was confirmed by vote of 36 to 28. The opposition to Rune was vointimed by a confirmed by vote of 66 to 18.

Cocasionally President Roseavel has forestalled relection by with-drawing a nomination, as in 1934 in the case of Willard Thorp as director of the Bureau of Fereign and Domestic Commerce (in 1932 in the case of former Representative Thomas R. Amile, lett-winger, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and last Feb-ruary 1 in the Fipm case. In 1939, 1940, and 1941 the President avoided rejection by failing to re-appoint three members of the orig-inal Labor Relations Board—Donald Wakefield Smith, J. Warren Madden, and Zowin S. Smith.—Editorial Research Report.

Platform Of The People

Against Byrnes

Editors, THE NEWS:

Editors, THE News:
Judging from its commendatory
editorials the Charlotte Observer
acems to be very fond of South
Carolina's Jimmy Byrnes. Apparently that poper is unaware of
the fact that at the present time,
considerable criticism is being
beaped on the President for having appointed the gentleman to
the high office he holds, but he
authority that everyone thought
went niong with the appointment.
Exerchady knows that ness.

went along with the optimization of the control of

No, it isn't a question of Jimmy ever needing a larger hat, but rather, one small enough to fit his little pygmy head.

—J. M. HAMBRIGHT.

Gastonia.

The Local Courts

Editors, The News;

Editors, The News;

Con't you think it is time for the newspapers of this city to come to the aid of our Police Department by exposing some of the cases discovered the second of the second of

We have a fine Police Department, but it is getting a rotten deal from the courts.

When a person is brought in re-peatedly for the same offense and turned loose each time there is comething wrong somewhere. How does your paper stand on this sub-ject?

-B. V. KELLY,

Charlott.

(The New stands as it has aways atood, against the loss procedure in some local cearts. A running campaign of expensives, criticism and cilation of records has been carried on it The News. We have to address to the control of the contr

Thanks From Legion Ladies

Legion Ladies

Editors The News:

On behalf of the American Lesion Ajixillary, Department of
North Carolina I with to thank
you for the aplendid publicly given our convention through your
paper. The convention was coneldered the best in many years and
I feel sure the good publicly before and during the convention
had much to do with the formation of that opinion.

Very sincerely.

Very sincerely,

--(MRS. VIOTOR R.) JOHNSON

President, American