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MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1943

Up, Danes Revolt in Denmark Kills a Nazi Idol

So, the Nazi legend of Denmark is dead. The little model of life under German rule will never again be presented to prospective victims. Finally, the people of the tiny kingdom used their hands in constant sabotage, they would not cease their activities, and to them, threats of death were no deterrent.

As the ships explode in the harbors, and the rattle of fire from all arms is heard in the towns and villages, Denmark enters a new age of darkness—but also steps out into a circle of light, where all free men can see. Denmark is certain to pay a heavy price for her rebellion, seems less likely now to be used as a path of invasion by the Axis. But she seems more likely to sit on the side of the righteous at the time of peace.

The battles being fought in her borders will require more troops and more weapons of the Wehrmacht, and though a few thousand more men may not dwindle the Nazi reserve, the men are not just so many mute warriors who cannot be used elsewhere. While a spirit of revolt stirs in restless Europe, Denmark has spoken her mind and taken her course. That cannot result in comfort for her people now, but will mean redemption for the nation in the months ahead.

Every new strain upon Hitler's machine brings it nearer the point of crumbling, and the Danes have obviously considered this. The American attack ahead of their own lives and safety. It may be early for the Danish rebellion, in the eyes of the cautious, but the Danes who are dying this week have long since decided that it is never too late to try and throw off the yoke of the conqueror. Most of them, rushing to death, act as if they thought Denmark had waited too long.

Joe's Friends Churchill's Past Doesn't Look Good To Brother Stalin

Possibly Joseph Stalin feels personally more cordial to President Roosevelt than to Prime Minister Churchill. After all, the American broke with the policy of his predecessors and defied a considerable amount of opposition to recognize Stalin's government in 1933. The Englishman by birth and social and economic status belongs to that class in the British Isles which prior to 1930 was largely willing to let Hitler's Germany crush Communist Russia, or at least to see the two dictatorships cancel out each other.

On the other hand Churchill, not Roosevelt, has had a personal interview with Stalin. On August 12, 1942, the British Prime Minister flew to Moscow, by way of Egypt and Persia, to confer with Stalin on what was announced to be Stalin's invitation. The two conferred for several days, as did Russian, American, and British military and economic leaders. A joint declaration said that important decisions had been reached on the war against Germany and added: "This just war of liberation both Governments are determined to carry to the bitter end, until complete destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved."

Churchill's writings and speeches prior to World War II reveal a detestation of Communism and at the same time a realistic appreciation of Soviet Russia's power. In 1934 he declared that Russia should be admitted to the League of Nations, and would there prove a force for peace. In the Spanish Civil War Churchill condemned both sides, but held that most of the Spanish people were with Franco. He suggested that the Spanish problem might be solved by a return to constitutional monarchy. In 1938 Churchill said that Great Britain must not back Nazi-ism against Communism or vice versa. In 1939, after German designs on Poland had become evident, he suggested that Poland turn to Russia as a defender and he demanded that Great Britain and France make overtures to Russia. After the outbreak of war Churchill defended Russia for moving into Poland and declared that the Soviet Government, "embodied in the formidable figure of Stalin," had blocked Nazi dreams of advance in the East.

But the Soviet attack on Finland was much for Churchill. In a radio broadcast on Jan. 20, 1940, he said that Finland had exposed the incapacity of

the Red Army and the Red Air Force, and had shown what determined free men could accomplish.

Every one can now see how Communism robs the soul of a nation, how it makes it abject and hungry in peace and proves it base and abominable in war.

Wines Are Good

Business Seldom Mentions It, But Money's Rolling In American business, yes, has given itself over to war with a will; its record on the whole is magnificent. And yet there is a sign of the times: one cannot admit; too many businessmen put on a shrewd public face of hard times, baffled by restrictions. The inference is that business is crippled by higher taxes, by lack of materials, and by lack of labor forces. Every national statistic shows the truth: that American business is making unprecedented profits. And, though tax rates take away a great deal of them, there is enough left to make most men very happy.

A case in point is that of the big oil companies. In the struggle to increase crude oil prices by 35 cents a barrel because of complaints by the big companies that low prices are now "stalling" production and preventing profitable exploration of new oil reserves? OPA experts are opposing the oil barons. The OPA view is that an increase would benefit only the large companies. But in the long struggle over the question, no Government man saw fit to point out that the big companies are doing all right for themselves these days. Since the enforcement of ceilings, profits have soared. Some examples:

- Pure Oil: Net earnings 1940, \$4,700,000; 1942, \$15,700,000
Aluminum Refining Company: 1940, \$5,200,000; 1942, \$5,800,000 (counting a \$2-million reserve for post-war contingencies)
Texas Company: 1940, \$31,000,000; 1942, \$47,000,000 (counting a \$12-million reserve)
Sun Oil: 1940, \$7,900,000; 1942, \$2,600,000
Gulf Oil: 1940, \$22,150,000; 1942, \$22,261,000
Sinclair: 1940, \$3,700,000; 1942, \$18,000,000
Shell: 1940, \$15,000,000; 1942, \$16,000,000 (plus \$4,300,000 for "additional amortization").

That is not what is meant by wartime profiteering, for excess profits taxes hit the big firms hard. But the figures show also that business is not half bad. It has never been better, and that is a true picture of affairs all down the line. Restrictions hurt, but the complaints of businessmen are not about business at all. The money is rolling in. The public reaction would be better, it seems to us, if they would make a confession that things are good for them, despite shortages. It would help those paying swollen prices.

Two Down

Jap Fleet Commanders Are Knocked Off With Regularity

One occupation on which insurance rates are now sky-high is that of Jap Admiral. The Commander-in-Chief of the enemy fleet lives in peril these days, his task extremely hazardous. To date, two men in succession have been reported killed, while on duty as heads of the Jap fleet.

Samamoto, who was expected to dictate a peace in Washington, by his ancestors under mysterious circumstances, reportedly in a battle plane. His successor, Koga, foolish enough to walk in the dangerous footsteps, is now reported killed in action north of New Guinea. He is said by Chinese sources to have been killed in July, in an Allied bombing attack.

That, if reports are true, is at least two of the falling class of Japan we'll never have to account for again. In the hot swirl of battle, they gave up this life for their country. Even among so fanatical a race as the Japanese, some naval officers should now become slightly nervous. Perhaps there has been no rush for the job of bossing the Jap fleet in the Southwest Pacific. There are many safer occupations, even in these times.

When Mayor Baxter broke down and appointed two council committees composed entirely of the majority bloc, we expected some sudden, earth-shaking action. Disappointed, we want to know from the unfettered Councilman Barker going to bring us The New Charlotte.

White Supremacy?

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

A SITUATION which may bring the entire Negro question to the floor of the Democratic National Convention is brewing in Alabama. Alabama's excellent Governor Chauncey Sparks is laying plans, first, to elect a purely anti-New Deal delegation to represent his state in the Democratic Convention. Second, he proposes to make a speech on the floor of the Convention on the issue, denouncing Mrs. Roosevelt, and attempting to obtain adoption of a plank in the Democratic platform for white supremacy.

His motives have met with the vigorous opposition of certain Alabama liberal Democrats, led by forthright Col. Harry Arree of the "Anniston Star." They feel that anti-Negro moves such as that proposed by Governor Sparks would do the country no good, would alienate millions of voters in the North, West, and Midwest, and Chicago, and would definitely swing the Negro vote securely back to its traditional position in Republican columns. As a result, one of the hottest pre-convention battles of the South is already on in Alabama over sending an anti-Roosevelt or pro-Roosevelt delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

Note: War Department executives are aghast at the Sparks proposal, say it would play directly into the hands of Jap propagandists, already doing a good job of harping on the color issue in the Orient.

Hull's Ambitions When Secretary of State Hull went to the White House to demand the ousting of the man who had served as his chief aide for ten long years, the President replied:

"Why don't you fire him, you're the boss over there."

Mr. Hull mumbled that he didn't feel he was the man to do so later in the day. Roosevelt called in Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and broke the news that he was to be relieved of his post. What the President probably didn't know was that the major breach between Welles and Hull had occurred in 1940 over the question of a trade treaty.

Mr. Hull had been led by Jim Farley to believe that the Democratic ticket in 1940 should be Hull for President, Farley for Vice-President. Jim had so convinced the elderly Secretary of State that a combination of the South and the Northern Irish vote could not help but win, that Hull began to collect the major breach between Welles and Hull.

Undersecretary of State, however, Welles had to tell him that he was for a third term for Roosevelt. Mr. Hull considered this rank disloyalty. There had been some other differences between him and Welles but this widened the breach beyond repair.

Note: All during the summer of 1940, Hull and publicly when he was used, rejected, even though the month of August, it was not until the last day of the campaign that Hull made one good speech for Roosevelt.

Listen, Joe! If Thi Ain't a Second Front, What Is It?

By Dorman Smith



Smell Of Decadence

Washington Ruins Men

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON YOU could almost stand on the proposition that a man who has made a success in his business or profession takes a 50-50 chance of being discredited and publicly humiliated when he comes to Washington. This is a terrible thing to say. But far worse than the saying of it is the sad fact that it is substantially true.

Many names will come to your mind. When Elmer Davis came to Washington only a year ago he was one of the most respected of all radio commentators. He had worked hard for years to win the confidence of people in his integrity, judgment and ability as an analyst of events. After having achieved notable success by a lifetime of work, Mr. Davis was drafted to become chief of OWI.

Now, a year later, Davis is bruised, discouraged, held up to savage attack in Congress and in the press. And his chief, who brought him here, gives him the rough brush-off, and leaves him standing alone and exposed to every political brickbat. Doesn't Mr. Roosevelt know that he is the real target of these brickbats? Yet men like Davis must stand out in front and take them—and with no protection, no support, no thanks from the Chief they serve. You would not find a better man to lead OWI, but that would never be suspected from the treatment Davis receives. Davis means nothing to the Government.

Personal ability, exceptionally devoted to public service. Both were kicked out as sacrificial goats by the President for whom they would have laid down their lives. Wallace is getting it, too.

In many countries, such as this country in the past, it has been considered an honor to work in public office. One who worked with reasonable ability and industry could at least feel that he was serving usefully, and that he held a respected place in the community. Now it seems as if all of the dignity has gone out of public service here.

No one familiar with politics expects democracies to be grateful. That is not the trouble here, it is the public that is doing it. Sincere, hard-working, loyal men here are being kicked out of their jobs, men in the next office, men down the hall, men who are sitting with in conference every day.

There is the smell of decadence over this place, and a stifling miasma of court intrigue. When a name is mentioned, or even who is in the White House, some or from? Who is in the White House this morning? Dozens of able men wake up every morning wondering where they stand in an administration that has made social security, no thanks from the Chief they serve, you would not find a better man to lead OWI, but that would never be suspected from the treatment Davis receives. Davis means nothing to the Government.

Side Glances



"It took those high school girl hired huns to make John put on a necktie—he hasn't worn one in 30 years!"

No Mystery

Russia Wants Help

By Samuel Grafton

WE CAN either try to understand what Russia is up to, or we can make it up out of our own heads. The second way leads to fanciful patterns, but maybe this is no time for crocheting.

Russia wants a second front. To call her an "enigma" on the basis of this request, repeated and repeated, is to go a long way to ask for aid. Anyone who finds puzzling the request of an enigma, would also find a baby's cry for milk pretty sinister and mysterious. If Russian representatives are not sent to major international conferences, even after invitation, as at Casablanca, a possible explanation is that Russia does not intend to lend the air of endorsement to any conference which does not intend to produce a second front.

In other words, Russia does not want to appear to be satisfied with a strategy with which she is not satisfied. Now, you may think that this is right of her, or very wrong of her, but you cannot, in conscience, consider it mysterious of her. One commentator has found it strange that Russia should renew the demand for a second front at just the moment when she is doing so well in her first Summer offensive. Well, perhaps she wants to do better. One likes to make progress; you take Khar'kov this month, maybe next month you can take Hitler's scalp. Excelsior, as the man said.

I am not discussing here the question of whether the second front is possible or impossible; I am discussing the question of whether Russia is mysterious. Is she really hard to understand, or are we not looking?

The Russian request for a second front was first heard two months after the German attack in 1941. A year later a measure was put upon it by Stalin: a land front in the West that would divert approximately 40 Nazi divisions. Recently the definition has been altered: the Russians now speak of an attack which will divert 60 Nazi divisions.

Now, we may reject this or we may accept it. As we please, but we are hardly privileged to comfort ourselves with the notion that we are rejecting something mysterious and hard to understand. If we try, we will understand it well enough. It is somewhat simpler than the "divine theorem." Let us come to a clear understanding of its consequences. But let us lay aside that spurious air of bafflement, for it is unbefitting.

Mysterious Russia! She asks for a second front, and immediately treaty commitments announce she must manufacture a second front for separate peace with Hitler. Or, she invites us to enter Europe with our armies, and we promptly deduce from this that she is laying plans for our arm of Europe.

One can understand when we say of Russia that we have been fighting, and are fighting, that our men are dying daily, that we have a problem in the Pacific, etc. That is a factual argument, and, face to face with Russia across a table, something might come of it. The man asks for a second front, he is interviewed by a "journalist" must have food, he says, he points to his mouth. He draws a picture of a sandwich. He pain his stomach and groans. He rolls on the floor. Where we lose our dignity is when we pretend we know what he is talking about. Pretty mysterious behavior, we say. He must be on a hunger strike.

Everyday Counselor

Early Churchman

By Rev. Herbert Spangh

THE beginnings of Charlotte and Winston-Salem are interesting. Both were founded by devoutly religious folk, Scotch Presbyterians the former, Moravians the latter. Marks of this godly heritage are still to be seen in both communities. The leader of the Moravians who surveyed and planned the Wachovia settlement was a man of deep piety, good judgment, exceptional education and sound common sense. He lived in an advanced age. He was interviewed by a "journalist" and truth-loving man. "I saw that the famous Spangenberg bears his years with a lively cheerfulness, and has not a trace of agedness. He has all the advantages of age, but not a single outward effect of the same. Spangenberg has no need to say with St. Paul, 'I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me'; for his consciousness expresses this."

Step 2. T. Hamilton, Senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church, who wrote me this for his interview, added: "Then they had long and intimate conversation. Among other things they spoke of the various ways to attain happiness. The visitor asked how it was to be attained. Spangenberg replied with a parable about two men who stood in one room, both suffering keenly from cold. The one who was the friend of the average man, went at once to the fireplace and warmed himself. But the other who was of a scientific turn of mind walked and pondered on the nature of fire as such, then held forth a learned dissertation on the subject—all the while getting colder and colder."

"Which of the two was the happier," asked Spangenberg, "the clever thinker or the ordinary man?" "His inquirer replied, 'the ordinary one to be sure, who went to the fire without philosophic investigation.'"

"Then Spangenberg with a twinkle in his eye said: 'Go thou and do likewise. Go to the fire.'"

This bears out what I have heard frequently of Bishop Spangenberg, that he was a man who retained piety and a sunny and happy disposition up to advanced age. When asked how he retained his smooth ruddy complexion, he replied, "I don't worry about things, I trust my Saviour, and He takes care of me."

Quote, Unquote

In time of total war, abandonment of our rights is probably inevitable. We are fighting to make sure that our totalitarian condition will exist in form of peace.—Gov. Thomas C. Dewey of New York

The longer a soldier breeds an evil emotional habit, the more deeply impressed the symptoms become. We try to rid him of his fears and illusions at once.—Mar. Frederick C. Hanson, Army Medical Corps physician in Italy

We mustn't let the enemy rest. There must be constant pushing. Keeping the feet of the G-Is busy. We are fighting to make sure that our totalitarian condition will exist in form of peace.—Gov. Thomas C. Dewey of New York

Good morale in industry is founded on honest dealing. Dealing rights straight across the board, saying exactly what we mean and living up to what we say.—William F. Edmundson, War Manpower Administration