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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

Four Years Of War

On A Bloody Anniversary, Germany Finds Her Military Position Hopeless

Today, the ghost of Blomberg, prowling restlessly around the Chancellery at the warring nation he built, must see before Germany the end of everything. Today, the war is four years old and everywhere, things go badly with the Third Reich. Throughout the years of blood and horror, great, terrible years which have blighted the world, Adolph Hitler's war machine, his Wehrmacht, has dominated. It is only within the last few months that he has lost the power of initiative.

On the grim anniversary, his armies in South Russia are reeling, and the may of the Eastern front takes in his reserves in bloody gulps. It is a far cry from the misty morning of Sept. 1, 1939, when his boys roared so gallily into Poland, on the great adventure. Most of his boys are gone, now, replaced by younger men, not quite so well trained, or well equipped.

In Denmark, there is open defiance, and death is spread among the quiet Danes, of their own choosing. In the South, Italy lies prostrate. Militarily, she is out of the war, never again to be a factor (Hitler forgot that he wrote in *Mein Kampf*) that he who allied with Italy would lose a war. Already, half a dozen great cities lie in ruins, their part of the machine of war already crumbled into ruins. Anywhere, new army units strike again in even greater numbers. They will continue to come, regardless of losses.

- 1939-40**
 Sept.—Germany invades Poland. So does Russia, several weeks later. Poland is conquered before end of month.
 April—Germany invades Norway and Denmark.
 May—Germany invades Belgium and Holland. Both capitulate by end of month.
 June—British begin evacuation from Dunkirk.
 Aug.—Italy enters war. France surrenders.
 Aug.—Germany begins air blitz on Great Britain.
- 1940-41**
 Sept.—Italian forces move into Egypt.
 Oct.—German air raids on England taper off. Italy invades Greece.
 April—Germany invades Yugoslavia and moves into Greece. Axis launches counter-offensive in Africa.
 May—British take over Ethiopia.
 June—Germany invades Russia.
- 1941-42**
 Nov.—German advance in Russia is halted. Russians begin counter-offensive. British launch counter-offensive in Africa.
 Dec.—Japan attacks Pearl Harbor. Germany and Italy also declare war on U. S. Japanese take Wake Island. Hong Kong falls.
 Jan.—Manila falls.
 Feb.—Singapore falls and Japanese advance deep into Oceania. Japanese win in Battle of Java Sea.
 April—Batavia capitulates.
 May—Corregidor falls. Japanese occupy all of Burma, close Burma Road. Allies win battle of Coral Sea. RAF decimates Cologne, marking beginning of large-scale air bombardment of Germany.
 June—Japanese are repelled at Midway. Rommel begins counter-offensive in Africa, eventually reaching El Alamein. Germans open great drive on Russian front. Japanese occupy Alaska and Alaska.
 Aug.—U. S. forces land on Solomon. Commando raid on Dieppe repelled.

- 1942-43**
 Oct.—Germans are driven back at Stalingrad. British begin counter-offensive in Egypt.
 Nov.—Russia opens counter-offensive. Allied forces land in Morocco and Tunisia. U. S. wins naval victories off Solomon. Germany takes over unoccupied France.
 March—Germans launch counter-offensive in Russia, re-take Kharkov.
 May—Defense against U-boats becomes highly effective. Air raids on Germany are intensive. Paris falls and Alsace and North Africa are taken.
 June—Attu is re-taken by U. S. Pantelleria, Italian island stronghold, surrenders.
 July—Allies land on Sicily. Russians open new offensive.
 Aug.—Russians re-occupy Kharkov. Alaska is re-occupied by U. S. Maszout is deposed. All Sicily is conquered. Taganrog falls to Russia. Revolt flares in Denmark.

And the uncertainties of this time are more important, perhaps, than the realities themselves. There are the facts: Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece are open to attack from the Middle East. In the Crimea, Russia may sweep forward hundreds of miles, opening waterways and rail lines of great value. An Allied invasion is a matter of weeks—or months—perhaps days.

But the clouds of war obscure other questions. What of Scandinavia, and Denmark. Can control be won there, with pressure on all other fronts increasing? What of Turkey? Will she swing completely into the Allied camp, and permit passage to the invaders, making the way easy into the heart of the Balkans? And what of Italy, now? Can the weak new Government of Badoglio be held in the war, keeping Allied bombers busy far away? Will the Allies strike in Albania, where there are only blockaded Italian convoys? Can a line in Rome be held, with the coast open on either side, for flanking attacks? Can Brenner Pass, only 200 yards wide, supply an expeditionary force into Italy, in defiance of the bombers?

All the weapons are gone, save those of fierce defense, and there is evidence that in the final six months, the Germans are turning in that direction with a new determination. At their tactics change, so will their strategy change. There may be, soon, a great withdrawal in Russia, a change in all war production, looking toward defending an inner core of Europe. All else, indeed, is already gone. The submarine is no longer an effective weapon. The Allies push men and supplies across the oceans at will. And in the East, the days of Japan are numbered. This little ally, powerful in the first months, will strike no more offensive blows.

On this anniversary, however, Allied leaders look at the war, past and future, with the clear eyes of realism. This time, Germany will be crushed. This people who might fight and work have that promise. This time, there will be no compromise, no acceptance of a craven armistice. These are the days before the launching of the final drives, and even now the enemy totters before us. He is grievously wounded, but still full of desperate fight. Our armies will enter his fortress, and, though paying a bloody price for victory, will bring the German Wehrmacht to its just end. This is the last anniversary of the war with Nazi Germany. It is the new dawn. Germany, in his evil hour, the ghost of the older, greater Chancellor knows. He must see coming disaster, the utter ruin of his land.

A City Taxicab Ordinance

In the lengthening battle over a local taxicab ordinance, we are inclined to favor the merchants who are speaking for higher control—and against the use of downtown parking areas as cab stops. For a great many years, cab control has not been notoriously lax; trouble has often come from this laxity. An ordinance designed to correct these conditions has our support.

We see, also, the position of the merchants in their contention that the parking areas should not be given over to the carrying on of taxicab business, nor more than they should be given over to any other business. The parking areas are meant for public, not private, usage. We trust City Council will see fit to pass the ordinance this afternoon.

Anti-Wilkie Moves The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON
 A NEW Republican candidate for President of the United States has bubbled up in the Midwest recently. He is Wheeler McMillan, editor of the Farm Journal, owned by Pennsylvania's monied, political boss Joe Pew.

Mr. McMillan has been making the rounds of Indiana, North Carolina and the West on an open and avowed candidacy for the Republican nomination. His reception has been one of curious speculation. Most newspapers obviously has no chance of getting anyone. It is presumed that GOP's anti-Wilkie Joe Pew sent him out as a decoy to attract farm votes away from Wilkie and generally to confuse the issue. However, one interesting thing turned up about Wheeler McMillan. He is the president of the Chemurgic Council, which aims to promote the use of agricultural products in industry.

However, when Senator Gillette of Iowa led a brilliant crusade for the use of alcohol from grain in making synthetic rubber, McMillan strangely enough took a strong position that rubber should be made exclusively from petroleum, not from grain products. (McMillan's boss Joe Pew of Sun Oil is one of the biggest oil men in the country and is operating an oil synthetic rubber plant for the Government.)

So when McMillan put himself in the position of working against the use of farm products in industry, outside his own neck, head of the Farm Bureau in Indiana, called for his resignation as president of the Chemurgic Council. This bubbled up to suggest Mr. McMillan on his four Indiana recently.

Newsprint Spree

While President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and MacKenzie King were cementing friendship of the British Empire and the United States in Ottawa, an announcement was made in Windsor, Ontario, that made many U. S. publishers holding their breath, especially in Detroit.

The Windsor Star, published directly across the river from Detroit, announced that on Sept. 1 it would have a 100 page special anniversary edition, including a 64 page retrospective section. Like most newspapers throughout the country, the Detroit papers have had to cut down their editorial content to get within the strict WPB limits on newsprint. They have had to cancel hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising contracts and to limit even the size of want ads.

Canadian newspapers apparently have not felt the pinch. It is time to limit the sentiments of the United States, Canada and England, some observers

Pearson's Answer To FDR

WASHINGTON—If Columnist Drew Pearson's published charges that Secretary of State Hull had an "anti-Russian attitude" brought from President Roosevelt an assertion that the writer-commentator was a chronic liar and a kind of journalism hurt the press and the Nation.

Mr. Roosevelt's sharp-voiced comment at a press conference yesterday brought from Pearson a prompt statement repeating his contention about Secretary Hull and adding:

"If the President needed a scapegoat, I am glad if anything I have said has not forced the Administration to make clear its words what certainly was not clear before in deeds."

Hull had called the column in question "monstrous and diabolical."

Russia's Tire Plant

Few people are aware of the fact that one of our biggest tire plants, with a capacity of 30,000 tires a day, has literally blown from its Henry Ford foundations in Dearborn, Mich., and sent to the Soviets. It is probably the greatest landless operation on record. The plant was to have the Army ride to victory on tires made by U. S. machinery.

This operation was carried through despite the opposition of Rubber Administrator Big Bill Jeffers, who found after he first came to Washington that the deal already had been made. He declared, however, that our own synthetic rubber program would require all the tire manufacturing capacity the country has ever had—and more—and that a whole plant should not be carried off to another country. Lead-Lesse argued that the U. S. rubber shortage would leave Ford plant idle, but Jeffers countered that it would not be idle long, in view of the new production of synthetic rubber.

Jeffers even carried the question directly to the President. But FDR told him that a commitment had been made, and a protocol (treaty) been drawn up with Russia, by which the plant was to be dismantled. So the Rubber Director shrugged his shoulders. His new terms that required six months to dismantle the plant and ship it to sea-board. It was sent from Pacific Coast ports to Vladivostok, then across the Siberian wastes to Russia, where its location is a military secret. So far as can be learned here, the factory is not yet in operation.

If the Russians can make it run, it will be used to produce about 10,000 heavy-duty military tires a day. The U. S. production of 20,000 was in terms of passenger car tires. In addition to the tire factory, we have now shipped 2,000,000 tires to Russia, and another 500,000 are being prepared for shipment.

Officials of the Rubber Administrator's Office do not want to measure tires against human lives, or to suggest that our sacrifice of tires can be compared to Russia's heroic sacrifices on the battle front. But they do feel the public in both countries should have the facts so they will know what we are up against when it comes to supplying synthetic tires to the home market next year.

Note: Jeffers has just gotten WPB approval for a vast program of building new tire plants, and converting others which have been making different rubber articles. Through these facilities will not all be ready until the latter part of next year, Jeffers still expects to produce the 30,000,000 tires his schedule calls for.

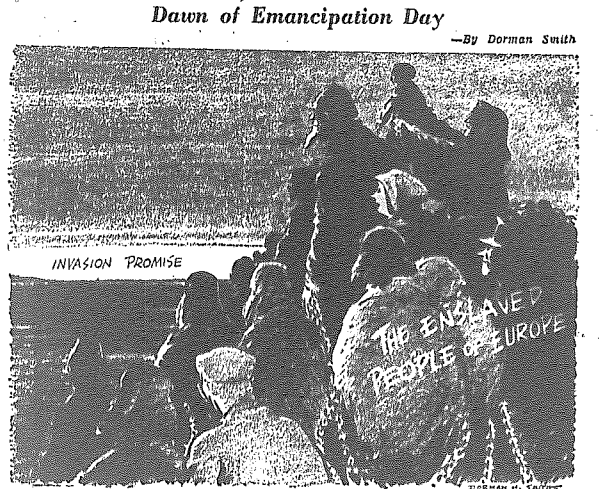
Dawn of Emancipation Day

—By Dorman Smith

The Russians were fully aware of Mr. Hull's long and consistent Russian attitude. It took me a little time about it," Pearson observed. The President did not mention Pearson by name but remarked that he was as disturbed as Hull had been by the comments of a columnist which were very detrimental to the United States and to the unity of the United Nations, and therefore to the winning of the war.

Mr. Roosevelt added that the comments were a lie and they demonstrated bad faith with the country.

Pearson's statement after the press conference declared that he was complimented "to join the long list of newspaper men whom the President has attacked."



The War Is Lost Will Hitler Give In?

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON
 THE OTHER World War ended just about three months after the German High Command decided it could not be won. The Germans wasted very little time in a hopeless fight. This war is almost as old as the previous World War. It began its fifth year today. In three months more it will have lasted as long as the other war.

How long will Hitler's regime hold out after it realizes that the war has been lost? By this time it must surely be clear inside the German High Command that the war has been lost.

They must know that Russia will continue to enlarge the bleeding wound that is ebbing the life blood out of the German Army in the east. They know the submarine warfare stretches Allied convoys now. They had to confess it publicly when they permitted us to mount the British offensive for which supplies and 2,000 craft had to be sent through the narrow gates of the Mediterranean. They admitted then that evidence of Allied air strength had to be sufficient to convince the most pig-headed Nazi that the race has been lost in the skies as it has on the ocean and on the land.

Hitler seems to fear internal trouble because he has made Himmler his Minister of Interior, giving that huge complex police control inside Germany, which he has been trying to hold on to. This last explains the Himmler move. But when people want to quit, no amount of force and terror can hold them to it.

In the last war, the collapse came behind the lines and then the Allies walked through the crucible of Germany. The new Germany is being attacked in scientific Germany behind the lines, reducing war production, and making continuation of the war more intolerable to German civilians.

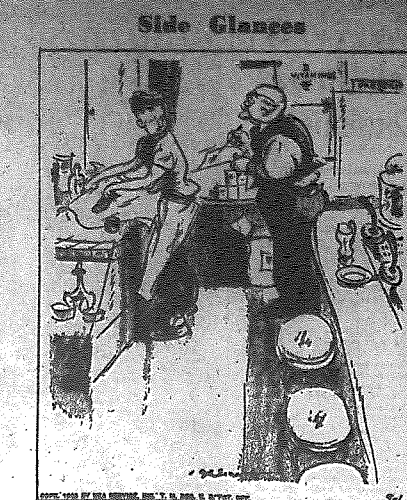
Germany might have defeated England in 1940, and won the war. Rommel might have broken through to Buse a few days ago. Mussolini went over to Africa ready to ride into Cairo with the conquering troops. That would not have lost the war for us, but Hitler's luck has been cut off, and we might have had to accept a stalemate. During the last year the course of the war has been completely reversed, and it is now only a question of how long the Germans wish to endure the punishment.

Nazis may hope that they can force a separate peace with either Russia or the Western Allies, but that is a lunatic's hope so far as Hitler is concerned. Stalin would have no reason to spare the Hitler regime now, and render the sacrifice of Russian men meaningless. By prolonging the war on the basis of such hopes, Hitler is only projecting his country to further devastation and loss of life for no possible gain. He will go—and I hope right down with his feet of lead from a well-aimed bullet—and his regime will go with it.

The German people will be dealt with separately. And there it is important to note the prospect that President Roosevelt holds out in his latest lenient report to Congress.

The President says that except for the Fascist leaders, people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender. Until the day of unconditional surrender, they will be treated as hard-core. But when they agree to unconditional surrender, Mr. Roosevelt says they will not be trading Axis property for ruin under United States hands, but instead for relief and economic assistance, such as the people of Sicily are enjoying, and the opportunity to create a new life for themselves, and to attain economic security.

The most senseless slaughter and destruction of the whole war has been the result of our bringing upon ourselves by refusing to recognize the disaster that is so plainly advancing to their door. There are no possible gains in it for Germany.



Everyday Counselor

Dedicating Home

By Rev. Herbert Spang

HAS your home been dedicated? We dedicate airports, stadiums, school and hospital buildings, memorials and churches with appropriate ceremonies.

In the case of churches the ceremony is not undertaken until the building is free from debt. From a minister friend came the report of a service of home dedication he was called upon to conduct, when the mortgage on the house was paid. He said this was the first request for such a ceremony he has had in his long and varied ministry. The service was interesting, unusual, helpful and impressive. It included hymn singing, Scripture reading, prayers, musical numbers, address by the pastor and the home owners together with the burning of the mortgage.

It is indeed a noteworthy event in these days when few houses are fully paid for by the owners. There should be a time of rejoicing, and if they are Christians, there is no reason why they shouldn't call in their pastor and friends to rejoice with them as they dedicate that home to Christ. I heartily recommend the practice and believe that ministers would be glad to be called to conduct such a home service.

But why walk to dedicate a home until the home is fully paid for and title is unencumbered and in possession of the home owner? Couples who marry do well to remember that in the ancient philosophy of numbers, two means division, while three indicates completeness. If the newlyweds want a happy home, let them make it God-centered—a man, a woman, God—completion. Then why not dedicate that home wherever it is?

An old custom of days gone by had it that the groom should carry his bride in his arms the first time they crossed the threshold of their new home. Whether they do that or not, they may find God's blessing upon the new home, by having a little dedication service. They don't need to call a minister or friends unless they so desire. They can do it themselves.

Those with established homes could probably do likewise. It is never too late to dedicate our homes to God, make them truly Christian and kind then into the things of God, and the modern home need all they can secure to hold them together in those troubled days.

We will be glad to send an outline of a service of home dedication to those who write The Everyday Counselor indicating the type of service desired.

For Our War Dry Rot Begins

By Samuel Grafton

THEM skulls in an East week was Sumner Welles week. This week looks as if it might be Elmer Davis week. Not long ago we had a Henry Welles fortnight. Any members of this Administration who are convicted, or even accused, of ever having had an idea about anything, in the dead, list Journalism's first choice have already started to totter the downfall of Davis.

The President did not have him at Quebec, though Mr. Churchill had his minister of Information there. Congress reconvenes soon. It intends to probe into what OWI has been saying on New York wire to foreign people. That section of our press which is isolationist, and therefore expert on the question of how to talk to foreign people, amasses its lips over the forthcoming investigation.

What better way to avoid trouble with Congress than to leave Mr. Davis out before the probe begins? One does not know whether this will be done. But one does know that the Administration has developed an almost casual habit lately of solving its problems in this way: to fire its members who are under attack has become almost a reflex. He reaching for a cigarette.

It is the idea-men who are going. With them, of course, go their ideas. The opposition's victories are not over men only. Mr. Elmer Davis has profoundly pro-democratic ideas. He believes in the people who are liberating. He respects their right to free speech. He lets OWI talk to them, sometimes, about the four freedoms. This infuriates the isolationist opposition, which admits that we must have propaganda, but insists that it must be about anything.

So, in the words of a friend of mine, Congress will soon invite OWI to take a drop-dead pill. And certain officials will walk out the door. Their ideas will walk out with them. It will become a little easier to reduce the war to the level to which the isolationist opinion wants to reduce it, a mechanical war for the restoration of some kind of order among factless men.

Mr. Sumner Welles' thinking post-war alliances are vital. But he will go to avoid trouble with Mr. Hull and Mr. Congress. If it is a price for that troubled relations with the whole wide world, it is a price the Administration seems eager to pay. The ideas fade out. The war is the heavy-todd.

It was at once suggested, characteristically, that Mr. Welles should go to Moscow, because the Russians like him. There he would work under superior authority back home who do not have any ideas. It is a typical, idea-less improvisation, vaguely aiming to keep the Russians happy. Mr. Welles happy, Mr. Hull happy and Congress happy, but not one happy thought.

So Mr. Roosevelt throws his men to the opposition. And the ideas go out with the men. The ideas walk out of the offices and out of the war. The result can be read in any newspaper. But as it well knows, it never call names. It will quote The New York Herald Tribune, refer to Mr. Hull as an "living largely in a rather remote part, where his policies have had no effect," and when administrative control of his department has been transferred, Mr. Raymond Clapper says, "Politically, the war is being dead."

As we continue to battle the members of the King's Army, Mr. Clapper says, "Politically, the war is being dead." Mr. Clapper refers to the "rather sorry, moth-eaten crew" having around Secretary Hull to the State Department. The New York Herald Tribune finds that a "Hill" was lacking in official utterances following the Quebec conference; it fears "public reaction and a let-down."

Quote, Unquote

Are we getting away from the "stuffed things" outlined in books. Our young officers, plus physical condition of the troops, is going to be a major factor in our winning the war.

—Brig. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, in Sicily.

Regardless of how full of newspaper detentions your letter may be, it will be always considered the most important letter at privileged communication to be treated accordingly.

—Maj. Albert J. Rowe of Army Intelligence.