

**Charlotte Chronicle**  
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**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1943**

**The Accuser**  
*Rep. Martin Speas Willkie As Wolf in Sheep's Cloak*

Representative John B. Rankin blared forth in the House last week on the subject of Wendell Willkie, whom he accused of clearcutting in passing before the American people as a second Lincoln. He gave him the old broadside on the "hook-boy of Wall Street" angle, and rebuked him for his pronouncement of "Americanism." He blasted the Russian dancers and Chinese, orphans, and wandered at great length, reviling the man Willkie. But, most important of all, he got out the book and called that figure:

"We (Wendell Willkie) say:  
 'A corporation may be privately owned and still be the worst enemy of free enterprise.'  
 'No man is the country is better prepared to make that statement than Wendell L. Willkie. I will show you why. When he was seized up with that crowd who built the Commonwealth of Southern, which, as I said before, is neither Commonwealth nor southern, they got together in 1932 and took four little power companies, the Allied Power & Light Corporation, the Penn-Ohio Edison Co., Commonwealth Power Corporation, and Southeastern Power & Light Co. and three them together and made the Commonwealth of Southern.

"One reason I am tickling is that at that time we were paying 10 cents a kilowatt-hour for electricity that the common sense buyers at Atlantic South at 2 mills a kilowatt-hour. Last year, under the new T. V. A. system, we paid an average of 1 cent a kilowatt-hour for the same power that the city of Tupelo pays there for 1 1/2 mills.

"The larger value of the securities owned by these four companies at that time, according to the report of the Federal Trade Commission that investigated it, amounted to \$20,000,000. They put them on the books of the new company that same day, without selling a share of property to it, at \$372,101,812.10, making the stock in 1 day \$332,101,812.10.

"That charge deserves to be read and commented upon. It is a charge that Willkie repeats dishonest capitalism, and this record, and a cool assertion that a Government cannot take care of TVA, with its lowered power rates, is proof of the guilt of all former private industry which has charged higher rates. Rep. Rankin does not do justice to his audience. He does not consider that the TVA has been the cause of great credit to the people of the United States. For all that the vast project has actually improved a whole area and brightened the lives of thousands of families, it still has to answer to a great many men on the basis of efficiency. There is still a great multitude in America which believes that private enterprise offers the only hope for the ideals of Democracy—power profits will not agree that the TVA would not have been any sign of the guilt of the man Willkie.

"Most Americans, if they are given to hear Rep. Rankin, are likely to decide in Mr. Willkie's behalf, after all. It is difficult to follow the simple truths of his case. Willkie is likely to reflect that he is leagues ahead of his opposition, in Congress or not.

**All Plowshares**  
*The Plan of Destroying Arms Will Not Work, Now or Ever*

There is already sentiment in this country for the destruction of the weapons of war. Again, some men among us hold up the hope that, if arms are destroyed, then war cannot return to burn the world. That, we believe, is an utterly false hope. It seems no more likely that arms destruction can achieve its ideal than the idea that arms can be used, as used in our generation, can accomplish that task.

Those who propose this plan speak unconvincingly of its peace. There are too many of us who think about things like these:

**What Freedom?**  
*News Announcers, After All, Have No Business Ruminating*

Our Miss Dorothy Thompson is concerned that news, among other things, with the attitude of the Columbia Broadcasting System, toward the editorializing of its news announcers. She is outraged and declares that this attack upon freedom should be stopped. She accuses Paul White of railing as a tyrant. She screams that Americans will soon not be told the truth over their radios. She conjures up the picture of low-grade, flat newscasts from which the listening public can learn nothing of the events of the day. Miss Thompson, to our mind, is entirely in error.

Radio news programs are not our business; but they have very definite companions in the newspaper field. And in our observation that Mr. White and CBS are correct in demanding that their news announcers do not express their own opinions. They are employed, as are newspaper reporters, to find out the facts. The listening and reading public is charged with the formation of its own opinions. In radio, as in journalism, there are also other kinds of announcers who may freely express their own opinions. These, we presume from our following of the controversy, are free to opine as they will. But news programs will remain news programs.

That fits in with the best newspaper tradition. Reporters are seldom allowed to editorialize. That is left to columnists and the editorial writers. Both are vital functions of radio or journalism. But it is not possible to accurately or intelligently convey the facts from which his conclusions are drawn. What he offers, in case he editorializes, is his personal opinion, and that has no place in the announcement of news.

In the field of interpretation, as Miss Thompson should well know, the editorialist is his own man, and says largely what he pleases. But that, of course, is not for the news program. This controversy seems one less of freedom and more of spitting hate.

**Plot On Queen Mary**

Up in Rio de Janeiro, central state of Brazil, the State Department's John Hubner had discovered that a large radio transmitter had been imported by the German firm of Siemens & Co. and was being held for delivery to a purchaser. The address of that purchaser was given, and probably the name also.

So Hubner had the exact Brazilian plot which might take delivery of the radio transmitter. He was sure, finally, as evening set in, before the store closed, his men were at the transmitter. He was immediately arrested, and the whole plot was unfolded. It was a matter of hours before the radio station and the names of his confederates, together with the location of a Nazi radio station in the hills above Rio de Janeiro.

Hubner, working with the co-operative Brazilian police, immediately rounded up the gang, and flew to Rio where the radio station was seized—just as it was sending out a message to Nazi ships regarding the sailing of the Queen Mary. It had been a perfect trap. The Queen Mary had put in Rio for fuel and supplies. She was too big to hide. Nazi agents in Rio learned her sailing time, discovered her route and flashed this to juking U-boats.

So sure was Berlin of this set-up, that it announced the sailing of the Queen Mary to the world. What the Nazis knew was that Hubner and the Brazilian police had seized their radio station, and that the Queen Mary immediately would be charged. Last month Hubner asked the State Department for permission to marry a Brazilian girl. His request was refused. Assigned.

**Too Many Foreign Wives**

Several years ago Bill Bullett, then Ambassador to Moscow, sat down to dinner in his Embassy. Around the table were his staff with their wives, and they were all making friends with the Russians. They included:

(1) Counselor John C. Wiley, whose wife is British and hates the Russians; (2) First secretary

LEWIS has been a resident of Charlotte, N.C. for some years. He is a member of the League of Women Voters and has been a member of the Women's Club of Charlotte, N.C. for some years. He is a member of the League of Women Voters and has been a member of the Women's Club of Charlotte, N.C. for some years.

And yet there is not one man in Charlotte, black or white, who knows what the Negro problem is in the minds of the white man. The Negro has been made a scapegoat for all the ills of the South. If a movement were launched to improve conditions for the Negro, leaders would have to face a mob. They would be called traitors, only because so many want the misdeeds of the Negro.

This, we presume, is true in every Southern city, and perhaps in all American cities. There have been, so far as we know, no comprehensive and objective surveys to determine the exact status of the Negro. Only a few men of his own race have attempted to approach the problem of fact-finding scientifically. In Charlotte, the white man has never attempted to find out what is what with the Negro. And, to our knowledge, only one Negro has ever made an effort to probe deeply into the lives of his fellow. It seems to us, in the most important fact in the entire field of race relations, it is not that the Negro has vast problems, that he is living in a low state and must be helped. It is simply that every white man attempts to help, he assumes that he knows existing conditions and plunges ahead with his plans, in actual ignorance of the problem he attacks. That, and only that, has been an issue with Charlotte City Councils as with any other governing body. That responsible Negro leaders will admit has been true of Washington's attempts to alter Negro conditions.

What Charlotte Negroes need now is not anything remotely resembling racial equality and whites who dismiss their cases with that offhand sort of call are fool-

**"Vell, Voi's Der Goot News From Der Front?"**  
 —By Dorman Smith



**Diplomats' Women**  
**The Merry-Go-Round**  
 By Drew Pearson

(This is the fourth of Drew Pearson's columns on the State Department, the Government agency now most in the spotlight of the nation).

**JOHN HUBNER**, the young diplomat who saved the Queen Mary with almost 10,000 American troops on board, has just resigned. His resignation illustrates one of the fundamental problems in keeping an alert American diplomatic service—marriage to foreign women. In this case Hubner is marrying the niece of the Archduchess of Gers. She was being told so by the State Department that he must resign. This means the loss of a man with many years' experience, and one who proved himself especially quick-witted in a major emergency.

More than a year ago, the Nazi radio announced that the Queen Mary, crammed with U. S. troops, was sunk. But when the War Department came complete silence. In order not to play into Nazi hands, no word of explanation was given as to what actually happened to the Queen Mary. There was a good reason for this. Here is what happened.

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When Charlotte comes to a decision on the Negro problem, it will be a decision on the Negro problem. It will be a decision on the Negro problem. It will be a decision on the Negro problem. It will be a decision on the Negro problem.

There are some 25,000 to 30,000 Negroes living in this part of the South. They are scattered in 1400 or 1500 separate families. They are scattered in 1400 or 1500 separate families. They are scattered in 1400 or 1500 separate families.

Number of families in two rooms	15
Number of families in three rooms	10
Number of families in four rooms	5
Number of families in five rooms	3
Number of families in six rooms	2
Families of over four to six rooms	1
Lowest rent paid per week in two rooms houses	\$1.25
Highest rent paid per week in six rooms houses	\$1.75
Number of houses with modern conveniences	20
Number of houses without modern conveniences	1380
Number of persons unemployed	200
Highest average wage \$24 per week	
Lowest average wage \$7.50 per week	
Number of families owning homes	65
Number of families renting homes	1435
Number of persons married	300
Number of parents unmarried	150
Number of parents married	150

This survey covers one of four large local Negro sections. It need not be accepted by City Council—a new one, in fact, should be made. A thorough survey ought to be made for about

**Everyday Counselor**  
 Of Tithing

By Rev. Herbert Spangh

**I** HAVE recently had a very interesting experience and a very satisfying one too. I related a reader the other day. I decided to connect things up with my income. Although my financial prospects were not good, and I had been through a long period of unemployment, the Lord I would think my income and asked Him to help me get my feet again. He heard my prayer and honored it. I had made a good comeback; my business is good; my tithing about \$100 a month, a substantial sum in it, and I want you to help me put this money to some good use in worthy cases.

My friend, I was preparing a sermon on the "Gospel of Giving" (the most crowded business intention). The "debtors" were crowded. An old blind Negro in the crowd called out, "What chance have I to give? I have no money." I went on as usual. He kept on calling. Although I was in a hurry I turned back, went to him, and guided him across the street. He thanked me, and wanted to know my name. I told him I didn't mind, but he insisted on remembering the name of his name. I called him, but he wanted to know my name. He said he wanted to give for me. He said that old Negro's prayers helped his. Who knows?

The experience of this will know business man of Charlotte is thought provoking. For those who believe in prayer it is stimulating.

There are many of us who believe that the Almighty is not too busy to be concerned with the individual problems of those who seek Him with true hearts. If I didn't believe in that, I couldn't continue in the ministry. Trying to live the Christian life would be meaningless. Long ago the Prophet Samuel wrote, "Them that honor Me, I will honor with the Lord. My servants shall be numbered, as we would like; sometimes the reply is long delayed, but I am sure that when we pray to Him with a true heart, He hears and gives us the reply we should have."

For personal reply address The Everyday Counselor, The Little Church on The Lane, 1447 N. Tryon, Charlotte 4, N.C., enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

**Planned Peace**  
**A First Step**  
 By Raymond Clapper

SOME time ago the State Department worked out a plan for a United Nations relief administration but it was criticized by Congress and the draft was withdrawn for revision.

Consultations between the State Department and some members of the House and Senate have produced a revised draft. This changes the plan somewhat to make it more closely resemble the plan in filing the amount of American contribution to the United Nations relief administration. Indications were that the changes would increase the amount of American contribution to the U. N. relief administration to \$1 billion in definite form ready for signature which will be affixed at a ceremony here in October.

Secretary Hull says that after the agreement is signed, it is planned to submit to Congress a joint resolution which would authorize appropriations for United States participation in the work of the new organization. That is the substance of treaty ratification.

At the relief administration is but the first of many organizations that are expected to be created as part of the United Nations, the method of American participation and participation are most important in setting a pattern for our joining in future work of the United Nations.

The two-thirds Senate vote required for treaty ratification has always been considered a difficult obstacle to overcome. The plan places the vote power in the hands of 33 Senators out of 67. The Senate had a majority for the League of Nations but never a two-thirds majority for the United Nations relief agreement. It is not clear if the signature of the executive branch. No ratification is required. A kind of Congressional ratification by majority vote of both Houses is provided for in the device of a joint resolution to authorize funds.

There is no doubt that this method takes some of the control over foreign relations out of the hands of the Senate or rather it deprives the one-third Senate minority of its vote power. But the proving appropriations, or it can refuse to grant appropriations and the bill will die.

There is some broadening of the legislative interest in our arrangements with foreign governments. This plan gives the House a direct say in the making of the bill. It is not clear if this is an even, case under treaty form, appropriations would have to be voted by the House, the matter is raised to the dignity of a special bill, so that the House has the same of attention as a special session with regard to our foreign relations. It should make the Foreign Affairs Committee something more than a social club.

Many of our relations with other nations will be set up by treaty through agreement. Our most important one in effect now in the combined child of staff by which the military forces of the United States and Great Britain are merged under combined control. There was never any treaty or agreement or appropriation law that was a simple executive action.

Yet that is not a fair list of what can be done in preparation. Because Congress might accept tentative military agreement, it might as well in wartime while insisting on the right to correct itself after peace is restored.

**Quote, Unquote**

After working fifteen months in Washington, I have no doubt in my mind that I am a better man than when I first came here. I have had a chance to see the inside of the White House and to meet the President and his family. I have had a chance to see the inside of the White House and to meet the President and his family. I have had a chance to see the inside of the White House and to meet the President and his family.

**Hull vs. Lehman**

Meanwhile, the question of personnel, which actually is the root problem inside the State Department, has bubbled up in another revealing manner. Secretary Hull has refused to permit ex-Gov. Lehman of New York to appoint the personnel he wants for his Foreign Relief Administration. Specifically, he has banned Morris Rosenthal, prominent New York import-export man, a chief executive of the old Board of Economic Warfare.

Gov. Lehman, rated as one of the best executives in the country, has been a member of the Board of Economic Warfare. He was appointed by Washington as a top-notch executive, was friendly to Vice-President Wallace, who refused to let him go. He was friendly to Wallace, who refused to let him go. He was friendly to Wallace, who refused to let him go.

At this writing, however, Hull continues adamant against Rosenthal's appointment. Rosenthal, recruited by Washington as a top-notch executive, was friendly to Vice-President Wallace, who refused to let him go. He was friendly to Wallace, who refused to let him go. He was friendly to Wallace, who refused to let him go.

This war is no longer a simple economic battle. It is a battle for the people of this country. It is a battle for the people of this country. It is a battle for the people of this country.

**Quote, Unquote**

This war, and if we are to have a return to economic health, it must be by the outbreak way of work that have.

W. John Hollingsworth, ex-ambassador American Embassy, London.

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