

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## World Aid

### Some Low Opposition Lost in the House

Do not overlook the House approval of legislation permitting the U. S. to spend \$1,500,000,000 on world relief and rehabilitation. It is important because of its passage, and because of the character of its own opposition. It passed after a brief but hotly fought battle in which the Republican opposition came up and defeated. And it passed after Republican efforts to keep administration out of the hands of the President. The proposal also put the stamp of approval on the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

With its passage, there were those who cried that it gave the President undue powers—and that responsibility should have been given Secretary Hull. There were also those who cried that, in accepting the UNRRA program, the House was taking up the business of indorsing treaties, and thus setting up a totalitarian state. These objections are significant, whatever happens in the measure in its Senate career. One can only assume that the Republican opposition did not approve of world relief in the first place, that it did not want Roosevelt's hands free to do what he wanted—and that any plan for rehabilitation previously approved by a world-wide body represented a danger for Americans. This kind of opposition is isolationism in the old form, but it is masquerades as nationalism and resists international cooperation.

We foresee Senate passage of the measure, and its adoption in something like its present form. For relief and rehabilitation are part of international life after peace, is inescapable for the United States. We want to watch carefully opposition in the Senate. If for no other reason than to satisfy our curiosity that the Republican Party, here, is now showing its hand on foreign policy—and taking the reactionary point of view it now so vehemently denies in the new campaign.

## Poor Yankees

### They Now Fear Dixie Will Steal Equity

If you think you've heard everything, listen in on the Northern rebuttal in the freight rate controversy. As Southern governors met in Washington to organize a fight against discriminatory rates, the Southern Bureau of Commerce and Industry, lifted a challenge.

## Silence

### Neither Peace Nor War Talk Allowed

This week official censorship circulated a warning to the nation's newspapers concerning news and rumors of the coming invasion of Europe. All comment was advised, and correspondents and home papers asked to make all possible inferences to avoid spilling any secrets. We assume that virtually every U. S. paper will be happy to cooperate, and that there will be few reporters anxious to start a new beat by being the first to divulge military news.

## Poor Yankees

### They Now Fear Dixie Will Steal Equity

The Southern railroads favor the status quo, and that there has been no loud complaint from Southern industrialists. But we cannot forget what Brother Mace failed to mention, that the present freight rate structure handicaps expansion of Southern industry, having the effect of virtually eliminating competition to established operators. He had no comment on the charge leveled by Henry Wallace that the rates, taxing benefits of agriculture out of the South, have kept the region on a colonial basis—but Mr. Mace did see the Southern government's expansion and un-anticipated guerrillas.

## Poor Yankees

### They Now Fear Dixie Will Steal Equity

This man nurses the idea that the South's leaders are determined to legislate their way into power by revising freight rates. He sees there as a dark company storming Yankee citadels, such as Lee's men awaiting to get away. He speaks in behalf of Northern industry, which already holds a considerable edge on Southern business. He does not want the situation disturbed. He would dismiss the point of the governors' thus. He

# The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—While Democrat and Republican have become bitter friends, Davis has gone down the line for most of Roosevelt's foreign and war policies.

## Pooreless Body

The Interstate Commerce Commission's official report on the recent Tamiami train wreck in North Carolina has now been made. But the inside fact is that the commission is able to do no more than lay the report on the press table, and go on with its business. It is not authorized by congress to take any action either against the Atlantic Coast Line or the members of the crew whom it charges with negligence. If any action is taken, it must be by the courts of North Carolina. Commission officials are distressed that their authority is so further limited by negligence.

(1) They would like to be able to prosecute railroads and individuals found negligent.  
(2) They would like to have authority to force all railroads to follow high safety standards. They say there is no reason why the Atlantic Coast Line or any other railroad cannot be forced to follow the high safety standards of the Union Pacific, with the saving of hundreds of lives each year.

## War Communique—The German Situation Is Awkward

By Dorman Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The German situation is awkward. The man in the street is still wondering why railroads are so far behind the airline industry in respect to communication. Ken G. Howard, consultant with the Army Signal Corps, said the answer is in the railroads' reactionary state of mind.

## Radio Radios

NOTE: In 1942 the Union Pacific had a casualty rate of 3.32 casualties per million man hours. The Atlantic Coast Line rate was 10.54.



## National Service Battle

By Samuel Crafton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Carey obligingly helps to stage the quarrel on a coast-to-coast basis.

And, regardless of all qualifying statements made by the detractors as to the official or unofficial capacities in which they spoke, regardless of the fact that Mr. Carey's wonderful statistics concerning labor's record, the residue left in the public mind is that the service men want a greater degree of national control, and that they have gained through their campaign, while labor holds back.

Mr. Carey should have stood in bed, rather than lend himself to the manufacture of this incredible radio diatribe. For, actually, the line-up pro and con national service is evenly balanced. It is not a case of workers vs. soldiers. If the opponents of national service had cut a cluster of chairs around Mr. Carey, they would have included Colonel McCormick, Wendell Willkie, and probably most of the Republican National Committee. None of these have any objection to national service. In their number would have been included all those Senators who had, for a majority's hearing, approved national service; and if they had been present last



## Everyday Counselor

By Rev. Herbert Spangh

IT IS going to be co-operation to win this war and win the peace—and it's going to take plenty of it. We are going to have to learn in a new way to cooperate with God and with our fellow men. Our service men are finding this out much more quickly than we on the home front. They are learning that it is not report in the press the story of some service man who attributes his escape from death to the protection of Almighty God. Many of them admit that they pray earnestly for the North Carolina soldiers.

"Dear Dad," I thought I fairly simply over here today. Now I am thankful that I am here writing to you...

"Dad, it seems to me that I will be very fortunate if I get back. Please don't be afraid to pray for me. That's all I can do for my job and pray. Believe me, a man is not afraid to fall on his knees and pray for his loved ones."

"You can look at it two ways. You can say there is no such thing as God and that you are just here, but it came through me, you can believe there is a God."

## A Peace Plan?

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Stimson's speech, asking for a National Service Act was the high point in a flood of criticism from official sources about the low tone of American morale in the war.

When Hitler and Japan attacked, their aims were clear—the establishment of German and Japanese domination over Eurasia. As long as we were on the defensive, it was unwise to have any objective aim than survival. But with various announcements from our government that we were possibly expect total victory in the European theater of war, the question of whether our victory will mean begins to concern every thoughtful person.

Yet we must presume that the peace will be a long one. We do not know what was agreed upon. We have the strange phenomenon of a "people's peace," that nobody can do anything about.

At the same time we have an immense discussion going on in the country about the "people's peace" and in countless public forums, and in countless newspaper and magazine articles and books. Yet the whole discussion has a ghostly quality. For the broad framework of the peace has already been set at Tehran. Thereafter had any meaning. In that case discussion is all but futile.

However, since everyone concerned about the future must attempt to penetrate this discussion, well-informed and responsible people think they have found one source closer to the highest sources what the plans are. These plans are discussed through their own activities, in newspaper, floor, and among groups of people.

"I don't think you're taking the war seriously

# Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page One  
of the crew climbed out of the plane, three men, one of whom was armed with two belt and two handbags.

"I don't give a damn about the promotion," said the sergeant. "I don't know what you're talking about. I don't care if I get a promotion."

"The men looked and looked each other curiously. They had been training together for three months and were as close as brothers."

"The crew looked at one another in silence. They did not like to think about being separated or broken up. They would be reminded of the wedding out process that is always under way in our lives."

"What means it has some wounded men from Germany and from the new crew," I wonder what happened on the raid."

"They turned their backs on the runway, and their baggage and started toward a hangar."

"I have support to discuss this in earnest. For if any such idea has crossed the minds of our government, it is not a reality. I fear they will find the results to be quite other than they expect."

"The objections—all of which need amplifying—to this idea, are the following:  
1—There will be no popular support, anywhere in non-Nazi Germany for this plan. It will be opposed by every democratic force. It will have to rest on Guiltless governments, motivated by personal considerations of power, and resting on Anglo-American and Russian bayonets.

2—it will therefore be impossible to establish democratic institutions. There will be separate regimes will have to maintain themselves by force, and free speech and free discussion.

3—it will conserve and re-energize German supernaturalism, and lead up to a new movement, guerrilla warfare and constant intrigues.

4—it would signify complete unity against the allies for a very long period. Actually it would hold in itself the nucleus of a permanent, united Anglo-American powers.

5—if, moreover, hope of these things should appear, by some unimaginable miracle the program would work, it would almost certainly make Germany the master of Europe and revive the old Holy Roman Empire of the German Empire.

In future columns I intend to discuss every one of these five points.

"I don't think you're taking the war seriously