THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By The News Publishing Company, Inc.

W. C. Dowd Jr., President — J. E. Dowd, Editor
and General Manager — Burke Davis, Associate Editor
Mrs. Dowd Jones, Secretary

W. C. Dowd, 1905-1929

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established 1888. The Evening Chronicle (established 1903) was purchased by and consolidated with The Charlotte News May 6, 1914.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AP FEATURES

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By carrier: 20 cents a week; one month, 87 cents. By mail: One month, 85c; three months, $2.60; six months, $5.20; one year, $10.40.

Post Mortem

This Election Was Lost In The Halls Of Congress

"The Republican Party," said Governor Dewey in signing off for the campaign, "emerges from the election revitalized and a great force for the good of the country and for the preservation of free government in America."

Begging His Excellency's pardon, we wish to suggest that the Republican Party emerges from the election, as it entered upon it, an institution so widely discredited by its past performances as to be a millstone about the neck of any man, no matter how worthy, who tries to hobble with it to victory. Nor did the candidate do much to redeem it.

We heard it said by a commentator retailing a pat explanation of why Roosevelt won and Dewey lost that the tide began to run against Dewey with the failure of the Arnhem air-borne expedition in Holland; that the certain prolongation of the war connoted the retention of Roosevelt, precisely.

Phooey! The factors which had most to do with beating Dewey began to accrue eight years ago or longer. They are itemized in the Republican Congressional record on issues which even then were believed, and are now known, to have had a direct bearing on national security. Dewey was hi-sted by the petard of his own party leaders' shortcomings and obstructionism—the record of the very men who engineered his nomination.

With 1948 in view, the Republican Party could be no better advised than to drop over to the Congressional Library — some time, sit down with a volume of William Cullen Bryant's verse, turn to Thanatopsis and read over and over again, until they knew it by heart, the line which goes,

So live that when they summons comes . . .

Men Only?

The Constitution Gets A Reading

By reason of a decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, women-folks are ineligible to sit in a jury box and pronounce judgment upon their fellows. They may vote, you will recall. They may fight on the war or bring up the new generations. They may spend 85 per cent of the national income, and they may exert wider influence upon human affairs than any other sex incorporated in our present system. But as jurors they may not sit. It is because of the Constitution, says our highest judicial body. These are the words of the Constitution (Section 12, Article 1-):

No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court.

The Court, looking upon that language, ruled that it prohibits women from serving on juries. We don't accept that literal interpretation. The Justices might as well have thumbed over to page one of the Constitution and read Section 1. To wit:

That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

There's that plagued word "men" again. That glittering generality, that hackneyed and indefinite synonym. It stands, of course, for mankind. And if it doesn't go for men, women and children of whatever description, we stand in mortal peril. At least the ladies do. If ever such a case arose would the Justices, ruling strictly from The Book, intone that women, because they were not specifically named by the Constitution, were ineligible to pursue happiness, or to enjoy equality?

This seems to us less a legalistic interpretation than an academic definition. Associate Justice W. A. Devin, dissenting, expressed our view: "Though the letter of the Constitution uses the word "men", its spirit is broad enough to include women on an equal plane. I favor that it should be used as a word of common gender . . ." Check. But before we whip ourselves into a state of excitement over this invasion of women's rights: Do the ladies *want* to serve on juries, anyhow?

Big Hand

Jaycees Will Help On A Tough Problem

The Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has spent liberally of its energy and talents on any number of worthwhile civic projects, is to be highly commended for its most recent assignment. The establishment of a downtown teen-age club, aimed at combatting juvenile delinquency, should be of great value to the community. We are not at all certain that the current national movement to open teen-age clubs and canteens is going to solve this delinquency problem. If anything, we are certain that, alone, it cannot offer a solution. That much is surely obvious.

But the contribution of the Jaycees is going to help enormously, we believe. And it enters an entirely new field, so to speak. Whereas there are, or will be, numbers of such clubs and canteens in the outlying sections, this club will cater to youngsters who somehow find themselves downtown virtually every afternoon after school hours. It is, of course, in the familiar line of policy in the field of juvenile delinquency: offering wholesome recreation as a deterrent.

And while we're at it, there's the statement of the FBI's Edward C. Kennelly, made at the meeting during which the teen-age club was adopted. He had a sensible program calculated to solve the delinquency problem. A three-pointed program:

Educate the parents along with the children.

Provide means of recreation in leisure hours.

Provide adequate leadership, without which the program must fail.

It strikes us that the Junior Chamber, in its plan, touches on all three planks of this platform. It is our hope that they will hurry the project through to completion.

About time to begin raking up the grandeur of another autumn. Then the brief respite, before shoveling the glory of Winter.

Well. Now

Let's Set Our Own God For Physical Training

We'd be the last—or next-to-last—to scoff at physical education and the benefits it holds. Especially in the case of the nation's school youth, we believe a physical education program to be of greatest value. It should be an integral part of any educational program, and not a casual part, either.

But yesterday, while Central High School was taking its part in National Education Week with a special program, Coach Bill Brannin either overstated his case or made use of an unfortunate illustration.

Speaking of the benefits of physical education, he bade hearers look at the benefits it had given to Germany and Russia, and then pictured what it could mean to the United States. He didn't intend, of course, to recommend the pattern of a militarist dictatorship to us. But we suspect his presentation might have had more force if he hadn't mentioned that one outstanding example of how such a vital program might be twisted to evil means.

So long as physical education here retains its purely American form and quality, it will remain a great asset. But cast it in the European mold, and it becomes something else again.

It was wholly uncalled-for the burning of little Finnish villages by the departing hun. Still, the fellow has a reputation to maintain.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President Roosevelt's former representative in India, wrote not one, but two critical letters to FDR regarding British policy in India, urging Indian independence.

The first, published in this column last July, caused Phillips to be recalled from London, where he was serving as political adviser on the staff of General Eisenhower. The British Government was boiling mad. The British Foreign Office asked Phillips whether he still entertained the views regarding India he had expressed to the President. Phillips replied that he did, but that he hoped another report he had made to the White House would not leak out.

It is now possible to give the American public the text of Ambassador Phillips' other report. In it he proposed that President Roosevelt, Stalin, King George, and Chiang Kai-shek sponsor a joint conference of Indian leaders to settle Indian problems, arrange for independence and get India to play a real part in the war.

Many advisers agree with Phillips that, since we are largely equipping the Indian Army and since Britain will only play a "token" part in the war against Japan, India is "our business."

Because of its importance, the Phillips letter to Roosevelt follows:

Problem Of Gandhi

"Dear Mr. President: Gandhi has successfully completed his fast and the only result of it has been increasing bitterness against the British from large sections of the people. The Government has handled the case from the legalist point of view. Gandhi is the 'enemy' and must not be allowed to escape from his just punishment and at all cost British prestige must be maintained . . .

"The general situation as I see it today is as follows:

"From the British viewpoint their position is not unreasonable. They have been in India for 150 years and, except for the mutiny of 1857, generally speaking, internal peace has been maintained. They have acquired vast vested interests in the country and fear that their withdrawal from India would jeopardize those interests. The great cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been built up largely through their initiative. . . . They realize that new forces are gathering throughout the world, which affect their hold over India and they have therefore gone out of their way, so they believe, to offer freedom to India as soon as there are signs that the Indians themselves can form a secure government. This the Indian leaders have been unable to do and the British feel that they have done all that they can in the circumstances.

Freedom Movement

"The Indians, on the other hand, are caught in the new idea which is sweeping over the world, of freedom for oppressed peoples. The Atlantic Charter has given the movement great impetus. Your speeches have given encouragement.

"There is thus a complete deadlock and I should imagine that the Viceroy and Churchill are well satisfied to let the deadlock remain as long as possible. That is, at least, the general impression in most Indian circles.

"The problem, therefore, is: can anything be done to break this deadlock through our help? It seems to me that all we can do is to try to induce the Indian political leaders to meet together and discuss the form of government which they regard as applicable to India, and thus to show the world that they have sufficient intelligence to tackle the problem.

"There is, perhaps, a way out of the deadlock which I suggest to you, not because I am sure of its success, but because I think it is worthy of your consideration.

Phillips' Plan

"With the approval and blessing of the British Government, an invitation could be addressed to the leaders of all Indian political groups, on behalf of the President of the United States, to meet together to discuss plans for the future. The assembly could be presided over by an American who could exercise influence in harmonizing the endless divisions of caste, religion, race, and political views. The conference might well be under the patronage of the King Emperor, the President of the United States, the President of the Soviet Union and Chiang Kai-shek, in order to bring pressure to bear on Indian politicians. Upon the issuance of the invitations, the King Emperor could give a fresh assurance of the intention of the British Government to transfer power to India upon a certain date as well as his desire to grant a provisional set-up for the duration. The conference could be held in any city in India except Delhi.

"American chairmanship would have the advantage, not only of expressing the interest of America in the future independence of India, but would also be a guarantee to the Indians of the British offer of independence. This is an important point because, as I have already said in previous letters, British promises in this regard are no longer believed.

"If either of the principal parties refuse to attend the conference, it would be notice to all the world that India was not ready for self-government, and I doubt whether a political leader would put himself in such a position. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery may be obstacles, for, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, India is governed from London, down to the smallest details.

British Attitude

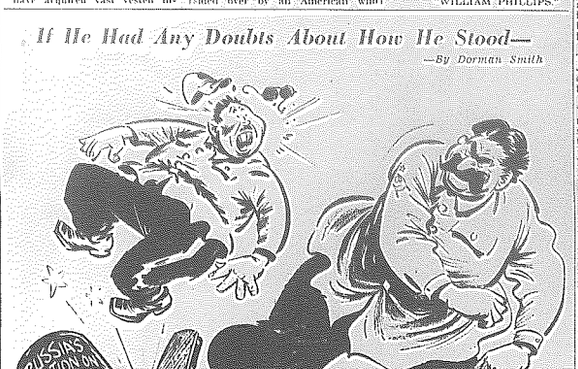
"Should you approve the general idea and care to consult Churchill, he might apply that, since the Congress leaders are in jail, a meeting such as is contemplated is impossible. The answer could be that certain of the leaders, notably Gandhi, might be freed unconditionally in order to attend the conference.

"Possibly this is a way out of the impasse, which, if allowed to continue, may affect our conduct of the war in this part of the world and our future relations with colored races. It may not be successful but, at least, America will have taken a step in furthering the ideals of the Atlantic Charter.

"Sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM PHILLIPS."

If He Had Any Doubts About How He Stood—

—By Dorman Smith



Now For The Big Job

By Marquis Childs

NEW YORK

AS I write this in the early morning hours after one of the most fateful elections in all our history, President Roosevelt has been elected to an unprecedented fourth term.

A tidal wave of votes—far greater than anyone had expected a Democratic campaign swamped the election machinery. Defections in the electors on which Governor Dewey had counted most heavily for his slim hope of victory swung the balance in the President's favor.

This is particularly true of upstate New York, where the margin for Dewey was in many areas far less than the margin given to Wendell Willkie four years ago. It was the returns from the upstate counties that cast a pall of gloom over Republican headquarters early in the evening.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maryland plumped for Roosevelt, along with Tennessee and Kentucky. These states, together with New York and its 47 electoral votes, were enough to give the Democrats the victory, though Pennsylvania had finally slipped into the Republican column. Added to the 120 votes from the Deep South and the West, they pushed the President over the line.

In Times Square the vast crowd watching the election returns alternately cheered and groaned as the lights flashed the latest returns. At Democratic headquarters the atmosphere fairly early was a gala one. The familiar figures of the campaign — Chairman Hannegan, Orson Welles, Paul Porter, Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx—milled through crowded rooms, trying to pin down victory at the earliest possible moment.

Any celebration must inevitably be short-lived. Those who have engineered the President's re-election, and Roosevelt is not on that list, face a frightening responsibility. His is a burden such as few Presidents in our history have ever faced.

In a sense, President Roosevelt has thrown the dice against fate. He might have stepped out when it seemed certain that the war was moving to a victorious conclusion. He could have said, with logic and reason on his side, that it was time for others to take up the load. Instead, he sought the responsibility for a fourth term.

Surely it must have seemed the easier course to step out; the course that would most nearly assure his stature in history. Remaining in office for another term, he risks all his achievements. Now that the bitter partisanship of the campaign is ended, we can recognize and give him credit for a decision that, as he must have foreseen, could run directly counter to his own self-interest.

It was Vice-President Wallace who came on the air with the first claim for victory. That was long before the returns appeared conclusive. And with Roosevelt's victory, said the Vice-President, went the leadership of Congress and the nation.

It was a clear call for unity above and beyond the bitterness of the contest that is now ended. The people have spoken. To thwart their will is to risk the destruction of democracy. It is now in this critical time that we must show the world that our system is a workable one.

One thing we can be proud of and that is the big outpouring at the polls. Early in the campaign, fear was that the President for the coming four years would be the choice of a minority.

From all reports, it was an orderly election. The feeling went deep. The fog of apathy had been dissipated in the fiercer give and take of one of the most savage campaigns in recent times. Yet when the day came, ordinary Americans went out by the millions and voted in the secrecy of the polling booth.

We can cheer about that. We can pause for just a moment of satisfaction before we dig in to the big jobs—final victory in the war and then reconversion to peace—that still lie ahead.

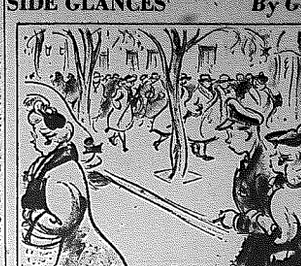
Quote, Unquote

ONE thing is now clear—America has lost the war.—Japanese broadcast.

Foreign workers who are not members of organized cells and who have not already carried out my instructions to go into hiding . . . will do so at once. I have already warned them that they are in the greatest danger if they remain in the factories.—General Eisenhower's broadcast to Germany.

The war has entered its last and most decisive phase. There is no getting off the train now—you must go all the way. Be fanatical and tough in defense of your homeland.—German army newspaper.

SIDE GLANCES — *By Galbraith*



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"Oh, don't be so old-fashioned! Certainly we can get married now—when the war's over, the government and I will put you through college!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spaugh, D. D.

THAT a tremendous influence your mental and spiritual attitudes have upon your physical condition! Too much emphasis cannot be laid on this. We have found in our generation that these attitudes work almost like a miracle with the body.

Our physical health is strangely bound up with our mental and spiritual expectations. The neuralgia which comes back at stated times, the sleeplessness which takes hold of us because we put off to forgetting it, are only too well known.

How our spiritual experiences are shaped by what we expect and intend! We are continually opening and closing the gates of our inner life to God.

The great builder of the Old Testament, Nehemiah, who rebuilt Jerusalem under tremendous handicaps wrote, "The joy of the Lord is your strength!"

The writer of the Proverbs wrote, "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." How the old Bible is shot through with emphasis upon the joy of religion, freedom from fear, worry, anxiety. "Sing, O heavens; and be joyful O earth; and break forth into singing O mountains: for the Lord hath comforted His people and will have mercy upon His afflicted. . . . Behold God is my salvation. . . . I will trust and not be afraid; for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; He also is become my salvation. . . . The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart trusted in Him, and I am helped; therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth; and with my song will I praise Him. . . . My soul shall be joyful in my God; for He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness. . . . I have therefore whereof . . . may glory through Jesus Christ in those things which pertain to God. . . . I will joy in the God of my salvation."

What joy there is in a rich faith, a faith in a God who gives us eternal salvation from sin, daily bread, daily strength, daily guidance, power to overcome evil, power to do good, and finally, the peace of God which passeth all understanding.

"Thou will keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee."

Fie For Supermen

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK

MARSHAL STALIN says that Hitler's racial theories have proved to be a source of weakness, rather than strength, for Germany. The point is subtle and powerful.

For a master-race policy, says Stalin, is a "cannibal" policy. Since no one likes to be eaten up, a cannibal policy is always bound to give rise to an anti-cannibal movement. Stalin shows in the unaccented and unambitious prose which is characteristic of him, that the rise of "bestial nationalism" in Germany produced a counter-rise of national feeling in France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and in other states once occupied by Germany; even in some states once allied to Germany.

The master-race theory proclaims: "We're special!"

"Check!" says the world, "you're special, and so we must join against you."

The master race theory announces: "We're different!"

"You certainly are," replies the world, "and therefore you must be isolated and defeated."

He who lives by a racial theory will die by a racial theory, in other words.

"We're not like you," said the Germans.

"You're not like us," echoed the world, and joined in a grand alliance against Germany.

The so-called 'chosen German,' says Stalin, 'has become the object of universal hatred'—by his own choice.

There is a quiet laughter between the lines in the passage in which Stalin describes how Hitler needed a theory which would justify his attempted domination of the world, and how in selecting 'the racial theory of human happiness,' Hitler, with unanimity of intuition, picked on the one theory which the rest of the world could not possibly accept. The Germans tried both to set up a master-race theory, and to win allies; and the two are incompatible. You can have a master-race theory, or you can have allies, but you cannot, for any great length of time, have both.

And so it has proved. The result of Hitler's national and racial theories has been the isolation of Germany. Germany sought for a position above that of other nations; she has only found one apart from them. From this Stalin deduces that the Germans have suffered more than a military defeat; their defeat is also "moral and political." "The ideology of equal rights of all races and nations . . . has won," says Stalin, "a complete victory over the ideology of bestial nationalism. . . ."

The Stalin speech is a remarkable document. It is, first, an analysis by one world figure of another world figure's failure. It is, second, a pledge against Russian aggressive war. But, third and perhaps most important, it is an objective, theoretical discussion of aggressive nationalism, and a proof, almost as tight as a demonstration in geometry, that aggressive nationalism does not work and cannot work.

A Soviet promise not to commit aggression would be worth something; but this is worth even more, this is a demolition of the theory of aggressive nationalism.

Those who believe, or profess to believe, therefore, that Stalin plans to overrun Europe, as Hitler did, are placed in an awkward position. The men they accuse has just made a real contribution to our understanding of how to fight aggression and of why it must fail. It is curiously convincing, just as a proof that parallel lines cannot meet is more convincing than a mere promise not to try to make them meet.

Let's Settle Down

Editors, The News:

"We, the People Speak"—in clear ringing tones which echo around the world. As has been said, and as true citizens of this democracy should do, it now behooves us to bury the hatchet and get on with the more important business at hand. But I offer this suggestion to Mr. Dewey and his party. That if he would have us believe in the sincerity of his words made at the time he conceded the election to Mr. Roosevelt, he and his party put on an intensive program to educate those they have misinformed, in order to undo the harm they have done.

And in order to relieve the minds of those who sincerely believe our country will now be tudned en masse over to the Communists; that Mr. Roosevelt has "one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peeling"; that he is responsible for the war, and all other false reports started by them and used as campaign material.

It is not fair to those people who do believe these things to be left in the dark. For instance, the statement "Our boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars," which, has been so widely publicized, should be corrected and put in writing. This has been true in the completed sentence, "unless we are attacked." Thousands accepted this version as sent out, and as Charlie Lucas so brazenly stated a few weeks ago, believe Mr. Roosevelt "lied us into the war."

I recently received a letter signed "War Mother"—I can not understand why the party withheld her name if she is sincere—who needs a lot of information. This lady wholeheartedly blames Mr. Roosevelt, not only for the war, according to her letter, but for all other ills suffered by us, including twelve years of depression! She does not understand either that the Japs have been for war from the very beginning, when Hitler set out to conquer the world.

MRS. D. S. BEATTY
Mount Holly, N. C.

Oddities At Front Told By Reporter

By HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY, Nov. 2—(Delayed)—(AP)—Battle briefs:

Three times the German artillery has taken the seat of his pants off Pfc. William G. Mash, bunp of Covington, Ky.— but that's all. He hasn't been nicked personally.

Bill lost his first trousers seat Sunday as he was bending over helping dig a command post. Later he lost another while taking cover in a sunken road. The third disappeared when he took his attention off the local artillery to watch a strafing plane.

BOYLE

Now he's on his fourth pair of pants—and looking both ways every time he stands up.

Equally lucky is SSgt. Frank V. Leeper of Washington, Pa., who twice in one day almost lost the honor of his anatomy by being buried in a foxhole by shellbursts.

Getting buried once in a foxhole no longer is a novelty in the European theater, but Leeper, a Second Division doughboy, is one of the few to survive this as a double feature within twelve hours.

One afternoon a German shell crashed nearby, caving in his foxhole and covering him completely. That night he had just crawled thankfully into a new hole when another shell buried him up to his neck. His mates dug him out again.

A patient soldier is Pfc. Troy L. Doss of Warrior, Ala., and also a stubborn soldier.

A bullet nicked his trousers leg as he was digging a foxhole. He kept right on digging. A second shot grazed his legging. He looked around, then went back to his digging. A third bullet nicked his finger. Stopping only long enough to be sure it wasn't more than a scratch, he resumed his digging, this time with some irritation.

Then a fourth shot tore through his overcoat. Doss sighed and gave up. He found a less exposed site for his foxhole.

A maintenance crew led by Lt. Tolving J. Tillon of El Paso, Tex., was repairing a tank in the Siegfried Line area when German artillery finding the turret and guns of the tank a tempting target for repair crew decided to get a little battle experience. They opened up with return fire and knocked out one particularly annoying enemy gun.

A deer that fled through the lines of the Second Infantry division didn't have a chance. It escaped a hail of rifle bullets from hungry GIs, then ran headlong into a German booby trap.

Venison was on the menu the next day.

Pfc. Ernest Jenice of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., played a game of hide and seek for his life with several German troops and won by being a decoy.

Cut off and surrounded while on patrol, he made a break toward his lines with the Jerries padding after him through the woods. Exhausted, he finally flopped under a fallen tree and prepared to fight it out.

But the unwary Germans lumbered on past him — right into the arms of an American outpost, and thence to a prisoner of war cage.

Mortar shells flushed two German snipers from a factory building and gave Pvt. Sgt. Francis Courville of Bar River, Mich., a chance to demonstrate some fancy long range shooting.

He grabbed his rifle and took a careful bead on first one Jerry and then the other. He fired only two rounds and got both.

His buddies later paced off the distance and found it was more tha 600 yards to where the two dead Germans lay sprawled.

GI's Come To Aid Of Cupid

SALT LAKE CITY —(AP)— GI's overseas are battling for a fifth freedom—the right to receive love letters by registered mail.

Ever since Superintendent of Mails J. V. Bambrough quoted a postal regulation barring registration of love letters to men overseas, he's been deluged with protests.

Contrary to the Hollywood conception that every Parific Island is peopled by beautiful sarong-clad females and the nights of India house enchanting hours, most of the protests originate in the South Pacific and CBI theater.

One came from Wyoming. "It's lonely there, too.

Sample contents:

"I resent that you owe an apology to us GI's."

"We wish to register our protest."

Bambrough had explained registration of letters is prohibited, although registration of documents is permitted so that overseas service men may handle legal affairs by mail.

Tokyo Claims Raiding Of United States Base

SAN FRANCISCO —(AP)— Tokyo radio today claimed Japanese planes raided American bases at Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group and destroyed 80 of 90 parked planes of large and medium size.