THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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Great Day

Blows Against Japan Show Irresistible Power

The incredible might of Allied military force was never more dramatically demonstrated than in yesterday's thrilling news. While perhaps half a million men were hammering at Hitler's fortress in France, and record numbers of our planes were scourging Germany and France, flashes from the Pacific bore dread news for the enemy. Half a world apart, our forces were driving home two offensives, striking in force at Saipan in the Marianas, turning the miraculous B-29's against the Jap homeland, scourging the Kuriles, far to the North.

This was not promise of war's end, but it was the first sound of the knell of doom for the Japanese Empire itself. The daring landings on Saipan, only 1,300 miles from Yokohama, will pierce the inner circle of Jap defenses. Soon, whether or not he likes it, the enemy must send his fleet out to battle, or suffer constant raids and quick advances into his home waters. And, in the midst of that alarm, the new behemoths of the 20th Air Force pounded heavily at Jap war industry at home.

The vast flight over great distances (likely out of Central China) was not another Doolittle raid; this was not a terroristic flight, nor one of revenge. It presaged the opening of a regular run over Japan, and though it was the first combat flight for the world's most formidable warplane, it was clearly indicated that the Japanese will see many of these deadly visitors in the months to come.

The news showed all too clearly that the invasion of Europe, with still more landings to come, has not drained the strength of American forces, and that the push against Japan will not suffer despite heroic efforts against Hitler this Summer. There will now be no rest for the enemy, in either theater. The very emergence of the B-29 from obscurity brought a new scheme of operations to the war. The men and planes of the 20th, able to span oceans with ease, are promised for use in many theaters, and their terrible striking power, scarcely to be effected by fighter opposition and anti-aircraft fire at their unbelievably high ceilings, will be felt by the enemy at points heretofore inaccessible.

It was a most cheering day's news, back home, and though it was quickly pointed out that the B-29's cannot win the war for us, and that we are meeting savage resistance on Saipan, the pattern for final victory had emerged. Our war, almost, is a new one today, and hopes of victory seem brighter than ever before.

Grand Juries

Judge Sink Proposes Money-Saving Revision

Superior Court Judge Hoyle Sink, proposing revision of our Grand Jury system, presents the State once more with an ancient problem rising out of an outdated system. Often, even in the face of liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, it has been suggested that Grand Juries be abolished; Judge Sink does not follow that line. He points out only that, because less than a half of one per cent of Grand Jury presentments in the State result in criminal prosecutions, we are wasting a good deal of money to uphold the letter of constitutional law.

To little advantage, as the Judge says, we spend well over a million dollars annually on Grand Juries in North Carolina (perhaps more than twice that figure, taking into account indirect costs), and get sparse return for our money. His substitute proposal sounds like good sense, and promises an effective remedy.

Rather than call out a Grand Jury to pass upon all major crimes—or upon all crimes, in some counties—he suggests that they should be called only on order of a Superior or Supreme Court judge. This would eliminate a good deal of waste motion, save big sums of money, and still guarantee the proper safeguard of justice. It would also remove the "tremendous shield" for prominent persons whose guilt or innocence is often pondered by Grand Juries, Judge Sink suggests.

Reform of the Grand Jury system, likely to come only after a long process of enlightenment, can be wrought only by a constitutional amendment. This should be an objective of legislators in the coming session—and thereafter.

Discrepancy

'Most Expensive' Election Doesn't Show On Books

There's something wrong, somewhere. During and after our recent North Carolina primaries, practical politicians from many parts of the State reported that we had gone through the most expensive election in many years—perhaps in all our history. They, practicing their profession at the polls, saw inflation at work, and votes and vote-getters bought and sold at an alarming rate. More than one candidate commented upon the golden flow of money, some of them bitterly.

But it now appears, with the filing of contributions and expenditures by the victorious candidates, that the election was not so expensive after all.

Governor-Elect Gregg Cherry actually made a profit. He spent only $11,722.82—and took in $11,820, a net gain of $97.18. That's not much money to spend in a gubernatorial election — not much more than $100 per county. Could it be that our political experts have made a serious miscalculation? Or could it be that our system of filing election expenses forces candidates to . . . No, it *couldn't* be that.

One place or another, as we say, something is wrong. The politicians do not give these published figures a glance, except in search for a chuckle of derision, and most of the people do not accept them at all.

Our Hope

Connally Halts Partisan Peace Debate In Wisdom

Mr. President, this question is greater than political parties. It is greater than the Democratic Party. It is greater than even the Republican Party. It is greater than the Socialist Party, or the Progressive Party. This is a great world problem, and I do not wish to treat it from a "peanut" attitude. I believe that most of the leaders in the United States in all political parties, unless it be some of the "fringe" societies, favor the general principle of the establishment of a league or organization for peace, and to suppress aggression. Why not struggle with this problem as Americans? Why should we not mobilize all our forces of mind, intellect, soul, and spirit, rather than to be whispering, "What is going to be the Republican attitude?" or "What is going to be the Democratic attitude?" There ought to be an American attitude.

I have heard the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Vandenberg) read his pronouncement with respect to the conference at Mackinac. I have no fault to find with it, so far as it goes. I might go a little further than the Mackinac charter. I might differ with some of its details; but I rather think it was an unfortunate thing. For the party to meet and organize and set up its own formula might be regarded as a little unfortunate; but I welcome such declarations, and I hope that Republicans will not divide on partisan considerations. They did not divide on partisan issues when the so-called Connally resolution was adopted.

Let us not smear this effort by political debates. Let us not obscure our vision and cloud our outlook by trying to label it and stamp it as Republican or Democratic, but let us face this problem and solve it, and give the world leadership.

These are the words of Senator Tom Connally, speaking in the midst of this week's fiery debate on U. S. foreign policy. He spoke, we believe, for us all.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

ADLAI STEVENSON, civilian assistant to the late Secretary of the Navy Knox, is having the Navy to try to buy Knox's newspaper, the Chicago Daily News. Stevenson, most up-and-coming young executive in the Navy, went to Italy last Fall, recommended immediate ousting of the King and Badoglio, putting in a democratic regime. Now, six months late, his ideas are carried out. Grandson of Vice-President Adlai Stevenson of the second Grover Cleveland Administration, Adlai was FDR's choice to be the new Undersecretary of the Navy, but Forrestal said no.

UNION JACK—British limies deserve a good share of the credit for the blasting of Hitler's Atlantic Wall before the Allies waded ashore. The British Navy has the chief command in Channel waters, steamed in close and demolished Nazi pillboxes, forts and everything else within twelve miles of shore. It was the job which Navy guns should have done on the bloody Island of Tarawa. We learned our lesson there—namely, that air bombing can't do everything. U. S. warships also did a good job along the Channel, except that Admiral Alan Kirk, either because he got his signals mixed or because the weather was bad, failed to blast one Nazi beach. That was where U. S. troops got caught in a murderous cross-fire and were slaughtered.

HOLLYWOOD AMBASSADOR—Eric Johnston, who has been telling it to the Soviets as U. S. Chamber of Commerce Ambassador, has a new job virtually clinched when he comes home. Hollywood's ambassador to Washington. The movie industry long has wanted an outstanding figure to represent it in the Capital, and the moguls have decided on Johnston, except for Warner Brothers. They don't seem so sure that forthright Eric is the man.

GOOD NEWS—The Pacific fighting is ahead of schedule. That is why lights have been burning late in the FEA's Office of Economic Warfare recently. The war chiefs suddenly decided they needed certain information regarding the location of buildings inside Japan and called on Economic Warfare to produce it in a hurry. This means that attacks on Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe probably will come sooner than expected. Also it probably means that the win-quick school of strategists in the Army and Navy have won out. They have favored bypassing a lot of Pacific islands, also the jungles of Burma, instead of wasting men and munitions in a seven-year war.

BARUCH SIMMERS—Bernie Baruch, the charming sage of post-war conversion, talked about going on the radio last week to answer critics who said his post-war plans had left out labor. But big news broke across the Channel, and Bernie decided there was no use competing with the invasion. Bernie is super-sensitive about any criticism of his post-war plans and may explode soon. Among his friendly critics, however, is his recent guest at Hobcaw Barony, S. C., Thus friendly critic, now moved back to the White House, leans toward Senator Kilgore's bill on post-war conversion as providing more than a crate of apples for the veterans.

UNHAPPY CHANDLER—Senator "Happy" Chandler, Kentucky's gift to outdoor swimming-pools, has been growling in his beard lately . . . "Alben Barkley," moans Happy, "is the weakest floor leader in years . . . The trouble is that we don't have more leaders in the Senate like me . . . Personally, I don't care whether Roosevelt wins or not . . . If Mark Ethridge (Louisville Courier-Journal Publisher) should be Democratic keynoter, I'd walk out" . . . The unhappy Senator recently asked Smith Hays, county attorney for Clark County, to start a Chandler-for-Vice-President move. Replied Hays: "It'll be all I can do to keep 'em from passing a resolution denouncing you."

REPUBLICAN GOSSIP—GOP keynoter Warren hasn't consulted anyone around Capitol Hill about his coming forensic offering at Chicago. Governor Stassen, keynoter in 1940, made a hit by coming to Washington and talking things over, so Republican Senators are a bit peeved at Warren . . . It was significant that the Republican Congressmen voted en masse to cut the UNRRA European relief appropriation only after consulting Dewey's New York State mogul, Russel Sprague. Sprague, came to Washington, huddled with the GOPers. Then they voted to cut the UNRRA fund . . . Several GOP Vice-Presidential boomlets are testing the wind: Bill Hutcheson, head of the AFL Carpenters' Union, who hates FDR and teams with John L. Lewis; U. S. Chamber of Commerce Chief Eric Johnston; Illinois Congressman Everett Dirksen. The last-named has the most strength . . . Buffalo's Republican Representative Mruk accuses Dewey's right bower, Ed Jaeckle, of being a political dictator. Because Mruk voted for Roosevelt's soldier-vote bill, Jaeckle won't let him run for re-election.

DEMOCRATIC NOTES — Irish Democratic boss Bob Hannegan is quoted as saying: "I've been in 21 states and not seen a single person in favor of Wallace." Hannegan says he's for an organization Democrat as Vice-President, not a former Republican, and that he thinks Wallace is through . . . This should please the boys in Texas . . . The Staten Island Democratic defeat by a Republican for Congressman was a worse blow than those at the top want to admit. It indicates how close a Dewey-Roosevelt race might be in New York . . . Those around the White House say FDR has gone cagey lately about running again.

NOT SUCH GOOD NEIGHBORS—Insiders have known for some time what Dr. Hernane Tavares blasted loose last week—that Good Neighbor relations with Latin America were slipping. The slip started when Sumner Welles got out of the State Department. He had a sixth sense about Pan-American good will, watched the little things, such as the speech Secretary Knox almost made telling Brazil how we were going to keep Brazilian bases after the war . . . Lend-Lease and Rockefeller propaganda won't buy friendship. Friendship is a job you have to work at . . . Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha has taken advantage of U. S. failure to lead by becoming the new leader of Latin America. He has put Brazil into the one-time position of the U.S.A. . . . What gripes Latins most is talk of our keeping troops on their soil after the war. They let U. S. troops on their soil as a matter of courtesy but, after the war, they want 'em off. All the boats and guns in the Hemisphere won't buy those bases.

That Mess Is Finally Coming To A Boil

—By Dorman Smith

The Plight Of Bolivia

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

WORLD affairs press heavily on Cordell Hull, our Secretary of State. So many things claim his attention that lesser problems must now and then escape his eye.

Surely, this explains why we have not yet recognized the Government of Major Villaroel in Bolivia. It must be oversight. I would make bold to call it to Mr. Hull's attention. For it is not a lesser problem. Our prestige in Latin America has been slipping — and slipping fast. The State Department policy, or lack of policy, toward Bolivia is helping to push it lower.

In the revolutionary group that came into power last December, there were some pro-Nazis. When, however, it was pointed out that these elements were an obstacle to recognition by the other American republics, Major Villaroel acted quickly. He kicked them out.

Then he went further. At the risk of disrupting Bolivia's economy, which over the years had been infiltrated with Germans and Japanese, he ordered 81 Axis nationals rounded up and they were shipped to the United States in American military planes. That was a serious step. Many of these men, particularly Germans, had lived in Bolivia for years. They regarded themselves as Bolivians. They controlled important firms. Yet they were swept up and hustled off to internment camps.

Villaroel sent his Minister of Labor, Victor Andrade, to the United States to present the case for Bolivian recognition. Andrade made a deep impression on the Government officials and the labor leaders whom he met here. Eloquently, he pleaded that his country be allowed to join the other democratic nations in her struggle for democratic statehood. This is a lone way for proud Latins to go. They feel they have come on bended knee, asking for what they believe is only their just due.

All of this was substantiated in the report which Ambassador Avra Warren made to Secretary Hull. He was sent from his post in Panama to Bolivia to study what had happened there. Having seen a digest of his report, I can say that it summarizes most of the Villaroel claims.

And, too, there is the fact that at least four Latin American nations—Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico — want to recognize the Villaroel regime. They are waiting for us to take the lead. In the face of all this, the State Department still holds back. The report is that we're waiting for the elections on July 2 — that we intend to see whether Villaroel will get a popular majority.

It may be, of course, that the State Department is proceeding with more than ordinary caution to make sure of the concerted opinion of all the republics south of our border before acting. But one thing should be plainly understood: recognition after the election will be too late. It is now that the pro-democratic elements around Major Villaroel need the assurance of our support.

All indications are that the democratic regime which is successfully organizing Bolivia's shattered economy will collapse through either with or without us. It's our gain in this critical period to demonstrate that we stand with the forces of the future.

In the brief time I spent in Bolivia last Fall, I saw such contrasts between wealth and poverty as I did not know existed outside of India. Half-starved Indians walk barefoot outside the walls of the palaces of the tin mine owners. It seemed to me to be a fertile breeding ground for the totalitarian extreme of Fascism or Communism. If Major Villaroel has been able to rally the forces of democracy, as he seems to have done, then his government deserves instant recognition.

We must not ignore danger signals. Too often we have backed the mine owners—the status quo—whether they were right or wrong. The other day one of our Brazilian good neighbors spoke in warning of the resentments developing in Latin America. In Bolivia there is a chance, unless we delay too long, to show our good intentions.

Limb To Limb

Girls who were raised on cod liver oil have legs like this: ! !

Girls who ride horses have legs like this: ( )

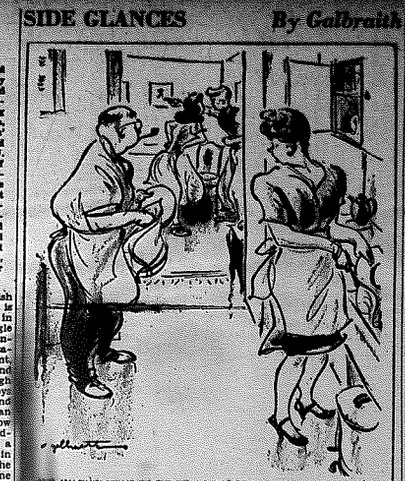
Girls who sit at bars have legs like this:) (

But . . . little girls who were well brought up cross their legs like this: X.

—Phoenix Flame.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"They're supposed to take turns every week doing chores around the house, but they argue about whose week it is till everything's done!"

A Slow Start

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK

THE sites we have taken out of the perimeter of France are still small, but it would be a mistake to embark on a doleful arithmetical calculation. Is the effect that an advance of 20 miles in 16 days means an advance of only 200 miles in 100 days, etc. That is not the way it goes.

There has been a certain dull, arithmetical school of opinion steadily at work in this war, which has calculated for us that if we take 10 Japanese-held islands in 10 months, it will require 400 years to regain them all. The aviation branch of this school of thought used to figure that if 200 airplanes could bomb one German town in one day, 200,000 airplanes could raid 1000 towns in a day, and pretty soon Germany would run out of towns.

The home economics department of this cult used to prove that if we drafted 1,000,000 farmers we would starve because, figuring at 500 bushels of wheat per farmer, there goes almost the whole crop. Sometimes it would show how we had lost the war because of the number of airplanes which had not been built by striking waiters.

This counting of islands and men and airplanes and miles is the mark of the good, solid mind, with no nonsense about it, and no imagination, either. This type of mind is admirable for taking care of estates, but it is almost useless in war; for, in war, about all you learn from experience is how to lose.

It is the strategist with the sense of the moment who wins wars; not the man who can tell you how an existing situation resembles a previous one, but the man who can tell you how it differs.

The invasion of France has introduced a number of new factors into the war situation. It is by our exploitation of these that we shall win. We have nothing to go by except nerve, for we have never been here before. Neither has anybody else. Some of these changes can be listed:

1. The invasion reduces each German soldier to half a soldier, for he is now needed in two places at once; other landings can cut him into thirds and quarters; enough threats can reduce his value to an infinitesimal.

2. The invasion has increased the value of every guerrilla fighter. The guerrilla used to be a police problem to Hitler. Now he has become a military problem. Little activities, on railroad trackage, etc., used to have a nuisance value; now they have a military value; for his work need no longer be vaguely general, it can affect precise and specific military situations. The saboteur has become a soldier.

3. The invasion lays the basis for a new political appeal to the people of Germany. After Stalingrad, Hitler was no longer able to offer the Germans victory. After the invasion of France, he is no longer able to offer them stalemate. It is no good for the Germans to brace themselves for an endurance contest any longer. With the invasion, the war ceases to be an endurance contest. It heads for a showdown. Thus latent political questions in Germany become acute questions, there is now a time limit on German thinking, and the beginning of a crisis atmosphere.

4. The Quislings have been content, so far, to keep part of their people neutral. Now they must make their people fight the Allies. This they cannot do. Yet they must try, they cannot help themselves. Out of the stresses thus created, new revolutionary situations must and will arise.

It is by our exploitation of these and other changes that we shall win, not by a slow two-miles-a-day-toward Berlin alone. Our general staffs are obviously thinking in these terms. We civilians, too, might stop counting on our fingers, but, lifting up our eyes, see in its true dimensions, the grandeur of our enterprise.

We Fooled The Bishop

Editors, The News:

You fellers at The News office must be powerful smart, or I must be mighty dumb. Here I been a-readin' your paper for all these years, been a-braggin on hit, an sometimes a-writin a piece for hit, and all this time you uns have kept me in the dark about the paper a-bein' Communist.

I used to be a terrible radical my owneself, but that was back in the days before the Roosevelts took the reins of guv'ment. Since then I been a back number and have been considered a reactionary in most progressive circles hea'se. I haint changed my credo fast enough to suit the new brand.

Over here in the capital city of Richmond County I been a-hobnobbin' with the Coles and Entwistles and Steeles and Covingtons and McNairs, all of whom are top-notchers, and now Dave Clark has exposed The News as a Communist sheet and hit has jes' about ruint me. A lot of my good friends think I done been in cahoots with you all the time, and I am about to become a suspect. The whole thing has messed, mounted and hell-hackled me until I am all cast down in my mind. You ort to have told me that the paper was the organ of the drafted Reds.

Of course Dave's expose has made more people read The News, for now folks are a-s'archin' its pages to find evidence of Communist leanings, and when they do get wised up you air a-goin' to hear from this neck of the woods. You had better make haste to repent you of your folly, for America is for the orthodox of yesteryear, and not for the daring souls who hanker for the morning to break.

TOM P. JIMISON.

ROCKINGHAM.

Quote

THE great need in preparing all countries for the fight to win the peace is the necessity for acting quickly against indifference and selfishness which if allowed to predominate will lead to other wars.

—Kathleen Courtney of Great Britain, vice-chairman, League of Nations Union.

I am everlastingly convinced that the destinies of the hundreds of millions of men and women who happen to be nationals of the smaller countries cannot be determined for them by the major powers.

—Sumner Welles.

There can and should be a peacetime use for all the factories built for war production. None of them need be idle and there need be no idleness anywhere after the war.

—Henry Ford.

I do not entertain the feeling or the fear that when this war is ended the war powers conferred upon the President will be retained longer than is absolutely necessary and I say that without regard to the personality of the President or the political party to which he belongs.

—Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky.

We must become increasingly conscious of the need for vigorous effort to teach more convincingly by the example of our own lives the rightness and the timeless truth of the philosophical principles of Jesus Christ.

—FEA Administrator Leo T. Crowley.

Tarawa, Shrine Of Future

By ELMONT WHITE

(Substituting for Hal Boyle)

ABEMAMA, Gilbert Islands—(AP)—Natives never will return to Tarawa Betio Island, where more than a thousand American Marines lie beneath their white crosses.

That is the opinion of one British colonial official. He thinks perhaps after the war the little isle in Tarawa atoll may become a shrine. But, he says, all the agriculture followed the bloodiest battle in Marine Corps history.

Virtually no palm trees remain. It is taken for granted that a producing palm tree in the Gilberts, this official said, and natives cannot live without productive palm trees, do their work for them.

MUST PAY FOR DAMAGE

And since the Gilbertese natives own the land in their islands, someone must pay for the war's damage to their property.

Major F. G. L. Holland, British Commissioner on Abemama, who escaped from Tarawa's Jap garrison "with the assistance of about five miracles," explained it like this:

"The British Government must repay these native landowners in the Gilberts for each coconut tree destroyed by the occupation forces—for each taro-root pit which has been wrecked."

It isn't often that a British colonial commissioner will authorize a direct quotation, but it's doubtless fortunate that he authorized this one. For American Marines on Tarawa have the mistaken idea that Britain is charging America $5 or $8 (the rumor varies) for every tree they ruined.

BRITISH WILL PAY

Even the figures were erroneous. Major Holland said he didn't know what the payment per tree will be, and a commission probably will have to determine it. But the British will pay it, not America.

Each Gilbertese native family owns at least one strip of land, usually extending clear across his island from lagoon to sea. In Abemama, most of the natives are quite wealthy and own several strips.

Their coconut palms provide a variety of food; often, too, there are pandanus (breadfruit) trees, and sometimes banana trees. And special artificial swamps are dug, in which taro root is grown. (Troops often fill these swamps to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes around military installations).

The trees which give this land its high value to the natives also help prevent its theft. For often otherwise law-abiding natives are tempted to move the stone boundary markers, just a wee bit—just to add a few feet or a few yards of his neighbor's land to his own.

"They're pretty clever at dirtying the stone again, and spreading dust and leaves to simulate age, after the marker has been shifted," one official explained.

"But you can't move coconut palms—and next morning the neighbor pops up and sees that his favorite tree apparently has jumped over the boundary line.

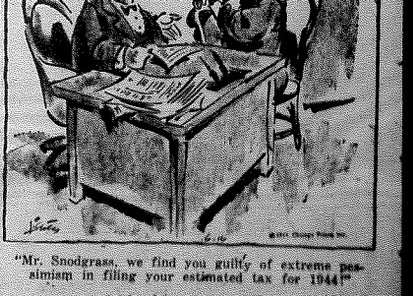
"Such things really stir up quite a fuss."

I LB. SHELLAC, 8-MONTH JOB

One pound of shellack represents six months' work for 150,000 insects. The insect, lacifer lacca, is a native of India, and secretes a substance from which all true shellac is made.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Mr. Snodgrass, we find you guilty of extreme optimism in filing your estimated tax for 1944!"