THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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

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

Lieut. J. E. Dowd, USNR, Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration

● W. C. Dowd, 1865-1927 ●

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 8, 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, 87c; three months, $2.60; six months, $5.20; one year, $10.40.

Morganton

It Must Have Its Big Appropriation

The State Hospital at Morganton, having lately passed a family crisis in calm, is apparently headed for better days. Conditions there, of course, are yet far from ideal, and there is no prospect that they will soon be greatly improved. But despite the neutralization of a doubled appropriation by war conditions, a shortage of personnel, and certain fundamental handicaps in facilities and equipment, there is promise.

If this promise is to be realized, and North Carolina is to discharge its responsibility to its wards in the overcrowded hospital, this week's request for a $3,673,100 must be favorably considered by the Advisory Budget Commission and the Legislature. The State Hospital program must be, for the first time, put on a long-range basis. Permanent improvements in buildings and facilities must be made before the system can be given the proper direction.

There is still a sad lack of adequate treatment for patients—and the present system of custodial care is none too good under present conditions. But the hope of eventual achievement of decent standards lies first in the appropriation for which the Morganton board has asked. The sizeable sum does not represent luxury buildings or far-off needs. New buildings, particularly wards, receiving buildings and a modern kitchen, are desperately needed, now.

These things must be provided for Morganton. The public, aroused after the sensational Morganton investigation, had apparently relaxed, given to think that the whole job was done. It was not. It has scarcely begun. The first step toward permanent improvement of the lot of unfortunate patients must be taken by the appropriation of the $3,673,100. North Carolina, knowing the facts, can do nothing else.

Truman

He Has A Connection To Explain Away

Democrats who aided in the nomination of Harry Truman for Vice President, having complained that Henry Wallace would weaken the Roosevelt chances, have some explaining to do about their nominee in the months ahead. For Senator Truman has been a key man in the unsavory Boss Pendergast machine of Kansas City, and has more than once appeared in an unfavorable light, fighting the Pendergast battles.

In 1938 President Roosevelt re-nominated Maurice M. Milligan as U. S. Attorney in Missouri, who as prosecutor had already sent members of the Pendergast machine to jail for vote frauds, and was known to be gunning for the head of the machine himself. Senator Truman announced that he would oppose the nomination, and went to Kansas City to confer with Pendergast. Truman announced later that he had changed his mind and would not oppose the nomination, but subsequently bittery attacked it on the floor of the Senate.

Truman told the Senate that Milligan had conspired with the two Federal judges to send Democrats to jail. Truman said that a Jackson County Democrat had as much chance of a fair trial in the federal courts there "as a Jew would have in a Hitler court or a Trotsky follower before Stalin." Truman charged also that, through investigations by the Federal Secret Service, all jury panels were hand-picked in Jackson County (Pendergast's realm). Truman charged, finally, that Milligan was disqualified by having accepted bankruptcy appointments, carrying fees, from the courts before which he appeared as prosecutor.

Defending Milligan, Senator Clark, senior Senator from Missouri, admitted that the latter procedure was reprehensible, but pleaded that it was customary and was sanctioned by the Department of Justice. Milligan was confirmed by the Senate, immediately after Truman's attack on him, by a voice vote. The *New York Times* commented editorially: "Tom Pendergast may have lost the cemetery vote, but he cannot lose Harry Truman." Many Missouri papers also attacked Truman's position editorially. Later Pendergast himself was sent to jail, under Milligan's prosecution, for having omitted bribery payments from income-tax returns. The practical Mr. Truman may be just a shade too practical.

The Climax

Prospect of Peace Brings New Peril

Historic events, tumbling rapidly among themselves in Europe, bring the war against Germany to a thrilling climax, and set the stage for breath-taking possibilities. Though there is no conclusive fighting in Normandy, the Russians still plunge forward in the East, the Italian campaign grinds on, and the bombers are still out in vast fleets, sowing new destruction among the rubbled cities. Whether or not the Army revolt has been quelled, Hitler's troops must be in the grip of desperation, viewing the dread specter of possible collapse at home. In the East, certainly, the German soldier's morale is at its lowest ebb.

In such times, with the end apparently only a matter of months away, the world sees the vision of peace. And though the coming of that day has been a dream of all men, it again holds for us the gravest dangers. When peace came in 1918 it was a premature and unlovely thing; for the price of a few more Allied lives, all those who had died were vainly sacrificed, and a new road to war was opened. Should Hitler abandon his scheme to fight to the very end, we may be faced with the same situation, forced to consent to an imperfect peace before the military power of the enemy has been broken.

Our declaration that we will accept nothing short of unconditional surrender still does not preclude the possibility of a too-early peace. The weakening of Nazi fanaticism might call for cessation of hostilities while our armies are still in France, and the Russians are standing on the German threshold. That, regardless of the terms of later settlements, would result in failure for the Allied cause and imperil the future.

The few voices which were raised in opposition to an Armistice in 1918 were not heard, for the world clamored for peace at any price. It must not be so in this year of blood. However it lengthens the struggle, and whatever the cost, our victory in Europe must be complete, and the last vestige of German military power must be broken. The enemy is neither Nazi nor Junker. He is German.

Cotton Ed

He Is Overcome At Last And A New Day Arrives

Today the South has suffered the loss of a Congressional demagogue, and the mourners will be few. Cotton Ed Smith, nemesis of the New Deal, crusader for "White Supremacy" and spokesman of the South of another day, is done. After 36 long years chiefly remarkable fo his efforts on behalf of the cotton industry, Senator Smith has unwillingly completed his service. Governor Olin Johnston, more to the liking of modern South Carolina, has won an overwhelming victory, much as expected.

For the Carolinas, that means two important Senatorial victories this year. With the departure of Senator Smith and Senator Bob Reynolds our delegations are immeasurably strengthened. Governor Johnston should serve his state well, and is committed to support of the Roosevelt Administration. Lest Washington count on him too heavily, however, it must be remembered that he is cast in a familiar Southern role, that he, too, stands on traditional Southern lines. Whatever be said, in any quarter, his rise to the Senate marks a distinct improvement in Dixie's representation in Washington. Almost an era has come to an end.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

As the war moves faster in Asia, Administration advisers are convinced that the ticklish problem of India, which Roosevelt repeatedly has postponed, must be tackled soon. Each time the President has discussed India with Winston Churchill, he has received a blunt cold shoulder. Once, last year, when U. S. Ambassador William Phillips, after his return to this country from India, talked to the Prime Minister at FDR's request, Churchill banged the table and said:

"I have always been right about Hitler and everyone else in Europe. I'm also right about Indian policy. Any change in Indian policy now will mean a blood bath."

At about the time Phillips talked to Churchill, he also submitted a report to President Roosevelt, which will be the basis for any new U. S. proposals to Britain. In this report Ambassador Phillips, generally considered pro-British, made some critical, forthright statements about British policy.

"It is time for the British to act," he wrote President Roosevelt. "This they can do by a solemn declaration from the King-Emperor that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war. . . . I feel strongly, Mr. President, that in view of our military position in India, we should have a voice in these matters. It is not right for the British to say this is none of your business when we alone presumably will have the major part to play in the struggle with Japan.

Ambassador Phillips' report is considered so important inside the State Department and the whole Indian picture is so vital to Allied success in Asia, that a large part of his report follows:

Phillips' Report

"Dear Mr. President:

"May I add a few words to what I said to you on Tuesday afternoon when I had the pleasure of giving you an oral report on my impressions of the Indian situation.

"Assuming that India is known to be an important base for our future operations against Burma and Japan, it would seem to be of highest importance that we should have around us a sympathetic India rather than an indifferent and possibly a hostile India. It would appear that we will have the prime responsibility in the conduct of the war against Japan. There is no evidence that the British intend to do more than give token assistance. If that is so, then the conditions surrounding our base in India become of vital importance.

"At present the Indian people are at war only in a legal sense. Indians feel they have no voice in the Government and therefore no responsibility in the conduct of the war. They feel that they have nothing to fight for, as they are convinced that the professed war aims of the United Nations do not apply to them. The British Prime Minister, in fact, has stated that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter are not applicable to India, and it is not unnatural, therefore, that Indian leaders are beginning to wonder whether the Charter is only for the benefit of white races.

"The present Indian Army is purely mercenary. Gen. Stilwell has expressed his concern over the situation and in particular in regard to the poor morale of the Indian officers.

"The attitude of the general public towards the war is even worse. Lassitude and indifference and bitterness have increased as a result of the famine conditions, the growing high cost of living and continued political deadlock.

"While India is broken politically into various parties and groups, all have one object in common — eventual freedom and independence from British domination.

Time To Act

"There would seem to be only one remedy to this highly unsatisfactory situation in which we are unfortunately but nevertheless seriously involved, and that is to change the attitude of the people of India towards the war, make them feel that we want them to assume responsibilities to the United Nations and are prepared to give them facilities for doing so.

"The present political conditions do not permit of any improvement in this respect. Even though the British should fail again, it is high time that they should make an effort to improve conditions and re-establish confidence among the Indian people that their future independence is to be granted.

"Words are of no avail. They only aggravate the present situation. It is time for the British to act. This they can do by a solemn declaration from the King-Emperor that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war and that, as a guarantee of good faith in this respect, a provisional representative coalition Government will be re-established at the center, and limited powers transferred to it.

Much At Stake

"I feel strongly, Mr. President, that in view of our military position in India, we should have a voice in these matters. It is not right for the British to say this is none of your business when we alone presumably will have the major part to play in the struggle with Japan.

"If we do nothing and merely accept the British point of view that conditions in India are none of our business, then we must be prepared for various serious consequences in the internal situation in India which may develop as a result of the despair and misery and anti-white sentiments of hundreds of millions of subject people.

"The peoples of Asia—and I am supported in this opinion by other diplomatic and military observers — cynically regard this war as one between fascist and imperialist powers. A generous British gesture to India would change this undesirable political atmosphere. India itself might then be expected more positively to support our war effort against Japan. China, which regards the Anglo-American bloc with misgivings and mistrust, might then be assured that we are in truth fighting for a better world. And the colonial people conquered by the Japanese might hopefully feel that they have something better to look forward to than simply a return to their old masters.

"Such a gesture, Mr. President, will produce not only a tremendous psychological stimulus to flagging morale through Asia and facilitate our military operations in that theater, but it will also be proof positive to all peoples—our own and the British included—that this is not a war of power politics, but a war for all we say it is."

SIDE GLANCES — By Galbraith

"Okay, I'll compromise—we'll go back home and wait till the war's over before we run away! I guess things are unsettled, especially where we'd eat tonight!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spaugh, D. D.

"LIFE seems so futile to me. A recent tragedy in my home has me utterly confused. I have been taught that God is merciful, but death has reached into our home in such a tragic way that I can't seem to find the answer. The Bible offers me no comfort. I am beginning to believe it is so much propaganda." So writes a distressed correspondent.

I don't suppose that I have ever gone into a home at the hour of death that the question hasn't been raised. "Why?" No matter how well fortified we are against death, when the shock comes we are never prepared.

If we throw over the Bible in such an hour, what else can one take which will bring even half that satisfaction?

The trouble with so many of us is that we in our little finite minds try to grasp the infinite. With our limited horizons, we think that we should be able to see the whole divine plan.

Those of mature years and even reasonable experience in the Christian life, can look back and see where in earlier days God's Providences were the best for them.

If we accept the teachings of the Bible, we believe in life beyond the grave. As Christians we believe that for those who know their Lord here, death is but a promotion to higher service. The Psalmist saw that when he wrote, "Yea though I walk through the valley of the Shadow of death, I will fear no evil for Thou art with me." Death is but a shadow for the Christian while he passes into the more immediate presence of his Lord.

Yet we here on earth would hold back our loved ones from a fuller life in the Father's House because of our selfish hurt.

Nowhere in the Bible is it promised that the Christian is to be freed from suffering. In fact he is told the opposite. Christ said that those who would follow Him must bear their cross. St. Paul's life was one of struggle, suffering, achievement, at the conclusion of which he wrote, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: And not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." (II Timothy, 4:7-8).

But the Christian is promised strength to meet tasks, overcome obstacles, endure suffering. The Bible is filled with these promises. We read, "As thy days so shall thy strength be . . . The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord. Though he fall he shall not be utterly cast down . . . My grace is sufficient for thee for my strength is made perfect in weakness . . . . . My God shall supply all you need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

And at the end of the way beyond the shadow St. Paul tells us, there is the "crown of glory" for those "that have loved His spirit."

High Compromise

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK

WALLACE and Truman fought each other bitterly for the Vice-Presidential nomination in Chicago, but the odd thing is that if there had been no Wallace, there would have been no Truman. The conservative wing of the Democratic Party would have nominated some quite undistinguished brother. The moment Wallace began to make a fight of it, it became obvious that no clunk would do, and so one of Wallace's accomplishments at the convention was to raise the level at which the opposition had to operate in order to beat him.

Some of the results were amusing. As could easily be seen from the press gallery, the conservative, or anti-New Deal, Democrats put so much brainsweat into their fight for Senator Truman, that you might have imagined they were nominating one of Mr. Roosevelt's worst enemies. Mr. Truman is hardly that. The conservative Democrats found, after accepting the fight against Wallace as a token fight against the President, that they could win that fight only by nominating one of the President's friends. This they did, claiming a glorious victory.

They have thrust upon Mr. Roosevelt someone who is entirely acceptable to him; they have compelled him, by brute force, to take the man whom he is willing to take. The heavy, pachydermatous strategy which went into this enterprise was worthy of a much worse cause.

There was Mayor Kelly of Chicago, for example, suffering hell on the platform after deciding to help out the conservatives; taking boos, trying to smile, while he pushed on with his ponderous plan of a token nomination for Senator Scott Lucas. The idea was that Illinois's 58 votes would then go to Senator Lucas, as a "favorite son", for at least two ballots; Henry Wallace would thus be deprived of them; and, along about the third roll-call, which turned out not to be necessary anyway, they could be transferred to Senator Truman.

Well, there was the Mayor, taking a roasting from the galleries, trying to make Mr. Lucas sound like a dream prince, fooling nobody, making himself a reputation as a man of tricks: and for what? Why, to insure the nomination of Truman, one of the President's most consistent supporters in the upper House.

The picture was even clearer in the hubbub that went on in the New York delegation on the floor, where observers watched Mr. Farley and some of his friends putting the pro-Wallace delegates through the wringer, jockeying them out of position, out-smarting them, all for the sake of triumphantly nominating a friend of the President.

Anti-labor elements in the Democratic Party worked like fury to put over a candidate who is entirely acceptable to labor. Great forces were locked in battle in the Democratic Party last week, and we can judge the strength of the liberal forces in that party, not only by whether they won or lost, but also by the level at which the ultimate compromise was pitched, and it was pitched high, from the liberal point of view.

Wallace's moral fervor failed to blitz the convention, but there was at least a touch of the Wallace idea, and more than a touch of the Roosevelt idea, in the candidate who was used to beat him. It tells us something about the relations of forces within the Democratic Party, when anti-Rooseveltians in it find that only Roosevelt can stop Roosevelt; when the only workable method for rebuking him is arrogantly and nastily to give him what he wants.

Almost every element in the party was represented in the final compromise, and some of us who were there shall never forget how even the "regular" Texas delegation, hating Roosevelt, rose in its wrath to defeat liberalism by defiantly casting its vote for the liberal Senator from Missouri.

Nazis Hate 'El Diablo' More Than Big Planes

By HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORMANDY, July 13—(Delayed)—(AP)—The doughboys' best aerial pal in France is "El Diablo," the little "flying jeep" which once saved an American company from being trapped and which on another occasion called down fire location to them so accurately that 150 Germans were wiped out.

BOYLE

"Diablo" is a small observation plane that acts as a spotter for an artillery battalion. Front line German gunners hate it worse than they do a dozen fighters.

Piloted by Lt. John Holloman, Livingston, Tex., it circles over the battle area while Lt. Fred (Luke) Madden, Hazard, Ky., directs the artillery fire on the targets behind the German lines.

Once they caught four Nazi trucks trying to sneak supplies forward and with the first volley they called down two were destroyed. The other wheeled to the safety of the rear.

Madden on another occasion called in three battalions to fire on German troops, concentrated in a ravine. The doughboys later found 150 dead Germans there.

"It's fun to direct fire on enemy trucks or tanks because you can see the results," said Madden, "but we help our own doughboys more by searching out enemy gun positions for our artillery to destroy."

"DIABLO" ON THE JOB

He was flying with Lt. Allan J. Walker, Oakland, Cal., only a few days after the landings in France when an artillery observer with his company pinned down by "88" and machine gun fire inside enemy lines called on the little cub plane for help. "El Diablo" passed on word to American artillery which laid down a barrage that kept the Germans under cover while the American company withdrew.

"Diablo" or any one of the other planes in the group commanded by Maj. J. Elmore Swenson, Salt Lake City, can call down a whole corps of artillery on a German battery or any other important target.

The group has been operating since June 8—two days after D-Day—and once flew 40 missions in 36 hours.

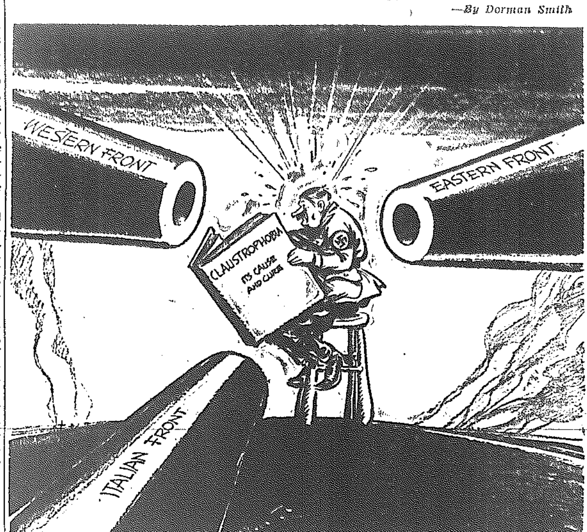
Fliers and observers give much credit to ground crews who keep planes operating and runways in shape. "El Diablo's" ground crew includes S/Sgt. Harry Greene, Westminister, Md., Cpl. Bert Streecer, Normal, Ill., Pfc. Oliver Hickman, Sistersville, W. Va., and Pfc. Francis Boose, Finksburg, Md.

The work of this group won the personal congratulations of Gen. Eisenhower on July 3, during his Normandy tour. Swenson received the bronze star for his planning and leadership. The men thought it was swell to be praised by the Supreme Commander, but even a prouder tribute came from the infantrymen who said:

"Those Cubs are our best friends. At the front we'd rather see a Cub than a Thunderbolt any time."

Adolf's Given Up Studying Astrology for the Nonce

—By Dorman Smith



A Man Like Willkie

By Marquis Childs

CHICAGO

HENRY WALLACE is the Wendell Willkie of the Democratic Party. You can't push that parallel too far, but it does have some validity. Wallace, like Willkie, has now been brushed aside by the regulars.

If President Roosevelt is re-elected, he will undoubtedly appoint Wallace to an important post, probably in the foreign field in the light of the Vice-President's keen interest in world affairs. Such a post, given to him by his friend, Roosevelt, would seem to be the furthest limit of Wallace's public career.

Both Willkie and Wallace have been condemned as visionaries in their respective parties because they have had a profund influence in their time. They've helped to push ahead the frontiers of our thinking.

They even have some personal similarities. They share a dislike for the minutiae of practical politics. And that may be one reason why both men are on the outside looking in. Of course, when it comes down to personal characteristics, the dissimilarities outweigh the likenesses. Willkie is a shrewd business man and lawyer who has made a fortune—a modest fortune, but sufficient to give him the independence he prizes today.

Around Willkie and Wallace, with the independent voters whose thinking they have colored, a new liberal party could be formed. It would draw out progressives from both of the old-line coalitions. Conceivably in certain states it would be the balance of power. And those states would in turn be the pivot in our national elections. This would be a logical development if we were really a politically-minded people. Yet there is no sign on the horizon of such a party coming into being.

What does Wallace do when he and his ideas are rejected? He faces the cameras with a grin and says he will follow the leader. Willkie, who wasn't even asked to participate in the deliberations of the GOP, knows from experience how difficult it is to break through the crust of professional organization.

Too often we leave our politics to the professionals, and some day we may pay dearly for it. The unreality of the old-line coalitions, such as the Democratic Party with the CIO and the conservative South, breeds a kind of frustration. People become convinced that they cannot express their convictions through such a disjointed instrument, and what has happened here is more or less proof that they can't.

It was the professionals who did a thorough job on Wallace. Above all, the professionals from the deep South deserve the credit, and they are taking it. I imagine you could reproduce this conversation, between two delegates, a hundred times over:

"Well, we sure showed that Sidney Hillman where he could go to. Coming here to our convention and telling us what to do!"

"Yes, sir—and that CIO and all those strikes, and then he comes here and makes such a fuss. Well, we taught him a lesson."

The same kind of satisfaction radiated from the Kellys, the Hagues and the Crumps, although it was not displayed so obviously. They, too, feel that the amateurs, the interlopers, have been told off and made to realize who runs the Democratic Party.

That was one of the comic and at the same time tragic aspects of the meeting just ended—the little amateurs who ran about in circles talking to each other and assuring you they had things under control. Among them were honest, sincere men and women from the grassroots, and their dismay is a little sad. The ludicrous aspect comes from the deflation of the junior Machiavellis out of Washington and New York.

Appraising the effect of the Wallace rejection on the result this Fall, most of us probably overestimate it. Labor and the liberals will feel less inclination to get out and work; registration of new voters may suffer. On the other hand, independents on the right, who want to vote for Roosevelt because of the war and post-war situation, will be more inclined to accept Truman than Wallace in spite of the bossism issue.

Party regularity prevailed again. That's the Chicago story.

Quote

What we need to do is to see to it that those who need jobs have opportunity.
—Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator.

The greatest war contribution a teacher can make is to stay on the job.
—Dr. Willard E. Givens, secretary National Education Association.

GRIN AND BEAR IT — By Lichty

"Gee—he speaks French like a native—look at his shout, shrug and gesture!"