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, 85c; three months, $2.50; six months, $5.20; one year, $10.40.

The Blind

Hitler Urges Germans To Close The Other Eye

Adolph Hitler, in a back-to-the-wall speech we feel sure will not go down in history, has asked about all that could be expected of the German people. There's not much left in these times except blind confidence. Any other kind of trust in the Nazi regime at this hour would pass as absurd, even in the Reich. Hammered cruelly from the air, and pressed on three sides by rapidly expanding offensives, Germany is in an impossible military position. Not even a series of major miracles can now extricate the enemy's war machine.

By the day, obstacles loom greater, and in the face of vastly increased pressure, the cumulative effect of many defeats bears down upon soldiers and civilians alike. Thus the only means by which the German people may continue the struggle is to close their eyes to the bloody realities of the battlefronts and place supreme confidence in *Der Fuehrer*. He has promised that miracles of retaliation are indeed on the way, and now proclaims that he does not fear the enemy without.

He prates, in this uninspired message, of carrying the German banner as no other man could carry it. He continues to make a fetish of last-ditch resistance, and holds it up to his people as their last remaining hope. Having convinced them of their terrible fate after defeat, he now attempts to picture final victory as a result of fighting on to the end.

If his people have been told of the Allied drives in France, and of the powerful columns driving in many directions, the planners knew all too well that hopes of holding France were gone, and that soon the Wehrmacht, half-beaten, would be falling back into Germany for the last stand. And if that [illegible]

[illegible]

to make political hay for themselves, that this maneuver becomes reprehensible. Whatever the outward signs, and whatever the cries of labor racketeering or bossism, this is the creed of the Dies Committee. It is the theory of these men that Americanism includes political maneuvering and financing by powerful industrial groups—but does not extend to emulation of that process by labor. Not at all.

Up-Down

With Each New Victory, They Change The Story

General Brehon Somervell, naturally enough, is extremely sensitive to military developments. Often, we fear, entirely too sensitive. Last week, for example, he pointed out that despite progress in France and the apparent collapse of the Germans, Americans must not relax. War production, he said, had fallen behind seriously, and the trend must not be permitted to continue.

The basis of the plea is understandable, surely, in the months before victory there must be no decline in America's effort to produce, no slackening. But the General, taking the dark view in a moment of victory in addressing the public, was caught up by the tide of Allied progress in France. Almost overnight, as American troops burst forward in incredible drives to Brest, across Brittany, and on toward Paris, the General changed tune slightly.

Now, he said, we are fighting the last round of the battle against Germany. Soon the end will come. There was still the stated fact that we must continue to give our fighting men the tools to do the job, but no threat, no dark warning, and no emphasis on lagging production.

In several quarters the General and the War Department were criticized, and two prominent War Production Board officials resigned on the publication of a report showing shortages. The facts are, those men claim, [illegible]

Division

Health and School Men Disagree On Polio

[illegible]

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

THIS column, it should be noted in advance, is likely to be dull. But if you are interested in keeping your son or husband out of another war, it should be important. The United States and Great Britain are just concluding the first agreement aimed to remove the danger of war—an agreement on oil.

Oil is one of the most ticklish economic subjects in the world. Oil is what makes a nation's battleships move, runs the automobiles, sends the planes into the air—in fact, spells the difference between a nation of strength or a nation which must bow to the w'ims of others. The present oil agreement seeks to settle the battle for oil; eliminate one important cause of war. The last war was scarcely over when Great Britain began maneuvering to corner the oil supplies of the world. British leaders were quite frank about it.

"The British position is impregnable," said Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, British petroleum banker. "All the known oil fields, all the likely or probable oil fields, outside of the United States itself, are in British hands or under British management or control, or financed by British capital."

Mr. E. G. Pretyman, member of Parliament and former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, was equally frank. "When the war came," he said, "the British Government controlled about two percent of the world's petroleum supplies . . . Now, when adjustments are completed, the British Empire will not be very far from controlling one-half of the available supplies of petroleum in the world."

U. S. Protests

Finding itself in this position, the United States Government jumped into the battle for oil with vigor. The Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, wrote a series of blunt, bare-faced notes to the British, wanting to know why they barred American oil companies from Palestine, since Palestine was not British, but merely mandated to the British by the League.

Hughes was equally peremptory over the barring of U. S. companies from Burma and the Dutch East Indies. Feelings were aroused on both sides. It was not a happy situation. Meanwhile, the British, though barring the U. S. from their areas of interest, quietly invaded ours. They turned up with concessions in Colombia, not far from the Panama Canal. Even in Panama proper, a British gold-mining company staked out a huge and suspicious claim in an area where no gold was known to exist.

Thus, until about the time the East Texas oil fields came in, alleviating our immediate worries over the diminishing supply of oil, that precious black commodity was our chief source of friction with a nation which had recently been our valiant ally in the war.

History Repeats

In World War II, history at first began to repeat. The five Senators who toured the world war fronts came back with the story of how the U. S. A. was rapidly depleting her oil reserves while the British were hoarding theirs. They told how the British were trying to keep us from further developing oil resources in Arabia; how the British had a refinery on the Gulf of Persia, 50 per cent idle, while we shipped oil clear across the Atlantic to British armies in the Near East.

Yes, it looked as if history would repeat.

On last April 29, however, representatives of the British and American Governments negotiated an informal understanding aimed to eliminate the oil battles of the future. It was an excellent, far-sighted agreement. And during the last two weeks in Washington, Lord Beaverbrook and his associates have been negotiating with Secretaries Ickes and Hull to make this informal oil agreement formal and binding. This time, the British have been far more cooperative and far-sighted than in 1919—with one possible exception.

After U. S.-British experts laid their excellent April 29 groundwork, Lord Beaverbrook kicked over the traces at some things and he seems to be keeping a more watchful eye on the interests of the Empire than on a fair future peace. For instance, he has been insisting that Britain have the right to ban the sale of U. S. oil in England despite the fact that British Shell sells in this country. However, the basic agreement is truly encouraging when it comes to future peace.

Provisions

It provides, first: "That petroleum shall be available in international trade to the nationals of all peace-loving countries in adequate volume, at fair prices and on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis."

It goes further and provides that all resources shall be developed "with a view to the availability of adequate supplies in both countries a. well as other peace-loving countries, subject to provisions of collective security."

This means that if the U. S. A. runs out of oil or vice versa, it is up to Britain to help supply us unless, fo. example, one or the other attempts to conquer Ethiopia as Mussolini did, and the world peace-machinery countries attempt to cut off their oil as the League tried to do to Italy but, because of pressure from the big companies, could not do.

The agreement also gives "equal opportunity" for "acquisition", "development", etc. in areas under concession. This eliminates cutthroat rivalry for new fields. Each nation is to respect the valid concessions of the other and its citizens.

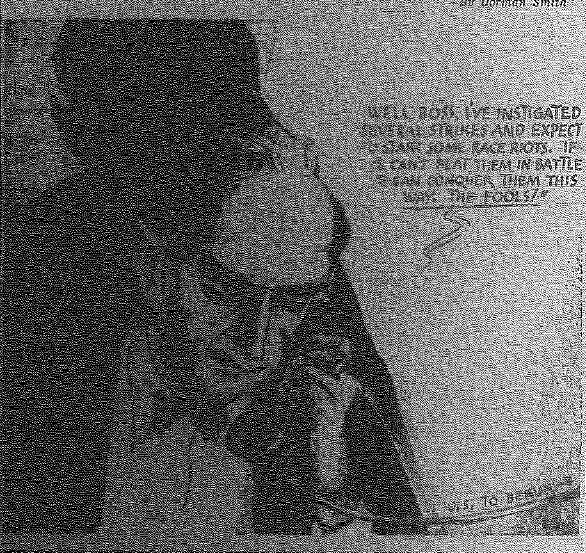
Finally, and very important, "exploration, development, operation of refineries and distribution shall not be hampered 'y restrictions imposed by either Government or its nationals."

There are various other provisions too long to be detailed here, including provisions for an international petroleum council; a multilateral oil treaty by which Russia and other nations can line up with Britain and the U. S. A. in plans for conservation; estimates for supplying long-range demand; plans for oil distribution among the various countries.

Finally, Britain and the U. S. undertake to obtain the collaboration of other Governments in this very important agreement for eliminating future friction over one of the world's most ticklish questions. If there can be more agreements of this kind, with not too much of the Beaverbrook and Adolf Berle type of diplomacy, there may be real hope for permanent peace.

Heil Hitler!

—By Dorman Smith



The Man Who Is Dewey

By Marquis Childs

ST. LOUIS

THIS time you observe Candidate Dewey [illegible]

At the station in Pittsburgh, a small crowd had come out to welcome the Governor with placards printed for the occasion. Obviously the Republican organization had been at work.

[illegible]

The contrast with St. Louis was painful. Our arrival here was, of course, early. But it was obvious the Republican organization had done nothing to prepare a welcome for the candidate. The little group at Union Station that confronted Dewey as he stepped out onto the back platform with Mrs. Dewey and Governor and Mrs. Donnell of Missouri, was made up of people who happened to be there. The line of cars moved slowly from the station to the Statler Hotel through almost empty streets.

While this is perhaps not a real test, it is nevertheless clear that there is little curiosity about Dewey, the man. He has not begun to capture the public imagination.

Perhaps he never will. Conceivably he could be elected without any dramatic projection of a personality, such as characterized Wendell Willkie's crusade. Dewey's campaign managers look at all this pretty objectively. Their kind of campaign doesn't call for emotionalism.

How much crowds mean is debatable anyway. Political observers always recall the masses who turned out to see Al Smith in 1928. They deceived Smith himself. When Willkie came to St. Louis in the course of his campaign four years ago, it looked as though the whole city had turned out.

Sensitive, self-disciplined Candidate Dewey may learn crowd mastery in the coming weeks. But if he has his own way, and he usually does, he will follow the cool, detached pattern of the Governors' meeting.

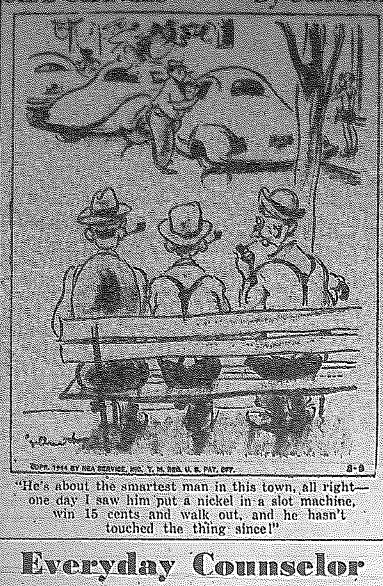
Quote, Unquote

[illegible]

Although some of the "must" programs were on schedule or ahead during June, this fact does not indicate that production was up to military requirements. The truth is that schedules have been set lower than desired to conform to production possibilities.

—WPB Chairman Donald Nelson.

SIDE GLANCES — By Galbraith



"He's about the smartest man in this town, all right—one day I saw him put a nickel in a slot machine, win 15 cents and walk out, and he hasn't touched the thing since!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spaugh, D. D.

WHAT powerful and far-reaching promises Almighty God offers through His Book to those who have the faith to accept them. "How I love to meditate on the 'I Am' promises of God, and apply them to myself," writes a correspondent. He then quotes these promises:

"I Am with thee to deliver thee, saith the Lord . . . I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee.

"I am the way, the truth and the life . . . I am in the Father and the Father in Me . . . I am in the Father and ye in Me and I in you. He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth Me: and he that loveth Me shall be loved of My Father, and I will love him, and will manifest Myself to him.

"I am the vine, ye are the branches: he that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without Me ye can do nothing . . . If ye abide in Me, and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

"I am the door of the sheep . . . By Me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out and find pasture.

"I am the Good Shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep . . . I am the good shepherd and know my sheep and am know of mine.

"I am the bread of life: he that cometh to Me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst . . . I am the living bread which came down from Heaven: if any man eat of this bread he shall live forever . . .

"I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet, shall he live.

"I will never leave thee nor forsake thee . . . I will come again . . . And whatsoever ye shall ask in My name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in My name, I will do it.

"I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you . . . If a man love me he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and We will come unto him, and make Our abode with him . . .

"He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God and he shall be my Son . . . Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it."

Platform Of The People

The Great Battle

Editors, The News:

The forthcoming political campaign promises to be one of the hottest in the nation's history. Now that the two national nominating conventions have convened and chosen the parties' two standard bearers the stage is set for a campaign probably like the nation has never witnessed. The political fireworks are already in the air, even before the smoke clears away from the battles just staged in Chicago.

It would not be the part of wisdom to minimize the strength of either one of the two candidates, while showing up the strength of the other. Astute observers will hesitate to do this. Both candidates have definite advantages, and it remains to be seen which one can develop them into victory this Fall.

Mr. Roosevelt, after occupying the White House for eleven years, is well entrenched in office. Supporting him is a powerful political machine, finding its roots in the CIO. This is the CIO Political Action Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, which has the stupendous sum of $700,000 in its coffers to offer up for the President's campaign. This is no small thing with which the GOP must cope. By virtue of office, FDR is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; the Democrats are going to capitalize on this and emphasize the tremendous responsibilities resting on the President's shoulders, along with the assertion that he has done a splendid job, and it would be extremely unsafe to unseat him in the midst of the stream.

FDR has indicated himself that he would be so utterly engaged in guiding the ship of state during these perilous times that he would be forced to limit his campaigning. Whether or not the man on the street can be sold on the idea that the President is an "indispensable" is anybody's guess. Another favorable factor for Mr. Roosevelt is the fact that one man out of five in the U. S. holds a Government job. The New Deal will also draw a powerful vote from the incompatible groups of the nation's population, including the Jewish, Negro and foreign elements.

On the other hand the GOP has its advantages. First and foremost is the unmistakable fact that the Republicans control the Governorships of 26 states. This means that the political machinery of 26 states is in GOP hands and is thus geared to capture these states for Mr. Dewey. These Republican states have 330 electoral votes out of 531—more than enough to win. Another factor is the labor vote. Heretofore, FDR has found a great source of strength among the public wage earners.

However, they have migrated to various parts of the country to follow industry and are not registered in the district in which they live; therefore many will be unable to cast a ballot in November. Furthermore the Republicans are going to make campaign issues out of bungling on the home front; the dangers of perpetuating one-man rule in America; the dangers growing out of an extravagant and "power intoxicated" bureaucracy; and our gradual waning away from Constitutional Government. They will attempt to sell the public on the idea that they will rectify this instantaneously. Such are a few of the advantages of both parties.

Summarizing, we find ourselves in for a major political struggle with plenty of rivalry involved. We are forced to rest in a state of suspense and expectancy, awaiting the voters' verdict in November.

WILLIAM L. BENNETT.
Shallotte, N. C.

A Hand From A Soldier

Editors, The News:

For some time I have been wanting to write and commend you on your progressive editorial policy. I like Drew Pearson, Grafton, Dorothy Thompson and Marquis Childs. Keep it up.

SGT. BERNARD STEPNER.
Laurinburg-Maxton Air Base.

Fallen Panties Funny, But . . . .

Editors, The News:

Your recent article headed "Oops! Embarrassed Lady's Panties Fall" was quite amusing and I got a good hearty chuckle out of it—but poor lady. What did she do when she read it?

Although you didn't print her name, I'm sure that certain lady feels like everyone who reads the article will be able to spot her wherever she goes. Though very amusing, it was mean of you to remind her of it.

When I read the article my lady friend was nearby, and as amusing as it was, I felt it was indecent to let her read it, especially in my presence.

Keep up the good work, but the limit is definitely the limit.

S. W. WARD.
Wilmington, N. C.

And Hiram Too, Please!

Editors, The News:

Your editorial was very important. The one pointing out the fact that Congressmen Hamilton Fish, Harold Knutson and Joseph Martin would become the king-pins of the House of Representatives in the event of Dewey's election.

I hope I am not impertinent in suggesting that an editorial all by itself would be necessary to point out that at the most critical period in world history, we are faced with the prospect of having Senator Hiram Johnson as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. I know it will be difficult to write that editorial unless some antidote were taken for goose-pimples and spine shivers.

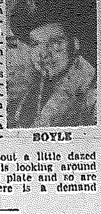
H. L. GOLDEN.
Charlotte.

Carolina Boy Turns Laughs On His Pals

By HAL BOYLE

WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, July 25 —(AP)—(Delayed)— When Pvt. Sam C. Gwin of Great Falls, S. C., put a steel plate from a German armored car over his foxhole his friends laughed at him for going to this extra trouble.

Right after Gwin fell asleep in his snug shelter an 88-shell landed squarely on the plating with a bang like a gigantic cowbell. The shell cracked the plating in three places, ruined three rifles and a pack laying by the foxhole and then showered the surrounding area with steel splinters.



BOYLE

"Gwin crawled out a little dazed but unhurt. He is looking around for another steel plate and so are his friends. There is a demand for them.

If you saw in a Hollywood movie some of the incidents that actually take place along a battlefront you would walk out saying they are unreal. But war proves again that old bromide about truth being stranger than fiction. A case in point is a behind the scenes tale how three men and one jeep made easier the Army's job of cracking the Cherbourg defenses.

Just a week before the Cherbourg siege assault began three soldiers were sent to locate and investigate a family believed to have information of value on the Cherbourg port defenses. They were Lt. Ralph Miller, San Antonio, Tex., Pvt. Lloyd Lavaux and Cpl. Raymond Lustig. They found the family and were told "that down the road a few kilometers" lived a certain French officer who had exactly the information they wanted.

SLIPPED BY NAZIS

The three soldiers exchanged strained looks. "Those few kilometers down the road would carry us behind Jerry's lines," asked Lavaux and Lustig if they wanted to go along for the ride. They agreed to and drove to the French officer's house without trouble.

"We found him in his cellar. He told us that after having fought in Africa with the de Gaullists he had returned to France as a manufacturer of cement, which the Germans requisitioned for building fortifications around Cherbourg. But he had an eye for the future and personally delivered many cement orders and thus learned the exact dimensions, positions and types of guns installed by the Germans. He was able to pinpoint these objectives for us on a map."

When they got ready to leave the three Yanks were dismayed to hear enemy fire on the flank of the road which was the only way of escaping back to their own lines. Determined to get through they raced in the jeep across 400 yards of open road under heavy fire from German rifles and machine-guns. The information they brought back subsequently helped to shorten the victorious assault on the most strongly fortified city yet taken by Americans in Normandy.

If Pvt. A. C. Doebler of Birmingham, Mich., took off his shoes he would stand about five feet, six inches in his stocking feet. He is little but he is mighty. During one frontline scrap Doebler picked up one wounded buddy and carried him out to a highway where an ambulance took up the burden.

Doebler reported there was another wounded man in a hedge more than half a mile away, but it was under such intense fire that it was too risky for a crew of litter bearers to try and evacuate him. Realizing one man might be able to get through, Doebler volunteered for the task. He went forward again, put the wounded man across his shoulder and staggered back the half mile to safety. Some of his pals say that since the second trip Doebler is only five foot, three inches tall.

Mexico's Mining Back To Normal

MEXICO CITY —(AP)— Mexico's mining production crippled by a general strike two months ago—was reported back to normal today, and it was predicted that depleted U. S. stockpiles soon would be replenished.

Production of lead, zinc and copper virtually stopped after 60,000 mining workers walked out of 105 production and smelting units June 8. Today, only workers at the American Smelting & Refining Co.'s San Luis Potosi smelter, which treats only low-grade ores, still were out.

The miners received a 10 per cent increase in wages and social benefits.

An informed mining source said July production of refined lead for market was 50 per cent of normal, zinc about 80 per cent and copper about half.