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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1941

Crisis: 1942

Churchill Foresees Allied Shortage of Manpower

Prime Minister Churchill remarks in Parliament yesterday that the last hope of those who had imagined that Germany could be defeated without expending American blood...

Delately, America became the Arsenal of Democracy. We manufactured the arms and sent them over in steadily increasing numbers.

Meanwhile, both Britain and America find it necessary to revise their estimates of what it would take to beat Hitler. The Nazi invasion of Russia revealed a double surprise: Not only was the Soviet struggle than most of us had thought, but so was Germany.

It began to dawn on us that American manpower as well as equipment might be called for. A couple of British generals, in a burst of frankness, said as much shortly after the Crete affair.

Now Churchill makes it official. True, he hasn't yet asked for American soldiers. But by proposing extension of the British draft to include boys as young as eighteen...

Paris Artists Wonder What They're Painting These Days

The brief dispatch announcing that Paris artists will be given an extra ration of coal this winter is scarcely as surprising as the implication that painting will go on in the occupied French capital.

Of course, this may be pure propaganda. For all we know cobwebs may hang from the easels of French artists. If there is artistic activity, it may be just as sterile as the pitiful stuff Hitler's proteges have produced.

Out Of The Jail But Wouldn't Jan Valtin Have Been Safer on Parole?

One way to get a pardon, it appears, is to write a best seller. The crime for which Richard Krebs was convicted and sentenced to the Federal Reformatory for Women was assault with a deadly weapon after serving 37 months he was paroled and deported to his native Germany in 1936.

In March, 1936, after an underground struggle with both Communists and Nazis, he entered the United States illegally where he wrote a fantastic biography, Out of the Night, under the pen-name of Jan Valtin.

The book he first admitted that the instigation of Communist Party members, he planned to murder the man who was imprisoned for assaulting. At the last minute, he said, he lost his nerve. He just couldn't kill the fellow.

'A Cruel Deception'

By Hugh S. Johnson

FROM the President down, there has been scarcely an official voice raised in the past two years that has not given us the impression, from time to time, with more or less of its own consistency, that we were to have a new economic system without losing a penny of our economic gains and our freedom.

The preservation of our free system of life is the aim of our economic efforts which are based on the idea that we can produce more than Hitler can destroy without losing our economic gains and our freedom.

It does clearly mean that while searching with a time save for any economic gains that supposedly will not be given up, the fact that are obviously indicated are those designed to appeal to working people—farmers and the like, but, even here, the most important ones of these, (less work and a higher standard of living) are the ones that can save the country from a definite and certain economic disaster.

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His standards of living are so important to be preserved and his economic gains and freedom are as dear to him as that of any other class or as to all people. There is no other way of increasing military production except by using resources that are presently engaged in maintaining our high standards of living, economic gains and freedom.

There are three bills before the House, only one of which makes any pretense of going to the root of the trouble. That is the bill introduced by Representative Smith of Virginia, and the report from the Ways and Means committee is a trifle strong and may be slated to give away to some substantial compromise.

The main points of the Smith bill are these: Jurisdictional strikes would be outlawed. Open picketing would be prohibited. Open picketing would be prohibited. Open picketing would be prohibited.

Not a one of those provisions would impair labor's real rights or impede its progress except, in the case of the open picketing, and then only for a limited period. On the other hand, the Smith bill alone of all the bills formulated contains the absolutely essential restriction against mass picketing.

With such a law and the enforcement of it along with the other laws against riotous behavior and mob violence, Congress will have left the strike field pretty much to anarchy.

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First Choice Smith Bill Alone Strikes at Seat of Labor Violence

Constitution of the threatened railway strike ought to put Congress in a more judicious mood for framing new labor legislation. While John L. Lewis was coolly telling the President and the country how to go ahead themselves, Congress must have had a "temperature" to make labor as a whole stand the gaff for Lewis' insufferable behavior.

The railway unions will have helped to soften that anger. Their recognition of the existence of a public interest in labor disputes is a timely reminder that labor, after all, comes under the general classification of American.

Still, without any punitive intent, there is a good deal to be done before the labor movement will have been slowed down to the pace of public opinion. Part of it is going to come about as labor gaffs experience and get over its growing pains. But part of it is properly a matter for law-making.

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Letters to the Editor: Dangerous 'Patch Of Africa'

Editors, The News: To me the letter written by Mr. Lewis A. Smith was just as pathetic—if not as alarming, as those written by the two Negro ministers. Seemingly the letters were an appeal for help of the Negro race in general as well as for the citizens of Charlotte in particular.

Obviously one does not realize the danger of this patch of darkest Africa which continues to exist in the heart of Charlotte. The other ideologies which are so anxious to gain a foothold on American soil find their jobs made easier by just such attitudes as the one displayed in the letter mentioned above.

Why not take the pains to show the better side of a thing or nothing at all unless it is for purposes of improvement that you do otherwise.

The letters of the ministers were to arouse the citizens of Charlotte and to remind them to consider the living conditions of the Negro in Charlotte: housing, wages, education, and so forth. They were to show the better side of a thing or nothing at all unless it is for purposes of improvement that you do otherwise.

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On Getting Left in the Cold

Editors, The News: One day I passed some flowers. The sun was rich and warm. Each daisy had a smile. And each sweet bloom shed its perfume. So fresh—as if new-born!

The delicate pale color Was glorious to behold. As petals spread Each daisy had a smile. Revealed its rich, pure gold.

It seemed to smile with beauty Because the gift it had. Of filling air With fragrance rare. Could make one's soul feel glad.

Today I passed those flowers The air seemed cold 'twas gray. Overhead The flowers hid away.

I stopped to gaze at beauty Which I was sure I'd find. But what a plight— Each cold, wet light. The flowers shivered to shiver!

I missed to catch its perfume— Ah, it was inside. Those blooms so snug. But like a just. 'Twas cold—almost erid.

Those blossoms just need sunshine To cheer them pure and fair. Without it they Can cause dismay. But don't! What truth is there?

The same applies to people— A warm smile and a word Of goodly cheer. Can chase out fear. And make one glad, I've heard.

But just be cold, and heartless And chill another's soul. Then you will find That being unkind Will leave you in the cold.

—CAROLYN PRINCE, 108 Fulton St., Kings Mountain, N. C.

Comment On Chest Drive

Editors, The News: May I take this opportunity to express the deep appreciation of the Agnettes, the Board of Trustees and myself for the wonderful support that your paper gave our recent Community Chest campaign. Without such support our efforts could not have been successful.

—CHARLES H. STONE, President, Charlotte Community Chest, Charlotte.

TODAY'S BIBLE THOUGHT

But beyond the cross there is the crown. And he that taketh up his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me.—Matt. 10:32.

Side Glances

—ROSE MCCULLOUGH, ELAURA ADAMS, Students: Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte.

The Gazette and 'That Lettered Thing'

Editors, The News: I do not mean to be rude at all, but I am going to express facts as I see them. Yesterday I read in a paper and I believe it was yours, that the NY something,

They still speculate on the changes a few might have wrought in Hitler. He seems a very nervous fellow who would experience that dreadful married feeling, of being "scolded."

In the cool of the evening, when he has time to consider, he dare say the Deutsches would not could return a war, marking it "Opened by Mikstak."

Regulating The Unions

By Raymond Capper WASHINGTON. BOARDERS of the combined opposition of labor leaders and spokesmen for industry, Congress appears to have taken a step toward regulation of compulsory arbitration.

At the time Congressional leaders conferred with President Roosevelt a few days ago, the bill was favored, so the ultimate measure will be passed.

But will this new strategy in opposition the measure lacks the support necessary to its practical use, in the judgment of some Congressional leaders. Charles R. Hook, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers and compulsory arbitration meant that settlements would be imposed by outsiders. He suggested that awards thus forced upon the contending parties, so distinguished from cases where the parties voluntarily accept arbitration, will result in dissatisfaction which breeds further trouble.

EMERGENCY MAY REQUIRE COMPLEXITY ARBITRATION In normal times there would be no question about his point. The emergency may, however, reach a stage where, like it or not, management and labor will be obliged for the public interest, to accept compulsory arbitration.

The centerpiece of the labor legislation which Congress is now working on is the compulsory cooling-off period. No lockouts by employers would be permitted. That is, the Government can seize the plant if the employer doesn't obey the law. The difficulty comes in enforcing it on the employer. The bill, in its present constitution, does not prohibit an employer from cutting work during the obligatory cooling-off period. But it does prohibit any union leader from calling a strike or from instigating a walkout.

UNION LEADERS FIGHT TO RETAIN STRIKE POWER The unions, and particularly the union leaders, are fighting this because it would deprive them of their chief power in the negotiation of a contract. This opposition probably will not succeed, and the chances of cooling-off legislation are good.

But that isn't going to solve the problem. No law is going to solve it any more than prohibition stopped people from drinking. A law that sets these score obstacles in the way. A law can prohibit employers from doing certain things, as the Wagner Act does. A law can also prohibit officials of labor unions from doing certain things, as the Federal Labor Act does. Labor officials are the only unregulated executives of monopolies left in the country. Unions are still private groups of individuals, although they occupy a place in the community that is the equivalent of that of utility if they are in the public interest—to prescribe what a board of directors of a public utility may or may not do, there is equally good reason for prescribing limits to what the officers of a union may do.

No private citizen should have free of any restriction, the power which John Lewis exercises.

PROTECTION WITHOUT FEDERAL REGULATION Because it has been considered sound public policy to permit men to organize for collective bargaining—and the Supreme Court took that attitude, even before Roosevelt took it—big Federal Government steps protection. The same consideration would seem with equal logic to justify Government control to prevent abuses of this protection.

Beyond that we are dependent, as a democracy is in these hard matters, upon the self-resistant and good citizenship of the people themselves. If men and women who belong to unions are going to become a special group indifferent to an emergency, determined to write a law "under any circumstances, then you have a large part of the citizenship refusing to discharge the first obligations of citizenship, and your democracy is folding up to make way for the strong man. We have to depend that the bulk of our citizens who belong to labor unions are like all other Americans and will respond in the same way when not misled by union officials. If we can't assume that, then our form of free Government is going to change.

Visitin' Around

Anyhow, it Waaa! Eleven Elephants! (Locusts, locusts, locusts!) (Stany Nance & Pines)

C. W. Nance has had the misfortune of losing a horse which he had just purchased. It was a fine cow and a pig, all within a few days.

All Lit Up Like A Chincherry Tree (Mt. Moriah Times, Monroe Journal)

Some time ago Mr. Brad Brewer had a nice hog setting cross. The pig would try to run around, but couldn't hold its head up and would fall over. The veterinarian said the hog had eaten so many chincherry trees that he was drunk. He was soon O. K.

