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And Evening Chronicle



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1941.

Six Of One

Younts Trial Has Disquieting Effect on All Postmasters

There is speculation that the prosecution in the case of the U. S. vs. former Postmaster Paul Younts and others will move to the trial transferred to some court beyond these stamping grounds—St. Paul, Minn., possibly. We are again in for a trial with Governor Hootch as counsel for Col. Younts and former Postmaster General Farver as one of the witnesses, these proceedings are going to be a field day for newspapers, and they can be covered more conveniently at home than from a county away.

At Asheville, the trial, and if St. Paulville should get the play-off, Charlotte would be denied a spectacle which rightfully belongs to it through postmasterhood over the original sin.

St. Paul, Minn., is in the back of the mind of the nation since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, latterly chairman of the potent Ways & Means Committee, one of the administration's unspectacular stalwarts and a personage in his own unpretentious right.

And we bet you that Farmer Bob would feel a mile uncomfortable were a postmaster to be hauled into his district to be tried on charges of having policed without knowing for certain, we would be willing to lay a small wager that every last postmaster in Farmer Bob's jurisdiction got his job as a reward for political services rendered, and that many of them continue, to keep Farmer Bob's political fences in order while he's in Washington helping Mr. Roosevelt to do the same thing for the whole Democratic party.

Paul Collette

One Obscure Frenchman Case Answer to Treachery

The cause of liberation in France named its first martyr today: Paul Collette. The obscure young man who shot down Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat in Versailles will surely die, and as surely as he is executed, the "ill wind" set even by feeble old Pétain will rise ever higher against those who betrayed and those who enslaved the French.

Already, while the American probe the two traitors for lead, the subversive French police and their overlords are arresting thousands of Frenchmen in a frantic effort to prevent a general uprising. The answer, of course, is that it is impossible to jail an entire population.

In either the French or English languages, assassination is an ugly word. Yet in France it is the only answer a conquered people can make to treachery. If ever there was a case of perfect treason, their names are Laval and Deat-Laval, who betrayed his party, his friends and his country; Deat, the one-time air minister and professed left-wing pacifist who licked Nazi boots so that he could continue to be a "journalist." They got what they deserved and deserved what they got.

Now, no doubt, the Nazis will have an excuse to execute some of the thousands of hostages they have dragged off to prison. The procedure, we are told, is to kill hostages proportion to the importance and value of the person or persons assassinated. But even a thousand lives for one life will not kill the liberty-loving spirit of free Frenchmen.

France fell easily before the Nazi onslaught—too easily. But the time has come when she must make her betrayers share her grave.

Heavenbound

Regarding Mr. Roosevelt's Repentance and Absolution

"I want to go to heaven when I die—just to watch of Jordan roll."

—Spiritual.

Could we speak with the authority of the clergy, we should say simply that the official man who degrades the admission fee to Heaven.

utilitarian and ugly structure in Potomac Park during the last war. By blocking a repetition of such esthetic indignity, he thought that some measure of absolutism might be granted.

We should like to see President Roosevelt go to heaven and no doubt this latest good deed will improve his chances—some. But in our way of thinking, the greatest obstacle between Mr. Roosevelt and the Pearly Gates is his own reluctance to delegate authority. By a senseless and almost jealous insistence upon keeping all important national defense powers in his own office, not to mention trivial powers such as the selection of building sites, he has impeded our armaments production, loaded himself with more duties than any one man can perform, and undermined the force with which he can back up his admirably voiced foreign policy.

Without minimizing the artistic, we feel sure that the Good Lord also looks with favor upon practical accomplishments.

Solution

What's To Be Done With Germany After She's Licked?

Few questions, we'll wager, can provoke more different and widely divergent answers than, "What is to be done with Germany if and when that nation is defeated?"

"This time we must treat the Germans fairly and with kindness," say a few. "Wipe 'em out!" shout a great many. And between these two somewhat radical answers flourish in infinite number of more or less harsh "solutions."

At this stage of the war, the question must be classified as nothing more than theoretical speculation. But there is something fascinating about studying over what you are going to do to your enemy, when you have him where you want him. And it won't hurt to give this matter a little serious thought before our national anger and indignation makes everything but revenge seem out of the question.

The most reasonable solution we have encountered is Douglas Miller's. During six years of Hitler's regime he was the American commercial attaché in Berlin. He is the author of the current seller, *You Can't Do Business With Hitler*. Here is Mr. Miller's plan:

It is not feasible to destroy eighty million German people. The American now would not hear of it. Even if our opinion should change, this could not be done without the aid of the Germans themselves. It is impossible to allow the German people to escape the penalty of their crimes. Human nature in the other countries will not allow it.

To me it seems that we are not justifying anything doing to German people in the way of punishment. We are not their judges. But for the sake of our own future security and world peace, we are entitled to take such steps as may be necessary, no matter how drastic, to treat the Germans severely. I should not advocate the imposition of any outside government upon the German people. Any government that would impose itself upon them would leave them their independence and national unity. I would apply the principle of "let them eat grass" which they have so ingeniously worked out and remove from Germany all the industrial fabric which makes the German people a threat to the world. Industrial disarmament is permanent under modern conditions.

I would haul out trucks, commandeer supplies of metals and machinery, take up strategic railroad tracks. I would reduce taxes to boundary lines so that the coal and ore fields in the east and the fields outside the boundary of the Reich would be under the control of the frontiers and that war-essential machinery and metals would not enter Germany. This is a policy which is practically possible. Such a policy would force the Germans to devote their entire energies to tilling the land to raise adequate supplies of food to keep themselves alive.

This would mean that the German cities would decline. The total population would drop to a smaller figure. Young men would emigrate. I would give the rest of the world a breathing space for many years to settle its own problems before deciding whether it could get along peacefully with what remained of the German people or not. This proposal is hard. Any war settlement will have to be. It forces the innocent to suffer with the guilty. Unfortunately this always happens in war. If anyone else has a better proposal, now is a good time to discuss it.

A photo news weekly gives us a plenty in a New York penthouse garden. We can only think it is a long climb for ants.

After years of manufacturing tires, the experts at one great factory say they still don't know why rubber bounces. Would it be insufficient funds?

Taking The Blitz

By Dorothy Thompson

LONDON.—(By Wireless)—My own technique in reporting is to ask the same question of as many different people as I can. I don't know what the sum of the answers is, but I know what the questions are. A question which is interesting to me is a question which is interesting to a soldier, a biologist, a military, biological or psychological officer. What sort of person stands up to the blitz? What sort of person runs to cover and what sort of person doesn't? What sort of person is the other fellow and who thinks first of himself? Who suffers a nervous collapse and who emerges cool and smiling?

There is no doubt about the answers. The replies have been unanimous. Persons who have shown the most conspicuous wisdom and sense in action in an emergency and sheer courage are that long-neglected class—

THE RICH GET AWAY FROM IT ALL.

The so-called "Maidenhead refugees" those who have gotten out of it all by evacuating themselves to pleasant places in the country far from military objectives and have been cool and calm. The very poor often have gone to places, at least for the moment. But men and women from five-room flats and seven-room houses have been cool and calm. Which middle-class occupations have shown the highest standard of behavior?

Again the answer is unanimous—the free professions. Cultivators of the mind, the intellect, the intellect. Doctors, lawyers, school teachers, pastors, engineers, dentists, journalists, writers, artists and actors—they are far above the small or large business men, the skilled workers, the unskilled men, the mechanics, machine-tool makers and operators.

THE STOMACH ULCER BRIGADE COMES THROUGHOUT.

Persons whom their friends always have regarded as neurotic, highly-strung, nervous indigestible, with tendencies to develop stomach ulcers get gold stars for their blitheness.

Race doesn't count. The record is the same for Englishmen and for the French, Dutch, Scandinavians, British and Jewish refugees. It is the journalist, dentist or engineer in the block who gets the gold star. On the roof of a building, watching a fire, dozens incendiary bombs or incendiary shells (from the same) and then wetscracks through the horror of the blitz. Everybody in the islands, even though they have been a hell on earth, is above praise.

Two Views On Pledges

By Hugh S. Johnson

"YOU will perhaps have noticed," said Mr. Winston Churchill in his radio report on the Atlantic Charter, "that the President of the United States and the British representative have jointly declared their confidence in the final destruction of Nazism."

Maybe they did, but the Atlantic Charter didn't do it in so many words. It expressed high minded hopes and principles to be applied to the world "when" the Nazi tyranny is destroyed—which is the further question discussed here.

There is a difference between the United States acting alone, can pledge this country to engage in a war in Europe.

WANTING AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that leading British military men, including the Prime Minister himself, have expressed an opinion that Hitler cannot be conquered on European soil without a new American expeditionary force. Every principal American authority agrees with that.

There are some qualifications to those opinions. They do not mean that Hitler cannot be blocked by sea and air, and so frustrated that he will be unable to do anything. Neither do they mean that he and his henchmen will be thrown by internal stresses and explosions, not alone in Germany, but in the European continent, at least that the Nazis could be so softened up by such events that they would be unable to do anything.

That is a condition impossible to reach in the present state of affairs. The worst mistake we could make is too much wishful thinking with the possible effect of ever "pledging" our country to objectives too remote from our own proper interests and too far into the fog of the future to predict.

The Hay Fever Viewpoint

By Markwick



First Things First In Defense

Roscoe Drummond in the Christian Science Monitor

Why did President Roosevelt act so hesitantly and so reluctantly to do what he has now been compelled to do, namely, take over the great private shipyards at Kearny, N. J.?

Nearly \$500,000,000 in defense orders, were being delayed. Not a single ship was being built. Naval and merchant vessels had been down since Aug. 7. More than 16,000 workers were idle day after day.

Did the President think that further negotiations would bring him the National Defense Labor Mediation Board had called and exhausted all avenues of agreement? Did he think he could persuade the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to accept the Board's recommendation? Or did he think that for some reason there might not be adequate public support for his policy?

None of these considerations really seem sufficient to explain the avowed doubts and delays which marked the President's course. Only one other plausible factor remains. It is that Mr. Roosevelt was unhappy, to say the least, possibly disheartened, with the recommendation of the Mediation Board, which the company refused to accept.

As the dispute finally emerged from a single issue in controversy between the union and the company and on that issue the Board had no authority to act, the company and the union agreed to a "maintenance of membership" clause in its contract with its employees.

Thus it was this "maintenance of membership" clause which was the only point at issue and this clause required that the company discharge any present or future union employee who should seek to leave the union or fail to pay his dues.

In order that the issue may be fairly appraised and not exaggerated it should be understood that the Board's recommendation does not involve a closed shop, that the company may employ non-union men and that non-union men are not at any time compelled to join the union.

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Degree Of Our Menace

By Raymond Clapper

LONDON.—There is something about the British attitude toward the United States and the part it may be playing in the war.

As an American, I am glad to find that, and I find that Britishers to whom I talk are glad of it too. A false relationship was growing up. For many months, I am told, the English people gathered this idea that active American intervention would be a disaster to the British Empire.

Some of the American speakers coming here suggested as much, although they were no more typical of the vast bulk of American opinion than are Lindbergh and the other extreme isolationists. The British press, by emphasizing reports of interventionist speeches from the United States, built up high expectations. Everything pointing toward American intervention was seized upon and stressed, while contrary indications were played down or ignored.

Now it is coming to be realized that this was false expectancy. Prime Minister Churchill was not able to bring back from the Atlantic conference any President Roosevelt's public commitments by the United States which the British public would have welcomed. There was a sense of letdown when the eight points were announced, and I suspect Mr. Churchill's radio address Sunday has accentuated that sense of letdown.

WE FACK NAME DANGER

"IN DIFFERENT DEGREES"

But in one phrase Mr. Churchill made the whole situation clear. He said that the United States and Britain are facing the same dangers "in different degrees."

There is the key to proper understanding of the American position. Mr. Churchill said that if American negotiations to preserve peace in the Pacific fail, Britain will be ranged unhesitatingly on the side of the United States. This suggests that Britain is not already at war with Japan? British interests are menaced, even more directly than American interests, in the Far East. Japan is a more immediate threat to British interests than Hitler is to American interests.

The British are acting with realistic caution toward Japanese aggression, in the same way that the United States is acting with realistic caution toward Hitler's aggression.

The Japanese may go on to a point where they bring down the house upon their own heads, and Hitler may go on to a point where he brings the United States fully into the war. But I think it is more than reasonable to say that there has never before that America's course will depend upon future events; and that it is foolish thinking to expect active American belligerence on the basis of the present situation.

WANT ALL-OUT PRODUCTION
What is wanted for by Britons who fully understand the situation, and what seems to me to be necessary for the production of American interests, is that the United States should make it its policy to produce all-out production of armaments, with two purposes in mind: First, to give the maximum amount of equipment to Britain and Russia, and second, to be preparing ourselves so that, if events force us to act, we shall be ready to act with effective force.

I think well-informed people here now expect no more than that, unless and until there is some fundamental change in the situation. But they have a right to expect that that is not their own self-defense, shall do no less.

As Churchill said, there is a difference in degree as to the menace. But it is not a difference in kind. It would be a fatal mistake to assume that the people to assume that, because the menace is in a degree removed, it does not exist.

BOTH BRITAIN AND RUSSIA MUST LEAN ON AMERICA

This war is being waged on an enormous front. Now Iran has been added to that long front. Incredible amounts of materials are being used up in the fighting. This consumption expands directly the load on American munitions production. The British and Russians will have to lean heavily upon American production if they are to continue their campaign through the next year or two of war that will be necessary. Unfortunately one must live in generalities. American officials have been given the specific figures. Those figures put American industry to the test. American production alone will not win the war but certainly without American production the will-to-win that exists over here cannot be fully effective.

Visit 'Round

Amphibious? (North Wilkesboro Herald)

The ambulance of the Red Cross establishment took a patient from up on Reddies River to Statesville last Wednesday.

Reprise (Marshville News)

The "To Hell With Hitler" square dance scheduled for the rock quarry on Prison Camp road Saturday night has been postponed until a later date.

Side Glances



The QUEEN CITY'S HOPE CHEST

- No. 1—An Uptown Theater-Auditorium
- No. 2—A Separate Court District
- No. 3—An Uptown Rest Room
- No. 4—Street-Widening

"Stake me to that 1932 convertible, Dad, and I'm a cinch to be class president this year!"