

TODAY and TOMORROW

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

The European War At The Political Level

In his order of the day on May first Stalin said that the Red Army is "fighting a war for the Fatherland, a war of liberation, a just war. We have no such aims as the occupation of foreign countries, the subjugation of other peoples."

A close reading of the whole text of this significant declaration shows that Stalin expressly meant to say to the Finns and to the Germans, as well as to the Hungarians and Rumanians, that the defeat of the German Army and the downfall of the Nazi regime would not be followed by Russian military occupation of these "foreign countries."

Though the effect of this statement of Russian war aims will not be obvious and visible for some time, it is none the less of great practical importance, both immediately and in the longer run. Thus it is notice to the Finns that Finland is to survive a Nazi debacle and that, therefore, it is the vital interest of Finland to make sure that when hostilities end, there is still a Finnish Army and a not utterly exhausted Finnish nation. Every one knows that Finland cannot today make a separate peace and withdraw from the war. But the fact that Russia, and obviously also Britain and America, intend to respect the national independence of Finland, is the best of all reasons why Finland should, like Italy for example, try to conserve her resources until the war is over. Finland has every interest in not ruining herself fighting Hitler's war.

The same practical calculation holds true for the Hungarians and the Rumanians, and there are many reasons for thinking they are well aware of it. They are compelled, not for noble but for understandable reasons, to help Hitler by sending troops to Russia and even to placate him by taking the preposterous step of declaring war against the United States. But both have insisted on keeping an army at home, and this is a shrewd precaution against the time when the Nazi military power breaks up and anarchy is threatened along the German lines of communication to the East. If Hungary and Rumania have armies intact, which at the proper moment are ready to liberate their countries from the Nazi captivity, they will have done the best that is possible for their two countries.

Indeed the first political problem of Europe—now and immediately after the downfall of Hitler—is how each nation is to have enough force and enough governmental authority within its own territory—first, to contribute to its own liberation, then to preserve domestic order and then to insure its proper representation in the resettlement of the continent. In the case of Italy the problem is readily soluble in so far as the Italians do not let Mussolini exhaust and destroy the

Italian naval and land forces in Hitler's war. For when the time comes to remove Mussolini and his henchmen, the King and the House of Savoy, the army, the Vatican will remain to make negotiations possible. In the case of France the liberation will be carried out by the French nation, rising up to join their old Allies—the British and the Americans. Until that event is ready, the future of France depends upon a national resistance to all attempts to sell the French forces to Hitler. For the future of France depends upon retaining and enlarging and eventually re-equipping the armed forces of France.

The German problem is by all odds the most difficult both for the Germans and for ourselves. Stalin's declaration that the Red Army will not occupy Germany deals with only one aspect of the German problem as Germans are bound to see it.

They are on the verge of knowing, though nothing can be known conclusively until the battles of this summer have been fought, that Hitler cannot impose his order on the United Nations. They know that Hitler can never negotiate a peace and bring the war to an end, and even assuming the worst conceivable from the Allied point of view, probably not even to a truce. For one reason, it is impossible to negotiate with Hitler; more conclusively, Hitler—as the Germans must know best of all—can never demobilize the German war machine and therefore make war any longer.

Therefore, the German problem in its most immediate form is what happens to the German people if Hitler is overthrown, if the army is destroyed, or if both these things happen. Unlike Italy, there is no legitimate government in Germany with which the Allies could, if they were willing, negotiate. Unlike Italy, the Nazis have implicated the German nation in crimes against their neighbors which have sown the seeds of a terrible revenge.

The Goebbels propaganda to the German nation is based on these two evident facts—that there is no obvious alternative to Hitler and that the Germans are hated bitterly from one end of Europe to the other. It would be stupid to deny that these things are true, and since they are true, it follows that the war will go on until it seems far worse to the Germans to fight for Hitler than to quit and face the consequences of Hitlerism.

The question is whether there is as regards Germany a closed circle which can be broken only by total violence. It is plain that the United Nations cannot invent a German Government with which they could afford to negotiate peace. It is equally plain that the primary problem of the provisional government which replaces Hitler will be to purge itself of the hatreds which it will inherit from Hitler. For certainly there can be no peace which will last if it is based on revenge. But on the other hand, there will be revenge until somehow the people of Europe, the near neighbors of Germany, have the conviction that the purge is complete.

This is the crucial difficulty. Perhaps all that can be said usefully about it at this stage of the war is that, as regards Germany, these matters will have to be settled before hostilities can end. These matters include the establishment of a new, though provisional government, the liquidation of the Nazi crimes in the occupied territories, and the purge which is essential if Europe is not to be haunted forever by the memories of the Nazi terror. In Germany's case, unlike that of any of her European Allies, these radical events will have to take place before even an armistice, not to speak of a peace settlement, could be negotiated.

PRESIDENT PRADO, PERU, IN MIAMI

Chief Executive Enroute To Washington To Confer With Roosevelt

MIAMI, Fla., May 6.—President Manuel Prado of Peru, a leading exponent of the Pan-American Good Neighbor Policy, arrived today on a precedent-making trip to visit President Roosevelt and study the United States' armament effort.

The president and his party of 13, including Henry Norweb, American ambassador to Peru, reached the United States at the end of a 3,000 mile leg of the trip to Washington from Lima.

They landed on the stratoclipper Rainbow after a seven-hour flight from the Panama Canal zone and were greeted by a military display, beneath huge United States and Peruvian flags.

President Prado, the first South American chief executive to visit this country during his term of office, will go to Washington tomorrow, where he will be greeted at Bolling field by Secretary of State Hull.

Later he will be the guest of President Roosevelt at a state dinner and will remain overnight in the White House.

Father Accused Of Dashing Child To Death



Violent tragedy ended a quiet family drive near Oakland, Calif., Police Lieut. G. W. Pratt said, when Lyndon Beal, 30, an automobile welder, became enraged and killed his three-year-old son, Lyndon, Jr., by dashing the child against a rock. In the family photo at the left, Beal is holding the child who was killed. The tragedy was witnessed by the child's mother, Virginia Allison, with whom Beal had been living for five years. She is holding another of their children, Melvin, 2, who was not harmed. At the right is a view of Beal, covered with blood, after he was subdued by two men who saw the slaying and beat him with a tire iron.

NEGRO ATTACKER WILL GET DEATH

Arthur Gibson, Convicted Of Assaulting Six-Year-Old Girl, Loses Appeal

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6.—Arthur Gibson, Buncombe county negro convicted of criminally assaulting a six-year-old child, today lost an appeal to the North Carolina Supreme Court, and consequently faces death in the State's gas chamber on May 22.

Under State law, the death date of a defendant in a capital case falls automatically on the third Friday after his appeal is dismissed.

"It is a sordid story," the court wrote in an opinion by Associate Justice J. Wallace Winborne, "and no useful purpose would be served by spoiling the pages of our reports with a detailed recitation of the facts."

Attorneys for the negro had argued that he should be given a new trial because the child was allowed to testify against him. The court held, however, that there was no arbitrary rule as to the age of witnesses, and that the matter of whether a child was capable of testifying was for the presiding judge to decide.

Other opinions handed down today were all in civil actions.

Damages which Mrs. Janie Whitehead collected from the city of Charlotte, when she allegedly was injured as a result of a street being in a "dangerous condition," were upheld. In a terse opinion, the court said:

"Upon consideration of the appeal the court was evenly divided—three to three—Justice fore, the judgment of the court Michaelschenck not sitting. Therefore stands affirmed and this decision does not become a precedent."

The court, in a license tax case, ruled against the city of Greenville and in favor of a coal dealer, W. C. Clerk, of that city. The case hinged on census figures—Greenville grew from less than 10,000 persons in 1930 to 12,961 in 1940.

On July 1, 1940, Greenville collected a license tax of \$50 from Clark. This was the amount which applied to cities of more than 10,000 population. Clark contended that he should have paid only \$25, the amount for cities of between 5,000 and 10,000.

The court, in upholding the Superior Court, ruled that the 1940 census figures were not available on July 1, 1940, and that the city should have collected an amount equal to the license tax assessed by the state. Since the state assessed Clark only \$25, the Justices said that he had been overcharged by Greenville.

The list of opinions follows: State V. Givson, Buncombe, no error.

Henry V. Holt, Lee, new trial. Clark V. Greenville, Pitt, affirmed.

In re estate of Poindexter, Wake, affirmed.

Whitehead V. Charlotte, Mecklenburg, affirmed.

City of Charlotte V. Kavanaugh, et als, Mecklenburg, plaintiff's appeal reversed, defendants' appeal error and remanded.

Campbell V. Campbell, Mecklenburg, no error.

Carolina Aniline, etc. Co. V. W. W. Ray, etc. Mecklenburg, reversed.

Rudich V. New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Mecklenburg, affirmed.

Carter V. Baoley, Columbus, affirmed.

Cole, executor, et al V. Farmers Bank & Trust Co., et al, Richmond, appeal dismissed.

MEMORIAL DAY PLANS DRAFTED

Exercises Will Be Conducted Here Sunday Afternoon At 4 O'Clock

Confederate Memorial services will be held at Oakdale cemetery at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, May 10, it was announced Wednesday.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of the Confederacy, and friends taking part in the services will meet at the lodge and march to the mound for the ceremonies.

Howard A. Penton will introduce the principal speaker, the Rev. Sankey L. Blanton, pastor of the First Baptist church. The Rev. James Lawson, pastor of the First Christian church, will give the invocation and benediction.

The Sons of the Confederacy are scheduled to play a prominent part in the service. Louis T. Moore will act as master of ceremonies, Paul L. Cantwell and R. F. Hamme, Jr., will serve as marshals, and George L. Walker, Jr., will lead the singing.

During the services an opportunity will be given various patriotic organizations to pay tribute to members who died during the past year. Following the reading of the Confederate Roll of Honor, the roll of World War I veterans, Spanish War veterans, and veterans of foreign wars will be read.

Appropriate wreaths will be placed on the mound by the various organizations.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

About 6000 French prisoners are confined in French Guiana.

State May Receive Asphalt For Paving

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6.—W. Vance Baise, chief highway engineer, said today he was hopeful the state would be able to obtain enough asphalt to maintain roads adequately for the next two years.

Returning here from a conference of highway engineers in Washington, Baise predicted that North Carolina would get about 20 percent—or 4,000,000 gallons—of the amount of asphalt which it uses in normal years.

"There is not going to be much equipment to move asphalt, as tank cars are being converted to transport gasoline," he said.

Baise said he had no definite information on whether municipalities would be able to obtain asphalt for maintaining city streets. He said there was a possibility, however, that asphalt would be allotted through the highway commission for city streets which constitute parts of defense-vital highways.

A force of U. S. Marines, commanded by the famous Major Daniel Carmick, took part in the memorable Battle of New Orleans in 1815.

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