Mexican Leader And FR Confer

Continued from Page One

of Mexican expropriation of American-owned oil lands.

Mr. Roosevelt declared with marked emphasis:

"We recognize a mutual interdependence of our joint resources. We know that Mexico's resources will be developed for the common good of humanity. We know that the day of the exploitation of the resources and the people of one country for the benefit of any group in another country is definitely over."

A few minutes before Avila Camacho had said in a conciliatory vein, that "neither your excellency nor I believe in negative memories."

Side by side. In a casino at a military post on the outskirts of Monterrey, the Presidents let their sherbet melt while they went on the air. It was an elaborate banquet as to food, but not as to clothes and accessories. All the men wore business suits. There were decided contrasts. Mrs. Avila Camacho wore diamond earrings. Two of the guests, representing labor organizations, had on blue denim overall jackets. Four Mexicans arrived a half hour late, and two places at one table were emptied. Garlands of flowers decked the banquet room, where 110 guests were seated at tables laden not only with fancy viands but also with roses and gladioli and bowls of fresh fruit. The repast began with a pony of Spanish brandy and ended with coffee and champagne, with servings of white and red wines between.

BAND PLAYS

On a red-tiled terrace outside overlooking a "moat" and a corner of a swimming-pool which made the casino an island, a 60-piece string band garbed in the tremendous hats and tight trousers of native charros played throughout the evening. Before the meal the Chief Executives conferred for two hours. The parley was preceded by a review, drills and calisthenics by school children on the parade ground of the military city, and by tour of Monterrey itself, where fun-loving Mexicans cascaded a red snowfall of confetti and roses upon the two Presidents. At the palace of the Governor of the state of Nuevo Leon they reviewed a dividend smart looking troops of the Seventh Military District. The men, some in glistening white, others in olive drab, and some on horseback, and in motorized equipment, took a half hour to pass by.

A rhythm strange to the American spectators came from the feet of marching men, who hit the pavement heavily with their left feet and lightly with their right.

Speaking at Monterrey on the occasion of the first meeting of United States and Mexican Presidents in 24 years the Chief Executives:

1—Erected a barricade against any "negotiated peace" fosters that the Axis might direct through Spain or other intermediaries.

2—Credited international understanding and non-exploitation with success of American solidarity; and

3—Offered these points as bases for world postwar planning.

"Let us make sure," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that when our victory is won, when the forces of evil surrender—and that surrender shall be unconditional—then we, with the same spirit and with the same united courage, will face the task of building a better world."

TRIP'S CLIMAX

Avila Camacho left no doubt that the meeting of the two Presidents—climaxing Mr. Roosevelt's second major inspection of America's booming war effort—was dominated by a sense of postwar planning responsibility, as well as wartime continental strategy.

"In order to contribute to the work of the postwar period the United States and Mexico are placed in a situation of undeniable possibilities and obligations," he said at a banquet in this northern Mexican industrial center. "Geography has made of us a natural bridge of conciliation between the Latin and the Saxon cultures of the continent. Here is the place where the thesis of the good neighborhood" may be proved with efficacy, it is right here in the juxta-position of these lands."

He added that primary responsibility of the two nations lay not only in their own "successes or failures" but rather in the example they set other nations.

Mr. Roosevelt said the meeting in Monterrey, capital city of Nuevo Leon state, was part of the whole game of getting to know each other better. He pointed out that—like the Canadian boundary—the border, 145 miles to the north, is unfortified and undefended and has been for 96 years.

Marked by the salute of booming guns, a carnival spirit among the people, the handclasp of the two leaders represented the first time a United States President has traveled deep into Mexico, and the first meeting of Chief Executives of the two nations since 1909, when President Taft and Porfirio Diaz shook hands at the International Bridge between El Paso and Juarez.

President Roosevelt's pointed remark that surrender of "the forces of evil" shall be unconditional was seen as a direct answer to last week's peace proposal from officials of General Franco's Spanish Government. Previously, diplomatic reaction in Washington and elsewhere among Allied Nations had indicated only a scornful rejection of the feeler—which at least had Berlin's approval, if not inspiration.

SPIRIT SECONDED

Swift seconding of that spirit came from Camacho who said "our countries do not wish for a more strategic truce obtained simply so that the world may again succumb, or fall into the same faults of ambition, of imperialism, of iniquity and of sordid privilege."

The President of Mexico then swung into the non-exploitation theme as a basis for future peace:

"We desire a living together free of the perpetual threats which derive from those who seek supremacy. Free from the supremacy in the domestic field which—as we were able to note during the period in which this war was prepared—led certain elements to place their class interests above the interests of the whole group. And free from the supremacy in the foreign field, the constant results of which are violence, death and the ruin of culture."

Camacho made it clear that Mexico felt free to enter into collaboration with the United States without fear of dominance. In such dealings, he said, "the United States has not been obliged to seek a foreign model," and added that "your true greatness is not based upon dominance but rather upon the respect of sovereignties and on harmony under the law."

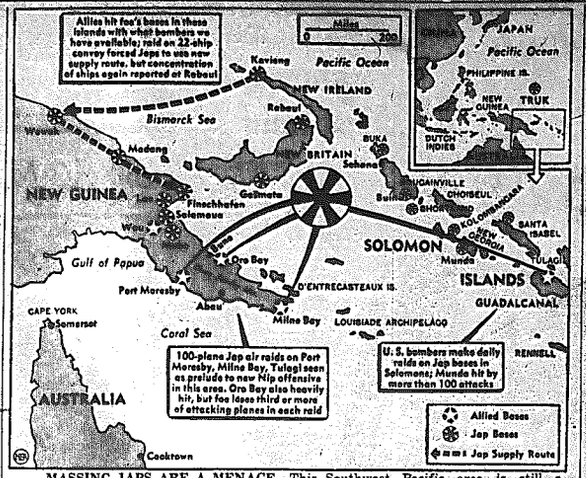
Projecting this policy further into the postwar planning sphere, Camacho said "we know the only conquests which the United Nations will obtain will be the moral conquests of dignity in thought, of autonomy in conduct, and of the overthrowing of might by right. And Your Excellency understands all this especially well . . . as the champion of the Atlantic Charter."

AXIS ATTACKS

In a combined reference to the war and postwar program, President Roosevelt called attention to Axis attacks on the two nations, adding that the attacks "did not find the Western Hemisphere unprepared.

"The twenty-one free republics of the Americas during the past ten years have devised a system of international cooperation which has become a great bulwark in the defense of our heritage and our future," he said. "That system, whose strength is now evident even to the most skeptical, is based primarily upon a renunciation of the use of force and the enshrining of international justice and mutual respect as the governing rule of conduct by all nations."

Mr. Roosevelt's entrance into Mexico at Neuvo Laredo brought



MASSING JAPS ARE A MENACE—This Southwest Pacific area is still a critical war arena despite Allied victories in New Guinea and the Southern Solomons a few months ago. Big Jap raids on our bases have shown that the enemy still has plenty of airpower here and that Allied raids have not been powerful enough to knock out the foe's airfields. Allied airmen continue their attacks on Jap convoys north of New Guinea, but the threat to Australia is emphasized by reports of concentrations of Jap warships, supply vessels and transports at Rabaul and Truk. In addition, the enemy is said to have 200,000 troops massed in this area.

New Tax Deadlock

No Compromise Yet Reached on Issue

Continued from Page One

doors said that hopes for a compromise had "dimmed."

Prior to that the situation had appeared thus:

Members of both major parties agreed at a series of secret conferences on a 20 per cent withholding, applying against the taxable parts of wages and salaries, to become effective July 1.

While details were withheld, indications were that the compromise arrangement would apply the much-softer 1941 rates and exemptions to 1942 income, with some modifications. Such a plan originally was proposed by Chairman Doughton, Democrat, North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means committee. It would not mean a flat 50 per cent tax cut on 1942 income of each taxpayer.

BOTH SIDES GIVE IN

In a compromising middle-ground on the snarled pay-as-you-go issue that has befuddled and bewitched Capitol Hill for three months, the House Republicans receded at least for the time being from the Ruml plan, and Democratic leaders parted from their stand against any tax abatement whatever.

Points Cut on Some Foods

Continued from Page One

6 to 10 points, will be at a new uniform cost of 4 points each.

Blackeyed peas, which are sometimes known as blackeyed beans or cow peas, are a staple diet throughout the South and were taken off the ration list because of warm weather.

Danger of spoilage in warm weather also was a factor in the changes on frozen foods and dehydrated soups. Sales of frozen foods had been slow, and supplies had been filling up a considerable quantity of the available refrigerated storage space, at a time when room was needed in the coolers for the new packs.

The cut on tomato soup was in line with a recent reduction on tomato juice, and the other soups were reduced because of generally slow sales.

Mosquitos in Berlin Attack

Continued from Page One

and Stettin as "terror attacks" and said that bombs hit residential quarters and hospitals — the customary German assertion. The Germans said their night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 30 of the attackers and another was brought down at the Channel coast, it was asserted.

Another German broadcast claimed that 22 British planes were shot down over Denmark—apparently 22 of the 31 claimed for the night.)

to an even dozen the number of foreign lands he has visited since the Nazis became President. In addition to cruising around many tropical islands, he has visited Canada, Haiti, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, French Morocco, French West Africa and Liberia.

He brought with him the expressed belief that United States troops have vastly improved since his tour last September. His impressions — picked up in visits to camps and fields in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas—were that the troops are more fit and turned out snappier, and that morale is very, very high. He also remarked that between military training and rationing, the nation will have a stronger race of people.

Weather

NORTH CAROLINA: Continued cool with slightly lower temperatures tonight. Scattered light frosts in west and north central portions.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Continued cool, with slightly lower temperatures tonight. Scattered light frosts in extreme northern portion.

WEATHER BUREAU OFFICE
Charlotte, N. C.
April 21, 1943

Temperature

City Office		Airport	
8 A. M.	46	7:30 A. M.	43
9 A. M.	47	8:30 A. M.	45
10 A. M.	48	9:30 A. M.	47
11:00	50	10:30	48
12:00	51	11:30	52
1:00	52	12:30	51
2:00	53	1:30	52
2:30	54	2:30	56

Highest yesterday, 65.
Lowest this morning, 44.
Average yesterday, 56.
Deficiency for month, 13.
Excess for year, 138.

Precipitation

Total for 24 hours, 0.
Excess for year, 45.
Normal for month, 3.31.

Downs 7 Jap Dive Bombers

Continued from Page One

nnese planes at 14,000 feet. Swett and Pittman attacked a pair of bombers simultaneously.

Swett's quarry burst into flames, while Pittman's, trailing a cloud of smoke plummeted straight for the water.

Immediately Swett's three companions were engaged by Zeros and the flight leader continued his attack on the dive bombers single-handed. The Japanese jettisoned their bombs as he dived upon them. Two burst into flames.

Swett pulled away to avoid the heavy anti-aircraft fire thrown up from the shore and from ships in the harbor, and streaked after a group of enemy bombers close to the water north of Florida Island.

In successive runs with his lone Wildcat, Swett accounted for four more enemy planes. Each went down flaming. His ammunition running low the pilot engaged his final bomber of the day, and saw its rear gunner slump over his sea.

WarningGiven By MacArthur

Continued from Page One

ton ships were sent to the bottom only last week in an assault on a nine-ship Japanese convoy.

"Our successes in the past are, unfortunately, not the compelling factor in the coming battle," the MacArthur spokesman said.

"This campaign, as is always the case in war, will be won in the future, not in the past."

The Japanese "force gave grim meaning to the official warnings recently by sending over formations ranging up to 100 planes to raid Allied New Guinea bases, then abruptly quit the battle scene. Yesterday one Japanese plane weakly raided Morobe, southeast of Salamaua. Today's noon communique said the raider "dropped two bombs harmlessly."

Dickson Speaks To Queens Class

R. S. Dickson named five groups of resources with which we can pay for the war and peace to follow in a lecture yesterday afternoon to the class in war and social organization at Queens College. Mr. Dickson is a member of the state committee for war savings.

Taxation, voluntary savings, and compulsory loans to the Government are the three non-inflationary means of financing the war. Of the inflationary methods, the United States has used only borrowing from banks; the other, printing money without gold backing, has been proved disastrous to other countries.

Charles Stone will speak to the class next week on "Sciences and the War."

FSA Funds Advocated

Senate Effort To Keep Agency Considered

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Terming the Farm Security Administration "the friend of the poor farmer," Senator Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama, predicted today a concerted Senate effort to restore funds from its continued operation.

The $110,000,000 1944 Agricultural Appropriations Bill left the House yesterday carrying provisions for the liquidation of the crop insurance program and prohibiting the use of any funds for incentive payments, and with no provisions at all for the farm-rehabilitation loan and tenant purchase functions of the FSA.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee had sought to transfer FSA's functions to the Farm Credit Administration.

A parliamentary objection to this procedure resulted in the striking from the bill of the portions dealing with the FSA program and tossed the matter of providing for them into the laps of the Senators.

Bankhead told reporters today that while he had criticized some of the activities of FSA officials when he thought criticism justified, the over-all operations were sound and its record "praiseworthy."

Bankhead is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to which the bill will be referred.

Senator Chavez, Democrat, New Mexico, another member, declared that the Senate committee would not permit the FSA to be "snuffed out" simply because "the big farm organizations want to use the FSA as a slingshot against the Administration."

He charged that half of the nation's seven million farms are "owned by absentee landlords," opposed to the agency's "dogged battle to help and assist the poor farmer."

"There have been charges of Communism' and everything else under the sun hurled at the FSA," he declared, "but only by those who haven't seen the results of the agency's work, or who seek to clothe a personal ambition in a vicious criticism aimed at warping public opinion."

What action the Senate Committee might take on the 226 to 90 House ban against incentive payments to bolster farm production was problematical. A majority of the members of the Senate Agricultural Committee have expressed opposition to them and advocated instead an increase in price ceilings."

Dairy Farmers To Meet on Friday

All dairy farmers in Mecklenburg County are invited to attend a meeting which will be held on the third floor of County Courthouse at 8 o'clock Friday night, said County Farm Agent Oscar H. Phillips today.

A shortage of protein feeds for cattle has developed, endangering the program for increased milk production said Agent Phillips, and the present pasture crops will not be sufficient to relieve the situation. This question will be discussed at the meeting, he said.

Agent Phillips said dairy farmers should sow sudan grass and Korean lespedeza before the first of May if possible, in order to supply additional protein for dairy cattle.

Among the speakers who will address the dairy farmers will be Harry Caldwell, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Farm Labor and master of the State Grange.

County Farmers Turn to Soybeans

Mecklenburg County farmers have pledged themselves to grow more than 2,600 acres of soybeans this year in an effort to increase supplies of oil from that source, said Farm Agent Oscar H. Phillips today. He said the county's quota is 2,600 acres.

He recommended that farmers plant Wood's Yellow and said it is the best variety, requiring about 100 days to reach maturity.

In addition to dealers some farmers have Wood's Yellow soybean seed for sale he said.

Eighth Army Drive Seizes Enfidaville

Continued from Page One

Sfaxis, about 15 miles north of Medjez El Bab.

AIR OFFENSIVE

Describing the Allied air offensive, an official statement said "the full weight of the Northwest African Air Forces was turned against enemy airfields in the northeast tip of Tunisia. It was the heaviest and most successful blow yet struck against enemy airpower in Tunisia."

It was an all-out attempt to knock German fighters completely out of Tunisia. The German Air Force is now operating almost all its bombers from Sicily, leaving the Tunisian fields to fighters, and it is the Tunisian fighter force is made useless Rommel would be left without fighter support. Sicily is too far away, it was believed, for German fighters to battle over Tunisia.

For the first time in weeks, however the Germans sent up their fighters daily to meet the Allied onslaught by Flying Fortresses, Mitchells, Bostons, Wellingtons, Spitfires, Mitchells, Warhawks and Lightnings.

Except for the Tuesday communique which said that French troops had easily repulsed a Nazi counterattack at Oued Kebir, south of Bou Arada, there was no mention yesterday of ground forces of the British Eighth Army. Military circles, however, said it was certain that the other American, British and French forces strung along the winding 140-mile line from the Mediterranean to Enfidaville would take part in a concerted drive.

The French stand at Oued Kebir was reported to be "exacting." If the Germans had been able to drive a wedge at that point, British and French troops would have been separated dangerously and the Allies might have been forced to divert a large force away from their previously-planned offensive.

But with their guns in these heavily-wooded, rudely-tracked hills, the Germans evidently hope to prevent Allied armor from attacking down the valley toward Pont Du Fahs.

The Germans similarly are entrenched on heavily-fortified Long Stop Hill, a mountain bordering the road to Tebourba, and hope to keep Allied tanks out of the Medjez El Bab Plain.

HOLD MOUNTAIN

To the east, the Axis troops hold the tall mountain at Zaghouan as a fortified point, costly to storm and impractical to by-pass. On the far northern tip of the Tunisian line, the Nazis have been working since December to improve fortifications on the rocky and bald hills which straddle the Tabarca-Mateur Road and to make attackers pay heavily for any advance through the rock-strewn gorge.

While Allied planes ranged the skies, air reconnaissance showed that Flying Fortress attacks on Palermo, Sicily, had inflicted tremendous damage, with the harbor blocked by the hulks of 28 ships, sunk or damaged.

The sunken shipping consisted of five merchant vessels, a destroyer, another naval vessel and a minelayer, an official report said, while damaged ships included seven merchant ships, two escort vessels, a tanker and a repair ship. Seven ships were in the harbor included four motor torpedo boats, at least two of which were severely damaged, three hopper barges, one of which was reported sunk, one submarine probably damaged and one merchant vessel.

(The Rome radio, broadcasting the Italian communique, declared that Montgomery's artillery barrage was of "exceptional intensity. The violent impact of the enemy was firmly borne by Italian and German troops which at several points counterattacked and succeeded in neutralizing the initial successes of the enemy," the Italians asserted.

"The battle continues bitter and stubborn. The opposing air forces are extensively active. In repeated encounters German fighters destroyed eight enemy planes."

(The Italian communique also claimed that in a fight over the Sicilian Channel yesterday, a formation of Italian fighters quickly repelled an onslaught by Flying Fortresses, Mitchells, Bostons, Wellingtons, Spitfires, Mitchells, Warhawks and Lightnings.

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Find Harmon Plane Wreck

Continued from Page One

scene of the crash, Colonel Singer was quoted as saying by Aneta, Dutch news agency.

A United States Army doctor is in the party that has the most up-to-date equipment for penetrating terrain which Colonel Singer described as the roughest and worst he had ever seen. The area is a morass of swamp and woodland.

NATIVES SEARCH

Meanwhile, a group of French Guiana natives who know the territory well, is conducting a minute search for missing members of the plane crew, Aneta said.

The agency added that it was hoped some of the filers might have been found by natives and were being cared for in a native village.

Plans have been prepared to get any survivors to one of the rivers in the vicinity where they could be picked up by amphibian plane and transported to the coast.

Harmon was found by natives after he had wandered four days in the jungle and was brought to a U. S. Army base in Surinam where he was looked over by physicians. He was declared to be in good condition and not in need of hospitalization.

After his plane crashed, he found the wreckage and in it the bodies of two of his crewmates, he said.

Nevin Auxiliary To Meet Tonight

Members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Nevin Presbyterian Church will meet tonight at 8 o'clock for their first session of the new church year.

The theme of the program will be "Christian Education." Mrs. Lester R. Auten will lead the discussion. The devotional lesson will be "The Disciples Challenged to Witness," which will be given by Mrs. C. A. Roberts.

The officers of the Auxiliary are president, Mrs. John H. Stewart; vice-president, Mrs. Auten; secretary, Mrs. Frank Ward; and treasurer, Mrs. W. P. Mangum. The circle chairmen are Mrs. Lee W. Overcash, Mrs. C. T. Stallings and Miss Helen Overcash.

The cause secretaries are Mrs. George Werts, Mrs. A. A. Ward, Mrs. W. G. Shields, Mrs. J. W. Gettys, Mrs. H. E. Peterson, Mrs. C. A. Roberts, Mrs. John Curtin, Mrs. Archie Overcash, Mrs. Sadie Vance and Mrs. Eddie Judge.

British Gain Foothold

Drive to Mountains of Northern Tunisia

Continued from Page One

from the town but it appeared likely that intensive advance along the coast would not be possible until the Eighth Army can dislodge desperate defenders from the mountain ridges one by one.

It is a slow and costly process, the battle of Medjez El Bab, behind the ridges on which a hold has been gained rises a series of higher and more easily defended hills.

Behind the great hill barrier lies a natural defensive line from the village of Bou Ficha, 13 1-2 miles south of Enfidaville, to Pont Du Fahs, nearly 40 miles inland, partly along a river and partly in hills.

Soviet Front Fight Violent

Continued from Page One

ing battle to decide here if the Germans were attempting a new Spring offensive.

On other fronts there was heavy artillery duelling along the Donets north of Chuguev, in the Stvrsk District, and on the Volkhov front southeast of Leningrad.

The midday communique was silent on activity about Kalinin, northwest of Moscow, where the midnight war bulletin told of Russian forces pulling into the offensive and capturing an important height, holding it against repeated counterattacks.

The Germans left 3,000 dead on that battlefield, it was said.

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