J. E. DOWD HARRY S. ASHMORE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1945

A House, Then A Home

Bverybody, understandably, has been shying away from an estimate of the state extent of Charlotte's housing abortings, but a man who should know came up with a scientific guess yesterday. J. E. Barrentine, the enlightened president of the Charlotte Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Charlotte Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Charlotte Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Charlotte Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Charlotte Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Charlotte Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Charlotte Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, called upon the Homm Bunders and the Real State Board, and the Real St

Association to provide a minimum of 2,000 low-cost home units in 1946.

And Mr. Barrentine made a definite distinction between homes and houses, one that has nothing to do with Edgar Guest's heap of living. "You will notice," he told the builders, "that I did not say 2,000 housing units. We want homes for our citizens, a place where they can have a garden and a place where they can have dogs and cats if they want them."

Well, it's a worthy goal, and we hope the home builders will shoot at it. Whether they attain it or not, is of course, problematical in world worth and the short of the course of low cost."

be that some miracle will be

triang be that some initiate with of the wrought in Washington to correct the situation, but until it is we are afraid the matter is beyond the control of the

could provide in a hurry would be houses.

If the need for temporary shelter could be met, then a big but orderly program of home-building would still follow, for few tenants would be satisfied to live long in the sort of cramped quarters that could be constructed overnight under a centralized program. And none of these schemes involve any investment that couldn't be liquidated in a few years, thus making possible the eventual abolishment of the temporary quarters and the re-establishment of the tenants as potential customers for homes.

We are in complete sympathy with Mr. Barrentine's contention that every

Mr. Barrentine's contention that every Charlotte homeowner should be en-dowed with an inalienable right to keep a cat, but we hope that the effort to provide 2,000 home units will not be allowed to stand in the way of the ef-fort to provide 2,000 housing units.

A Note On Bedfellows

There is a plausible argument against president. Truman's fact-finding approach to a settlement of the major andustrial war now in progress, and, espite his jintemperate language, it was well-stated the other day by John Lowis. When the Government steps in a determine whether or not an industry, an individual corporation, can meet wage increase out of its profits, a reast many of the fundamental rights a freat many of the fundamental rights of management are violated, and a few temporature. proach to a settlement of the major industrial war now in progress, and, weapare in memorare influence, it was well-stated the other day by John L. Lewis. When the Government steps in to determine whether or not an industry, or an individual corporation, can meet a wage increase out of its profits, a great many of the fundamental rights of management are violated, and a few of labor's. se who advance the argument

offer, as Mr. Lewis did, only one alterto let labor and management

offer, as Mr. Levis did, only one alternative – to let labor and management
hattle freely for a settlement and to
permit management. If it loses, to pass
en additional costs to the public through
increased prices. And this, it seems to
us, alms every strike directly at the
consumer, making it, therefore, a threat
to the public interest, and a proper
native of Governmental concern.

The thesis advanced by those strange
bedfellows, the Mational Association of
Manufacturers and the United Mine
Workers, would have made good sense
in 1858, sfid it will, we think, be reasonable enough in 1948. But it is based
son the assumption that the unbalanced
actional economy of the war years
somehow snapped back into place when
the peace treaty was signed abourd the
USE. Missouri.

While the ahooting was going on the

a.a. Missouri. While the shooting was going on the

reason is un-American.

Yet the opportunity for quick and staggering profits is a direct outgrowth of the war; the big money to be made in today's seller's market is the same

of the war; the big money to be made in today's seller's market is the same tainted currency the manufacturers and the union leaders were so righteously shunning a few months ago, and a heavy proportion of it is certain to be extracted directly from the pockets of 13,000,000 servicemen and women, dollars that were accumulated during long years of personal sacrifice.

Free enterprise, under the circumstances, means license to exploit an abnormal market created by war-born shortages, a delayed but golden opportunity to make a private killing out of a piblic crisis. An extension of warfime limitations on profit and prices into the peace may, in fact, be un-American, but those who agree that the President's fact-finding proposal is a "ville and evil-smelling scheme" have taken up an extremely dubious moral position.

Descent From Valhalla

There were a good many wartime erals, yanked suddenly from obgenerals, yanked suddenly naved as though they were trying to demonstrate what had become of a portion of the outmoded cavalry onfess that there when we joined several million times when we joined several million enlisted men and junior officers in looking eagerly forward to the day when, in a great shower of falling stars, the upstarts would revert to their permanent rank. The day is almost upon us now. On January 1 some 500 of the current 1,540 general officers will lose their temporary rank, and another 500 will get the axe before July 1

efore July 1.

A good many, who have reached re-

A good many, who have reacned re-tirement age, will be given the oppor-tunity to slip gracefully into civilian life, bearing the title that is always as impressive when appended to a letter to the editor of The New York Times. But others will go bouncing down the scale, a few, according to the War Deent, all the way down to first

And somehow we find ourselves re-And somehow we find ourselves regarding the fallen mighty with sympathy instead of glee. Those who deserve such a comeuppance will be balanced by the worthy ones who, after all, have just finished winning history's greatest war. They had a hard and lonely job, charged as they were with making the decisions that cost or saved thousands of lives, and it is perhaps natural that many of them accusted as unbecoming a receaser.

acquired an unbecoming arrogance.

They deserve something better, we think, than such an abrupt dismissal think, than such an abrupt dismissal from Valhalla. Perhaps they could be lowered gently, a notch at a time, over a period of some years, being given sufficient time to become acclimated at each level. It would be a kindness, but we have an idea it would be practical too; we don't believe the Army's going to derive much benefit from the services of a first lieutenant who was a brigadire general day before yesterday. He will be too engrossed in his personal problems to devote much time to the Army's business; it's staggering, you know, to rediscover that all questions have two sides.

From The New York Times:

Season Of The Long Dusk

Evening comes early, these days, with kaws from the hilltop, preclaiming his the sun almost at the limit of its southing sad the solstice close shead. Early one can hear the insistent call of a
vening and a long dusk half-lighting barred owl somewhere back among the
a frosty world, even longer when there
is a salling of snow on the hillsides.
Smoke-blue dusk without shadows and
with the titinest glints of starlight.

Day it short and night is long and ith the thinnest glints of starlight.

Winter has come to the Northern lands, by any practical calculation; for Winter is a time of chill and long nights lands, by any practical calculation; for winter is a time of chill and long nights and deep rest for the rosted life of this earth. The leaf hangs sere on sak and beech, and the bud walts on degwood beugh and maple twig, waxed degwood beugh and maple twig, waxed begjand erunches underfoot, crusted with frest, and lee needles reach out from the pond's brim, knitting the brittle lace that will soon obver still

Dogs yelp the valleys, harrying rab-bits that scurry from brush heap to stone wall, and the cries echo on the shill-heavy evening air. A lone crow

the dusk.

Day is short and night is long, and this is the time for thinking long thoughts. Streams run deep and at their own pace, and hills stand sturdy against the sky. Fires burn with a steady flame. The year approaches the turn. The season of the Nativity is close at hand, and wise men look to the stars and search their hearts for understanding.

No sign appears of any crack in the Navy's determination to remain apart from the land forces, other than Bull Halsey's tentative try at getting aboard a horse.

The Merry-Go-Round

This prompted an implah question from Senator Van-denberg.

That the way to foster closer relations with the Russians? he asked. Then he went on to remark the Russians? he asked. Then he went on to remark to the British and then close it to the Russians and ethers.

Trumon Listens

When President Roosevelt received White House callers he usually did three-fourths of the talking. When President Truman receives callers he usually does even-eighths of the listening. But sometimes he fools people that the president that the same that of the sam

CONGRESSIONAL leaders attended a scered State of Department dinner at Right House—quality reserved. The prophe-because so often 1 find that there is much controlled to the loan to Britain.

Sades-Lakers were Secretary will cally form the prophe-because so often 1 find that there is much controlled to the loan to Britain.

Sades-Lakers were Secretary will cally form the prophe who come to this office."

Truman Talks

Sades-Lakers were Secretary will cally form the prophe who come to this office."

Truman Truman Talks

Cine day earlier, however, it was a different nitory, when the Presentatives Bloom (N. Y.), Eaton (N. J.), Contailly (Texas). Audin (VL): and Representatives Bloom (N. Y.), Eaton (N. J.), Eaton (N. J.),

Trumen Trusts Army
Senator Harley Kilpore of West Virginia interrupted at one point to remark:

"But Harry, all this merchandising is a fine idea only if you can see to it that the Army will declare these goods surplus."

But Harry, all this merchandising is a fine idea only if you can see to it that the Army will declare the former than the former

Now That He's Finally Acquired a Container



In Reply To Rex Stout And Company

By Dorothy Thompson

New YORK

Format or misrepresent everything one has to discuss the second of th

Dangerous Illusions?

As for my "dangerous libusions about the alleged good German," I apparently knew title best Germans, who were hanged by Hitler, flighting for the cause of decency, and whom I honor above Mr. Stoul's German advisers who have confined their anti-Hitler activities to slandering honest Americans and all Germans but the master of the state and distance from the Gestapo, the confined their anti-Hitler activities to slandering honest Americans and all Germans but the master of the state and distance from the Gestapo, the company of the comp



Grin And Bear It

"We must all turn our attention toward full employment!
I suggest each of us hound the employment agencies until they send us maids!"

. Rhythm Of Unity

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK
THE first fact to notice in connection with the announcement of the new Big Three meeting in Moscow is the relief of
world tension that fellows the
news. We feel better. Even the
grimmest of ed-

world tension that fellows the news. We feel better. Even the grimmest of editorial pages crack tiny smiles. As always, during and since the since

a dozen times, and the answer is always the same.

When the Big Three fall out. we find, with the best will in the same of the

OUTVOTING POLICY
But the last three months have
not been wasted. We have been
testing out the policy of outvoting the Soviet Union, as compared with the doctrine of unanimity with her. Every refinement has been experimented with, and tried

out.

We started with a five-power conference of foreign ministers in September, submerging Russia four to one. We then fiirted with the possibility of "leaving everything to," which would make it comething like 40 to 1, Russia has counting like 40 to 1, Russia has counting.

By Samuel Grafton

New York

notice in contile announceside view of the continue of the co

By Lichty

THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS

use Mr. Vandenbergs favorite descriptive.

THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS
Both sides have been experimenting with the theoretical forming the side of the si

The People's Platform

Christmas For Strikers

ELIZABETH SPRY, AND MRS. IOLA FAULKNER.

ELIZABETH SPRY, AND MRS,
OLA FAULKNER.

We are writing to you as fellow citizens in the hope that you may be able to help make Christmass a happy day for many children and the content of the content of

a young donation. The money will all be spent for the children's christmas treat of candy and toys. A full account will be made of all expenditures.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Lois Lewis, at the union office, 9th and Perry Sta., Wost 1911. Oakland Avenue.

We speak in behalf of the children who will deeply appreciate your support.

The High Cost of Thirst in Shanghai

BY MRS. HORACE W. HELMS Enclosed you will find a clipping from The Stars and Stripes, print-reas. My husband happens to be among those. He sent me the clipping and asked me to have it printed:

WHAT NO STRANT

"SHANGHAI NOV. 28.—The control of the control

WHAT NO STRAW?

"SHANOHAI Nov. 28—The Casanova, high-priced night spot, was placed out-of-bounds' list night by the Shanghai Base Command Provost Marshal, Maj. Lesle A. Arnold.

"It is reported that Arnold's ire was aroused when he was charged \$1,500 CNC for three glasses of

silon ONC for three glasses of water."

My husband is S't-e Helms with the Scabece, now statioped in servicement there want their people servicement there want their people back home to see what it costs to have three glasses of water in Shanghai, The silon CNOTE; As sympathetic as we are with the boys in Shanghai, it occurs to us that \$12.0 won't even buy you a place to sit down in too many American night study.