FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1945

#### Of Divorce

The General Assembly, faced by opposition from the churches, is showing something less than genuine enthanism for the bill designed for liberative North Carolina's divorce law. The proposal that divorce be, granted upon one year's separation has been attacked as a blow at the sanctity of marrias of opponents are pressing, invo-year waitenessed of the proposed that divorce has a blow at the sanctity of marrias of the proposed that divorce has a blow at the sanctity of marrias of the proposed that the same than the care in the care in the same than the same than the same that the same than the same year, however, there were low, the same than the same year, however, there were low, and the same year, however, there were low, and the same year, however, there were links, so that there was considered the same year, however, there were links, so that there was considered the same year, however, there were links of the same year, however, there were links of that there was considered the same year, however, there were links of the same partiage laws. But divorce gained slightly in the period.

If the statistics mean anything, here they are:

If the statistics mean anything, here

In 1940, of North Carolinians over 15 In 1984, of North Carolinais over 19
years of age 62 per cent of the females
and 60 per cent of the males were married. Five-tenths of one per cent of the
males, and nine-tenths of one per cent
of the females were divorced. In numbers, we had 6.366 divorced males, 11,084 divorced females—that under the
present laws demanding two-year seppresent laws demandin aration before divorce.

By comparison, South Carolina, with the most stringent divorce laws in the country, had 1,848 divorced males, 3,-295 divorced females. That worked out

295 divorced females. That worked out to eight-tenths of one per cent of, the males, five-tenths of one per cent of, the males, five-tenths of one per cent of the females. The rate in the Palmetto State, where divorce is "lilegal" except under the most unusual chreumanners, is almost as high as North Carolina"s.

In light of the state's moderate rate of divorce, and despite a slight increase in rate, the proposed one-year slash in separation requirements does not seem to threaten home or family. Though divorce in the country at large has been gaining, there are still only 1,150,000 divorced citizens, as against well over 60,000,000 married. And only in Nevada, where divorce has become a scandalous

000,000 married. And only in Newada, where divorce has become a scandalous form of tourist trade, is the rate outrageous. In that state, 1940 saw a divorce rate of 47 per 1,000 population. Opponents of the new bill apparently have some such vision in mind at the moment, but from the record their fears are groundless. In many a state with divorce laws more liberal than North Carolina's, the rate of divorce is no hielper.

### **Back To Reality**

It's outmoded, we suppose and by comparison with Federal fiscal practices it looks positively antedituvian, but the rule of the State of North Carolina is still to spend no more than it takes in. Not even with money lying around loose in this policy to be altered. Governor, Cherry spoke sharply on the point to the Legislature.

the Legislature.
"It is the policy of this administration," he said, "that all appropriations
made for current services be provided
out of the current revenue............................. It is not
sound business to pay current appropriations out of an accumulated surplus
of former years."

of former years."

There is an old conflict in North Carolina between wants, pn the one hand, and ability on the other—ability to pay. The State is progressive enough to yearn to enlarge and improve its services. It is conservative enough to insist that this be done within the means of a law-system, which is hot excessive but which bears down all the same on our comparative poverty. The compromise between these two basic qualities of progressiveness and conservativeness is used.

cability and takes the form of spending

eability and takes the form or spending to the limit, but not beyond. And so it was that when Governor Cherry stepped into the situation of \$145,129,408 in requested appropriations (for the blennium) against estimated revenue of \$130,275,028, the Legislature signed and began to lower its signts.
The Governor will get his way for the reason that it is, fundamentally, North Carolina's way.

### The First Item

The First 'Item

Those who look with apprehension toward the unknown Black Sea port where Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin now sit in judgment on the uture of our world are prone to forget, we fear, the dark years just behind us. A look over the shoulder back to 'Teheran,-to-Casablanca, should be cheering, reassuring. Today Drew Pearson is lamenting the fact that Mr. Roosevelt faces his partners across the table at a greater disadvantage than ever before.

It is his thesis that we should have made demands for concessions from Britain and Russia loing ago, when the enemy was standing at El Alameia, and threatening at Stalingrad. Now, the story is, the President sits without a trump card, with his only place on only beg through the son that the control of the position of the world. But who is to accept the world. But who is to accept are we helieve that in the hour

this theory as it stands?

hat of the some and the hour of Britain's trial, Mr. Churchill would have agreed to limit the British sphere of influence? Hardly, For in that very time the stout old warrior was proclaiming that he had no intention of liquidating the Empire. And at that time, too, Marshal Stalin had already begun his accumulation of men-in-exile-German Bales Lithungians. Czerbs, and

nuidating the Empire. And at that time, too, Marshal Stalin had already begun his accumulation of men-in-exile—Germans, Poles, Lithuanians, Czechs and Hungarians. With these, he already assaulted the coming problems of ruiling Gagmany and the lesser lands. He had his answer to the future prepared long in advance, as die Mr. Churchill.

We must expect that the Big Three meeting will offer some compromises, some perhaps disappointing to Americans. But we cannot afford to Junk the whole enterprise for want of perfection. If it develops that Russia refuses Dumbarton Oaks, and demands veto power in the matter of aggression—that at least progress. And if the Polish problem lant resolved to our satisfaction, there are compensations. Pirst and foremost, and of utmost import to us all, is the question of Germany.

She, after all, is the common enemy, And if the Dig Three, as indicated, can come to an agreement that she must hereafter be watched over by powerful combined forces; then the future of Europe is by so much the safer. We cannot afford to look upon Britain and Russia with the same suspicion that we have for Germany, We have only the record to scan, and the common purposes to examine, to understand that, however we may differ in detail, the United Nations look with one cyé to the future. And the vital factor concerning that future is the control of aggression. That, so far as Europe is concerned, comes down to the practical matter of keeping Germany on the straight and nervos parts.

### Famous 4-F's

It appears that Washington's harassed It appears that Washington's harassed Selective Service officials, who must still wrestle with all manner of medical deferments in this time of manpower crists, took time out for an appreciative laugh the other day. The late Dr. Logan Clendening, pondering the modern 4-F in the light of history, turned out a list of the world's great soldiers who would have been lost to us, had they been alive and eligible in this war.

His reference His rejectees:

> George Washington, false teeth. George Washington, Jaise techt Von Bismarck, overweight, Napoleon, stomach ulcers, U. S. Grant, alcoholism, Julius Caesar, epilepsy, Lord Nelson, one arm, one eye. Kaiser Wilhelm, withered arm,

That done, General Hershey's crew turned back to its tremendous task. This little bit of pointed information, per-haps, ied SS to a new appreciation of the abilities of the 8,000,000-man pool of 4-F's, and they attacked it with a new relish and fewer inhibitions.

### Statesmen At Work

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record).

date. Is unlawful for any candidate to directly promise or picege the appoint of the appointment of any person to any person to

Section 61b of title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure," reads as follows:

"Procedure." reads as follows:

Bee. '81b. "Follitical activity—Promise of
employment—Compensation or other benefit.

Is shall be unlawful for any person, directby or indirectly, to pseudic any employment,
seddlen, werk, consepanation, or other benefit, provided for or made possible in which
or is past by any act of Compress, to any

Agr. HOFFMAN (Mich.) Mr. Speaker,

Part and the production of the 2 of the product of the 2 of t

so qualified to hold.

The only remaining question is, had the resident- at any time prior to the election romined Mr. Wallace that he would give ma political job if Mr. Wallace supported to Administration during the pending camilian?

paign?

Now, does anyone doubt but that after the Chlengo convention was over, after Mr. Rossevelt and Mr. Truman had been nonlinated the President desired the apport of Mr. Wallace during the coming campaign? I think in:

# What Kind Of Town Is This?

But what do we know about our city by comparison with othern of its size?

By delving into the Statistical Abstract of the U. S. and E. I. Thorndikes Vear City we have assembled a few answers to that dangling question. They're mostly in terms of figures, but those transities easily into factors of everyday life. Mr. Thorndike who was to that dangling question. They're mostly in terms of figures, but those transities easily into factors of everyday life. Mr. Thorndike he would be considered to the boats of conditions in 1839. He used every conclevable index of social econome, moral and intellectual significance, ranging from the number of telephones exhaulted to the construction of the control of the co

others: Tampa Ballimore. Additioned the second particles of the second particl

TTS old suff to Charlotteans that they enjoy the sporest library of any American city of 100,000 people, that the city led the nation in murder in 1940, that it's the first—or second—church-going city of the world and withal a pleasant, up-and-coming places which are the sport of the sales of the city by companing places. We apparently have too few dwellings (only Lowell, Wesparently) in the grantly have too few dwellings (only Lowell, Wesparently) in the control of homeo-oversible in the grantly in the class has about three By delivers to that daughting question. They're mostly whereas to that daughting question. They're mostly saved from the bottom place only by Knowville.

to the From, Unkfortic has it per offic, mere, we asswed from Control of the Cont

## How We Stack Up With Cities In Our Class

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rank							1:4	Ē				
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1940		Pop. 1940 No.	Reg. Voter 1942	Avg. Temp. Jan.	Avg. Temj	Dwelling Units	Owner- Occupio Units	Pct. 1 With Folks	School Expend	Pers	No. Plan	Retail
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91	Uties, N. Y. *—Fig	100,518 ures not av	529 39,173		70.7	28,146	8,931	1.8	1,642,000	37,320	172	1,632

### Around It Goes, Where It Stops Nobody Knows



# The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

DIPLOMATS who shalled lite agenda of the Ble Ture.

Conference in attwace, say that Franklin Roservelt.

Conference in attwace, say that Franklin Roservelt in the property of the state of the same of the state of the same of the same

return of Hong Kong to Chlina.

Three years are when Russia was
fighting back to the wall at Stallaged. Stalin would
have given far-reaching pieteges for as 5 and peace plan.
Today he will not even accept Dumbarton Oaks unless
Russia has a veto of the council of the United Nations
to block any disciplinary action against an aggressor
nation.

mation.

FDR has to face the fact that both Stallin and Churchill new have most of what they want, and Rosseytit is left, with almost no trump cards, except the humanitarian appeal that the Allies must not abandon the goal of peace for which mankind fought, plus the threat that the American people, if distillusioned, will become isolationist as never before.

Perhaps the toughest nut Roosevelt has to crack is to secure Stolin's acceptance of the Dumbarton Oaks peace machinery without cripping amendments. First, however, let's examine the points on the agenda which should be easier. There are five main items on the Big Three agenda, as follows:

1, War against Japan—This was promised by Stalin at Tehreran as soon as Germany was defeated. It was prombed in return for the Allied second front in Germany and there is no reason to believe Statin will not keep this pledge.

scep this pledge.

2. Poland-Roosevelt is proposing a compromise where Premier Mikolajczyk, recently resigned from the London-Polish Government, will enter the Russian-Inspired Lubin Government of Poland. The United States and Britain would then recognice the Linear Company of the Poland as a conclusion of the claims to old Poland as a conciliatory geature to the Poles.

to the Poles.

2. The Baltle-previnces—The United States will now receptize Lithuania, Sarths and Estonia so part of Russia. Thus far the United States has speared recursive Lithuania, Sarths and Estonia so part of Russia. Thus far the United States has receptized them as exparate countries, and still have baltle diplomate in Washington. But as a gesture to Statin we will now formally recognize these states as Russian.

4. Punishment of war criminals—The Big Three will have not rouble in agreeing on the strongest plantaneous to punish the war guitty, including John Alled 5.

counts.

5. Peatwar trade with Russia-Roosevelt if proposing a ban or credit of about six billions for Russia to buy a tremendous amount of American goods to restora her war-torn economy.



"She says if you'll increase her allowance so she can take skiing lessons she's almost certain to be voted the most accomplished girl in her class!"

## Still An Air War

By Marquis Childs

Eighand — Because they have become almost a matter of routine, the public has taken for granted the day to day achievements of the U. S. Army Air Forces that three or four years ago would have made a reason.

This

unit-the 446th Bomber

Group-is a world in itself. Big solid, Texan Colonel Troy W. Crawford of El Paso is the commanding officer responsible

solid, Texam Colonel Troy W. Crawford of El Paso is the commanding officer responsible for setting the planes into the air.

The top planning is done by Li. Gen. Jimup boolittie, who makes the final decisions on the targets and the number of planes to the different planes and the number of planes to the different planes and the number of planes to the different planes and wines to bomber groups such as this one.

When the order comes to put up the maximum number of planes that the unit can send up, the cross. Shortly after midnish they go to work on the big Liberators on line."

The bombers scattered around the primeter of the field are not make the different planes and the primeter of the field are not make the different planes are the different planes. This means that through the cold, wet night the ground crews chamber in, over and under the big planes. The different planes are the different planes are different planes and the different planes are different planes and the different planes are different planes are different planes. At 2:30 the plane crews are wakened. Dressing for the Artic cold of high altitudes is a slow and careful process that a final planes are different planes and the crews are ready for the main briefing. They crowd into the briefing room, where Intelligent and centered photographs and maps are thrown on a screen in front of the darkened room.

It is a serious business Reference to "comparatively light flak" many serious business of the air war with Germany when most planes get back safety.

After the main briefing for planes, navi-

gains Childs

gators and bombardiers. Smallergroups huddle in corners making a control of the co

go past the control tower. You can hear them, but you can't see them.

In the graving light the last plants are leaving the field. For the first time you can see the grove of trees off at the end of the runway and you can appreciate how foce a shave it end of the runway and you can appreciate how foce a shave it end to be cartibound.

If above the overcast at 16,000 feet in the brilliant sun, hidden from us, they are forming up. At the form a group, and that group will be one of many in an artary of the first sun and plants and the first sun and

# Narrow Escapes

By Hal Boyle

WITH THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION IN BELGIUM, Jan. 24

—(Delayed)—(7)—Narrow escapes are everyday occurrences at the front, but one drawling sergeaut challenges anyone to "match" his.

next sergeant smelled smoke slapping wildly at his

"A piece of flying metal had hit a box of matches in my pocket and act them afire" he said. "It was the hottest fight I have even been in."

I have even been in."

There are limits to souventh collecting — and S. Sgit. Adolph Mascarl, Brooklyn, knows them.

"Dolph" is one of the steadlest.
"souvenir hounds" in this Infantry regiment. One night he was by a thud on its heavily-timbered dirt roof. But he was drown and conty midtly, interested and soon was dreaming again of life the state of the

When he climbed out of the foxhole the next morning he found an unexploded 88 shell

embedded in the logs.
"No souvenir for me — that
one" said Mascari and moved
off to find a new home.

Adolf Hitler will never set it, but he has a vote of thanks com-ing to him for helping the 329th Infantry Regiment, get its mail quicker.

Without his knowledge, Der Puehrer recently donated a per-sonal car to the maliman—T-5 Berny Moffs, New York City, Hitter's car of the future—which Moffs painted olive drab and add-ed a white star. Now it ploughs the star of the future—which Unice Sam's hephews.

Uncle Sam's nephews.

Sticking his neck out to deliver fatigue cothes to attracting doughter for Stiget. Paul Keat of Long Island, N.Y.

He was taking up a jeepload of clothing when an artillery barrage forced him, to run for saelier in a ditch. When the shelts stopped failing he eithing—and then complaints began pouring in.

"Look," said a group of soldiers, holding up pairs of trousers which had been riddled by shrapnel while the supply sergeant was flat in the ditch.