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J. DAVIS
BURNS DAVIS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
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Standard

the Hospital will eventually benefit from the departure of old administrative heads and the infusion of new blood. But in the interim, when attempts to bridge the gap between the old and the new are being made, the old methods of old times, and the old-fashioned ideal of the future, there will be suffering behind the barred walls.

Scots Who Hae

It's budget time down at Mecklenburg County's Courthouse. Already Mr. Douglas Bradshaw, County Accountant, has submitted tentative figures to his Board of Commissioners, and has posed the usual budget dilemma.

Mr. Bradshaw needs to be remembered, is a gentleman of the old school who believes that frugality even in handling public money is a virtue. His Board of Commissioners is made up of three Mes, one Sandy and a Cashion, which is to say a group in whom thrift is ingrained and the dilemma put up to them is (1) whether to raise the tax rate by a penny or (2) up the expectancy of tax collections by a single percentage point.

If the little reader does not understand this "expectancy" business, it is no matter. Suffice it to say that the County's current budget is based on an expectancy of collecting within the next year 84 per cent of current taxes levied. As of March 31, with three more months to go, collections amounted to 81.59 per cent. Not in six years have collections failed to exceed 85 per cent.

The next couple of years look certain and safe at 80 per cent. 'Ah, but there have been years when collections ran less than 80 per cent. In 1933 they were only 71.30 of the levy, and sometimes Mecklenburg County had to borrow money to meet its pay rolls. Your cautious friend doesn't base his plans on the best that could happen, but the worst.

We think it's kind of amusing, this ultra conservatism with which Messrs. Bradshaw and the Scotchmen approach budget matters, but we reckon that over the long pull it pays off. Certainly it has kept Mecklenburg's taxes low and its credit high.

Calm And Cool

Governor Cherry's statement on race relations in North Carolina was short, simple and directly to the major point. He did not minimize the problem of race in the state, as some Governors have done. Nor did he belabor it, as have others. He knew, he said, that prosperous North Carolina after the war can be built only by the joining of hands of the white and Negro races.

And he knew too what the sense of race, allowed to run wild, can do to a society.

"We . . . have a common principle involved in the post-war world. It is the same principle that our sons, boys of every race, creed and color, are now preserving by giving their all. That being the case, let us quickly dispose of any color-barring race difficulties that may arise."

Thus the Governor sees that North Carolina's problem in this field is not one of opening a struggle in the post-war world, or of settling down immediately to evolve a new relationship between races. He sees instead, that all of our problems will engulf us, if we do not come together to "further cement our peoples into a union of citizenship."

The Governor, by design, made no attempt to outline potential racial conflicts. He has the belief of the good North Carolinian that we can settle them as we have in the past, and brighten the record of race relations in the state without coming to the tragic clashes other states have known.

A G. I. in Alaska writes back to say that the first robin of '45 has arrived.

Statesmen At Work

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record.)
SEN. LANGER (N. D.), inspired by Communist Lindsey Warren's statement that \$100 million would be passed out in great on war contracts, commenting on the poor miners must eat, and they must wear at least a little clothing. The only way they can eat and have clothes is to buy food and clothing. Many of them are employed in mines owned by subsidiaries of the Government-owned Corporation. What is its record? In 1939 it paid dividends amounting to \$25,000,000. In 1944 it paid dividends amounting to \$98,000,000, or nearly two and one-half times as much. In 1939 U. S. Steel employed 120,000 men. In 1944 it had increased its working capital from \$100,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, and it had \$100,000,000 more of undivided profits. In 1939 U. S. Steel had \$100,000,000 more of undivided profits. In 1944 it had \$1,000,000,000 more of undivided profits. In 1939 U. S. Steel had \$100,000,000 more of undivided profits. In 1944 it had \$1,000,000,000 more of undivided profits.

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Fulton, counsel for the Truman Committee, is being advised by friends to make a few long-delayed decisions. One of these is the long-delayed decision to make a few long-delayed decisions.

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"I'm not worrying about my grades, but if the war ends, instead of a Marine I'll be just another sophomore!"

They Can't Quit

By Samuel Grafton

WHY don't the Nazis stop fighting? Why don't they show some sense, and surrender? Don't they understand that the war is lost? The fact that they can't do these things is not a matter of military or political expediency, but of a deep-seated, almost morbid, conviction that they are not only entitled to win, but that they are entitled to rule the world.

In the light of these convictions, it is not surprising that the Nazis are not only fighting, but that they are fighting with a determination that is almost fanatical. They are not only fighting, but that they are fighting with a determination that is almost fanatical. They are not only fighting, but that they are fighting with a determination that is almost fanatical.

Legend—And Fact!

By HAL ROYLE

WITH THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, NEAR LEIPZIG.—(AP)—Our German tank is much bigger and longer—much better in every way. "Well, if it's that good," said the first boy, giving him the clincher, "then that American tank here!"

Up ahead the fighting was still hot, but Company O of the 60th Armored Infantry Battalion had reached the end of the road. The men were bored—even with the artillery occasionally chucking in a shell.

"Come again," said the unbeliever, "that American tank here!" "Well, if it's that good," said the first boy, giving him the clincher, "then that American tank here!"

Yeh, How About It, Officer?



Hopkins, The Old Hand

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON
EVEN before Harry Truman had taken the oath of office as President of the United States, in the interval following President Roosevelt's death, he had acquired a host of advisers who were reshuffling his Cabinet and shifting his policy line.

But Harry Truman has always shown himself to be a sensible man, and Hopkins has one important asset in that he has been in the White House for a long time. He knows the inside of the White House, and he knows the inside of the State Department. He knows the inside of the State Department, and he knows the inside of the State Department.

least two of Stettinius' new assistants are without previous experience in the foreign field. The plain fact is that today in Washington there are very few men who combine knowledge and experience in international relations. It is not something that can be acquired overnight. Therefore the country should have the advantage of Hopkins' real capacities.

Following the Yalta Conference, I heard a professional diplomat with long experience as a technician at such meetings give Hopkins high praise. This American Statesman did not change his mind when Roosevelt's adviser and friend approached the White House and were thrust out during the Crimea talks.

Quote, Unquote

ALL our plans have been a wrecked. Everybody is asking, "What's the success in bridging the gap in the next crop comes in?" —Joseph Sturge, German Agricultural Commissioner.