A surnt child dreads the fire, and erves the little devil right. But thats no reason, for him to renounce fire forevermore as, properly used, a bene-

th Carolina Legislature, out-

The South Carolina Legislature, outmore with the liquor situation, got madbone it of its 579 retail liquor dealers
were closed up. The Legislature named
a committee to investigate the system.
and to see how other states operated.
The committee looked into the Virginla, North Carolina and New York
spethods. Last week it made recommendations which it said, incorporated
the best features of each. Actually, the
best feature of the Virginia and North
Carolina systems was completely lgnored, and only such parts of the New
York system were utilized as fit in with
the retention of the inferior SouthCarolina systems which brought on all
the argument in the first place.
State monopoly is the essence of the
North Carolina and Virginia methods
of controlling liquor sales. But for South
Carolina, with its abashed recollections
of the abuses of the old-time State Dispensary, the committee decided that
state monopoly just wouldn't do. The
sesence of the New York system is to
make liquor readily available to anybody who wants-it, over the bar, on the
table, in a package. The committee
threw that Upcountry South Carolina
would never legalize sale by the drint.
So, what the committee did was simply to rededicate itself to the South
Carolina yalem, but—shi—with refinements. The number of outlets would be
limited to reputable persons, precisey the same requirement as before. An

hept to 300. This time, licenses would be limited to reputable persons, precisely the same requirement as before. An untouchable state liquor commission would be established, with final authority from which there would be no appeal. And the Governor would be given a special constabulary to enforce the liquor control law.

Hence control law.

South Carolina, you see, can't trust
teeft to mix polities and liquor profits.
Wherefore it renounces the profits in
favor of individuals and assumes the ex-pense and the—er-conscience of, co-forcement. Its main trouble, we sus-pet, goes to the fact that it predomi-nantly is a dry state somehow citchered into the position of laving the liquor which it drinks but doesn't approve of

Censorship, Plus

Censorship, Plus
Baturday we received a communication from Byron Price, Director of Censorship, in which he warned that the
success of voluntary censorship depends
on continued vigilance of the press and
radio. There was a good deal about the
danger of revealing the time, place and
method of future attacks upon our enemies, the protection of troop and ship miss, the protection of troop and ship movements, publication of letters from war zones, secret weapons and the like. But there was also this:

Figure 1. The probabilities involving future war probabilities involving future war plans may be of great value to the enemy. For example, published or broadcast speculations or statements regarding the probable intentions of Soviet Russia toward Japan, however erroneous lead to a Japanese attack on Russia. Whether such a speculation or prediction were true or false, the military interests of the United States would be damaged and the war's secrifice of American life might be prolonged. Please to the Coffice of Censorship."

Office of Censorship."

We have always considered that the voluntary censorship in voque in this country was based on purely military considerations—on military security. Almost without exception newspapers and radio stations have adhered to this principle; there have been few leaks. But we cannot agree. (even after studying a confidential "clarification") that this admonition to refrain from discussing Russia's probable intentions toward Japan has any direct bearing on military security.

security.

It seems to us that this goes beyond It seems to us that this goes beyond the bounds of legitimate censorship, and we do not feel apologetic in the least that we have aiready speculated on the fascinating Russo-Jap situation, and we cannot see that anyone is bound to refrain from pursuing the subject in the

The Underpinning

However rapidly North Carolina hopes to increase her industrial expansion, and nowever rapidly North Carolina hopes to increase her industrial expansion, and however fondly she looks upon industry as a panaces for her life, we must remember that the greatest lack is in the agricultural economy. For agricultura must always buttress Tai Heel business and industry, and despite our position of leadership in the South, and our high standing in value of farm products, the entire structure is pretty rickety.

It is on the farmy northusterity.

It is on the farms, particularly to the far East and West, that the state's low iar East and West, that the state's low rank in economic and social tables is made. It is the tenant farmer, largely, who pulls down the income tables, the literacy tables, the health tables, and so on. And thus it is encouraging to note, as we did last week, new signs that agriculture was stirring on a state-wide front.

There was the announcement of the \$2,000,000-drive by the State College Agricultural Foundation, to finance a twenty-year period of activity in these fields: soil conservation and improvement, tenancy, domestic and foreign markets, farm surpluses, cotton, production, parity prices, adjustment of farm families to new social and economic conditions, improvement of rural services and general environment.

If sounds like a great manifesto, and it is; it is also a vast undertaking, challenging North Carolina to turn to its own resources, and deny that the Federal Government holds final responsibility. There was the announcement of the

These approaches to our agricultural roblem, considering the state as a These approaches to our agricultural problem, considering the state as a whole, and insisting upon the development of regional resources for agriculture, hold out great hope for the future. In our heast to progress by luring additional industry within our borders we cannot afford to overlook this active frontier of North Carolina Iffe.

A Pair Of Buckners

A Pair Of Buckners

In the dark Winter of 1862 an unknown man named Grant moved boddy down the muddy valley of the Tennessee with some 12,000 Bluccats in his command. In February, as the vanguard of aweiling forces that pon-eyed Cencral Halleck was moving against Albert Sidney Johnston's poorly-defended lines, he fell upon Fort Henry and quickly captured it. Almost before the dispatches were back in St. Louis, he came upon Fort Donelson, where some 15,000 Confederates shivered, under command of Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner.

Little Grant audaclously opened a slege, violating overy principle of warfare by assaulting fortifications when he lacked superior forces. General Bucker, who had known Grant at West Point—and had loaned him money for a vacation trip in the old days — sent a note asking for an armistice and discussion of terms for surrender. And there came back there famous words. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted."

Buckner replied: "Sir: The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose." Domelson fell, the way to the heart of the South was open, Grant was, famous and the Union had a long-sought hero.

Unconditional Surrender went on to Appamattox, and down the years to Casabianca, then deep into Germany, And so did the name of Buckner. For doday, in command of the U. S. Tenth Army driving forward on Okinawa is Leutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner for heavy of the los driving his man of Doucleson. And he is driving his

Lieutenant General Simon Boilvar Bucken ner the younger, son of the defeated man of Donelson. And he is driving his hardest to impose Unconditional Sur-render upon Japan, fighting a campalgn which makes the "ungenerous and un-chivalrous" terms of his father's Jime seem tame indeed.

Statesmen At Work

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

SEN. BARKLEY of Kentucky was discussing the constitutionality of proposed manpower legislation, when:

Mr. McKELLAR Terms Mr. President, I and Mr. McKELLAR Terms Mr. President, I and Mr. BARKLEY. On the correct about what the Government itself can do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had a Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had a Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had a mr. Jake the Government itself can do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had a mr. Jake content what the Government itself can do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had a mr. Jake content what the Government itself can do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had a mr. Jake content of the constitution of the content of the constitution of the control of the content of the co

SRN. BARKLEY of Kentucky was discussional for the constitutionality of proposed Mr. McKELLAR (Tem's) Mr. Precident, 1 and a suspicion that the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Government of the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Government of the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Government of the Government of the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Government of the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Government of the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Senator has put in my menth. I have the Senator has been the Senator of the Constitution ever house in a superior of the Constitution of Congress to repeal a law which it had ensured the senator overlooks the fact that in, the conference report as in all such seasons of the Senator of the Constitution of Congress to repeal a law which it had ensured the senator of the Constitution of the Senator of the Senator of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator senator was necessary to write into the Constitution of the Senator was necessary to write into the Senator was necessary to write into

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Poerson

BELIEVE it or not, but Secretary of Commerce Henry
Wallace has been carefully studying the work of
Secretary of Commerce Henry and has paid
One of Hower's closest Advisors, when he was Secrelary of Commerce was Dr. Julius Elein. Director of
the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic

Commerce, later Assistant Secretary of Commerce.
Twice, Wallace has called Klein in to ask his advice on the reorganization of the new Commerce Depart-

ment. Wallace also dropped a significant remark to business callers the other remark to business callers the other dropped and the state of the stat

Gillette Testifies

One of the most tiresome things about Congressional hearing are the monotonous statements made by witnesses. Pages long, they are usually less illuminating the control of the control of

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, who was acting as chairman of the hearing, asked Gillette if he had a prepared statement.

prepared statement.

'I have a prepared statement,' replied Gillette, but believe it might be well to leave it with you without reading it unless you insist on it. I haven' read all of it myself."

You think you'll agree with it?" asked Wherry Johlingty.

"Yes, I do," replied Gillette flashing a broad smile, then proceeded to answer the Committee's questions.

FR-Secretary of State

Just after the new millionaire team of State Department executives was appointed last December, Mrs.
Roosevelt telephoned he husband, then at Warm Springs,
expressing her strong disapproval. She felt that they
feld not represent her husband's philosophy on foreign

WASHINGTON Herican FOR's reply, briefly put, was: "If they den't sent carefully interjung the work of acres Herican He

as formerly.

Since the November elections acquaitly the President has spent not much more than two months in tine White Houds. He went to Warm Springs shortly after elections, then to Hyde Park for Christmas, then to Yalta two days after his hasquariston, then immediately after his return he went to Hyde Park, and now is away at an undisclosed place again.

and now is away at an undisclosed place signin. During one important part of his dines, the irip. to Yaifa, the Fresident was giving his time exclasively for the property of the property of

Secrecy At Yalta

Secrecy At Yaita

But a strong State Department would have saved
the strong State Department would have saved
Undersecretary, never hesitated to stand up for what
Undersecretary, never hesitated to stand up for what
President getting off on a tangent he battled it out,
the had known FDR since he served as page at the
Roosevelt wedding and he wasn't straid to say what
the thought.

he thought.

Unfortunately, Ed Stettinlus and the new State
Department alids have no experience in standing up
to, the President and probably are afraid to. They
were hired on the basis that if they didn't behave
they'd be fixed and they owe everything to him.

ther'd be fired and they one everthing to him.

It is generally known for instance, that stetthnius did not, and they one everthing to him.

It is generally known for instance, that stetthnius did not, and the stetth of the st

And Now The Limb!



A Veteran Departs

By Marquis Childs

WITHOUT "Jimmy" Byrnes, who has lived here and a worked here for 30 years, Weshinton will not seem quite normal. Few men have had social a broad seem quite normal. Few men have had social a broad seem quite normal. Few men have had social a broad seem quite normal. Few men have had social a broad seem quite normal. Few men have had social a broad seem quite normal seem and pomp in the cepital. If power and pomp in the cepital in the sexhange of fet the seem of the seem

oraying early days of the New Dean to be reginance with the can recorded tempers and temperaments as table. He can recorded tempers and temperaments as table. He can recorded tempers are the contractive emerges. Critico in the left wing of the New Deal dann bin as a compromiser. But imany a time President Roservett has had occasion to be binatiful for his gift of compromise. The work of the contractive contract

The layers of authority never got straightened out in spite of the best intentions of Mobilizer Byrnes. That was a frequent complaint as the lines of power became confused smidst all the complexities of operation of the same of the sa

leader of the Senate.

At the Democratic convention in Chiéage last Summer he auffered a public rebutt. Taking a step unual for one of his cautious nature, he announced that he was a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. His friends assumed that he had, if not the blessing, at least the approval of Rosevetti a this

momination. His friends assumed that he had, if not the blessing, at least the approval of Roservell in this milk of the control of the contr

"Do you know when the war's going to end, Mrs. Jones? Mama says you know lots of things that never even get in the paper!"

COPE, 1966 BY HEA BERYING, SHO, Y. M. REO, U. N. PAT, BOY

People's Platform

Editors. The News:

I have read with disguit, the front page article of April 4 which stated that the Chariotte Central Labor Union refuge to permit of the product of permit prisoners of war to work the control Labor Union refuge to open the prisoners of war to work the prisoners of the prisoners of war to work the prisoners of the prisoners of war to work the prisoners of war to work the prisoners of war to work the prisoners of the pris

any restonded man suppose the organization has hampered us most. Yeu will please note the signature in which the mention of the water of the control of the

middenly so very very naive when mention is made of our own countrys uphere of influence.

They look with tear-dimmed eres towned two age-old democracies. Political and Roumania, as they are always but surely wheeled they are surely interest wheeled with fear as they contemplate Englands growing influence in Greece and Ethiopia: but begin to act very innecests when you measurely and they will be a set very innecest when you measurely are they will be used to the country of the coun

A Cloud Appears

By Samuel Grafton

learned also last week that the great powers do agree. Sometimes only a quarrel can prove that, and the sound of the sound

NEW YORK
WE have learned much from
our little fuss with Russia
over the San Francisco conference,
the word in the fust of the first powers do agree. Sometimes
over the San Francisco conference,
the world, the
little go down,
and the salt loose
the world, the
lightly go down,
and the salt loose
the world, the
lightly go down,
and the salt loose
the world and Britain on
the one side, and
Russia on the other over the
seating of the Lubbin Government,
in the Assembly, the Conference itself lost some of its attractiveness. We suffered a kind
of the first world for the first world for a moment as if Britain wanted
for a moment and the salt for the first world for a moment and the salt for the first world for a moment and the salt for the first world for a moment and the salt for the first world for the wo