

Not Enough

Selective Service, driven to the wall by the vexing problem of the returning veteran and his job, has turned to interpreting the G. I. Bill of Rights. It says, first thing, that no veteran shall be required to join a union to have his former job. He carries super-seniority, and the rights of labor shall not be allowed to interfere with him.

We approve General Herber's course on the right track, but we recognize from the start that this mandate is impossible of enforcement. Selective Service is right in principle, but simply can't say grace over the problem. Suppose a veteran comes home, as thousands of them will, to return to a job in a plant which has been unionized since his departure. Suppose that the shop he left as an open shop has since become a closed shop, and that maintenance of membership has been installed. Where does the veteran stand then?

In such cases his fate rests with the labor unions, and it is they who will rule on his case when he comes into competition with non-veteran union members seeking, or holding, his job. Inevitably, there is going to be confusion and a certain amount of injustice. The veteran, first of all, is not going to understand just why the union should be handing down the law in his case. He'll wonder why the Government has not asserted its authority.

So if Selective Service really wants to guarantee the veteran his old job there must be clarification of this directive, and of his position. Selective Service, in fact, seems like just the wrong agency to make the decision. Someone, soon or late, will have to do something to make the unions directly responsible to the Government. Otherwise, the competing veteran is going to find himself at a permanent disadvantage.

Fair Game

We suspect that the current agitation over the doubled tuition fees now being charged returning veterans by State colleges and universities will blow over shortly. It is almost certain that Congress will remove the provision of the G. I. Bill of Rights requiring that all such educational fees shall be deducted from any future bonus, thus removing the possibility that the veteran may have to carry the extra charge.

And in the event that the provision is not struck out, we expect to see the colleges cut prices on their own initiative, for they certainly do not want to place an added burden on the returning scholar. State college authorities, we gather, did not know in the beginning that the veteran stood to take the loss. When they found out they quickly gathered in Raleigh to talk it over with Governor Cherry.

One University official was quick to admit what we suspected all along, that the colleges just saw a chance to get a good rate from the Federal Government, and snapped it up. So long as Washington was not making a habit of out-of-state tuition fees for North Carolina veterans, no one kicked. Washington is always an easy mark, and making a touch there is in the happy tradition of the State. But now the tumult and the shouting will die quickly. It isn't the principle of the thing, it's only the welfare of the veteran, that concerns the people of the state.

Just In Sport

The House Ways & Means Committee, having solemnly inspected the record of Elliott Roosevelt's deal with John Hartford of AEP, threw their eyes open to the public. There were several revealing items in the long pages of testimony. Not the least of these was the notation that the Committee had recommended (in company with Internal Revenue) that Mr. Hartford be allowed a deduction of \$1,500 from his income tax as a result of his loss.

The Committee, of course, has not the least authority in the matter, and though it has been concerned with investigation, its blessing upon Mr. Hartford has no standing at all. If Mr. Hartford intends to make a plea for the deduction, he may appeal through regular channels, and not through the Committee at all.

A division of sentiment throughout the hearings is interesting. The gentlemen split on strict party lines. The Republicans were determined to push the thing all the way, even to hold further

hearings. They wanted to make sure Mr. Hartford got his rebate, and that the late President Roosevelt's part in the affair be thoroughly aired. They were determined to use the opportunity to discredit Mr. Roosevelt through exposure of his so-called financial dealings, and to discredit him personally by implicating him in the affair.

The Democrats were equally as determined to tone down the investigation, to fight and to use Mr. Roosevelt's name, and to prevent the opposition from attacking the late President and his entire program. By defending Elliott, they hoped to prevent Republicans from attacking his father and defaming his memory.

As a result, of course, the investigation accomplished nothing, and though the Republicans may consider that they have won a sort of dark victory, they may suffer from a natural public reaction to such tactics. The little party, in view of this, should never have been staged.

An Anniversary

The merchandising career of W. H. Belk closely parallels the growth of Charlotte into a city and commercial center of a great area. On the 45th anniversary of the opening of his parent store in Charlotte Mr. Belk's enterprises far outreach the influence of the city itself, because his company was growing with the section, as well as with the city.

By now his 215 stores are scattered through seven Southern States, and Belk Bros. is one of the largest Southern merchandising companies. And Mr. Belk still gives his attention to the growth of his great enterprise.

His business acumen, which developed a new method of establishing a system of stores, is still keen, and the man who wears his hat at work in the little office is unchanged in important respects from the young man who came to Charlotte from Monroe in 1895 and began the expansion of his company.

As a business man, a philanthropist and a citizen, he has contributed greatly to the development of the region. His generous gifts to churches, hospitals and superannuated ministers have worked great good. In any account of the half century of progress during which his business has grown, Mr. Belk must be named among the first citizens of the region.

His business acumen, which developed a new method of establishing a system of stores, is still keen, and the man who wears his hat at work in the little office is unchanged in important respects from the young man who came to Charlotte from Monroe in 1895 and began the expansion of his company.

Sounds Familiar

Henry Wallace, speaking in favor of full employment, and putting his stamp of approval on national prosperity, could not resist adding an old saw that has been a favorite Democratic fable in all these years since 1932. He said that in addition to opening up sixty million jobs by 1950, we could "balance the budget." It's the same old cry.

Franklin Roosevelt erred in his campaign against Herbert Hoover, saying that the only way to balance the budget was to balance the budget. He was going to telescope some of those sprawling Government bureaus and cut down expenses. He was going to put the figures in balance, and the nation's debt, of course, jumped up and through the New Deal years.

In 1936 Mr. Roosevelt was again voicing the cry. He left a cheering crowd in Hyde Park in November, saying that he was—

going back to try to balance the budget, thereby carrying out the New Deal's first campaign pledge.

After so long it became plain that budget balancing was not one of the New Deal aims, and it was not rapidly in the other direction, there were apologists in the cloaks of economists, saying that we need never give the budget, and the debt, a second thought. We were going to ride to glory on deficit financing. But even the debt of those years (it had jumped from \$7 billions in '33 to \$4 billions in '41) dwindles beside the heavy load we must now carry. Roughly speaking, we will face a debt of \$60 billion dollars, and it is this amount which Mr. Wallace approaches as lightly as Mr. Roosevelt approached its mole-hill predecessors.

We don't know how Mr. Wallace puts it down, with paper and pencil, but we know to our own satisfaction that he's only making talk. So long as New Deal financing is carried on in Washington, there's going to be no serious attempt to set the books straight, and we'd be wise to reject any promises to the contrary.

Statements At Work

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

SEN. BARKLEY (R.) in the midst of a speech on unemployment compensation: Mr. President, according to our pledges made more than a year ago in the floor of the Senate, we obligated ourselves, insofar as we could, to provide for the prompt payment by the Federal Government of whatever might be due to private corporations upon the termination of their contracts in order to aid them in reconstruction.

The State of Vermont did not declare war against Japan; the State of Kentucky did not declare war against Japan; the State of Pennsylvania did not declare war against Japan, and no other State declared war could have declared war against Japan, or Germany, or any other nation. War was either declared or it was not.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate a speech already in existence by the Congress of the United States representing all the people of the United States, and only it could do.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I have no idea of entering into a debate on this point, but I cannot at this time not mention the fact that the Legislature of the State of Vermont did, by vote, recognize that the United States was at war with the Japanese Government, whatever might be due to private corporations upon the termination of their contracts in order to aid them in reconstruction.

I had in mind was that no State could declare war against a foreign country, that it was a National act.

Mr. AUSTIN. I recognize that, but when the Senator said the State of Vermont did not declare war, I wanted to see the record straight.

Mr. BARKLEY. I congratulate Vermont on being a jittery State at the Capitol, and the United States in that regard. Laughing

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON
PRIME MINISTER TRUMAN has sent a telegram to British Prime Minister A. J. A. Churchill, asking that Jewish refugees now in Europe be allowed to enter Palestine immediately. Truman, who has been instructed General Eisenhower to have the U. S. Army supply transportation to the White House, has urged that they not go to London at this time.

It would just create more problems for Jimmie Byrnes, Truman explained, "when he's already got enough on his hands."

Senator Brewster then engaged in a good-natured but vigorous argument with his old friend, the President, with whom he had long served on the Truman Committee. The President explained that he was not in favor of an outright Jewish state in Palestine. Senator Brewster, who has long waged a battle for the rights of the Jews in Palestine, took vigorous opposition to this.

"You are just following the same British line that Roosevelt fell for," he admonished his old friend Truman. "It was the British who arranged for Roosevelt to see Ben Said so that Ben Said could warn Roosevelt that there would be bloodshed if Palestine was given to the Jews. Meanwhile, the British were giving Ben Said rifles with which he could stir up bloodshed."

President Truman, however, maintained that Palestine should be governed by all religions, Mohammedans and Christians as well as Jews.

What We Fought For

Truman was 100 per cent behind the plan to permit Jewish refugees to go to Palestine, went even further than the visiting Senators expected. They had been concerned regarding the fate of approximately 100,000 to 150,000 Jews—some of them from Poland; some from Germany—who are living in refugee camps under the protection of the American Army and cannot return home. Earl Harrison, former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, recently went to Europe to study their fate, and reported that their return to Poland and Germany would be extremely difficult.

This situation aroused President Truman. He promised to send orders to General Eisenhower not only to transport to Palestine the refugees who wished to go, but to billet other refugees with German families if they wished to remain in Germany.

"These people have a right to live in their own country," Truman said emphatically, "and I am going to insist that the American Army to billet them right in with German families if they want to live in Germany."

"This is one of the things for which we fought the war," Truman added. "If we have failed in this, the war has been fought in vain."

Capital Chaff

President Truman still keeps up his rapid-fire early morning appointment pace, sees as many as fifteen visitors before lunch. Greek philosopher Socrates visited Truman the other day, caught him sneaking a

snack and long stretch between callers. . . . A new breed of first lady, Mrs. Truman, has been born. . . . Visitors to the Franklin Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park have doubled since the late President's death. Mrs. Roosevelt gave each of Henry Morgenthau's children a trident from the former Chief Executive's desk as memento. The former First Lady is now so busy she may open an office in Manhattan to handle her duties. . . . The House of Representatives, Mrs. Truman, may try to improve her own press relations this fall. She's been tipped off by intimates that the ladies of the Fourth Congress don't love her. . . . Lt. Comdr. Jack Fisher of the Coast Guard who won the title of "Jack-Fore Fisher" for ferreting out hidden Nazi gold in Germany is now working for Henry Wallace at the Commerce Department. . . . The conference of American small business organizations is bombarding Congress with inflammatory proposals to block any permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. . . . Paul McNulty, chief of the General MacArthur and Philippine, President Osmena permitted so many Jap collaborators to keep high office in Manila since liberation of the Philippines.

Children's Lobby

Economy-minded members of the House Appropriations Committee are not letting any grass grow under their feet. Chairman Clarence Cannon of Missouri, paragonized John Taber of New York, and tight-lipped Richard Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, ranking Republicans, are cutting expenditures to the bone.

But they're under plenty of pressure from their colleagues to permit continued operation of the child-care centers which the Federal agency has been operating. These centers, which make it possible for working mothers to leave their children in competent hands while they are on the job, are scheduled to be closed next month. The protest against closing them has been extremely strong. Especially in the West.

A score of Pacific Coast Congressmen met Wednesday morning with Federal Works Administrator General Philip Fleming to reach a solution to this problem. Fleming told them child care was never contemplated as a permanent Federal project, and would have to be taken over by the States.

Representative Richard Welch of San Francisco insisted, however, that Federal operation until the States were ready to take over was imperative—at least until GI fathers are back on the scene.

"It is still a war problem," Welch said. "If you could see the pitiful letters on my desk, you would have no doubt about it. Hundreds and thousands of mothers whose husbands are still in the Army, are desperate at the thought that the child centers will close down. They can't live on their soldier's pay, they don't know how they are going to keep their jobs if they have to stay home and take care of their children."

General Fleming, who personally wants to keep the centers open, said he was aware of these problems, but it was clearly understood at the time Congress voted the money that centers were to be operated only as a war measure.

Freshman Representative George Miller of San Francisco then asked Fleming if it were not true that the FWA has legal authority to keep operating these centers as long as the funds are available.

Fleming replied that that is true.

"But," he added, "we have an understanding with the Appropriations Committee that as soon as the war ends, the centers would be turned over to the States. Liberal Representative John Coffee of Tacoma, Washington, who is on the Appropriations Committee, remarked that he knew of no such agreement.

They Thrive Only in Darkness



The World That Is Gone

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON
THE temptation in these troubled days is to retreat into an idealized past.

Rereading that wonderful story, "Vanity Fair," I have been taking a fever backward into a world that is almost gone. There are few things that can be seen and heard, often all too faintly and dimly. For it is people with a country who seem to have their own lives, breathing ex-

istence. Each was protesting against the rapacity of the other, and could the Corsican have waited in prison until the other returned? He would know, if it were not for his pathologic egotism, that he need not come back. So many are doing for him, the work of disunity and discord, that he might bring us together again in at least a semblance of unity.

The rumors about Hitler persist, and probably will always persist. He may be more than mere speculation. I talked recently with a general just back from the Western Front of Germany. He believes Hitler is alive and in hiding.

If that is true, and if he has access to the news, how Hitler must be laughing! He would know, if it were not for his pathologic egotism, that he need not come back. So many are doing for him, the work of disunity and discord, that he might bring us together again in at least a semblance of unity.

Thackeray neglects to say, of course, that the peace-makers of Vienna did finally a pretty good job; the bravery of the British and the skill of the Duke of Wellington quelled Napoleon's army, which was his only hope of escape. He was sent off to St. Helena, where he lived out his last years in fitting vantage.

Thackeray neglects to say, of course, that the peace-makers of Vienna did finally a pretty good job; the bravery of the British and the skill of the Duke of Wellington quelled Napoleon's army, which was his only hope of escape. He was sent off to St. Helena, where he lived out his last years in fitting vantage.

Each was protesting against the rapacity of the other, and could the Corsican have waited in prison until the other returned? He would know, if it were not for his pathologic egotism, that he need not come back. So many are doing for him, the work of disunity and discord, that he might bring us together again in at least a semblance of unity.

The rumors about Hitler persist, and probably will always persist. He may be more than mere speculation. I talked recently with a general just back from the Western Front of Germany. He believes Hitler is alive and in hiding.

If that is true, and if he has access to the news, how Hitler must be laughing! He would know, if it were not for his pathologic egotism, that he need not come back. So many are doing for him, the work of disunity and discord, that he might bring us together again in at least a semblance of unity.

Thackeray neglects to say, of course, that the peace-makers of Vienna did finally a pretty good job; the bravery of the British and the skill of the Duke of Wellington quelled Napoleon's army, which was his only hope of escape. He was sent off to St. Helena, where he lived out his last years in fitting vantage.

Thackeray neglects to say, of course, that the peace-makers of Vienna did finally a pretty good job; the bravery of the British and the skill of the Duke of Wellington quelled Napoleon's army, which was his only hope of escape. He was sent off to St. Helena, where he lived out his last years in fitting vantage.

SIDE GLANCES

By Colbraith



"What difference does it make for me if they split the atom? I'll be interested when they bring on something that will split wood without me swinging an ax!"

Our Little Game

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK
on the chance that he can be used as a stick to beat liberals with, they attempt to settle a question of planetary politics.

A similar lineup occurs on the matter of aid to Britain. There are Americans who would deny aid to Britain solely for the reason that she has recently gone left in domestic politics. Our national interest, it is argued, is not in a relation of friendship with Britain regardless of any government that enlightened England is likely to have, from Tory to Labor. But, here again, national interest is subordinated to a position in domestic politics; and there are those who would let our relations with Britain disintegrate purely to make a point in the unending right-left fight here at home.

By no coincidence whatever, it is the same group which is making the big noise for MacArthur, which is also demanding that we send Britain to her doom for the way she has in her last election.

Yet, remarkably enough, this is also the group which is forever clamoring about putting America's interests first, and not giving America last. Yet to take positions of far-reaching and permanent importance in foreign affairs on the basis of a place in domestic squabbles seems something less than putting America first. It is to be doubted that a national self-interest, for if we carry out the line proposed by this group, to leave of patting MacArthur in the back, is to place Japan largely staffed by people who hate us, and with a distant prospect of a high price to pay in order to secure a couple of points against Henry and the CIO on the home front.

An Experiment

FRANK KINCHEON, on Walter Brann: "KINCHEON's Jergens' Journal."

"Bulgaria postponed the election planned for today because Secretary Brann insisted that it was not going to be a free election. He said he would recognize no election unless all the people and all parties participated freely. Some Bulgarians scoffed about this, but concluded that Brann was serious. They tried to try universal suffrage in Bulgaria, but Brann insisted that we recommend it to South Carolina."

People's Platform

Mecklenburg's Liquor

By BURTON H. SMITH
Charlotte
I was very much interested in a rather amusing at your Editorial, "A Longing Look" in Monday's paper.

There has been a question, in my mind, for some time, that you can possibly answer. It is a definite fact that Mecklenburg County is in the LIKKER business, which is proven by the fact that it sells a concoction of liquor to the State Stores.

What is the difference between this and a regulation store where people can buy it for their own use, as there would not be any question of drinking it? The answer is, of course, that the Liquor Store is a business, and the regulation store is a public service.

Let MacArthur Do His Job
By J. J. LITTLEJOHN
Gaffney, S. C.
I think it is time for these thick-skulled, small-brained legislators to be put in the state of Mecklenburg in his grand effort to fix these yellow daisies up in A-1 shape.

Gen. MacArthur notes them ten times worse than I do, and if he is to let alone the people, he will let alone the people. He will give Japan hell and shove her in it.

You used the word "guastimate"

Quote, Unquote

THE American people are overwhelmingly in favor of a course of action which will enable the people to get rid of themselves of their oppressors.

—Bishop Lewis O. Hartman, of Western, chairman of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

The Russians are big-hearted. They are a people who are much in common with Americans.

—Representative Francis P. Bolton of Ohio.

The Hitlerite criminals must carry full responsibility for the monstrous atrocities and German must compensate for the damage done to our country.

—Pravda, Moscow.

Memories are proverbially short, but they can be so quickly forgotten that in spite of the billions of dollars poured out of the Federal Treasury since 1939, there were still some 8,000,000 idle workers in the latter year.

—Wilmington, Del., Journal.