ow Influential Is The Military?

If war-time feud between the military and civilian branches of the Governt, stoutly denied by participants on issues while the shooting was going, has been dragged into the open by ald M. Nelson in his new book, "Art of Democracy." Mr. Nelson claims he, as chairman of the War Productional of the could do to prevent suserals and the admirals from seizing managers. Board, had all he could do to prevent streams and the admirals from selving implies control of the national economy, won that battle, but he lost another in it when he wanted to begin the long toess of reconversion to civilian production and the military insisted that the wartfort continue full blast until peace was totally at hand. Most of our current reswersion difficulties stem from that imp-Many victory, he insists.

Regarded as a partisan report on past Istory, Mr. Nelson's book is interesting eading and little more. But he ends it the a warning: Throughout the foresee-ble future the War and Navy Departments e increasingly influential branches Government and "the question of illitary control will confront us in peace as war." Thus Mr. Nelson joins Harold hes and others who view with alarm the sing influence of the military in Wash-

That the Army in particular has Harry runnar's ear there is little doubt. Fre-mently he has borrowed generals—noted-pered by the has borrowed generals—noted-tessed them into service as diplomats. He as formed a group of "eider statesmen" personal advisers, all of them ex-brass stat. And he has advocated two pet Army selects—universal military training and amolidation of the services.

A study of Federal budgets provides the

the held-over, importance of the military. The 79th Congress appropriated 7.3 billions for the Army and authorized the expenditure of another seven billions held over from earlier appropriations, while the Navy got 6.3 billions. Reconversion Direct Steelman has estimated that Army and Navy expenditures in fiscal 1947 will Navy expenditures in fiscal 1947 will account for 45 per cent of all Federal

All of this, of course, is symptomatic of our altered position in the world. We are now embarked, for better or worse, on a career of power politics, backing our words with force. And force is expensive to main-tain, both in terms of money and in terms of liberty.

There is encouragement in the fact that the Congress still looks with deep rooted prejudice upon the military, and even displays occasional signs of Jealousy. Neither universal training nor consolidation of the services got to first base in either House, despite the President's vocal support. Various Congressional Committees, port. Various Congressional Common as well as members of the Executive branch, as weil as memoers of the executive orance, have publicly condenned Army and Navy fiscal and procurement policies. And, in the name of mother, home and heaven, the Congress repeatedly turned a deaf ear to the Army's plea for continuation of the draft on a war-time basis.

draft on a war-time basis.

But this is the beginning, not the end,
of the struegic to-maintain-civilian control of the Government. As fears, real and
fancted, of Russia mount so will the millitary's prestige. If we are fated to maintain America as an armed camp for an
indefinite period of time representative
government will certainly be imperiled.
History proves that democracy thrives only
in peace—and at this reading peace seems
terribly far away.

Spencer Abbott And His Heroes

TS NOT every day that a Charlotte base-ball team wins a pennant; matter of act it's not ever every decade for no eague flag has been nailed to the mast are since 1932. But the 1946-model Hortesta, or Bees, depending upon the size of the headline type used in referring to them, ware pewed up the Tri-State League chamsonship with a fine flourish and we feel salled upon to make obelsance to Spencer thoott and his heroes.

We leave it to our colleagues in the sports epartment to estimate the professional worth of the young men who brought more ans into Griffith Park than any other all club in Charlotte's history. It may be, sill club in Charlotte's history. It may be, we manager abbott says, that the Hornets sek the high polish that comes only with superience. Certainly the fielders booted their share of grounders, the pitchers some limes looked as though they were trying for a kewple doll at the county fair, and stime the batmen seemed to be suffering from myopfa. But, however short the Horstein may have been on technique, they were long on enthusiasm, and in the long sruggle with Asheville for the pennant their verve paid off.

It paid off for the fans too. We have no court better baseball was played in Yance Stadium this Summer, but we are pre-

pared to argue that no big league fan got any more for his money in the way of thrills than the customers who swung the turnstiles at Griffith Park. There was the crucial series with Asheville when the Hornets came from behind to take over the first place they never lost. That was a time when the well-dressed fan wore goose pimples, but there was a good show at Griffith Park any night when the boys were playing at home.

As is the way with farm clubs, the team that won the pennant for Charlotte is no more. The best of the players will jump directly to Mother Washington, others will directly to Mother Washington, others will move up a notch to Chattanoga. Spencer Abbott, or his successor if he too gets the nod from above, will have to start over in 47. There is also reason to speculate on whether Charlotte will play another season in the lop-sided league it now dominates: maybe the whole club will move upstairs in 1947.

Be that as it may, the 1946 Hornets are champions worthy of the name. They brought organized baseball back to Char-lotte with a-bang and got the local-club off to a flying start into a prosperous fu-ture. The fans, we are certain, will not soon forget Abbott and Company and the wild and woolly season of '46.

A Tough Season In Education

If the predictions of schoolmen are cort—and we see no reason to question North Carolina is embarking upon hem.—North Carolina is embarking upon one of the worst educational seasons in her history. The majority of elementary and high schools outside the major cities are understaffed, or staffed by inadequately trained personnel. The effect of this com-hination of overcrowded classrooms and hocompetent instructors, even if it is soon corrected, will be felt for many years in the continuing process of educating our young.

There are, of course, various badlyded school reforms. Modernization needed school reforms. Modernization of burrieuis, standardization of teachers' rat-legs, further consolidation of rural schools all these things are certainly important. But there is one basic reform that must be undertaken before the others are even considered—teachers must be paid better silvates.

North Carolina has no corner on inade-uate pay for teachers. It's a national fail-ing, and in every corner of the country there is a constant exodus of trained teachers from the schools, coupled with a steadily dwindling influx of new teachers. Other awaidung initix or new teacners. Other employment, almost any other employment, is now more attractive financially. Here's a recent statement issued by the American recent statement issued by the American thore incentive for a young label there is to meet the requirement to become a metropolitan milkman or apartment build-hue lapitor, than, to train, himself, for a metropolitan mikman or apartment build-ing janitor than to train himself for a career in high school science teaching." The average science teacher's pay, the In-stitute points out, is about \$1,500 a year, and most competent janitors do as well,

There seems to be little reason to doubtthat the next session of the North Caroins Legislature will scale teachers' pay
peard. An increasing number of politicuss are committed to it, and so far there
us been no anguished cry of protest from
is traditional advocates of governmental
commy. Once this has been done it will
thus to take up the other reforms thatdifficulty to make the teaching proins attractive as it is important.

It would have helped school officials tremendously if responsible state officials had pledged themselves to work for specific increases before the schools actually opened, thus enabling them to hold out reasonable hope of higher pay to prospective faculty members who were swayed by other offers. It would still be well, we think, to obtain as many such definite commitments as possible, for, contracts or no contracts, many a superintendent will have difficulty holding his staff together through six months of steadily rising prices. six months of steadily rising prices.

Schoolmen are traditional optimists, but without exception North Carolina educa without exception North Carolina educa-tional-officials have warned that the state-will be lucky to get through the 1945-47 term without suffering irreparable dam-are to its system of public education. The legislature has its work cut out for it, but in the meantime we'd like to see a few signs in Raleigh that the gravity of the situation is recognized there, even if noth-ing much can be done about it at the moment.

The OPA at long last has removed its price control on evaporated goat's milk, which should greatly cheer any owner of evaporated goats.

The Treasury having ruled that a film The freasury having locus taxes by in-star may not evade income taxes by in-corporating for one picture, we must steel ourselves for Muriel Mascara in the big renunciation scene.

The war profiteer could operate un-moiested because better men were pre-occupied with the fate of the nation. A first principle of all pocket-picking is that the victim must look the other way.

The case of Ethel Greer Smith who di-vorced Elmer Smith to marry his identi-cal twin, Henry, and has just divorced Henry at Reno to remarry Elmer, is rap-idly becoming our favorite triangle.



'Too Bad. But We're Pretty Exclusive, You Know'

HERBLOCK POST Heart Of Gold

Big Town Manners

A SUBJECT to whiten the pulsic opinion survey of the Ashould have long ago turned their attention is this obscuring whether New Yorks are considered and the state of the stat

makes a resident proud of his fellow citizens.

Probably if one went through the newspaper files over a sufficiently long period he could tabulate enough letters to the editor on both sides of the body is likely to go to the trouble of undertaking such bady is likely to go to the trouble of undertaking such a research. Inquiring reporters have from time to dime conducted sidewalk interviews on the problem, but the scope was necessarily restricted.

but the scope was necessarily restricted.

A large-scale canwas by trained investigators or else one of those authentic samples by which scientific public sentiment is nowadays appraised would seem to be called for. But even better than such a poil of what people think about New York manners would be a direct test. It would take the form of a large for condition of the conditio

Count Of Heads

Count Of Heads

HOW many New York motorists turning a street

How many New York motorists turning a street

How many American Street Street Street

How the green light to which they are entitled, and how
many drivers show consideration? What is the ratio

of politheses to surlines among drivers and conductors on the Fifth Avenue busses when there is no labor
controversy pending, which of course presents a

special case? Such a personal investigation might

findings would be only enough for a magazine article
on the subject. We need an exhaustive and definitive

study.

on the soupers. We need all taliansive and definitive study.

For that matter, if such a cenaus of public manners in New-York—as we-have—suggested should come-to pass, it does not mean that we have the final advect, posely classified and objectively interpreted. Thus a person finds himself wondering whether we ought not, in studying this question of kind hearts in our urban civilization, pursue the same method which the Government statisticians in Washington usually employ in reporting on life in American cities. When they print I pursue so usages or prices or reins for cities under 25,000 population, cities up to 100,000 porticities under 25,000 population, cities up to 100,000 porticities under 25,000 population, and so on. Everybody knows that there is considerable variation in earnings, prices and budgets in small town, large town, medium-size city, metropolis.

The Eight Million

PERHAPS, then, the same distinction should be recognized, within limits, in the matter of public manners. Perhaps we are asking too much when we expect kindliness and courtesy in New York of the eight millions to take exactly the same form as in our

home town of 200,000 people, down to the Main Street of less than 25,000 people. This does not mean that kind hearts are basically different. In New York and in Bridgeport or in Keokuk, but we do know that there have always been hearts of gold under rough exteriors. In the pressure and rush of life in New York a kind heart may have a harder time manifesting its good intentions than in places where the currents of life flow more placidly.

flow more placidly.

The rough exterior which shelters a good heart does not always hall from the rural areas or wide open spaces. One need not name specific areas of New York City to prove that emotions may run as high and loyalities run as deeps as snywhere in the ship and loyalities run as deeps as snywhere in the said that only a kindly, patient, fractraal traveling public could have made the operation of our subways possible. The opinion may be extended to apply to the whole business of living in a city of eight million people.—From TOMICS OF THE TIMES" in The New York TIMES" in The

Quote, Unquote

IN Germany, Italy, Japan, the state was all-powerful. It controlled the lives of all the people. In rections the state was all the people and the people of the people of

Communism represents a great danger for the welfare of all nations, whether considered as a polluteal, economic, and social philosophy, or as a potential ideological weapon of Russian imperialism.—Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

The call for used units is rapidly attaining a new peak. Furthermore, there is an evergrowing shortage in the medium and low-priced brackets. The best of these are being sold as soon as they come in—John D. Casey, president Automobile Merchants Association of New York.

Some State Department officials are captives of the British social lobby in the capital—Bartley C. Crum of San Francisco, former member Anglo-Amer-ican Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

To fall to provide adequate finances at a time when our nation is the most prosperious in its history is the foolbardy type of waste and extravagance. An investment in our schools is an investment in the future of America.—Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis.

Unless an avalanche of goods is permitted to flow into our markets, no law, no policy, no man can pre-vent rising prices.—Robert R. Wason, president Na-tional Association of Manufacturers,

The dominant note in the world a year after World War I was hope and confidence. Today it is fear and frustration. One year after the first World War we had signed the peace. Today there is no peace—Herbert Hoover.

Old concepts of warfare have been entirely anti-quated in this age of atomic power, guided missiles, and super-aircraft able to strike with terrible force from any point on the globe to any other point— Oen. Jonathan M. wainwright.

Douglas Largen

Survey Of Starvation

WASHINGTON
TS hard to starve to death.
When you're not getting enough
food to saltify basic bodily needs
day after day after day after day
the ground the you will get tuberculosis first and die from that. Practically any dis-ease is likely to get you before the doctor can honestly put on your death certificate, "death due to mainutrition."

mainutrition."

That's what officials of the United Nations Rehabilitation & Relief
Administration are discovering in
their efforts to find out just how
many persons died from the direct
many persons died from the direct
many persons died from the direct
last Winter. In Austria and Ohna
they have reports of death just
from lack bit food—pure starvation.
In most of the other countries
where UNIRA has been giving rewhere UNIRA has been giving redeaths recorded as being due
strictly to starvation.

TOO PROUD TO STARVE

One of the reasons for this, they report, is the pathetic pride of most Europeans. It is considered a diagrace to a family to have any relative officially listed as having died from starvation. In order to let the living keep this last shred of respect and dignity, officials would list the immediate cause of death as something besides starvation.

Finding out just how many persons did die from starration is wery important in evaluating the job UNERA did and getting an idea of how much food will be meeded in Europe best Winter, exists at the end of the year for most purposes, its officials would like to be able to lell the world how big a relief problem will still exist.

Most of the persons who died from the direct effects of not enough to east were the sged. In enough to east were the sged. In the second of th

Eventually the statistical experts will be able to figure out the death toll resulting from the postwar fa-mine. It will be done by comparing

INFANT MORTALITY

In Yugoslavia, UNRRA officials claim their greatest success in the battle with starvation. They claim that 3,000,000 persons were saved from actual death due to mainutrition.

It is also known that starvation deaths were more numerous in the cities than in rural communities and on farms. This was expected. In fact it is said that there were few deaths from hunger in any farm areas in Europe.

Last Winter a sample was taken of 4,000 Italian children to see how the famine was affecting them. Results showed 28 per cent had rickets, a disease of malnutrition. The average before the war was about ten per cent.

about ten per cent.

The food ahortage in Poland wiped out 50 years work in the battle against tuberculosis. By 1938 that country had succeeded in reducing its TB death rate to 155 per 100,000, Now it is up to 271. But this is a reduction from a rate of 500 per 100,000 which existed while the Germans occupied the country. Good food is the best medicine for TB patients.

TOLL TO CONTINUE

Even if accurate statistics had been kept on the number of deaths from hunger they couldn't be add-ed completely until the present generation passes on. For years to come persons will be dying from the food they didn't get during the war and the period just after it.

Bertram Benedict

Prices Near '20 Peak

UNTIL very recently the United States had congratulated itself on-avoiding a-rugaway price in-flation like that during and after World War I. Until recently the World War II general retail price increase had been only about one-third that of the World War I.

This picture was changed by the sharp price advances of recent weeks. Today food prices on the whole are not far from the highest peaks reached after World War I, and are still going up. And some other retail prices are either above the heights to which they climbed in 1920 or not far below.

The peak of general retail prices paid by wage-earners in large cities after World War I was reached in June. 1920. With the wavrage for 1935-39 cqualing 100, the index in June 1920, was 1924. And on July 15, 17 hat was only 3-6 per cent (8.4 points) lower.

By classes of commodities, the retail price indexes were as fol-lows on July 15 last and at the peak of general World War I prices in June, 1920:

| July 15 | 38 |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1946 | 19 |
| 1935-1939 e | quals 1 |
| All items 141.0 | 146 |
| | _ |
| Food 165.7 | 18 |
| Clothing 157.9 | 201 |
| Rent 108.5* | 116 |
| Fuel, electricity 113.3 | 104 |
| House furnishings. 156.9 | 166 |
| Miscellaneous 127.8 | 100 |
| •—June, 1946. | |
| Although retail food pr | ices, c |

WASHINGTON cent (19.3 points) lower on July 15 last than at the World War I peak, they had increased no leas than 13.8 per cent over the 30 days from June 15. The largest insight 90-day advance in general retail food prices during and after World War I was 9 per cent thetween March and April, 1917, Sôme of this un-precedented advance between June and July, 1946, was due, of course, to the removal of the subsidies that had been paid on many central studies of food.

AVERAGE PRICES

On certain specific food items, average retail prices were as fol-lows on July 15 last and in June, 1920:

| | 1946 | 19 |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| Bread, white, lb | 10.7c | 11. |
| Butter, lb | 80.5c | 67. |
| Milk, qt. (delvd.) | 18.90 | 16 |
| Eggs, dos | \$5.8c | 53. |
| Sugar, lb. | 7.4c | 26 |
| Chuck roast | 43.3c | 27. |
| amb, leg | 50.5c | 41. |
| Bacon, sliced | \$1.10 | 53.1 |
| otatoes | 6.10 | 10. |
| offee | 20.80 | 40. |
| | | |

Coffee ... 20.8c 48.2c

How much higher will retell food go? 8 done indication may be given by recent wholesale prices. because the wholesale prices of today are the wholesale prices of today are morrow. (In 1870, the peak of wholesale prices came one month before the peak of general retail prices.) In the week ending Aug. of foods was only 3 per cent lower, and that of farm products was only 3.8 per cent lower, and that of farm products was only 3.8 per cent lower, than at the peak of 1870. It would seem therefore, to go higher than after World War I.

Drew Pearson's. Thorough War Profits Probe Is Needed

(Note—While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, his column will be written by several distinguished guest col-umnists—today's by Senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho.)

WASHINGTON

As the weeks roll by, it is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a real need for a thorough investigation of war profile. Not a small-fish fry or a field day for capital photographers, but a solid, studious, and exhaustive study of who made how much, who sabotaged Franklin D. Roosevelt's policy of equality of sacrifice, and how all this is going to affect you and me in the future. It is political dynamics, and the same profile of the

I am not particularly interested in unearthing evidence of champagne parties or of the more dramatic examples of champagne parties or of the more dramatic examples of disloyalty. I am much more anxious to learn the nature of the loyalties of the military and industrial figures who nesoluted our war contracts and who determined procurement

policy.

It became clear, very early in the war, that the large corporate giants were in the addie. Their officials donned uniforms and at down with their erstwhile colleague to negotiate contracts. It was all very clubby. Smaller firms, which had no such connection with the chatrone infantry, were at a decided disadvantage. Recently, I accused the rail-during the war, and named the men who were supposed to serve as the Army's watchdogs in making railroad freight rates. Four of the five were railroad officials before the war. They have since returned to their roads at substantial promorphic production for the Government without clearing—he proposal with these railroad men. Other Industries, too, such brave sons to the Penhaemo.

Other Industries, too, such brave sons to the Penhaemo.

tion programs. Never were buyer and seller so completely agreeable. The procession to excessive war profits skipped in blissful harmony under an archway of gleaming sabers.

New TNEC Needed

New TNEC Needed

DEFORE the war, the investigation by the temporary National Economic Commission did a great deal to reveal to the Concornet Commission did a great deal to reveal the control of the con

Small Business Suffered

with these railroad men.

Other industries, too, sent brave sons to the Pentagon
and the WPB, where they ram the procurement and producThe Small Business Act and the Smaller WAR Plants Corpora-

finally shut down, admitting that its effort was only a drop in the bucket.

In the bucket, and the despair, SWPE issued a report which we have a final act of despair, SWPE issued a report which the state of the s

Thorough Investigation Needed

WE need a thorough investigation that will show us how We can restore a real competitive scanomy which will make it possible for small business to survive, and which will swide another chression. That can be accomplished only by unsured the same of the same