Has Charlotte Cheated Herself?

sty extension now stands about ven may those suburbanites who would be bested by the move. There is nothing prishing in this, or course, since some, heast, of the residents of the township will have their fax-plus-insurance-plus-ser-plus-school bill raised by becoming y residents. Since they now enjoy mogi-the advantages of city living without ring for it, their opposition to city ex-lust, while we do not favor bringing in outsiders by ocercion, we recognize that present residents of the city have a

But, while we do not favor bringing in the outsiders by coercion, we recognize that the present residents of the city have a legitimate complaint against the parisitie communities cliniquing to Charlotte's perimeter. They are, in fact, a part of the City of Charlotte and if they are permitted an unrestricted growth they will lower the standards of the community as a whole. Philip M. Klutznick, speaking before a convention of Municipal Finance Officers in Richmond the other day had this to say on the subject: 'It is not so much that the individual needs the city overrment, as it is that he area in which

as it is that the area in which added its own blunt observation

A house may be built five miles from town without creating a problem, but when you serelop-a-community there, you cannot avoid problem. Because both parts of that statement are true, we never have understood

isself.

Charlotte under this analysis, has been cheating herself for many years, and will continue to do so unless the present an-exation proposal carries. Even then the City will only be making up lost ground, leaving little allowance for future expansion. It might be well, we think, to follow the present expansion with the establishment of the principle that municipal water and sewer facilities, and fire protection for that matter, will be extended to subraba communities only when the city limits are extended to encompass them.

We have the greatest Sympathy—perhaps

We have the greatest sympathy—perhaps envy is the word—for the weary city-dweller who uproots his family and seeks the peace of the nearby countryside. But we don't think he should be allowed to enjoy the benefits of urban living while evading the responsibilities, financial and otherwise, attendant thereto.

Anson County Honors A Man And An Idea

THIS is Hugh Hammond Bennett Soil
Conservation Day in North Carolina,
with the festivities centering at Wadesboro
where one of Anson County's favorite sons where one of Anson County's favorite sons is being welcomed home with appropriate fanfares and flourishes. Few North Carolinians are worthier of the honor than Dr. Bennett, chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, and no North Carolinians are better qualified to tender it than the residents of the Brown Creek Carolinians are better qualified to tender it than the residents of the Brown Creek Community who organized the first Soil Conservation District in the United States. Secretary of Agriculture Cilnton Anderson has said: "Hugh Bennett Day is gratifying to those of us who work with him. No conservationist better deserves this recognition... I hope Dr. Bennett may live to see his dream of universal soil conservation fulfilled."

aive to see his dream of universal soil conservation infillied."

Anson County—and North Carolina—is honoring an idea today as well as the man who represents it. The great Federal drive for soil, conservation came at a moment when the South, in particular, stood in danger of losing its heritage of rich soil. Through a combination of missionary work and hard labor the Soil Conservation Service has managed to check most of the costly erosion that annually carried acres of the best Southern land into the red rivers of the region. Many a farmer now knows that terracing, strip planting and the other measures the SCS missionaries

insisted upon have meant the difference between prosperity and bankruptcy. And they understand that their grandchildren will also owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Dr. Bennett and his coileagues who saved them, in hard fact, from dispossession.

There still are those who criticize such Pederal projects as SCS as senseless boon-doggling, we suppose, but they must be few and far between. The accomplishments of the Soil Conservation program are seif-erident, and most farmers nowadays can demonstrate with cold figures how it has paid for itself many times over in a few short years.

When we compare what is with what

paid for itself many times over in a few short years.

When we compare what is with what was, we sound as though the job had been completed, the land saved, the principles of conservation firmly fixed in the region's farm economy. This is not quite the case. There is still much to be done, damaged areas to be reclaimed by years of scientific planting, even farmer yet to be convinced that they must work constantly to protect their own land. Soil conservation is a never-ending process.

But the farmers of Anson will certainly furnish Dr. Bennett with new incentive for moving loward-the-realization of his dream of universal soil conservation. Nothing could be more heartening to a bureaucratic planner than the heartfelt-praise of a group of individuals as rugged as any in the world.

The Controversy's Out Of Bounds

THE Impasse between the City School Board and the Park & Recreation Comission concerning the issuance of passes

mission concerning the issuance of passes to high school football games played in Legion Memorial Stadium has given rise to a suggestion that the City Council ask the resignation of Park Commission Chairman Charles H. Stone.

Before any such drastic step is taken it would be well for all parties concerned in this heated tempest in a small teapot to do some soul-searching. We base this proposal on two assumptions: (1) That they could be such as a small capot to do some soul-searching. We base this proposal on two assumptions: (1) That Mr. Stone cannot logically support his adamant position about the passes, and (2) that City Council magnifies the controversy far beyond its true proportions even in cutter aiming the thought of asking Mr. Stone resignation is to be sought, it must be for other and more substantial reasons than this.

Such action would overlook the vast Such action would overlook the vast amount of valuable and constructive labor done by Mr. Stone as chairman of the Park & Recreation Commission. Mr. Stone is a retired business man. He gives mantintingly of his time and effort to operation of the City park system, spending eweral hours each day attending to the Commission's affairs. In view of the chairman's willingness to do so, other members of the Park Commission, with the exception of the most recent appointee, have permitted him to handle the Commission's work almost single-handedly. This has resulted in a situation which on the surface supports charges that Mr. Stone's administration is "dictatorial." Certainly his stand on this matter of passes offers powerful ammunition for his opponents. An examination of the record shows that since Mr. Stone became chairman of the Commission annual expenditures for

that since Mr. Stone became chairman of the Commission, annual expenditures for the park program have risen from \$34.35.43 to \$875.11.92. The latter amount still is weefully inadequate, but it tells a story which is a great credit to Mr. Stone. Income from taxation has remained very mearly stationary, having varied from \$22,-748.92 in 1940-41 to a maximum of \$25,-242.98 in 1940-41 to a maximum of \$25,000 to \$25,000 the Commission, annual expenditures for

'Another Voice Liberalism: What Is It?

LISTORY tells us why. Every great war -and most certainly the greatest of wars-blasts the old order out of what wars—blasts the old order out of what we believed was a sort of stability. Not only ns but social and economic classes are proced into new relationships, and people and themselves not only moved on the sep but up or down the ladder and sharing the interests of groups strange to them

sing the interests of groups strange to them before.

It is not too difficult to recognize the sal extremists. Some of them have been saking for themselves of late. Those to far "lett" would burn down the house set rid of the rats. To those on the far sall "change looms as an evil in itself. Lay years for "the good old days."

The day can be saved, and will be saved,

by those who neither fear change nor wor-ship it, but who seek to understand it and to guide it toward constructive ends. We call them liberals. But just what is a lib-eral? Most everyone except the extremist thinks he is one.

eral? Most everyone except the extremist thinks he is one.

The New Republic asked nine in public life who so class themselves for definitions of liberalism. Their replies served only to confirm further that liberalism, like democracy, defles precise definition. But they likewise suggest that while we may find it hard to define concepts of such breadth and depth of meaning, they are less difficult to describe.

cuit to describe.

One reply stressed that liberalism is more an attitude than a doctrine or a platform—which, we think, just about hits the mark—Christian Science Monitor.



The Big One That Didn't Go Away

Labor's Uncertain Future

Editors. The News:

I DO not know if you will be interested in this re-lease or not. Since I refer to a good editorial in a recent issue of your good paper I submit with the hope that I have not gone far satray.

- C. B. DEANE.

DEMOCRATIC NORMER for CONTESS.

EXTRACTS FIRM CONTESSIONED DISTRICT.

EXTRACTS FIRM CONTESSIONED DISTRICT.

EXTRACTS FIRM ACHINISTS LOCAL.

NO. 689, HAMLET, BY HON. C. B. DEANE.

LETS ask this question and reason among our-What does the future hold for the hands of Labor?

Labor? Where should we start ... With Toddy Roosevelt and Sam Compers or with Franklin Roosevelt and Bill Green. You older men recall Toddy ... he used the big stick and to his everlasting credit he was not afraid of Labor or Capital. He would fight for one just as hard as he would fight for the other. It remained, however, for Franklin D. to get away from the big stick and get these basic labor laws into the record.

into the record. Moving hurried from 1933 up into the war period, and the postwar period what is the picture?

I am sure many of you wonder at the striking and the short seventies move the short seventies move the short seventies monthly slikes the death of our late-president. Many of us who shared most of his principal objectives are more than a little worried at how objectives, beginning to drift away from these objectives.

al objectives are more we are beginning to drift away aron. we are beginning to drift away aron. In spite of the tendencies, which must be commo to a serious postwar period, I feel confident that great fundamental principles of social legislation at have become a part of our basic law will endure, the same time you and I must recognize the trend public opinion. Our democracy today is good of in proportion to the interest and activity of the proportion of the control of the properties of the pr

of public opinion.

In the interest and activity of public opinion.

We may face during the next few years come changes as drastic and as far reaching as we did following 1933. Labor 1s going to be involved, just as the doctor, the lawyer, and the business man while be income.

volved. During emergencies there must be emergency measures, but the American people want two things: protection and freedom. In the so-called reconstruction days that lie ahead many serious problems will face town and county governments, as well as our process of the county of the county of the property of the pared to accept changes that will affect your life and mine.

pared to accept, changes that will affect your life to the compared to the com

ROCKINGHAM

associated with the rights and privileges of the other.

One of our troubles, I venture to say, is that our leaders, regardless of who they are get too far away old editorial in a mint with the hose mint with the mint with the mint with the proposed of the control of the control

time is upon us here in the South when each local until be it church, financial institution, or labor union must develop leadership of such strength and influence, that we will not sak that all matters of policy be left with absentes management.

11 may be true that your organization has rob. 12 may be true that your organization has rob. 13 may be true that your organization has rob. position of leadership in national legislation turn hight have been possible. Don't misunderstand me. I know that you have your local state and national legislation that presentatives and perhaps that labors are pleading to you.

At the same presentatives and perhaps that labors are pleading to you.

At the same of the "naview decisions of the leaders of our labor people" and the resultant demand of public opinion.

It is said that if you give a mob a leader and the American Flag and dust in a reasonable amount of discipline you turn that mob into a victorious army.

It is said that if you give a mob a leader and the American Flag and dust in a reasonable amount of discipline you turn that mob into a victorious army mast I am trying to do is to interprit as best I can what I consider one of the key problems that face labor. It is to develop in those places where limit decisions are made, honest, fair and intelligent leader with the reserved in the property of the face labor. It is not expected in the present trend continues labor will continue to take the defensive.

I agree with The News editorial that if the present trend continues labor will continue to take the defensive and the same that the American Federation of Labor had a membership of 4,078,000 in 1200, but by 1977, a period of seven years, it had reached a low of 2,813,000 and that labor came out bedly in most of the large strikes after World War I."

The large strikes after World War I. when the large strikes after World War I. when the same that the same

Easy, Farmer Brown

WASHINOTON*

Make a decent living.

ORGANIZED labor has constantly fought for a good into the constant drive is to let the worktong and them and ideas benind this constant drive is to let the worktong man share the benefits of
labor -awing devices, industrial
progress and the general wealth of
But what about the farmer? NoBut what about the farmer? Nohis hands.

Douglas Larsen

progress and the general wealth of the nation. But what shoult the farmer? No-body, least of all the farmer him-ter of the should be should be should to get a 40-hour week for him. Well, the time will soon come for him to start working a shorter where the world food crisis where the world food crisis where the world food crisis the is smart, will start taking it easy.

ENIOV LIFE

Easy.

ENJOY LIFE

He should stay in bed longer in the morning. Be should knock of the morning. Be should knock of the morning of the should should be should be should should be sun goes down. The chores can be regulated to a shorter works can be founded make more trips to the should make more trips to the should make more trips to the should spend more time with his should spend more time with his should spend more time with his children. He should start getting a limit of the should spend more time with his children. This is all implied in a Department of Agriculture report called "Changes in Farming in War and Feeder written by Sherman E.

soared to insurance and the critical manpower absorbed to the critical manpower absorbed to the critical manpower absorbed to the critical manpower and the critical man and the critical man and the critical man and the critical man, the critical

war plant is back. Brown now finds he has a little spare time on his hands.

BUYS MORE LAND

The first thing he thinks of is the first thing he thinks of the condition of the c

That's the outlook, based on the beat information at hand. If the beat information at hand. If the U.S. about beetin eating a let more food, and if industry should find new uses for farm products, the farmer could easily expand and could be the second of the product of the theory of the product of the pro

Samuel Grafton

Back In New York

stand woman, and I knew I was back in New York.

STREET SCENE
And my tigend, who has a large, long motor-car, parked it. In additional state of the state of the

THE unknown lady stopped me on "Fitty-Seventh Street, "You know" abe said, saidly, "my eyes the said, saidly, "my eyes the said, saidly, "my eyes." The forty to hear that," I answered. The said "Where's the hopital?"

"Yes, "she said, "Where's the hopital?"

"Right around the corner," I told her, and I knew I was back in New York's acceptance that they cannot contain the proper said the results of the said, "Where's the hopital?"

"Right around the corner," I told her, and I knew I was back in New York and said other was a man ahead of me at a newschand, near Carnegis [Hall) busing a morning paper in Paut the change. In new carnegis [Hall) busing a morning paper in Paut the change. In new carnegis [Hall) busing a morning paper in Paut the change. In new carnegis [Hall) which has a large, how morning paper in Paut the change. In new carnegis [Hall) which has a large, long motor-car, parked it is no adornstown zone which was about a common to the said of the morning the paper in the long that the street, it is that accept them, in a downstown zone which was about a common to the said of the many strange that the said in the paper in the paper in the long that the street, it is that so the met round the many strange which is the said of the many strange which is the place, and of the many strange which is the place, and of the many strange which is the place, and of the many strange which as the place is the place and the many strange which is the place and the said in the paper in the long that the said in the said of the many strange which are said my friend. I would the said the reason in the slowe his place, and the said was a said to the said that the said was a large, and the said the said

what they are.

NOT EASILY PANICKED

I have been where men are very worried about the state of the world, yet talk little; and I am back in the wise and witty city, which has seen too many deaths in its doorways to be easily panicked, and where men tender.

Drew Pearson's: Diplomats Seem Powerless To Stop War

(Note-Today Drew Pearson, back in Washington, writes his column in the form of a message to the diplomats of the Parls Peace Conference, which he recently attended.)

TO The Delegates Of The Peace Conference. For many days, gentlemen, I watched your deliberations in Paris. For many weeks I have studied all the reports on your progress. I am not alone. Millions of others also have watched you—mothers who pray their some may live in a warless world, wivee who husbands' future depends on you. All are watching you. watching you. We have watched you win a point of procedure and hall it as if you had won a battle. We have heard you debate claims and counter-claims, restlution and national honor. We did not send you to Paris to defend our honor; we defended it ourselves in battle.

iended it ourselves in battle.

We sent you to Paris to secure peace. Yet you have
seen to be a proper to the peace of the

blourg, there is no lift in any man's voice, no lift in sman's man again disaster is sweeping upon us and you, ad solem, at lobilvous to that fact, around you, gentlemen. The countrypide is the humanity is bleeding. Have you inoticed how pregnant women on the streets of Paris? Have you le old men tilling the fields of France? The young me was the property of the p

war. Civilization cannot stand another wat. At any the end.
Look up, gentlemen, at the gold-encrusted, carved woodwark of the Palace of Luxembourg remnants of the lush days of the de Medicis. Look up and close your eyes, and the control of the co

speak, but they will never forgive. Will you be able to sleep at night, gentlemen, with those eyes haunting you?

Our Allies Forget

Our Allies Forget
THE war is over one short year, yet some of you have
set yourselves apart from us. Worse, you are setting us
est yourselves apart from us. Worse, you are setting us
coming distrustful strangers in peace. Why is it that you
have such short memories? Do you not recall how our
country rushed airpianes, food, jeeps, tanks, all the mahave such short memories? Do you not recall how our
country rushed airpianes, food, jeeps, tanks, all the manal yet with its back to the wall at Bellingrad? Have you
forgotien how the American people gadly forewent breed to
send wheat to a nation which now shoots its airpianes like
lron ducks in a shooting gallery?
American people did not intend to draw back into the side
of their traditional lociation. He might also say that even
hough one country's policy is a diplomatic war of barrens
not be discouraged. The American people issuand once
terragic result of yleiding to Hilderian buildowing. They
do not intend to make that instake again.

Peace Rests On People

EVERY war is followed by proposals for international peace. During the ware of religion in the twelfth century, Pierre Dupois said, "Let us have a union of European princes, with a council, a court, and collective action to enforce peace." In 1623, Beneic Oruce sought freedom of trade, a world court and a world union. The "Grand Design" of Henry IV was as hopeful as your United Nations. William Penn, Abbe Saint-Pierre, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Jeremy Beatham, Immanule Kant-all proposed plans for world

peace.
These things have been tried and tried again. They have never been enough. Even without the paralyzing "rato" they have never been enough. Even without the paralyzing "rato" they have failed. For peace is not to be found in trained above. These must rest on a new gatrit of co-operation, a new gatrit of co-operation, as the contract of the co

enemy.

Peace, I repeat, does not come from a union among nations. It comes from an understanding among peoples. And there can be no understanding when people are separated one from the other.

Trials For Guilty Diplomats

THE people of the world do not want war. They want to go back to work. They want to rebuild, readjust, remained to the work of the control of the control of war-weary America. All want peace. And they have sent you to Paris to carry out their wishes.