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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1950

PENALTY AGAINST THE FARM TEAM

The Hon. J. Howard McGrath is Attorney General of the United States, in which office he is head of the Department of Justice and a member of the Cabinet. The Hon. J. Howard McGrath is also the ex-chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In fact, there are those who maintain that if he had not been the latter he never would have got to be the former. As that may be, the chances of the Hon. J. Howard McGrath's doing anything at all about the charges of illegal political activity filed against the Farmers Co-operative Exchange of Raleigh are dim indeed.

The offense alleged against General Manager M. G. Mann of the FCX is not, especially venial. He got out a mailing to his farmer members on the practical subject of feed mills and fertilizer plants, but in Paragraph 3 he launched earnestly into the topic of Frank P. Graham, a candidate for the U. S. Senate. He did not return to feed and fertilizer until the close of his letter five paragraphs later.

It was outright campaigneering that Mr. Mann was caught at, and the allegation is that it was done at the expense of his corporation, which would constitute a violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. And since the FCX enjoys a Federal subsidy, the charge of illegality is compounded by a clear impropriety. If Federal agencies, or their first cousins, may spend tax money or tax-exempt money in order to elect Federal office-holders who are reasonably expected to repay the good turn with another at the taxpayers' expense, why, we'll never get rid of the crowd in power.

We would have to admit, with no sign of despondency, that the same principle applied with full force and effect to the violation of the Corrupt Practices Act by private corporations. Were private corporations, with their great wealth and the high income taxes prevailing, to devise means of buying public offices at corporate expense, the U. S. Treasury would be financing political campaigns and the voice of the people would have a hard time making itself heard. Hence it seems to us that in the interest of honesty and frugal elections the Attorney General should pounce vigorously, furiously and impartially upon every reported violation that comes to his attention, even when they are charged against fellow Democrats.

And we would add that if in this instance Attorney General McGrath, former Democratic National Chairman, does not pounce, it will be a sign of what we have long suspected: that the Administration is keen for honest and frugal elections only for the opposition.

WHAT ABOUT MORAL CRIPPLES?

WHAT CAN you do about people who know right from wrong but apparently can't understand why it's best to do right? There are a lot of them. Medical and legal authorities call them psychopathic personalities.

A survey of Sing Sing prison showed nineteen per cent of the inmates listed as psychopathic personalities. A survey of New York City's Tombs prison showed 25 per cent. A survey of Massachusetts jails showed 15.5 per cent.

Most of the incurable alcoholics and sex criminals fall into the classification. But psychiatrists agree that not many of the psychopathic personalities will actually commit a crime. They can stay within the bounds of the law and still cause plenty of trouble for their family, for their friends, for anyone who comes into contact with them.

In two special articles for The Winston-Salem Journal of Tuesday (June 4 and 11), newspaperman Chester S. Davis told the story of a man he called Jack Dunstan—an actual person but a fictitious name. Dunstan is a fairly typical psychopathic personality. He has half-heardly-trimmed fingernails. He has chapped lips and a woman with a butcher knife. Once, in Charlotte, he broke into a woman's house, drove her out into the street and then set fire to her sofa and kitchen curtains. He didn't stand to gain anything from it, except attention.

Dunstan drinks too much and uses narcotics.

THE HAPPY FARMER

IT WAS a buxom Harry Truman who climbed up on the White House lawn the other day. We don't know whether the President had a straw between his teeth and a battered old hat on his head, but we do know—via Associated Press—that Harry was the happy farmer to a tee.

Looking out over the Executive Mansion greenward, which in his mind's eye might have been anything with milk chine, the President remained for about 45 minutes as a farmer himself. He allowed as how his two nephews at Grand View, Mo., "have the reputation of being right good farmers."

He cheerfully reminded his listeners of that 1948 picture of Thomas E. Dewey and

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People's Platform

The industrial development of the South now being portrayed in The News for twelve issues is indeed an outstanding feature that will attract widespread interest.

Years ago the main artery of transportation was factually called a street of iron. Then increasing demands brought double tracks and modernization to the Southern Railway from Washington, D. C. to Atlanta, Ga. While practically with this improvement through the Piedmont area the vast power lines of the Duke Power Co. giving impetus to the development of industry that was so impressive it seemed magical.

All this continued progress was stunted but not impeded when the newspaper headlines flashed out the statement of President Roosevelt, "The South is the No. 1 economic problem of the nation."

Such a thought was soon dispelled by facts emphasized by the newspapers in a manner, succinctly stated, would portray the South as the No. 1 opportunity of the nation.

Our national handicaps abound in such limitless areas and generous plenitude that our area is developing industry naturally and a multitude of developments are and will be a natural sequence. Featuring the industrial development in this area in the twelve issues of The Charlotte News a great public service and the installments will be read daily with genuine interest. — J. F. TRAZIARE.

Mr. Smith's Call

Editor, The News: REFERRING to the note from Mrs. Walter Taliaferro in today's People's Platform (News, June 12)—the lady questions statements concerning the fact that Senator Smith's "Call From the People" was "very timely." Mr. Smith, (as Senator Graham quickly pointed out) is entitled to call for a second try—and we welcome the challenge. We only wish to question the reason he gave for the added expense of the tape and the cost of the broadcast, and remarks were based on a careful check-up with the correspondent of the United Press, with whom we spoke immediately after the Smith broadcast. This United Press correspondent had been assigned to the desk of Mr. Smith, and he had made his decision, and he had broadcasted the working press told us that at 8 o'clock in the evening of June 12, he had five or six announcements made over the Raleigh radio—were officially announced as "paid political broadcasts" sponsored by "W. W. Smith Citizens' Committee." These broadcasts urged their listeners to converge on Smith's home and "say there till he says 'Yes' to the words of the United Press correspondent."

The reporter went on to say that at about 9 o'clock, "about 50 people" gathered in front of Smith's home. The reporter went on to say that at about 9 o'clock, "about 50 people" gathered in front of Smith's home. The reporter went on to say that at about 9 o'clock, "about 50 people" gathered in front of Smith's home.

WHAT ABOUT SIZE

HERE in America we have come to regard size as the criterion by which we judge a city. Chicago is jealous of New York because of her size, and Charlotte too her shirt back in 1940 when it appeared that Winston-Salem was about to be a larger population. Some folks in Albemarle would like to see Albemarle as large as Concord or Salisbury, and so it goes.

Albemarle's population, according to official figures, is slightly less than 12,000, the largest that Winston-Salem has ever had. Those who are concerned with size thought the population would be. However, so far as we are concerned, we wonder if Albemarle isn't just exactly the right size.

A town or city is thickly concentrated community because people have moved in to gain certain advantages, such as schooling for their children, close proximity to their work, and other advantages which the city or town has to offer.

It has something to do with these advantages. It is to be sure, but not everything. A medium-size city with good schools, active churches, good municipal government, and municipal facilities is a much better place to live than a crowded city where



The Development Of The South

CHARLOTTE, June 13.—The industrial development of the South now being portrayed in The News for twelve issues is indeed an outstanding feature that will attract widespread interest.

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Greasy Doorknobs

(Moore County News): Another figure of speech had me stymied until it was explained to me. It was about the noon hour when I fell up in Ritter's car diner time. One of my neighbors spoke and said "I bet he'll go over and see Siles. His folks have got greasy door knobs."

It was several hours later before I could find anybody who could explain to me that what he meant was that Siles had just killed "nawps."

Washington Wire Tapping should top

LEWIS Shuman discovered the lady and Ambassador Remont of Argentina, both unclad, in the vacant apartment of a friend, following which Mr. Luttrell secured a divorce.

The fact that a Washington Police Lieutenant was used as a private detective on a foreign ambassador was one of the more interesting items in the Metropolitan Police report of the nation's Capital.

The report, which the Justice Department's record on wire-tapping is good. J. Edgar Hoover leans over backward against such methods, uses them only in espionage, kidnapping and other such matters.

Argentine Ambassador Embarrassed JUSTICE Department officials, when queried about the report, admitted that Senator Brewster had probed Morris Fay, U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia, and asked the Lew. Joe Shuman of the Metropolitan Police force, then attached to the District Attorney's office, for anything to do with the matter.

Harry Finds Basing Point

Bill's Disposition Tough

By MARQUIS CHILDS

ONCE again a struggle is being waged around the world for the right to export an economic issue that casts a much longer shadow than is generally recognized. The struggle is being waged in the form of letters and articles raining down on the President who must, when the time comes, choose between the arguments reviewed, make the final decision.

The issue is the basing point bill which Mr. Truman must sign or veto. It involves a line of economic elimination over which there has been almost entirely ignored in the past the fact that the measure, passed by the Senate by a vote of 43 to 17, permits manufacturers to fix a base price that includes the freight charges from a given point, usually the city or town in which the industry is concentrated. This, it is argued, would mean that the buyer must pay the same price for the same quantity of goods, no matter what the right next door to the factory.

Those in favor of legalizing the basing point system say that all the merits of the freight rates that are ready widespread in industry, and thereby it end legal and other countries. The measure is also said to be a disinterested proponent of the bill is Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. O'Mahoney has been "through most of his long Congressional career" a strong advocate of the right and the risk of monopoly concentration and gigantism in finance and industry.

Nazis Wouldn't Use Russian Volunteers, US Must Do So

By JOSEPH ALSOP

AFTER a long expedition intoquivacy abroad, this reporter is convinced that three factors are working under German officers to lead third world war from breaking out now or in the near future.

The first factor is the incompleteness of the Kremlin's war preparations. The second is the continuing disintegration of the Soviet vital centers to the West's superior weight of atomic weapons. These are the factors that are being removed when Soviet re-armament reaches the stage of a complete program.

The enduring obstacle, which will always prevent war if the West is weak, is the weakness of the Soviet system. This is the factor that is being removed when the facts about this weakness is simply to describe the occasion, last March, when this reporter, glumly, saw Stalin's Achilles heel, through the eyes of another man.

RED WARREN: The place was the house of an American in one of the less developed areas of the world. It was an intelligent, civilized, youngish German of the type who had served successfully in the pre-war German embassy in Moscow; as a fighter pilot, as a member of the inner group of the German general staff.

His talk had a tincture of comic comedy, but it was very serious. He said he had been involved in a whole series of assassination plots, including the plot to kill Hitler. He said he was even more enraged into Germany had not won the war, because Hitler in his folly had refused to use the Russians to beat the Russians.

All Hitler's war-time errors, it is now almost certain that history will judge Hitler as the greatest of the plain, dominated truth is that at the beginning of the German invasion of Russia there were some 200,000 Russian soldiers at the base of the Russian system showed every sign of being ready to meet the German attack.

Vol. He Hitler threw away this invaluable advantage, in order to indulge in a "policy" of the border. To be brief, when the German invasion of Russia was being greeted with bread and salt—the traditional symbols of welcome to a guest—the Russian soldiers were the whole front. Among the organized Russian forces, mass surrenders were then reported. It is remarkable of all, both the surrendering Russian soldiers and the men of the Russian border who were over-run actually volunteered in great numbers to fight with the

German staff officer, "it was no more than a matter of time before we were no longer army." "By then," said the embittered German staff officer, "it was no longer a matter of time before we were no longer army."

The lesson of these extraordinary facts, which are fully authorized and form one of the major dossiers in the hands of the Russian government, is very simply deduced. Given the conditions, the penetration of the Russian border by the German foreign troops can become the occasion of a sort of instinctive riving of the Russian border. It is true in Russia, moreover, as the foregoing facts indicate, it is twenty years ago that the Russian border would provoke a great Spartacist rebellion.

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