

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... Publisher
J. E. DOWD... General Manager
R. S. GRIFFITH... Executive Editor
C. A. McKNIGHT... Editor

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1951

GOVERNOR SCOTT VS. THE LEGISLATURE

Editorial Correspondence
RAGED—There are two ways of looking at the measure to aid city streets that raced through the State Senate yesterday. One is to consider the bill on its merits. The other is to examine the relationship to the temper of the 1951 General Assembly and to the larger picture of State politics.

The bill may not be perfect. As amended in the Senate yesterday, it puts full responsibility on the State Highway Commission for the maintenance of city streets that are an integral part of the highway system, as well as key connecting streets. It further allocates to the cities on a population-mileage basis the amount of money from one-half cent of the present State gasoline tax. (Charlotte's share has been roughly estimated at around \$400,000.)

No one who has read the exhaustive report of the Municipal Road Commission in quarrel with the objective of the measure. It seeks to remedy, within the limits of current highway revenue, a gross inequity in State services to its people by giving urban residents a share of the gas tax they pay and from which they now receive no direct benefit.

But there may be technical flaws in the measure. Senator Julian Allsbrook of Halifax, in an impassioned speech to the Senate, urged the recommissioning of the bill to try to work out a precise definition of a city street and to clarify the procedure and responsibility for determining accurately the mileage in each city and town. He also warned that some courts may interpret the measure as impairing the rating of the \$200,000,000 rural road bonds authorized by the people in 1949.

He lost, of course, but the questions he raised may yet have to be answered in the House.

Beyond the provisions and the technical language of the bill, the greatest interest centers in the bigger tug-of-war between Governor Scott and the General Assembly. If the street measure is an accurate indication, and most of the old-limers say it is, Governor Scott is going to be the loser before this General Assembly quits and goes home.

The Governor has favored the principle of State aid to city streets. At one time he even voiced the opinion that the Highway Commission should actually cover all city streets and be fully responsible for them, just as it is responsible for the primary and secondary State roads.

The catch is the money. The Governor thinks that extra revenue will be needed to do the job right. Weeks ago, in conference with leaders of the N. C. League of Municipalities, the Governor insisted that an additional cent on the gas tax and an increase of \$5 in license tag fees would be necessary before he would approve any bill. The League knuckled under, and agreed to support such a bill.

Then it became obvious that no one in the General Assembly, not even Governor Scott's own supporters, wanted to introduce any measure that would authorize an unpaid additional cent on the gas tax, North Carolina motorists. A bill introduced in the House by Fred Royser of Vance, nominally a Scott man, passed the buck on the tax increase by authorizing a referendum on the question. Mr. Royser couldn't get but seventeen signatures, and

some of those have since fallen by the wayside. The Royser bill faces certain death in the House Finance Committee. It would have been buried this week had not Royser been absent attending the Farm Bureau meeting in Asheville.

Meanwhile the measure passed by the Senate yesterday had been introduced. It bore the signatures of 39 Senators. It whipped through the Senate Roads Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee last week over protests at "railroading" by a handful of Senators. It was set up as special order of business for February 14.

Then Governor Scott bulled his way into the issue. At a press conference last Friday he charged that the League of Municipalities "ran out" on the agreement with him. And then, in his speech at the Farm Bureau meeting Tuesday, he lashed out at the proponents of the Senate bill for "diverting" money from the primary road system to municipalities.

The Senate accepted the challenge. Two amendments—to tie the fund to one-half cent of the gasoline tax, and to incorporate street mileage into the allocation formula—were adopted by thunderous majorities. The House, in turn, rejected the recommendation. He lost 29-17. Then he opposed suspension of the rules so that the bill might get an immediate third and final reading. He lost that, 30-14. Finally the measure was approved without an audible dissenting vote.

The Highway Commission appears to be strongly opposed to the Senate bill, although it has studiously avoided saying so in public. It has been working behind the scenes, and its tactics have been to raise questions about the bill's phraseology and about the adequacy of funds.

The big question now is the House of Representatives. The conservatives—or the "hold-the-line"ers—as Governor Scott calls them—are firmly in control of the House committee, and will facilitate the passage of the street-aid bill. It is not yet clear how the full membership will vote, although seasoned observers give it better than a 50-50 chance.

The Governor's favoring of the principle of State aid to city streets. At one time he even voiced the opinion that the Highway Commission should actually cover all city streets and be fully responsible for them, just as it is responsible for the primary and secondary State roads.

The catch is the money. The Governor thinks that extra revenue will be needed to do the job right. Weeks ago, in conference with leaders of the N. C. League of Municipalities, the Governor insisted that an additional cent on the gas tax and an increase of \$5 in license tag fees would be necessary before he would approve any bill. The League knuckled under, and agreed to support such a bill.

Then it became obvious that no one in the General Assembly, not even Governor Scott's own supporters, wanted to introduce any measure that would authorize an unpaid additional cent on the gas tax, North Carolina motorists. A bill introduced in the House by Fred Royser of Vance, nominally a Scott man, passed the buck on the tax increase by authorizing a referendum on the question. Mr. Royser couldn't get but seventeen signatures, and

C. A. McKnight

CIVIL DEFENSE: SUPPORT IT

There is probably a good reason for the disappointing response to the Civil Defense Organization's volunteer recruitment program this week. People don't like to think about disaster.

We should, of course, just as Mr. Aesop's ants thought about the Winter while the grasshopper danced.

We can't help think about possible disaster; we can ignore the warnings of such men as Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board who tell us that no city is safe so long as the East and the West are at odds.

However, we do think about the possibility of sabotage or bombing, we must accept the obvious job before us: preparation for defense.

If we recognize the need for a defense program, we have no alternative but to support it.

From The Asheville Citizen

ADD: 5 PERCENTERS

Not five percenting itself, but the peddling of influence to obtain defense contracts is the sin which once more moves Tar Heel Senator Hoy and his committee into action.

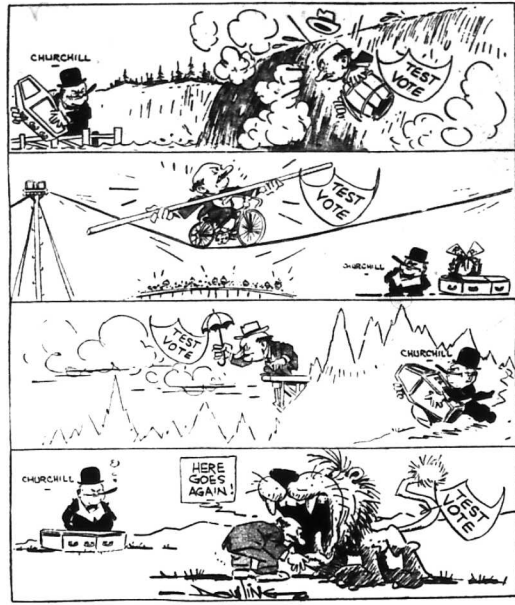
The Senator and his Senate Expenditures Subcommittee have been busy for some time now. They have been busy for some time now. They have been busy for some time now. They have been busy for some time now.

sued some Five Percenters somewhat close to the White House, although they were men who had imposed on President Truman's generosity, and sense of gratitude. For the present, Senator Hoy tells the reporter, there is no "big game in sight, but that the evidence before the Committee makes a general investigation imperative.

Long Memory: Wife to husband, in inebriated condition; if it were the first time, I could forgive you; but you also came home like this in November, 1925.—Collier County (Fla.) News.

A twenty-year-old boy has just been elected as mayor of New Orleans. He may be a mere lad now, but he's in a position to age faster than any other Baker County boy ever has.—Pelham (Ga.) Journal.

Clement Attlee's Precarious Existence



Collected By Bill Sharpe

TURPENTINE DRIPPINGS

Both Airways

(Sanford Herald)
The "Rambling Around Sanford" there appeared the story of a little girl's prayer after seeing a football game. Mrs. Joe McAndrew, formerly of Rt. 7, Juniors Heights and now of Washington, D. C., told this one to Rex McLeod. It seems that a little girl had been getting her fill of radio static and when she knelt beside the bed she said: "God bless Mama, God bless Papa. Amen. F. M."

Monkeys Is Smart People

(The Charlotte News)
The first show I ever saw came out on Stone Hills in a covered wagon when I was about 7 years old. I think it was the first of any sort that had ever been there. That was about 1902.

The only aid it had were the gaudy pictures sketched on the canvas cover. They scared us. And they carried the word home from school that Friday afternoon.

Everybody went, and the little schoolhouse was filled to overflowing. Money was very scarce, but they would accept some chickens and eggs for admission, or corn and fodder for their two horse team.

We arrived early, before good dark. The monkey, one of the main features of the show, was left in the water to soften. When he reached in for it, it had gotten perfectly soft and went between his fingers. We thought awful funny and all laughed with glee. We threw one by one the crisp for his liking. So he dropped it in a salmon can that had given him some water in. He left in the water to soften. When he reached in for it, it had gotten perfectly soft and went between his fingers. We thought awful funny and all laughed with glee. We threw one by one the crisp for his liking. So he dropped it in a salmon can that had given him some water in. He left in the water to soften. When he reached in for it, it had gotten perfectly soft and went between his fingers. We thought awful funny and all laughed with glee. We threw one by one the crisp for his liking. So he dropped it in a salmon can that had given him some water in.

Well, sir, we thought that was one of the funniest things we had ever seen.

Eye Strain

(Waynesville Mountaineer)
A man from a small town was visiting New York and the first night he was there he spent the evening in a burlesque. The next day he had to consult with an oculist and have his eyes examined.

"After I get the show last night," he explained, "my eyes were red and sore and inflamed." The doctor examined the man's eyes, thought for a minute and then said, "Listen, after this try blinching your eyes once or twice during the show. You won't miss much."

Paradise Lost

(Zephyrus)
Over and over we have heard about the glories of the state of Texas. Texas men we understand, are bigger than anybody else. The Texas women, the Texans say, are more beautiful than those found anywhere else in the world. Occasionally we tire of hearing about Texas and Texas things. It reminds me of once some six years ago

when we were driving across country to the Las Vegas, Nev., Air Base. In Amarillo, Texas, we picked up two hitchhikers, one a native Texan and the other a Brooklyn soldier.

We were riding across the barren Texas landscape, and suddenly a gaudy bird, new to the Brooklynite and myself, started across the road in front of us. The Texan asked what it was. "That's a bird of paradise," answered the Texan.

We rode along in silence for a time, and then the boy from Brooklyn said: "Pretty long way from home, isn't he?"

Age

(John Wesley Clay, Winston-Salem Journal)
I said yesterday that when one does not love the world it is a sign he is getting old and grouchy. But I did not mean to say that old age is the worst age, or even a bad age. I look upon all ages as good ages, and all of them can be beautiful.

There is nothing in all the world more lovely than an old man or old woman who has kept a bright outlook on life, and who has not allowed the rough places of life to make them bitter.

Browning had the right idea: "Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be. The last of life, for which the first was made." No, there is no such thing as the best age; all ages are good. All ages have their opportunities and their recompenses, and happy is he who adapts his life to his age and makes the best of the opportunities the years bring to him.

Signs Of The Times

(Jim Griffith, Morganton News-Herald)
I read an article recently on the Witty Signs of the Times and they are packed with much human interest.

For instance, a kennel operator who was trying to sell Dachshunds put up this eye-catching sign: "Get a Long Little Doggie."

A more sentimental operator of a kennel posted this sign: "The Only Love Money Can Buy: Pups for Sale."

Highway warnings with meaning are these: "Go Slow—This Is a One Horse Town," and "Crossroad—Better a Little Slow."

More on the commercial side is the dairyman whose sign read: "You Can Whip Our Cream, But You Can't Beat Our Milk," and "Our Eggs Were An Answer, They'd Be Answiping U." A bakery sign offers: "Pies Like Mother Used to Make, 35 cents. Pies Like Mother Thought She Made, 60 cents."

And some beauty shop owners obviously believe in their treatment. They modestly warn passers-by: "Whistle at a Girl Leaving Here—It May Be Your Grandmother."

The Bargain

(Twin City Sentinel)
Poor old China! She has lost more than 1,000 men in dress, much too dear. Priced nine ninety-eight. Soon disappear!

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

SOME Senators seem to believe that it is a criminal matter for a newspaper to criticize military mistakes. This is a remarkable feat.

However, mistakes are sometimes rectified chiefly through knowing about them, and a case in point is the magnificent manner in which Gen. Matthew Ridgway has protected the mistakes of General MacArthur in turning a tragic defeat into Korean victory.

While the very loyal MacArthur clique may argue that he is still superior commander in Tokyo, and therefore deserves credit for the current victory, the indisputable facts are that General Ridgway was sent to Korea direct from Washington where he had been deputy chief of staff and was in close contact with the Pentagon's views of war.

According to military observers who read the battle dispatches, here is how Ridgway profited by mistakes and accomplished his remarkable feat: Careful intelligence—MacArthur conducted only limited patrolling for three or four days before launching his attack. Then, after the attack boomed, the Eighth Army retreated so fast that it lost all contact with the enemy and for several weeks didn't know where the Communists were.

In contrast, Ridgway conducted aggressive patrolling for eight to ten days before kicking off his offensive. He sent heavy patrols deep into enemy territory in so-called "reconnaissance in force." His orders were to disrupt any Communist buildup, to inflict as many casualties as possible

and to survey enemy positions. Public relations—MacArthur announced his offensive the same morning it was launched, predicting his troops would be "home in Christmas." Ridgway waited until his offensive had been rolling over 24 hours before announcing it.

Powerful liaison—MacArthur struck in all directions at once. His troops were fanned out from one end of North Korea to the other, in no position to head off a surprise counterattack. The Eighth Army had no liaison with the other front units until their actions through Tokyo.

In contrast, Ridgway opened his attack on the western front, but didn't order his eastern front to move until nine days later—after he was sure all was going well.

Contrast in casualties—MacArthur suffered devastating casualties after the Chinese hit, lost more than 1,000 men in two weeks. Later, the Marines, who broke out of the Chosin reservoir trap, moved down the Chinese front at a rate of 30 to one. However, Ridgway's losses in the first two weeks of his offensive were the lightest of the Korean war. He suffered less than 1,500 casualties, at the same time taking a toll of 50,000 Communist casualties.

In fairness to MacArthur and in tribute to the Air Force, Ridgway has been meeting more scattered opposition. This is largely because the Air Force has taken enemy positions with devastating fire bombs and rocket fire. Ridgway's aggressive, armored patrols also killed and routed out Communists along the highway. It should also be pointed out that MacArthur's supply

President Begins To Warm To Suggestions On Cabinet

By JOSEPH H. STEWART ALSOP

ONE OF THE more encouraging developments in a discouraging period is a marked change in the President's attitude toward the public criticism of his cabinet. Two months ago, even a month ago, the President responded with hostility and ridicule to all suggestions that a coalition Administration, including the Republicans, should help to secure national unity for the perilous times ahead.

Within the past few weeks, in contrast, the President has discussed the coalition idea calmly and sympathetically with a number of the men who are closest to him. Nothing definite has been decided, and it would be very foolish to predict the exact time when such a coalition will be brought into the cabinet in the near future. But this has at least the appearance of a considerable accomplishment for the numerous leading Democrats and White House advisers who have been urging coalition upon the President ever since the November election.

The President has not been shaken, on the other hand, in his determination not to touch the State Dept. Some of those best qualified to judge are now inclined to think that the President who resigned the post of Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson if it were spontaneously offered, might be a better choice from the former President's attitude.

But the President nonetheless continues to repeat that Secretary Acheson is the very best man for his job; that any successor would still fall on the same job as Acheson; and that the attacks upon Acheson are really attacks upon the very best man for his job. "GET THE PRESIDENT!" Truman in fact seems to have acquired a rooted conviction that all criticism, however just, of any

member of the White House circle, however high or low, is merely motivated by a desire to "get the President." However amiable who publicly criticized, from the Secretary of State to the shabbiest little politician, the White House influence at the BFC, can be pretty sure of an angry defense from Truman. A cynic has remarked that the best way to keep a job, nowadays, is to get in a mess or to do wrong, and then get the facts in the papers.

In these circumstances, obviously, it is foolishly optimistic to look for the kind of immediate and drastic action which would conceivably accept his resignation, the President will not ask Acheson to resign. Secretaries should not conceivably accept his resignation, the President will not ask Acheson to resign. Secretaries should not conceivably accept his resignation, the President will not ask Acheson to resign.

Hence if leading Republicans are to be introduced into the Administration, the President's place in the Treasury and Commerce departments, for example, must be found for them. This is a seriously what is under consideration.

Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder is another subordinate who has resigned. His resignation will never ask for. But Snyder is not well. He has at least two offers of other high business positions. He is again talking of getting out, as he has done before. If he really leaves, and if the President is a very probably be the signal for the President to bring Republicans in. However, the Secretary of State, Thomas E. Dewey, whom the New York Governor would certainly have made his secretary of the Treasury if he had won in 1948, is one of those being conditionally discussed for Snyder's place.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many.

Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.

Let any woman who wishes to come into the White House work as well as any man. Better than many. Very seriously, I am as much as a draft of womanhood as I am against a draft of labor. In a state which tends more and more toward absolute control, the woman who will not be strung loose, if you can hold civilian labor and civilian womanhood together, will be the one to step a balance of power of civilian control.