

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher
J. E. DOWD, General Manager
R. S. GRUFFITT, Executive Editor
C. A. MCKENRY, Editor

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1951

MACARTHUR THE POLITICIAN

AFTER General MacArthur delivered his memorable address to Congress last Spring, Congressman Dewey Short told his colleagues they had listened to the Voice of God.
Wednesday night the General was introduced to the Massachusetts legislature as "the 1951 incarnation of the Spirit of '76'."

He echoed the partisan sentiments of those Republicans typified by Senators Tift and McCarthy and the Chicago Tribune. Indeed, it is to be regretted that the General stooped to use the blanket smear to which the Senator from Wisconsin gave his name.
Forces allied with imperialistic Communism, he said, have infiltrated the radio and the schools. Soviet propaganda, he claimed, "completely dominates American foreign policy."

INDISPENSABLE TO WHAT?

SENATOR BREWSTER has not been over-ly concerned with Europe in the past. True, he joined Senator McCarran in that great friend of Franco's unsuccessful bid to sit in the Senate last year. During the foreign aid and troops to Europe debate he was usually in the Kem-Werry "whitewash" camp. He voted against the final—and thus key—draft of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 and insisted on the sending of troops to Europe this year.

many of his views and, in addition, would like to be President.
We believe that these few items about Senator Brewster are pertinent to a remark he made after returning from Europe the other day. General Eisenhower, says the Senator, is the "indispensable man in Europe." (Hillies ours.)
Like many others it is undoubtedly doing a fine job over there. But the doctrine of the indispensable man has been pretty well shattered.

TRUMAN'S DEBT TO DOUGLAS

A S A sidekick to the lively little squabble over Federal judgeships in Illinois, it is interesting to note that President Truman captured that state's 26 electoral votes in 1948 mainly because the Democratic Party ticket had strong and popular candidates for Governor and U. S. Senator.

Curry Brooks, by a 407,728 majority. President Truman, on the other hand, barely squeaked through, losing out to Governor Dewey in the Presidential balloting by a mere 33,162 votes.
Since the President owns his Illinois victory to the vote-getting ability of Stevenson and Douglas, it was an especially harsh act for him to turn down the Douglas selections and appoint his own choices. The people of Illinois showed in 1948 how they rated the man they loved, and we suspect they will stand solidly behind their popular Senator in this showdown battle with the White House.

THE STERLING HICKS PAROLE PLEA

THE sympathy that Sterling Hicks' Charlotte friends feel for the convicted radio engineer is quite understandable and, in his view, quite laudable. But it does not follow his friends' plea for a parole for Mr. Hicks, before he ever begins his two-year sentence, should be given any consideration whatsoever.
Mr. Hicks was tried twice on a charge of conspiring to dynamite the tower of Radio Station WBT. He won a new trial after his first conviction on a legal technicality. He appealed his second conviction also, but the State Supreme Court affirmed the lower court decision on May 3.

announced his intention of appealing to the U. S. Supreme Court, and received a stay of execution. He has since dropped the idea of another appeal, and is scheduled to begin serving his term on Aug. 1.
Mr. Hicks has been permitted to take advantage of every safeguard set up in the law to protect the basic rights of accused citizens and we suspect they will stand up for the confidence and confidence of the people.
Mr. Hicks, like any other prisoner who behaves well, will be eligible for a parole hearing after he has served one-fourth of his term. It is doubtful that he should even be considered for clemency before he pays the penalty levied upon him by the State.

RUARK THE HUNTER

FOR some days now, we've been carrying Robert Ruark's accounts of his African game hunt.
Mr. Ruark is quite a writer, and his vivid descriptions of a far away land and its primitive animal life have a fetching novelty about them in these days of trial and turmoil.
Nevertheless, the whole idea of big game hunting leaves us cold. To be sure, it re-

quires a certain degree of skill, and there is a substantial element of danger to the wary hunter. But the man, with his trained and expert guides, his array of high-powered guns, and his superior intelligence, has a tremendous and an unfair advantage over his magnificent quarry.
With all the excitement of Mr. Ruark, the hunter, we prefer the Edgar Rice Burroughs fiction. At least Tarzan tangled with 'em hand-to-hand.

WHICH WIRE SERVICE DO YOU READ?

VICKSBURG, Mich. (UP)—Mrs. Jean Gregory, who advertised for a non-drinking husband to support her sick mother, honeymooned today with a new mate "who just fills the bill."
The 26-year-old divorcee was married yesterday to Lewis Kline of Three Rivers, Mich., whom she had known casually for a husband.

quies a certain degree of skill, and there is a substantial element of danger to the wary hunter. But the man, with his trained and expert guides, his array of high-powered guns, and his superior intelligence, has a tremendous and an unfair advantage over his magnificent quarry.
With all the excitement of Mr. Ruark, the hunter, we prefer the Edgar Rice Burroughs fiction. At least Tarzan tangled with 'em hand-to-hand.



Twist My Arm 'Responsibility' More Than Word to Canadian Officials

By MARQUIS CHILDS

A BRITAIN long came from Ottawa to the Canadian government to send down this country's system of international control. The experts chosen from among the able civil servants to work out the details of the administration here, duly went to Washington.
The British to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, Price Controller Michael D'Salle and their staffs on the Canadian side, they had, indeed, rather than direct, controls must be relied on for the long pull of Western administration to hold down inflation.
But if anyone in Washington took in this lesson in the economics of a period of non-peace-time with arms expenditures in the billions, there are no visible signs of it from here.

People's Platform

Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.
Sense Of Responsibility PITTSBORO
I HAVE followed the Boyle vs. Lindsey argument appearing in the People's Platform with much interest, and I do not intervene in the role of an arbitrator, for I have so far no evidence that would warrant the conclusion that there is a possibility of reconciliation of the two philosophies.

Furthermore, I was raised in brown shoes and pants that were repeatedly half-soled, both shoes and pants. But it did not develop bitterness or resentment—just a conservative attitude and approach, which possibly makes it difficult for me to understand and appreciate the virtues, if any, in the current Fair Deal and the preceding New Deal philosophies.
However, I do fully appreciate Mr. Lindsey's evaluation of the seriousness of the situation in the early thirties; also Congressman Snell's comment that the House was, figuratively speaking, on fire and that Mr. Roosevelt should be given descent and fire-fighting equipment to cope with the difficult situation. But I do not think that Mr. Snell anticipated that the extra equipment would remain indefinitely in the street and finally manned, but that it would be returned to the firehouse for emergency use in the future.

Like many instances of unrestrained power, the emergency machinery provided was abused. The \$3.3 billion placed in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt while the depression raged, was not used for that purpose. Instead of so limiting the use of this gigantic fund it was turned over to Harry Hopkins, with the result that it was used for political purposes largely, and became a "spend and spend and win" program.
Not only that, but accompanying that program was the development of a companion concept, that of the impotence of the individual. Therefore the democratic concept of an open field and a free fight was the ordered and reasoned policy of Wilson's concept of a free people without guardianship was the dominant philosophy. Of course, if the people are made to believe they are not equal to the solution of their problem and difficulties, it is both easy and natural to follow through with the welfare-state doctrine. In short, there is no alternative.

Furthermore, I am a sort of unorthodox, boot-leatherer. I discovered a crawfish hole in the corner of the yard and emptied his marbles there, and when he discovered also that he had his marbles, he remained without them. She went to work, appraised his trouble and then went to the house and returned with the kitchen shovel, which she gave him and returned. He still worked, without further notice on her part. Finally he ceased to yell and went to digging. Becoming exhausted, he went to the house and awaited our return from the fire for the dinner meal. I was engaged my help, and when mother discovered what was going on, she came and demanded that I let her see up the matter or return to the kitchen. She said that she was determined that he should develop a sense of responsibility and at the earliest moment in his growth and development. I quit, for she was boss at the house.
The greatest lesson that our people need to learn today is a sense of responsibility, individual

responsibility. I have been unable so far to find that emphasized, or noticed, for that matter, in our current political concepts. —JOHN W. HESTER.
About That City Tax Rate CHARLOTTE
WHEN I have been questioned about a subject, I have always tried to find out where my competition stood under similar circumstances. Competition exists between cities as well as individuals or business firms.
With competitive figures of how other cities are being run and with "cost of living" index here before us (now over 90 per cent), I will try to explain why it was necessary to increase the tax rate this year.
In 1940 our tax rate was \$148. Today it is \$215—an increase of 67 cents. During this ten year period the people have voted an increase in the school tax from 25 cents to 50 cents (a 100 per cent increase) and an increase in recreation from 2 cents to 8 cents (a 400 per cent increase). These increases should not be chargeable to the City Corporation.

Deducting these increases from the new rate, it would appear that the City Councils from year to year have increased the City or County tax rate by 20 per cent in the last ten years.
I think that any business man or taxpayer would admit that an increase of only 25 per cent in the rate of running the City or County is a good management (See Editor's Note).
From a comparative point of view the attached comparison will show you that your representatives at City and Hall are doing a pretty good job—on a comparative basis at least.

I have increased taxes as much as you do. Where can you buy anything today except cocoa lumber, advertising, and newspapers cost 50 per cent more today than in 1940—your paper went up 200 per cent. It costs money to run the city too.
In this "squeezed" economy which we are living in—basis of comparative values has to be accepted. You know as well as I know that all good cities have proper police protection, fire protection, schools, etc. When buying advertising, the Charlotte News does not qualify its rate by guaranteeing to deliver so many papers to the millionaires, so many papers to the office workers, and so many papers on the other side of the railroad tracks. For the same reason a well run city cannot guarantee to satisfy the needs of everybody.
Am I right or wrong? That is a comparative value as a basis for thought? —HERBERT B. BAXTER.
(Notes Mr. Baxter's reference to "an increase of only 25 per cent in the cost of running the City," over this last ten year period? It is somewhat misleading. He apparently meant an increase of 25 per cent in the tax rate. In 1940-41, the total appropriations to run the City Government, including the fire and the Industrial Home, was \$2,483,320. For 1951-52, the appropriation figure, excluding the same items, was set at \$7,500,324. This is an increase in the "cost of running the city" of \$5,000,000 or an increase of 201 per cent—201 per cent in the last eleven years. Editors, The News.)

OTTAWA 30 per cent, with only 12 months to go before the end of the year. Similarly, tight credit restrictions apply on most other items.
The government has actually budgeted for large surpluses and, as a result, our tax burden has increased about 15 per cent from 1945 to 1950. This has meant sharply increased taxes has been nearly four times as much as in 1945.

Even though the cost-of-living index is only two or three points under that of the United States, this does not mean that we are doing so well as we can be expected in view of the fact that the urgency of all-out war is lacking.
In a recent speech Kenneth W. Taylor, Deputy Minister of Finance, set out the case against direct controls as follows:
AGAINST DIRECT CONTROLS
"It is true that the oversimplified popular argument for immediate over-all price controls is that the cost of living is going up and by themselves they will be ineffective. They do not go to the root of the matter. Successful controls to be administratively possible they require a unanimity of support, a singleness of purpose and a strict sense of urgency which do not at present exist. And, finally, that unless we can feel sure that they will be maintained for a relatively short time they will begin to erode the foundations of the very freedom we are resolved to defend."

But the indirect controls applied here are much lighter than those which the Congress has adopted. It has just weakened along with the emasculation of direct controls. For example, the down payments required for the purchase of a new car are now only 10 per cent. The government has actually budgeted for large surpluses and, as a result, our tax burden has increased about 15 per cent from 1945 to 1950. This has meant sharply increased taxes has been nearly four times as much as in 1945.

But no Canadian politician has used that as a means to attack all indirect controls. He has only to undermine confidence in all government. The word is responsibility—and the contrast is mighty refreshing.

African Caterpillars, Ants, Mosquitoes Work In Shifts

By ROBERT C. RUARK

OUR NEW HOME in Tanganyika is swarming with caterpillars. Mosquitoes. No fanciful imagination is needed to picture the particular jungle. It is famed for its greater and lesser dou-dou. Dou-dou, in fact, means bug, or plain bug.
Man and boy, I have been extensively bitten in five places. I have never hit on a comprehensive array of insects of such scope in size and viciousness, of such flamboyant coloration and insatiable appetite anywhere else in the world.

These bugs respect each other. No mosquito bites you when the tsetse are on deck. No tsetse attacks you when the mosquito is on the franchise, during the night hours. When they knock off for a snooze, the caterpillars and the other safari ants and ticks take over. Your agent here is just one big red-headed ant, and he has my wounds only the other day, when a passing lady wart hog came along and took my wounds.

The hardness of the African do-dou is amazing. You cannot kill a lion fly, for instance, with a swat. You have to pull his head off. Tsetse ants hepped into bed with me. I would rather go into the bush after a gutshot leopard any day.

These bugs respect each other. No mosquito bites you when the tsetse are on deck. No tsetse attacks you when the mosquito is on the franchise, during the night hours. When they knock off for a snooze, the caterpillars and the other safari ants and ticks take over. Your agent here is just one big red-headed ant, and he has my wounds only the other day, when a passing lady wart hog came along and took my wounds.

These bugs respect each other. No mosquito bites you when the tsetse are on deck. No tsetse attacks you when the mosquito is on the franchise, during the night hours. When they knock off for a snooze, the caterpillars and the other safari ants and ticks take over. Your agent here is just one big red-headed ant, and he has my wounds only the other day, when a passing lady wart hog came along and took my wounds.

These bugs respect each other. No mosquito bites you when the tsetse are on deck. No tsetse attacks you when the mosquito is on the franchise, during the night hours. When they knock off for a snooze, the caterpillars and the other safari ants and ticks take over. Your agent here is just one big red-headed ant, and he has my wounds only the other day, when a passing lady wart hog came along and took my wounds.

These bugs respect each other. No mosquito bites you when the tsetse are on deck. No tsetse attacks you when the mosquito is on the franchise, during the night hours. When they knock off for a snooze, the caterpillars and the other safari ants and ticks take over. Your agent here is just one big red-headed ant, and he has my wounds only the other day, when a passing lady wart hog came along and took my wounds.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Chapman Warns Of Heatless Days

WASHINGTON
A grim prospect of fuel shortages this Winter was presented to President Truman in a sober, hour-long meeting by Secretary of Interior Owen Brewster.
Chapman, who is a "wolf" critic, pointed out the following chances of gas rationing and heatless days this Winter:
For Oil and Gasoline—The production of oil and gas, he said, would be halved for weeks and even months. In addition, he said, the production of steel would be cut by 50 per cent.
For Iron and Steel—The production of iron and steel, he said, would be cut by 50 per cent.
For Coal—The production of coal, he said, would be cut by 50 per cent.

Staff General Vandenberg has four-two drivers and two enlisted handmen. But the prize goes to whoever becomes a champion. He automatically gets two drivers, two handmen, and a car. He also gets a boat crew of six to do handy jobs around the house—total thirteen. These enlisted servants are all able-bodied, and qualified for more important fighting assignments than waiting on the boss.

Chapman explained that the oil industry could not increase domestic production unless it gets more steel. "We need 2,150,000 tons of steel pipe," he said, "if we are going to meet the increasing demands of this country."
800,000 barrels of crude-oil production are already backed up in the West Texas-New Mexico Basin for lack of pipe, the Secretary of Interior continued, and a 100,000-barrel a day production of steel pipe is being awaited completion of the Platte pipeline. One hope, however, was more oil from Mexico, and that was why he was flying to Mexico, Chapman explained.

Pets Ahead Of Wives
MRS. W. T. KING Jr., Mobile, Ala.: "This is a gripe letter from a G. I. wife. I would just a good and fair reason why a general's wife is going to Japan to join her husband and I, a lieutenant's wife, am not. I don't understand that automobiles and pets are being shipped to Japan, though there isn't room for dependents."

Bon On Gas Furnaces
NATURAL GAS—The industry has overextended and already needs to have pipe in being gas records. The cost of natural-gas home-heating units is a must. Without such a stop-order, the Appalachians area will have a serious shortage in case next Winter has even two weeks of abnormal cold weather. Defense factories, in this case, would be the brass hats. Why don't you investigate the matter?

THIVE ON DDT
We have come to accept the mosquitoes and tsetse almost as friends. They are rather agreeable about not biting you on an old bump. Also, we have quit trying to poison them, because they tangle with F-16, use DDT for po-