Facts Of Love

In Chapter 10 of her series on The Facts of Life and Love, Evelyn Millis Duvall discusses the case of a single person's love for someone already married. Turn to Page 10-A.

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★★ Final

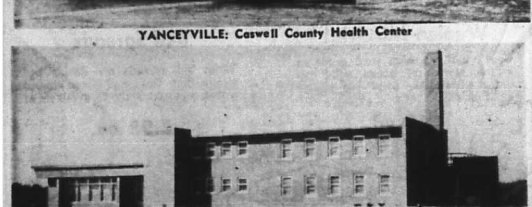
Largest Afternoon Newspaper in The Carolinas

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1888 — Charlotte, North Carolina, Thursday, September 27, 1951 — 40 Pages—Price Five Cents

EVIDENCE OF GOOD HEALTH BOOM

LENOIR: Caldwell Memorial Hospital

YANCEYVILLE: Caswell County Health Center



ROXBORO: Nurses' Home at Person County Hospital

Typical of the new buildings springing up all over North Carolina under the Good Health boom are the three shown above. They are located in the eastern, middle and western sections of the state.

Boyle Admits Taking Federal-Linked Cases

REDS ACCUSED OF SEEKING TO END TALKS

Ridgway Spokesman Says Foe May Try To Force Break

TOKYO —(AP)— Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's public information office said tonight the Reds may be trying to force the United Nations to break off Korean cease-fire talks "out of sheer frustration and futility."

The statement was issued a few hours after the supreme Allied commander made a proposal designed to get the suspended talks restarted. Ridgway suggested a new conference site in no-man's-land where delegates could resume discussions of item two of the agenda — location of a military buffer zone.

The headquarters release took Communist liaison officers to task for refusing to discuss anything but a time and date for a new meeting.

OBJECT OBVIOUS

"The significance of this . . . is obvious," the statement said. "The Reds at the present time are responsible for the calling off of the truce talks. . . . such a turn of events does not help their so-called 'peace offensive,' which has been going on for many months now.

"Consequently, if the talks are resumed on their terms, the Communists may be planning to force on the delegates the endless questions of hostility and violations and all other peripheral matters that have nothing to do with a cease-fire and to sweep one another they may hope to bring the U. N. command delegates to the point where they would break off the talks out of the sheer frustration and futility of not being able to get down to the substantive items of the agenda.

"It is fairly obvious," the release said, "that the most logical proposal to put an end to the difficulties surrounding the Kaesong site were put forth in a suggestion to the Communists by General Ridgway when he stressed the advisability of a change in the conference site itself. The resumption of talks cannot proceed without more adequate safeguards than have been offered at Kaesong to date."

The site Ridgway proposed is near the village of Songhyon, six miles southeast of Kaesong.

Democrat Chairman Denies Wrongdoing

WASHINGTON—(AP)—William M. Boyle Jr., acknowledge today that he accepted eight law cases involving Government agencies—with fees estimated at $158,500—while serving as "acting chairman" of the Democratic National Committee.

From the witness chair of a Senate Investigations Subcommittee, Boyle heatedly disputed, however, suggestions by Republican Senators that it was improper for him to do this.

He said he was a practicing lawyer at that time and had a perfect right to represent any client before any Government agency or in any court.

"I never asked a favor from a Government agency in my life," Boyle declared.

The cases in question were prior to August, 1949, when Boyle, former Kansas City lawyer, formally became the Democratic national chairman.

The Senators turned to these cases after hammering questions first about Boyle's statement that he sold his law practice in 1949 to Max Siskind, Washington lawyer, for $150,000.

Boyle insisted the sale was entirely proper and swore he had never used his political power for personal profit.

Leaning across the table separating them in the crowded hearing room, Senator McClellan (D-Ark) told Boyle nevertheless that the way the law accounts were transferred to Siskind, without any formal sales contract, "implies that there was an arrangement that you were to receive fees" in the guise of installment payments.

McClellan said, too, that it could "give rise" to the belief that it was an arrangement for "Siskind to do the work and for Boyle as national chairman to get $150,000."

Boyle said it wasn't that way at all.

Bleakly, he told the Senators at one point that he didn't believe anyhow that Government agencies yielded to political influence.

Senator Mundt (R-SD) shook his

See BOYLE on page 2-A

ELIZABETH, DUKE PLAN TO BEGIN TOUR OCT. 7

LONDON—(AP)— Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave for their postponed Canadian tour by air on Oct. 7, they announced today.

They will begin carrying out their tour schedule at Quebec on Oct. 9.

This means there will be only a one week delay caused by postponement of the trip because of the King's serious illness. They had originally planned to arrive in Quebec next Tuesday.

In Ottawa, the committee on royal tour arrangements said today that the schedule for Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will be advanced one week, including the trip to Washington.

The royal couple will arrive at Montreal airport on Oct. 8. They had originally planned to see Washington Oct 24, 25 and 26. They will now visit there on Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

Democrats And Republicans

Eisenhower Tops With Voters

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J. — American voters today are witnessing one of the strangest political facts in American history.

The rank and file of voters in the Democratic and Republican Parties both single out the same man as their leading choice for President in 1952 — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Although GOP leaders have talked about him as their man for a longer period of time, the General today is actually more popular with Democrats than Republicans.

Furthermore, he towers head and shoulders above any of a list of nine prominently mentioned Democratic and Republican leaders in the estimation of independent voters who stick to no regular party line. They constitute today more than one-fourth of the total electorate and hold the balance of power in American politics.

Among Democratic voters, Gen. Eisenhower is the present choice of 40 per cent as the

GENERAL EISENHOWER
Democratic nominee, with President Truman second with 20 per cent.

With Republican voters, the General leads the field with 30 per cent, while Sen. Robert A. Taft is second with 23 per cent, followed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Gov. Earl Warren of California and Harold E. Stassen.

Among independent voters, General Eisenhower has a walk-away lead of better than 2-1 over any other candidate in either party.

WOULD "IKE" ACCEPT?

While Gen. Eisenhower remains completely silent about his political plans, the public today is evenly divided in believing that the General would accept the GOP nomination for the Presidency.

But the public doesn't believe he would accept the Democratic nomination.

Among Republicans themselves, 39 per cent think he would accept their party's nomination, 33 per cent think he would not and 17 per cent are undecided.

To appraise the relative standings of possible GOP nominees, the Institute has conducted a series of "trial heats" in which Eisenhower, Taft and Warren

See VOTERS on page 2-A

HOSPITAL FACILITIES GROWING

Rapid Progress Of State's Good Health Program Is Overcoming Its Slow Start

By C. A. McKNIGHT
Editor, The News

RALEIGH — Governors may come and governors may go, but North Carolina's Good Health program goes on forever.

That free-hand paraphrase of an old popular saw aptly sums up the story of this state's dramatic drive to improve the health of its people — a drive that began under Broughton, continued under Cherry and Scott, and is destined to get strong support from the next Tar Heel chief executive, whoever he may be.

It was just five years ago that popular enthusiasm for more doctors, more hospitals, and more health insurance was whipped up by a colorful, carnival-like campaign plotted by far-seeing medical experts and laymen and sparked by the antics of a native son, Bandleader Kay Kyser. Pushed along by the irresistible tide of public opinion, the 1947 General Assembly provided the means for the program that is now paying such rich dividends to the people of the State.

In the four years since the Medical Care Commission was activated, it can point to this solid record of achievement:

Completed: 24 general hospital projects providing 1,207 new beds; nine new nurses' homes with 371 beds; four health centers with a total of 17,200 square feet of space; seven State-owned hospital projects of 527 beds.

Under Construction: 30 general hospital projects providing 2,177 beds; six nurses' homes of 642 beds; nine rural health centers with 30,200 square feet of space; one state project of 100 beds.

Approved and now in planning stage: eight general hospital projects with 536 new beds; six health centers.

Total expenditures in the five-year plan — $50,409,123 which came from three sources: $20,202,155 in Federal Hill-Burton funds; $11,213,283 from State appropriations; and $18,993,703 from local sources.

The full significance of these figures may be better understood from a comparison with other states. According to the July 1, 1951 report of the U. S. Public Health Service, North Carolina has built more new hospital beds (3,939) since World War II than any other state except Texas 5,176). N. C. leads such populous and wealthy states as New York (3,505), Pennsylvanaia (3,-396), New Jersey (3,208), and Illinois (2,514).

FIGURES OUT-DATED BY THIS TIME

Even those figures are out of date. Since the July 31 report, North Carolina's total has jumped from 3,959 to 4,531, including beds in the approved stage.

Nor do they include the new 400-bed teaching hospital at the University of North Carolina, now nearing completion, which will be the nerve center of the University's fast-developing Division of Health Affairs and the keystone in the state's Good Health structure.

Behind the cold statistics lie the warm stories of men who fought hard to launch North Carolina into this great movement;

See MEDICAL on page 6-A

Federal Tax Collector, Eight Others Suspended

WASHINGTON — (AP) — James G. Smyth, collector of internal revenue in San Francisco, and eight other tax office employees were suspended today. One of the eight was accused of embezzlement and another of juggling accounts.

President Truman suspended Smyth pending an investigation "relating to incompetency" in the conduct of his office.

Revenue Commissioner John B. Dunlap, who announced the suspension of the eight others, said Smyth had failed to detect and stop "certain irregularities."

Dunlap said Edwin M. Furtado, chief of the accounts section of the wage and excise tax division in the San Francisco office, has confessed post-dating tax receipts "in cahoots" with taxpayers to avoid payments of about $5,000 in interest and penalties.

Even as he was announcing these actions, Dunlap received notice from his investigators that Dorothy C. Frisbie, an auditor in the San Francisco office, has been accused of embezzling about $5,000 from the Federal Credit Union. Dunlap announced the charges against her and signed an order suspending her immediately.

The credit union is an organization of Federal employees which accepts deposits and makes loans. The funds involved in the alleged embezzlement were not tax funds.

Both Furtado and Miss Frisbie were among the eight suspended employees.

Dunlap said Furtado confessed "his irregularities" last Thursday and last night, in Santa Rosa, Calif., "attempted to commit suicide" by taking sleeping pills, iodine and slashing his wrists.

Dunlap said Furtado "will be all right." He added that Furtado confessed further irregularities after the alleged suicide attempt.

OUR WEATHER

Cloudy with showers and little temperature change tonight. Slow clearing and cooler Friday.

Highest yesterday, 85 degrees.

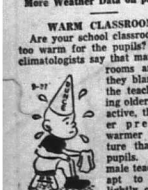
Lowest this morning, 66 degrees.

Sunrise, 6:14 A. M.; sunset, 6:13 P. M.

More Weather Data on page 2-A

WARM CLASSROOMS

Are your school classrooms kept too warm for the pupils? Medical climatologists say that many classrooms are — and they blame it on the teachers. Being older and less active, the teacher prefers a warmer temperature than most pupils. Also, female teachers are apt to be more lightly clad than many of their pupils. A temperature that is comfortable to the teacher is frequently too warm for the children. The solution? The teacher should wear warmer clothing and regulate the temperature for the comfort of the children—not over 72 degrees.



Tax Exemption Repeal Voted

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The Senate voted 77-11 today to wipe out the tax exemption on expense allowances of the President, Vice-President and members of Congress, effective Jan. 3, 1953.

The amendment, described by its sponsors as in effect a salary cut, was tacked on to a bill to increase taxes an estimated $5,500,000,000 a year. The bill calls for an 11 per cent boost in income taxes for most persons.

Senator Williams (R-Del), sponsor of the amendment to remove the tax-free privilege on the expense funds, originally planned to make it effective Nov. 1, this year. That is the scheduled date of the boost in personal income taxes.

But Williams told newsmen he could not get enough votes to put it over without changing the effective date to 1953.

The amendment is not in the House-passed $7,200,000,000 tax increase bill and thus would be subject to action in conference between the two branches.

If the amendment sticks, the effective date means that President Truman and Vice-President Barkley would lose their tax exemptions for the last 17 days of their terms, which expire Jan. 20, 1953.

TRUMAN SENDS APPEAL TO TEHRAN

Britain To Stand Pat In Iran

LONDON — (AP) — Britain will stand firm in Iran in the hope that Tehran will bow to President Truman's request to cancel an order expelling British technicians from the Abadan refinery, informed sources said today.

The British Cabinet was reported to have reached this decision after Prime Minister Attlee received a personal message from President Truman urging caution in the potentially explosive Iranian situation.

With the crisis over Iran's oil nationalization boiling to ominous proportions, the U. S. President appealed to the Iranian Government to back down on its ultimatum, and told both Britain and Iran the U. S. is ready to help them to find a peaceful settlement.

These developments came as Iran's frail, aged premier made a street speech in Iran before a wildly shouting crowd whose members cried death threats for Britons. The British Government has been considering sending troops to Abadan to protect the Britons and the British position.

The sources did not say whether the British Cabinet has decided to try to hold Abadan by force if Tehran refuses to cancel the edict. The decision to stand pat suggests that Britain will make at least one more effort to negotiate an agreement with Iran.

If Iran rejects the appeal of President Truman to cancel the expulsion order, Britain probably then must consider whether force will be used, despite U. S. advice against this.

Attlee's office later issued this statement:

"No final decisions have been taken by His Majesty's Government in the Persian (Iranian) oil dispute. Further information is awaited from His Majesty's ambassador in Tehran.

Moscow dispatches said the Soviet Union was watching the Iranian developments closely. The Russians have a treaty with Iran providing for Soviet intervention in the case of foreign invasion.

With Iran's forces in Khuzistan province, site of the Abadan refinery, placed on an alert, rumors that the British might land forces brought nationalist tempers in Tehran to a fever pitch.

The government's alert to troops in Khuzistan was accompanied by instructions to blow up installations at the billion-dollar plant if foreign forces attempted to land, a member of the Iranian national defense board said.

DELAYED REACTION

MT. VERNON, Ind. —(AP)— After years of taking automobiles as they came, Lester Redman's team of horses shied away from a passing car, threw him off his farm wagon and broke his arm.

EX-BUILDER WOULD PAY BACK FOLKS HE BILKED

PITTSBURGH—(AP)—A convicted swindler is composing songs which he says he hopes can be sold to repay victims of his $212,000 housing fraud.

"I don't want a penny for myself," declared Raymond E. Reynolds, 52-year-old former builder who is serving a ten-year jail sentence. "My greatest desire is to pay back those people from whom I obtained the money."

The once-dapper contractor asked the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph in a letter to help him peddle his tunes, most of which deal with romantic themes.

Reynolds was convicted of accepting down payments on homes which were never built. He was arrested in May of 1950 after a nation-wide search which ended in Los Angeles.

CHOP SUEY TO SUB FOR CLAMS IN BIG CONTEST

SEATTLE (AP)—The man who wins the 1951 International Pacific Free-style Amateur Clam Eating Contest won't have to eat one single clam.

Nossir! There's an acute shortage of clams in the Pacific Northwest this year. Another food has been substituted for the event next Saturday—chop suey.

WOULD AVERT SUSPICIONS

Truman Urges Law Requiring Federal Officials To Reveal Total Incomes

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Truman asked Congress today to require its members and all top Government officials — including generals, admirals and judges — to give a public accounting each year of their total income.

Mr. Truman said legislation along that line would help prevent "improper conduct" and "unfounded suspicions."

In a lengthy message, sent to the Capitol in the midst of a Senate inquiry into charges of political influence in Government loans, the President said:

"In operations as large as those of our Government today, with so much depending on official action in the Congress and in the executive agencies, there are bound to be attempts by private citizens or special interests groups to gain their ends by illegal or improper means."

Mr. Truman said he would favor including "the principle that national party officials and employees be among those persons required to file annual statements."

Specifically, the President recommended to Congress the prompt enactment of a law. . . .

". . . Which will require all full-time civilian Presidential appointees, including members of the Federal bench; all elected officers of the Federal Government, including members of the Congress; and all other top officials and employees of the three branches of the Government—say those receiving salaries of $10,000 or more, plus flag and general officers of the armed services—to file annually a statement of their total incomes, including amounts over and above their Government salaries, and the sources of this outside income."

Consideration should be given, the President said, to requirements that Government employees making less than $10,000 should make such statements if their outside income exceeds $1,000 a year.

He added:

"Some items which are not ordinarily counted as income, such as gifts and loans, should be included in the statements filed under this statute.

"Penalties for willful violation of this statute should be equivalent to those for violation of the laws relating to the filing of income tax returns."

He praised the honesty of the vast majority of Federal employees and the service they are rendering, but added:

"The disclosure of current outside income, however, will strike at the danger of gifts or other inducements made for the purpose of influencing official action, and at the danger of outside interests affecting public decisions."

Mr. Truman said he did not like to see public officials, or any other group, subjected to rules and requirements not applying to everybody, "but at the same time, public office is a privilege, not a right."

"With all the questions that are being raised today about the probity and honesty of public officials, I think all of us should be prepared to place the facts about our income on the public record," he declared.

U. S. Planes Lash Red Guns

U. N. COMMAND, Korea —(AP)— Navy and Air Force fighter-bombers today smashed home savage attacks on Communist artillery dug in on the rugged mountain slopes of eastern Korea.

Thirty-two F-51 Mustangs and 24 Navy Corsairs dropped napalm fire-bombs and high explosives on Red artillery and mortar positions in the "Heartbreak Ridge" area.

Communist fire slacked off at once.

In the third straight day of aerial dogfights, 34 F-86 Sabre jets tangled with 50 Russian-type MIG jet fighters and damaged two of the Red planes. One Allied warplane was damaged but returned safely to base.

The Far East Air Force reported this three-day battle score:

Reds losses 26—Five shot down, two probably destroyed, nineteen damaged.

Allies—One U. S. jet destroyed; one Australian jet damaged but returned to base.

Hits on the MIGs were reported by Col. Benjamin S. Preston of Hollywood, Fla., and Maj. William T. Wisner of Shreveport, La.

Red artillery and mortar fire still fell on the positions of American and French soldiers of the U. S. 2nd Infantry Regiment north of Yanggu. The Red barrage, one of the heaviest of the Korean campaign, kept the U. N. infantry away from the strategic high ground on the north-south ridge line.

U. S. Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers and light bombers struck more than 50 Communist rail points and attacked up to 2,500 Red vehicles.

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