

## The Charlotte News

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1933

## A Little Exaggerated

Our contemporary, the estimable News & Courier down at Charleston, the old gray town on the Ashley, seems to be a little upset by the action of the President in saying directly that he doesn't want Walter George re-elected and indirectly that he'd just as soon not have Cotton Ed Smith back in the Senate either. In a front page editorial it gravely warns the people of South Carolina and the South generally that, "Your white civilization is in peril." And figures it out like this: If the President gets his way and George and Cotton Ed are beaten, why, then, the Federal anti-lynching bill will be pretty sure to pass. And if it passes, why then, again, Federal judges from Yankeedom will be coming into South Carolina and other Southern states to try lynchings—and wickedly to send them to the hot seat.

Now, now, now—we simply don't believe it. Ourselves, we never did plump for the anti-lynching bill, because we thought it might unduly exaggerate, and wounds that had better be left closed for the good of everybody. But when the Federal comes to the point that Federal courts would be infringing on the sovereignty of South Carolina—or North Carolina or Georgia—by trying a gang of scoundrels who plainly ought to hang, we can't see it. And we thought we might agree that old Cotton Ed is more to be stomached than the funny men who are running against him, the idea that the preservation of white civilization is bound up with his fate—ah, now, Capt. Billy, can you really think that?

## Sounds Interesting

We are sorry the Associated Press didn't carry more of Judge John J. Parker's speech at Manteo yesterday. The fact that he is celebrating his 31st birthday—a pretty profound thought in itself. From that first babe to mass production and John L. Lewis is a whole of a jump, even over a period of 31 years. Nature gave the greater of the day an rare opportunity to establish the beginnings of our democracy, to trace its progress and to speculate about its future. You may be sure that Judge Parker capitalized upon it. But about all the rest of his speech that the AP brings to us is this:

MANTEO, Aug. 18.—(AP)—A Federal judge said here today that the basic problem of the United States was to develop the social control necessary for the regulation of the national economic life without destroying the fundamental liberties of the individual.

That Roosevelt's philosophy, down to a T, stated in such broad terms, it could easily be everyman's philosophy. But when actual beginnings are made at developing social control, compound factionalism sets in, and the offending brethren cry treason and radicalism and what have you. Those whose purposes reform serves, cry Hurrah!

## The Denver Plan

Out in Denver the local medical association, a unit of the American Medical Association, has decided to sponsor a group medical organization on its own account. While somewhat more reasonable than the effort of the three noted Washington "specialists," apparently backed by many of their profes-

sional brethren, to enjoin similar associations in the capital. There is no question here of state medicine, which is certainly a dubious thing, since it threatens to destroy the personal relation between doctor and patient.

The Washington method is open to the objection that the associations hire their own doctors directly, on a permanent basis, and that the patient is bound to accept their services. But the objections look overstrained when it is recalled that membership is purely voluntary. And in Denver, the patient will be free to call any doctor he likes—since the whole body of them are committed to accepting the fee paid by the group.

The latter scheme seems one which ought to meet with the approval of everybody. It means that the doctor will have to accept reduced fees from the group, certainly. But it means also that he will be sure of his share of the business. And he can't afford to consult him now, save in desperate illness, will come to him often. He may have more modest sums listed on his books, but that his pocketbook is likely to be any lighter does not seem probable.

## Justified

Not the most intense isolationist can find much to carp at in the President's assurance to Canada yesterday that the American fleet would protect her against any attempt at the seizure of a foreigner on the British Empire. It might be argued, indeed, that it was unnecessary to make an explicit declaration. It was already implicitly clear to us and the Canadians. There never has been since the Civil War, at least, when an invasion of Canada was not have aroused almost as intense feeling in the United States as the invasion of our own territory. And a case might be made out for the argument that the fleet was being sent to Britain is merely to hear them out to go ahead and get into trouble about which she might otherwise be more cautious.

But, in fact, there seems to be good reason why our attitude should be made plain to everybody. Britain has been since the Civil War, at least, when an invasion of Canada was not have aroused almost as intense feeling in the United States as the invasion of our own territory. And a case might be made out for the argument that the fleet was being sent to Britain is merely to hear them out to go ahead and get into trouble about which she might otherwise be more cautious.

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## Decey Is the Name

Forty years ago, the name of Dewey was splashed over the front pages of every newspaper in the land. That Dewey was the Admiral, of course, who was making it hot for the Spanish fleet, and he became the hero of the Spanish-American war. He is Thomas E. Dewey, a New York Republican who has made such a name for himself as special prosecutor of racketeers that he became District Attorney of New York City. His name is now getting to be a household word in this office, for he is now the Governor of New York. This fall, from that high place to a Presidential nomination is an easy step.

But we are getting ahead of the story of Dewey and his racket-busting. It is a story that is getting to be a household word in this office, for he is now the Governor of New York. This fall, from that high place to a Presidential nomination is an easy step.

friends and supporters from malicious emulsion. But Dewey realized that he had touched only the perimeter of the ring which shielded crime and extortion in New York City. Tammany itself was his target, and it is the trial of Tammany as represented by Boss James J. Hines that is now producing all the headlines in which the name of Dewey figures. The charge that Hines took \$500 a week from the late Dutch Schultz in return for fixing the police and the courts that Schultz might operate his lucrative (\$100,000,000) numbers racket. Dewey's record of convictions is ample to show that he does not proceed without the best of evidence, but in tackling Hines and encourage he has taken on political power incarnate. Friend of Jim Farley and "the people," dispenser of Tammany and New Deal patronage, scoundrel and wealthy, Hines may prove more than a match even for so relentless a D. A. as Dewey. Like Hague in nearby Jersey City, he may be preserved for Democracy.

## FIVE DAYS THAT COUNT

By Hugh S. Johnson

BETHANY BEACH, Del.—The sudden German mobilization of half a million to a million reservists may mean more than a troop maneuver. It is hard to believe that there will be any war this year. But the tremendous difference in strength between a great industrial nation when mobilized for war and when in its normal peace-time operations is nothing to be trifled with. Four or five days' work on the enemy in this matter may really decide a modern war. It is a standing wonder that it did not decide 1914 in the greatest victory in history—German victory—the modern campaign—the battle of annihilation.

Regardless of wealth, resources, manpower and morale, a nation unmobilized is simply helpless before a highly organized attack by another, even weaker people, mobilized for war. Mobilization is a relative term. It may mean anything from calling a few reserves to the colors and sending a dozen divisions out to camp and march in the field, to a reorganization of the whole machinery for peace and industry for the use of war.

There is almost no limit to the military strength of any industrial nation reorganized for destruction. But it is a space-time problem in which every hour and day at the beginning count in terms of lives and victory at the end.

## IT TOOK US A LONG TIME IN LAST WAR

Including all governmental services and all periods of service, we put more than six million men into uniform in the last war. With more time to organize supply and more transport facilities to Europe, it could have been done. Our wool supply was short and steel production fell off. But there is hardly any end to the extent the civilian population can be mobilized. We took the entire American wool clip for the armed forces and there was never a shortage of war steel. Neither was there any civilian suffering. Notwithstanding a short wheat crop, we fed our armies and supplied the starving of subnormal men to France and the British tonnage, we went to France and kept supplied an army that was larger than England ever had there. Although we really never had the organization to do it, we could have done it. There are no Americans in another six months the American war factory (from the farthest farm and factory to the foremost listening post—on and under earth, sea and air) would have been the greatest engine of destruction that the world has ever known. Eighteen months and the protection of 3,000 miles of sea water to get there.

## AND RIGHT NOW HITLER HOLDS THE WHIP HAND

Of course, no such thing is involved in this German Summer mobilization. Although Germans say that they have their industry much readier for conversion to war uses than any other country. It is also true that they are well provided with arms and reserve munitions—which are absolutely essential to any flash mobilization for a really knock-out blow. With a million extra men in uniform, armed, supplied, brigaded and regimented, with their transport ready to roll and their preparatory staff work all done would be just about the first day of mobilization on "M" day. She would hold that relative supremacy over a possible enemy for exactly as long as it took that enemy to do the same thing. With the good roads and short distances of Western Europe those ten days might easily be decisive. That is precisely why in the World War, from the moment Russia ordered general mobilization, Germany had to strike.

The August maneuvers may mean nothing but they amount to this—whether he strikes or not, for about ten days there will be a new giant in Europe many times stronger than his former self or any of his neighbors.

## PO' COUNTRY LAST

(Norfolk Virginian Post.)  
Everybody seems to agree that the South is the nation's poor relative. As usual, however, there are not many invitations to dinner.

## Letters To The Editor: Auditorium Is Too Costly, He Thinks

Will Cost County \$300,000  
In Rents On Site And Will Be Obsolete By The Time The Debt Is Paid Off

Dear Sir:  
When the present Courthouse was erected, about 90 per cent of the lawyers strongly opposed the project. They pointed out that the County owned, without debt, the best site in Charlotte, at the intersection of South Tryon and Third Streets, and that if a new building was desirable it should be placed on that site.

The then County Commissioners were determined to build on East Trade Street. They claim that the site on South Tryon and Third Streets could be easily sold for \$600,000; that the old jail site on Mint Street could be sold "in the twinkling of an eye" for \$300,000—total \$1,100,000 with which to finance the new Courthouse. Well, how did it turn out? The County still has both pieces of property on its hands, and they had to issue some million and a quarter dollars worth of bonds—at about 5 per cent—besides other cash that went into the new Courthouse. For that, even now we are paying in rent or interest over \$50,000 per annum for our Courthouse, besides, insurance upkeep, etc.

Now comes an urge to provide an "opery house" on the old Courthouse site—on the City—on the County. I imagine a farmer in Maryland Creek would be highly pleased at paying taxes for a "movie" operated by the County.

Briefly the scheme is to have the U. S. Government put up "all the money." Then the U. S. pays over the property for 30 years, collects the rents, pays the insurance, upkeep, etc., so that the County will not derive a penny for 30 years, and if the deal goes off in that time, we will have a pay-off of old building on our old Courthouse property.

At present the County has a solvent lease for the property at a Third and South Tryon Streets with surety bond guaranteeing the payment of the rental at \$9,000 per annum. This rental increases during the term of the lease—which has something over four years to run—to \$20,000. It is a contract to suppose that the rental will be stepped up during those long 30 years. Even at the present rental the County will lose nearly \$300,000 in rental from the old Courthouse site during the 30 years.

If the County is going into debt to demolish the present Courthouse, it had better offer the old jail site on Mint Street, and hold on to the rental. It receives that rental absolutely net to the County. All it takes is to deposit a check each month. There is no insurance, upkeep, etc. All that Mr. Roosevelt has done is to call attention to the nature of that record.

It might have been easy to conceal the truth, easy to persuade some of the Georgia voters that Senator George was a gentleman and a scholar. The devil insists that all Democratic Senators should be yes-men. What is the record?

HE VOTED AGAINST IT FOUR TIMES OUT OF FOUR  
The President hailed Senator George as a personal friend, and defined him as a gentleman and a scholar. There was no attack on the Senator's personal reputation. There was only one criticism—that "the senior Senator from this state cannot possibly in his judgment be classed as belonging to the liberal school of thought."

Already the attempt is being made to deny that this very moderate statement is true, to suggest that George is a real liberal and that the President is against him only because the President insists that all Democratic Senators should be yes-men. What is the record?

It is true that in the early years of the New Deal George was almost wholly behind the President. But he is not seeking renomination in the early years of the New Deal; he is seeking renomination in 1938.

It is his record in the last two years that counts. And his record on the last two years, from the New Deal point of view, is bad. It should get him all the votes of the anti-New Dealers. And it should lose him all the votes of the friends of the New Deal.

AND SHOULD BE JUDGED ON BASIS OF RECORD  
In 1932, Senator George voted against the Wagner Housing Bill, against the wage and hour bill, against the Supreme Court bill. In 1932 he was against the reorganization bill. Those have been the test cases of the past two years; Senator George was in opposition every time.

He could have been against one out of four, and still pose as a New Dealer. He could have been against two out of four, and still pose as a man who thought there was much to be said for the New Deal. But he was against four out of four.

Why not stand on the side of his record? Why not welcome the Pres-

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT By Ripley

On request, sent with stamped, addressed envelope, Mr Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.



Today's Cartoon Self-Explanatory

## It's Fair To George

By KERNERT AGAR

IN his statement on Senator George of Georgia the President took exactly the line which this column has been hoping, and urging, that he would take. There were no personalities, no attempt to suggest that Senator George was a bad or a dishonest man because he disagrees with the New Deal.

There was simply the fact that Senator George has recently been opposed to all the major purposes of the New Deal. That being the case, it is a reasonable thing to suggest to the New Deal voters that they refrain from voting for George.

The vote becomes an absurdity, the whole idea of a primary becomes a joke, unless the people who disapprove of a man's record make a point of voting against that man. All that Mr. Roosevelt has done is to call attention to the nature of that record.

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## Earlier Days

News of 75 and 100 Years Ago From Files in the State Library at Raleigh

AUGUST 19, 1863  
35 YEARS AGO

YANKEE TROUBLE  
Frederickburg.—A gentleman from Washington says that 30,000 run-away Negroes are around that city. Lynchings are enrolling the Negroes, free and slave, in Maryland. Since the battle of Gettysburg 21 new batteries have been created. At Baltimore \$300,000 are at work on the fortifications around the city.

The people of Maryland are in despair and subject to the most unrelenting tyranny and suspicion.

New York, New Jersey and New England states are buying conscripts out of the army. The Governor of New Jersey refuses to let a single man go without authority. The Governor of New York is preparing to test the constitutionality of the conscript act. A large number of troops have been sent to New York and New England to preserve order. The extending ones on pretty quickly. The trouble will be when the men are actually called out. People who love the Union refuse to fight if the Negro is conscripted. Workmen are leaving their shops, Negroes having been forced upon them. Twenty-five Negro regiments are forming for the Federal army. The West is full of deserters and requires many troops to arrest them and keep order.

—Payetteville Observer.

AUGUST 18, 1833  
100 YEARS AGO

CANADA

The troubles brewing on the Canada frontier have not escaped the notice of the British authorities. Lieut-Gov. Arthur has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers from among the people in consequence of certain information of an extensive conspiracy of numerous unpatriotic and respecting the habitants of the neighboring free states.

—Payetteville Observer.

## Peculiarities Of People

By F. Romer

COLONEL BOWIE

THE Colonel ordered the hanging of all Yankees trying to enter the Independent Republic of Texas. He picked out the Yankees by the way they pronounced "can," the paratrooper all had to speak.

