

By Raymond Clapper

NEW YORK
SOME one maliciously distorted the meaning of James A. Farley's clear-cut victory over President Roosevelt in the show-down as to which should name the Democratic candidate for New York.

Axis propagandists undoubtedly try to use this incident abroad to suggest that Farley is a Jew. But President has been repudiated by his own party in his own state, the largest in the Union. They will try to show that a large Irish influence was against the President. They will ignore the Kennedy, the Sullivan, the Ahern, the McCathys and all the other Irish delegates in Tammany who stood by Mr. Roosevelt. They will ignore the Jewish delegates in Queens who stood with Mr. Farley against Mr. Roosevelt. The Axis propagandists will ignore the fact that this was a family political fight—I mean the fight of Hitler's permitted never in Germany. Hitler would never understand this. It is too American for him to appreciate.

Of course Mr. Farley will take pains to see that the meaning of the fight is cleared up quickly. He will have his candidate out riding the President's candidate, giving expression to his thoughts in regard to the election. Mr. Farley wants to elect his candidate and he can do it only by running President Roosevelt. "A vote for Democratic candidate Bennett will be a vote for President Roosevelt, a vote to uphold the campaign the Chicago Tribune put on a strongly patriotic campaign pledge to support President Roosevelt.

Before the ballot was taken in the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Farley, chatting with friends, said this was all a good thing for democracy. Later, when he appeared as the victor before the convention, he said the action of the convention was evidence that we are living in a democracy that is worth fighting for.

Hitler wouldn't understand that. He would see only a show-down between delegates. More than half of them long ago had promised Mr. Farley to vote for his candidate for governor. Then Mr. Roosevelt decided he would like some one else nominated. He tried to persuade the delegates to change their minds. They refused to break their promises to Mr. Farley. It was painful for some of them. The National Administration insisted upon a roll-call which put every delegate on the spot. He had to answer to his name and be recorded for or against Mr. Roosevelt's candidate. Mr. Roosevelt has done much for them in the past, and if he elects his man he will do favors for them in the future. With a record many of these delegates was not expediting but faithfulness to a promise that caused them to vote for Mr. Bennett. There was just a bit of character in that convention that balances off on the credit side of the ledger for a good deal of mediocrity and irresponsibility.

Beyond the specific pledges which Mr. Farley had in his favor was the usual resentment against White House interference in state elections. It was resented during the Senatorial purge in 1930, it was resented when Woodrow Wilson's friends in the Senate were resented here this week as it always is resented. Presidents probably never will learn that the average man, in his great respect for the office, his acceptance of the large power of the office, his support of the Chief Executive, is not a man of his own right to name and elect state and local candidates of his own choosing. Because he gives up so much to the Presidential office, he all the more tenacious of his own little area of sovereignty as a free American.

He expects his President to respect that little area of private sovereignty. That is how the voters could ignore Mr. Roosevelt's wishes in the purge campaign in 1930 and still elect him two years later with enormous majorities.

Visitin' Around

A Sure Way To Get Your Name In The Paper (David Records)

L. B. Rutledge, of Chisholm, was in town Wednesday and left a couple of frog skins with us.

Early Wind-trier (Twenty Years Ago)

"Riley Hixson, colored barber, has found use for the Congressional Record. He uses sheets for razor paper.

Anyhow, They were On The Bus (North Wilkesboro Hustler)

The W. C. Greyhound bus arrived here from the south about 4 p. m. Saturday with a majority of the passengers with passengers some of whom at least were returning home into Watauga—others probably to Mountain City or farther.

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And Evening Chronicle

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MONDAY, AUGUST 24 1942

First Steps

There Are Many To Be Taken Now at Morganton

Governor Broughton's announcement that he will resign the September meeting of the trustees of the State Hospital at Morganton brings up, in practical form, the question of just what is to be done now for the betterment of conditions there. Nearly every recommendation made by the Governor's committee will require the carrying out either more money or a new management, and the type of young and aggressive physician, properly trained in psychiatry and with experience in the treatment of mental illness whom the committee suggested be put in charge of the hospital is not likely to be found at once nor be willing to come to Morganton until he is assured of a sufficient appropriation with which to operate the institution.

It is apparent that a complete new order at the hospital must await the legislature's action, and that will be February or March. Meantime, however, there are a number of steps which the trustees may take, the first of which is to begin the search for the new chief of staff. And—

The present superintendent should be required to leave orders that no patient be locked up except upon orders of his ward physician, and that records be kept.

The quality and variety and serving of the food, and all patients should be an effort should be made to let all patients have at least one glass of whole milk a day.

There are several attendants who should be fired summarily, enough having been said against them to make their continued employment inadvisable.

The re-grouping of patients in buildings according to their states of disturbance should be commenced.

The censoring of mail purely to suppress criticism of the hospital should cease.

The privilege of letting patients go outside in which some improvement has come about since the inquiry began, should be extended to as many patients as possible, and all patients should be confined indoors no more than necessary.

On wards which are locked up at night and left without attendants and without any other means of protection, attendants should be stationed.

Most important of all, the trustees should continue and continuing interest in the operation of the hospital until such time as the committee's recommendations may be put into effect, a new administration installed.

Yes, the new day at Morganton is going to have to await the Legislature's action, but there are a number of improvements which may, and by all that is holy, should, be made now.

Fair Enough

Tank Car Order Justified In the National Interest

Simple, elementary fairness would seem to be implicit in Petroleum Co-ordinator Loke's order transferring railroad tank cars from Midwestern and Southwestern service to the Eastern Seaboard. That the move will bring about gas-rationing in the twenty states is not known for sure, but the chances are that it will. Between the Petroleum Co-ordinator and the Office of Defense Transportation, that vast segment of the country is likely to make the acquaintance of A-cards.

The re-routing of the 5,000-7,500 tank cars will relieve the Eastern Seaboard gasoline stringency not at all, for they are to be used solely to haul fuel oil. But at least it will help mightily to keep the turbines of the industries going, and to keep New England warm.

To halt the move in a spirit of misery's welcoming company would be ignoble and wholly beside the point where gasoline supply is concerned. But if the West still manages to limp along on the East's manna, it is a relief to the national supply of fuel oil while it helps along otherwise, who's to cry foul?

M. M. Murphy

He Was of the Bedrock of His Community

It ever there was a man who held fast to "the rock of his life," it was M. M. Murphy, who died last night. Unfrustrated and agreeable, Met Murphy, as he was known to his friends, proceeded from boyhood to accomplish precisely what he had chosen to accomplish, and as easily and as naturally

The Law: Easy Mark

By J. E. Dowd
Editor, The News

"If he is allowed to stay around here," said Judge Richard Dixon of a man who stood before him last week to be sentenced. "He will kill somebody on the streets of the city within a year." Whereupon he gave the defendant, Mr. Ray "Blackie" Hagler, eight years on a Midwestern charge and two years on a robbery charge, and two years on an attempted robbery charge, the sentence to be served concurrently for a total of fifteen years.

It will flabbergast those who are unacquainted with the laxities of the law in this city to learn that this bad actor had been twice lodged in the Mecklenburg County Jail within the two months preceding the commission of the crimes that finally got him sent off to the pen, and that despite the serious nature of the charges against him on both occasions, he was allowed to walk out of jail without hindrance.

Here is the record, put together only after considerable effort and search by the City Hall and Court-house reporters of The News:

June 3: Arrested on a charge of highway robbery at H. Johnson, Parcel, S. C. In City Police Court he was bound over to Superior Court under bond of \$200, in default of which he went to jail. A subpoena for the prosecuting witness Johnson was issued subsequently but no return was had on it.

June 12: Released from jail. On July 2 an entry was made in the Superior Court record of a case not-prosecuted; witness not found.

June 20: Arrested on a charge of robbery with firearms of a man named K. H. Ballenger, when he had been released from the Superior Court under bond of \$150, in default of which he went to jail. Subpoena were issued for the prosecuting witness Ballenger on July 10 and July 13, but neither was served. Nalaton, was "gone again" on Aug. 4 the case against him in Superior Court was not prosecuted for lack of the witness, the mark striking out jail.

There are several striking observations which are to be made, indeed, which make this record a result of the law's evident inability to cope with this offender. Let us look to the records of the police court to see what they arrested him on every occasion, which is primarily why police are supposed to do. City Police Court, too, did all that it could do when it bound over the man to Superior Court, although the lower court required on his second trip is hard to explain in view of the Court's previous and still fresh experience with him.

Nor does Solicitor Carpenter appear to have been remiss, as he so often is. Criminal Court was not in session at either of the first two times that Hagler was bound over, hence could not take up the cases while witnesses were in hand. Subsequent to that, and so often is. Criminal Court was not in session at either of the first two times that Hagler was bound over, hence could not take up the cases while witnesses were in hand. Subsequent to that, and so often is. Criminal Court was not in session at either of the first two times that Hagler was bound over, hence could not take up the cases while witnesses were in hand.

There is an astonishing lack of re-orientation of the law's policy toward the police. City Court and the Solicitor in following through the procedure of arrest, binding over and prosecution. It is a two cases against a man who later was to commit a series of felonies in hand. Subsequent to that, and so often is. Criminal Court was not in session at either of the first two times that Hagler was bound over, hence could not take up the cases while witnesses were in hand.

It is hardly conceivable of the law-abiding residents of the community, who are the backbone of the law, that they are so lax in their own characters, of the desperate and dishonest ones in the community. "Blackie" Hagler, his subsequent victims have a claim in principle, though they have no right in law, to have lastly was party to it. The charge should be "Criminal Carelessness."

The community likewise has a claim against the State. It is that the law is so lax in its enforcement agencies to loose in their midst characters of the desperate and dishonest ones in the community. "Blackie" Hagler, his subsequent victims have a claim in principle, though they have no right in law, to have lastly was party to it. The charge should be "Criminal Carelessness."

Fighting General Goes to Egypt

The New York Times

Replacement of General Sir Claude Auchinleck by General Sir Harold Alexander is plainly a consequence of the Egyptian search for a man to match the fighting spirit of Rommel. The British Government appears to have been in a quandary whether Alexander is that man. The British Government appears to have been in a quandary whether Alexander is that man. The British Government appears to have been in a quandary whether Alexander is that man. The British Government appears to have been in a quandary whether Alexander is that man. The British Government appears to have been in a quandary whether Alexander is that man.

More Push Needed on the Home Front

—By Herblock



Dressing-Room

Contributions To "Unity"

From the Congressional Record of Aug. 20, 1942

MR. REYNOLDS. I repeat that I cannot help but believe that we should all be united in our democracy, and bring about greater prestige for democracy as well as more thoroughly convince the people of the world of our sincerity and the genuineness of what we are fighting for. We speak frankly with our ally, the British, concerning the subject of India's independence, we should suggest to them that it is our belief that our mutual cause will be aided if the people of India are free to join in the fight for the freedom, liberty, and independence of the people of the world.

MR. BRIDGES. Do I correctly understand the distinguished Senator to say that the reason for granting independence to the people of India is their desire to join the United Nations and fight aggressively against the Axis Powers?

MR. REYNOLDS. That is true. Let me say to the noble Senator from New Hampshire that the only information I have in reference to the Indian situation is what I hear by way of the press and what I hear over the radio.

MR. BRIDGES. The Senator thinks that Gandhi speaks for all Indians?

MR. REYNOLDS. I know that he does not.

MR. BRIDGES. The Senator said that if we should accept Gandhi's suggestion of freedom to India the problem would be completely solved, did he not?

MR. REYNOLDS. Gandhi represents an individual in India of the 37,000,000 people in India.

MR. BRIDGES. Yes, but there is a certain group in India composed of persons who are loyal to the British Empire and who are loyal to the Japanese. We cannot disregard them.

MR. REYNOLDS. That is true. MR. BRIDGES. Does not Great Britain have a responsibility to that group?

MR. REYNOLDS. They are in the minority.

MR. BRIDGES. But they represent a very large minority.

Is not a question of how we got into it, it is a question of how we are to win, and all I want is that we shall win the war, regardless of sacrifices. I am merely taking advantage of the opportunity, as an American citizen, to give expression to my thoughts in regard to this subject.

MR. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

MR. REYNOLDS. Certainly.

MR. NORRIS. Does the Senator think we should stop the war in order to settle a question on which we know one of our principal allies would disagree with us, regardless of how we may feel, or regardless of what sympathy we may have for the people of India, for instance? I have always felt deep sympathy for India, and I am in regard to this subject.

MR. REYNOLDS. I understand the Senator to say that the question of India's independence is a question of how we are to win the war, and all I want is that we shall win the war, regardless of sacrifices. I am merely taking advantage of the opportunity, as an American citizen, to give expression to my thoughts in regard to this subject.

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