In New York They Have A Choice

THERE is something a little pathetic in the way Southern newspapers, this one included, are playing the political news from New York. Large page one headlines were broken out over stories reporting that Governor Thomas E. Dewey will be the Re-publican candidate for another term as with the Democrats pitting Jan governor, with the Democrats pitting James M. Mead against him. In addition to the

governor, with the Democrate pitting James M. Mead against him. In addition to the factual reports from the nominating conventions there have been numerous dope stories speculating on the significance of the campaign in while Governor Dewey will defend his record against a determined to consulaught from the opposition party.

We say this is a little pathetic, for it demonstrates the abiding interest that Southerners have in partisan politics, an interest heightened, we think, by the fact that they haven't been able to induige in any of their own in 75 years. There is a genuine, if vicarious pleasure in seeing lauses, even those that don't concern the South, laid on the line. Here on one adde is Thomas E. Dewey, as typical a conservation of the control of the co who came up the hard way, who is also able, honest and energetic, and who be-lieves in big government, organized labor, and the obligation of the state to regulate

private enterprise in the public interest.
And the New York voter, unlike the
Southerner, has a choice that goes beyond
two immediate candidates. He knows that

either of these men will take with him to Albany an administration that shares his general Views and is subject to party discipline. He may yote for a liberal state government or a conservative state government, but whatever he gets he can be sure that it will be a coherent government dominated by men who are all going in the same general direction.

Moreover, the New York voter assumes a sort of importance these days that no Southerner ever enjoys. Unless he is one-of the comparatively few voters-who-offer-unswerving allegiance to either party, he can't be counted on as automatically in the bast. He still relation, and frequently included the still relation, and frequently included the still relation, and frequently included the still relation and frequently included the still relation of COP, this great and Democratic two years from now, and entirelation or summer of conselence on materiative and counter of counter of conselence on materiative and counter of coun dependent—likely to vote G.O.P. this year and Democratic two years from now, and suffering no qualms of conscience no matter how he marks his ballot. The two parties must woo him, and they will woo him, offering him concrete programs which each, in its own way, has decided will best meet his needs.

This is not to say that there will not be chicanery, decelt, fraud, and blatant hypocrisy in the New York campaign, perhaps—even—more—than—normally—crops—up—in one of the comparatively quiescent political—contests staged hereabouts.—But when the votes are counted more than 75 per cent of the adults in New York will

per cent of the adults in New York will have expressed their positive opinion of the two men, and the principles for which

they stand.

There is more than a little envy mixed with the interest Southerners display in these purely local New York elections. Or if there isn't there should be.

Only The Unusual Shocks Us . . .

No editorial appearing in the North Carolina press lately has been as widely reprinted as the one from The Goldsborroveus-Argus entitled "Children In Chains." This is as it should be, for no editorial appearing lately is more deserving or maximum circulation.
"Children In Chains" begins by reprinting an Associated Press dispatch from Fayetleville telling of a 16-year-old Negro-ciri d is covered there with her ankles shackled to a 15-poind iron ball. Peonage? Not at all. The child was feeble-minded, had been rejected by the State Hospital for the Negro Insane at Goldsborr, and is now being-cared for by her parents in the only way they know how.

She is one of at least 1,200 mentally defective Negroes in North Carolina who are being kept at home by their families. A hasty, and quite probably incomplete Public Weilare Department survey during the Broughton Administration uncovered the 1,200-some of them chained to beds, some chind-locked doors.
Whose fault is 11? Not the fault of the

Whose fault is it? Not the fault of the

Negro Hospital at Goldsboro, certainly. Its function is to care for the dangerously insane, not the feeble-minded, and, like all other State mental institutions it is already overcrowded. Certainly it is not the fault of the Negro families burdened with defective offspring, for, as The Neustrangerous out, "the parents have to do this because the State has not provided facilities for the feeble-minded Negro child at any of its institutions."

The fault belongs to all of us. North

The fault belongs to all of us. North

Carolina has made long strides in correcting the primitive conditions prevailing in ther mental institutions a decade ago. But we have not done enough. Those now confined to the existing institutions are not receiving the care they should have. And on the outside there are thousands of mental cases—white as well as Negro—who receive no attention at all.

The job will not be done until no newspaper can say, as The News-Argus said:

"It is only the unusual and unexpected that shocks us, and in North Carolina it—is not—unusual—for—feeble—minded—Negro-children to be chained or caged." ing the primitive conditions prevailing in

Justice Was Done In Fayetteville

HIS newspaper is frequently critical of the North Carolina courts—perhaps even hypercritical. Prime examples of the even hypercritical. Prime examples of the manner in which attorneys, prosecuting and defense, apply the bilandfold to Justice come along so often we have long since arrived at the conclusion that the criminal court system needs an overhaul. We are pleased, nevertheless, to note that the courts can, on occasion, conduct their affairs with dispatch and dignity. The Ewing trial at Fayetteville is acase in point. The indictment of a wealthy and-prominent-politician-for-the murder of his wife might be expected to lead to a sort of courtroom carnival, with a battery of defense counsel trying their best to confound jury and judge and the prosecution attempting in its turn to make political capital of the case. Yet the trial of Wall C. Ewing, difficult as it was, proceeded with a maximum of order. Solicitor Carlyle presented a parade of witnesses who testified to the tragic forms life of the Ewings. He established, with

home life of the Ewings. He established, with unnecessary flourish, the facts of his case—Ewing's constant maltreatment of his wife, his intimacy with his sister-in-law, his erratic conduct on the night Mrs. Ewing died after she had been brutally beaten. The defense made no effort to obscure

The defense made no effort to obscure these sordid facts. Instead, Ewing's attorneys sought to show that he is a confirmed alcoholic, too far gone in drink to be responsible for his acts. They sought—and obtained—mercy for their client, but hey did not attempt to evade the law. The jury did not reach its verdict in haste, acting in lile-considered revulsion at the dark tale unfolded before it. The jurymen deliberated solemniy and at length and decided, correctly we think, that in the absence of proved premeditation, Ewing was guilty of manilaughter. And this-verdict was acceptable to Judge Parker, but he made it clear with his maximum sentence of 18 to 20 years in prison that the court found Ewing's act intolerable. The jury in this case has been most mericiful, he said. "The evidence discloses as brutal, as merciless, as barbarous case of wife beating as has ever been tried in our courts."

The sentence demonstrated that a man who has been for many years acknowledged political bose of his county is not beyond

who has been for many years acknowledged political boss of his county is not beyond the reach of the law. And it proved some-thing else of equal value—that the law thing else of equal value does not overreach itself to take revenge upon the fallen mighty. We would say justice was done in Fayetteville.

Another Voice

With A Touch Of Blue

DAY by day Autumn draws on. This is the season when earth pauses for an interlude to marshal its strength for the glory time ahead. The ninth month brings another sampling of mid-Summer's heat. It may suddenly grow stern and brusquely filing a blanket of cold over the land. One senses that time is running out as sumacleaves turn purple-wine and scattered branches on the swamp maples hold forth scarlet pennants.

scariet pennants.

Now for a period September broods over the countryside with a touch of blue. There is a rich depth of color in the sky these quiet days. Hours pass with the blue reaching from horizon to horizon; then greatly white cimulus clouds wander casually along sky trails, emphasizing the color around them.

around them.

There is a soft bluish haze on mountain brows and over the upland mowings. Beneath the bright sun there is a tinge of blue on the stands of spruce, hemlocks and pines.

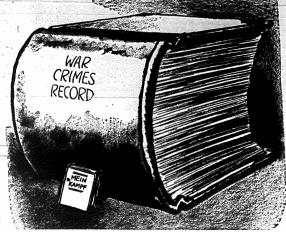
In the perennial border beneath the

south windows of the farm kitchen the last blossoming of the delphiniums are small, slender spikes of blue: exclamation points to punctuate the garden's last sentence. Wide-leaved chicory holds aloft its stems with their pale, almost transparent deepbell flowers. Along the roadsides by the weathered stone walls, in the fence corners and around the stone piles in upper fields partially along the property of soft particular than the property of the property patches of asters make patterns of soft blue against the browning weeds and

one against the browning weeds and grasses.

Quiet mill ponds and sandy-bottomed northern lakes are smooth blue mirrors on windless days. Flocks of bluebirds gather in the old orchard behind the barn, organizing for the hegira southward. Blue Jays flash across the field screaming that Autumn is near. But for a few glorious days September is here with a touch of blue.— New York Times.

It is no small thing, this knack of our resident for looking like the ex-haber-asher when swimming, even.



Sequel

The United Nations-I

Progress Has Been Made

(NOTE: Charles W. Tillett, Charlotte attorney and member of the American Bar Association's special committee on organization of the nation's special committee on organization of the nation's special committee on organization of the nation's properties of the properties of the national publications. The News presents here, in tillett has since written articles for several national publications. The News presents here, in the publications. The News presents here, in the current Democratic Diese, official organ of the Democratic Diese, official organ of the Democratic Party, under the title, "The United Nations Up To Date." He is optimistic, but warns that a distinction must be made between the working of UN and the Parts Pace Conference. The only after they have been entered into; it will then be the duty of the UN omaintain the peace which the treaties establish. Of course, the UN and no other organization can possibly keep the and no other organization can possibly keep the second portion of Mr. Tillett's discussion will appear tomorrow.—Eds. The News).

ON June 26 of last year the United Nations Charter was signed. When the signing ceremony was over, the Charter became a completed document. The future lay before it. And the great issue—probably the issue of the ages—was whether it would continue to be merely a document or would become a living dynamic reality.

the Same of the agreement or would become a living dynamic reality.

During the twelve months or more which have intervened since then, giant strides have been taken in the process of translating its words into action. The United Nations has six principal organis:

The United Nations has six principal organis:

(2) the Security Council is the repository of the legal use of force; (3) the International Court is the judicial body where nations, having legal disputes, can get them settled in an orderly way; (4) the Trusteehip Council is the guardian of those territories inhabited the strenous conditions of the modern world; (5) the Secretariat is the repository of the accumulated experience of how to run the practical affairs of the United Nations organization; (5) the Economic and Social Council is the planning board of the world, when the problems of today.

The way to get a clear understanding of the progress that has been made since the Christe-was signed to see what has been done to make each of these organs function.

General Assembly

General Assembly
IT has met once. It is about to meet again. Its
President and vice-presidents have been elected; its
President and vice-presidents have been elected; its
Its selected to the president of the president of the control of the control of the president of the presid

Security Council

Security Council
THE Security Council deals with what is acute; with
disputes or situations that have aiready arisen and
are. In danger. of. developing into something serious.
The Security Council had hardly been constituted
has failure when things began to happen. The way of the council had been constituted
the statement of the council had been constituted.

Greecs: Utrains versus Greet-Brisin-about Indone-eles-Byris- and Lebanon versus Great Britain and France about the withdrawal of troops: Fran versus Brisin about the withdrawal of troops: Fran versus As a result of the franin-Russian dispute an im-mensely important principle has been established, analey, that any nation, no matter how small, that has a dispute with another nation, no matter how Security Council; and no nation, regardless of how hard it tries, can by medns of the veto or any other tactics keep the dispute from being discussed, investi-gated and otherwise sired before public opinion of mankind.

The International Court

O'NE of the most significant happenings that has
occurred in the past twelve months was the
adoption by the Senate on Aug. 2 of the resolution
providing for the acceptance by the United States
of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International
Court of Justice. It is especially gratifying that the
vote in favor of this resolution was almost unanimous
—only two Senators were registered as voiting-in-opa—only two Senators were registered as voiting-in-opa-

position.

Over the years of the future the all-absorbing task of the Court will be the interpretation of the peace treaties now being negoliated in Paris and others that are to foliou; also treaties of all some others that are to foliou; also treaties of all some others are an exaggeration to say that the chances of a peaceful world are exactly in proportion to the extent that the nations resort to the Court for the settlement of their disputes instead of depending on political action and the power of arms.

the power of arms.

Trusteeship Council

This operation is the Trusteeship Council. The dent of the trusteeship Council. The dent to the establishment of this Council that are provided for in the Charter have not as yet been met. It must first be determined what territories are to come under the Trusteeship Council and when that come under the Trusteeship Council and when that determined for representatives of the countries which are to hold trusteeships and representatives of an equal number of countries that are not to hold trusteeships. It is entiespated that many trusteeship agreements will be submitted when the Assembly meets in September. In due course this Council will be established.

meets in September. In due course this Council will be established.

The Secretariat

O'Be of the least publicized but certainly most important of the organs of the United Nations is the Secretariat. This organ is composed of a secretary general, six assistant secretaries general and a large meets of the control of the departments which will be presided over by the assistant secretaries general is litiminating. They are the Departments of Public Information. Conference, and the Departments of Public Information. Conference, and the Departments of Public Information. Conference, the Conference of the

Capital Conspirators

Douglas Larsen

There are individuals who liberately plot trouble for the fu on a carefully planned schee Two of their sinister schemes is recently come to light.

The name of the ring-leaders involved can now be revealed. They are Charles Aldredge, an assistant to the secretary at the Department of Interior, Berbara Mullins, a member of the staff of California's Bender of the staff of California's Bender at the National Housing Agency.

Their strategy is to lay back under cover until this country and the rest of the world have definitely decided what to be with the atomic close what to be with the atomic atoms and the stops dreaming about fission under the bed and isotopes in the icebox and thinks there's nothing but a brave new world a head, whambo, these dishlere three will cut loose.

Their plan consists of the forma-tion of two societies, patterned after several of the atomic energy societies operating today. And they plan to pursue their aims with just as much vigor as the atom groups display.

The names of these two outfits are to be: The Society for the Establishment of the Dogwood as the National Flower; and The Society for the Restoration of Red Ham Gravy.

The plan to establish the dog-wood as the national flower is not entirely a new idea. It kicked up quite a ruckus in the country in 1826, when a nation-wide vote on the question was taken.

It appears that the wild rose won by a wide margin, but for some reason the results weren't accepted as official. The backers of the goldenrod claimed stuffed ballot-boxes or something. This informa-tion comes from pep

Mr. Ricker is a wild rose man

It seems that in the past decade something has happened to red ham gravy. This was strictly a Southern delicacy, and on top of hominy grits nothing could touch it for taste.

YANKEES DID IT

What has happened to it, ac cording to Alldredge, has been; a source of deep agitation below th Mason-Dixon Line, he speaking a "you-aller" from Allanta, Ga. H-claims it's something the South shouldn't just at the back and take He intimates the whole thing is in appred by your con-what will be a spired by your con-what are for tenderized; hams is behind it.

A check with the American Meal Institute 'reveals that maybe All-dredge's suspicions as to whence went red ham gravy might not be far from right. An official of the Institute asys that it's possible the

He claims, however, that the meat industry went to great lengths to determine whether a majority of the people wanted their ham ten-derized or country-cured style. He was unable to say what the divi-sion of opinion was in the South. SUBSTITUTE?

What the Society could do about restoring red ham gravy, the Institute man wasn't prepared to say. He did say that the meat of the society of

Neither Mullins, Little, nor All-dredge went for this idea, however. They plan to hold out for the real thing or nothing. It's fed ham gravy or fight, they say.

Samuel Grafton

Laughing On Outside

NEW YORK

I HAVE a funny feeling that a
great many Americans are rather
pleased by the big drop in stock
prices. I don't quite know how to
account for it, but I know the
preverse reaction is there. Other
wise normal people, who crypton
wise normal people, who crypton
wise normal people, who crypton
reted the laying of an egg downtown with more smiles than frowns.
Tooch' said the miner to we will
be able to but a house.

Thus he set up his personal

I'll be able to buy a house."

Thus he set up his personal equation, quite happliy; and I felt equation, quite happliy; and I felt the set of t

FELT BEFORE

felt this thing before, dur-I have felt this thing perote, du-ing my travels, in towns where, say, a large airplane plant has closed down overnight. "Good," I

lapre," is the solemn warning; and the public reaction is to murmur with a certain smile: "Oh, isn't that too bad!" The public has watched the livestock raisers hold their meat animals back during price control, then rush them to market when price control died, then pull them back again when it was restored; the law of supply and demand, you know.

SYMPATHY LOST

SYMPATHY LOST
Only, there has been a certain
loss of that wide, even metropolitan sympathy for the farmer which
was one of the finest aspects of the
arry Roosevelt days: a change in
such as the rimemasters of inflasuch as the rimemasters of inflacalculate.on. when they punched
holes in price control and bles the
trumpets for that conceiled civil
war which is inflation.

The wonders how these deep psychological schiams are affecting our national well-being at a time when (they say) we need unity. The great, half-concealed story, of this past year has been the substitution of, the private good for the public good as the leading moral value of hearing different programments of the programment of the pro

Drew Pearson's : John L. Lewis Is Planning PAC For AFL Merry-Go-Round : John L. Lewis Is Planning PAC For AFL

FOR years the American Federation of Labor has tradition-ally refrained from political entanglements. It has supported neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party in a national election, but has backed individual candidates on the basis of their labor records.

on the basis of their labor records.

Ashute Sam Gompers pioneered this policy. He slaways contended that the Federation's business was "trade union-major political party.

"We will support out "friends and defeat our enemies," he used to say.

Gompers' to a political party.

"We will support our Triends and defeat our enemies," he used to sign.

Gompers' non-political policy has been in effect for half a century, but the next AFL convention, opening in Chicago top councils to set up a political unit similar to the CIO's Political Action Committee.

Chief promoter of the scheme is the gentleman who contributed half a million of miners' money to elect FDR and who switched to Wendell Wilkie in 1940—John L. Lewis. AFL insiders profess not to know exactly what Lewis is after. But there is more than a suspicion that he is trying to build a political machine to promote himself for a place or the CIO's 1948 yresidential ticket. In his consecution of the contribution of the co

Top Dog Lewis

EWIS has seriously discussed his plan with several AFL

big shots, including President Bill Green, and intends to
place it before the Chicago convention. If his political committee is approved—and there is every indication it will beJohn L. Lewis them will be top dog of Amirican labor.

Lewis is counting on several influential executive council
members to support him, among them Big Bill Hutcheson,
boss of the carpenters, who once engaged in a fist fight
didner of the railway clerks.

The project may not be given a political name, but its

mission will be purely and simply that—namely, to counter-act and compete with the CIO's PAC.

Though there will be very little time after the AFF, con-traction of the CIO's PAC.

The PAC.

Th

Who Gets Sugar Blame

HOUSEWIVES are quite justified in being irate over the OpA's sugar allotment for canning this year, but they are placing the blame on the wrong party.

Actually it is not OPA but Congress which should get the blame.

Actually it is not OPA but Congress where the blame. What happened was that last year OPA gave out special ar coupons to housewives who put up fruit and preserves, ose who didn't do any canning got no extra ration. This year, the OPA merely validated two uses the confidence of the open didn't do not can. It also meant that housewives who can were short on sugar. The OPA knew in sdvance that this was not going to rk out well, but they were up against the fact that Consist had alsahed its funds to ribbons, forcing the firing of So If you are indignant over the exactly of sugar for ning, put the blame where it belongs—on the doorsep of JP Senators Tatf of Ohio, Wherry and Buller of Nebrask; ngressman Hartley of New Jersey and other Republicans of the the or to sabotage OPA.

Sugar Shortage To Continue

NIGHT SHOTAGE AD COMMINE
INCIDENTALLY, there just isn't going to be any improvement in the sugar situation for another six months, possibly longer. It will be at least April before sugar ration cards
can be thrown away.
Chief reason is it takes more than a year to rebuild sugar
production. In. the "sut-rayance" Philippine, Jva. Poland.
Cecchoslovasia, Sumatra. Also labor and farm implements

stockpile.

Finally, growers claim that the Government should have raised grower subsides last year. Because aubsides were low, sugar-beet farmers raised beans and potatoes instead—crops which were more profitable and which U. S. food authorities considered more essential anyway.

High-Handed Mr. Lundeberg

FRANK ("Bring em Back Alive") BUCK never had a
Libro Secretary Philip Hannah last week when he u
rough-took on order to bring back Harry Lun
rough-took of the striking ArL salner's union
Pacific.