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For Four Years, And Six

SATURDAY is the day toward which a whole caravan of candidates has been heading these past months. On that day North Carolina will for all practical purposes elect a Governor for the years 1949-53 and a Senator for the remainder of this year and the full term of six years commencing 1949.

These are officers of the greatest consequence, the highest within the bestowal of the people of the state, and they should be filled with the best men available.

With that in mind, The News begs leave to renew its endorsement of Johnson for Governor and Broughton for U. S. Senator, and to repeat the reasons behind its choice.

It is unnecessary to deprecate the other candidates for Governor in order to arrive at the opinion that Charles M. Johnson is superior to them. He has had a wider governing experience than they, he would, in all likelihood, carry more weight with the Legislature; he is in the tradition, the high, honorable tradition, that has blessed North Carolina with able Governors and sound government for an unbroken period longer than almost any other State in the country. The tradition would be safe in his hands.

As for the Senatorship, we have frankly conceded that North Carolina will not suffer in its representation by the election of either Broughton or Johnson, both of whom are good men. In our opinion, however, and wholly apart from any personal loyalties which have brought both candidates vigorous support, Broughton is the better man, with more natural and acquired ability, with more force, with more promise of becoming a Senator of worth North Carolina

would be proud—and it is a lukewarm Tar Heel who is indifferent to the distinctions of his public men. And there is still another reason why we favor Broughton. Mr. Umstead was Governor. Cherry's resignation was a resignation to the Governor of the Senate, and has served a creditable period there, because of the circumstances of Senator Bailey's death in office and his own personal reasons. The Senate is the highest appointment within the bounds of custom and propriety, and we have no fault to find with it. But if Umstead is elected to the Senate it will be, observers believe, directly attributable to the support that Governor Cherry has demanded from State employees and all who are beholden to him politically, and that we do not like.

The race and the Senate is between the individuals in the same party, not State organizations, and were better left so. Furthermore, if Governor Cherry succeeds in electing Umstead to the Senate, what assurance is there that Umstead won't be under obligation, and in position, to help elect Governor Cherry to the Senate if that gentleman should want to run for it when Senator Hoye's term expires in 1953? It would not be a fair fight for politics in North Carolina if control of the state were vested in two individuals so close to each other. The people at large would find it all the more difficult to make their own voice dominant in the proceedings.

This one-two deal is, we concede, purely speculative, but with enough of the "not beyond possibility" about it to comprise another reason for voting for Broughton. And one of those other reasons for voting for him is, say, compelling. He's the better of two good men.

UN: 3--How To Strengthen It

SINCE THE United States delegation to the United Nations seems to be agreed that it is impossible now to try to force amendment of the Charter without wrecking the whole organization, it is pertinent to appraise the possibilities of making UN stronger within the present framework.

The first step already has been taken by this country—the European Recovery Program. In a world with only two great blocs, this program and Russia, conflict would appear to be virtually inevitable. To the degree that the United States can encourage recovery and prosperity of other nations in the Atlantic community, to that same degree can the dangers of two beligerent giants facing each other alone be avoided.

The second step is being taken—to strengthen the military position of the United States. It appears to us about to be taken—to strengthen militarily our friends. Weakness of the just increases malice of the wicked. The United States appears headed toward lifting the arms embargo,

for Israel and eventually for the Atlantic community. The fourth step is to promote associations like service to Governor Cherry. Economic organization of the Marshall Plan countries and the projected defense system of five Western European states will bolster unanimity of purpose. Likewise the Americanization of the Rio Treaty and the Bogota Charter for the Organization of American States.

Fifth, it is proposed that we lend UN up to \$50,000,000 in the next year. The site in the heart of New York City made available by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and John which the city would spend \$20,000,000 for approaches. The loan, interest-free for some of the same reasons that some communities offer temporary tax exemptions for new industries, would be repaid from the ordinary budget of UN, to which we now contribute 40 per cent of the total.

These are the carefully considered proposals of the United States delegation. They are backed by convincing arguments. Given in brief paraphrase in this last of three editorials, we believe they deserve the serious regard of every citizen whose future, and whose children's future, their acceptance or rejection cannot fall profoundly to affect.

A Bishop At The Age Of 37

AFTER JUST thirteen years in the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, George Henry A. V. Sprinkle, Charlotte's Christ Church, will become bishop of the diocese of Western North Carolina.

This is a distinction for Mr. Henry of every citizen of Charlotte, as well as of those of Tarboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, Mayodan and Walnut Cove, whose Episcopal Churches he served before coming to Charlotte in 1943, may be proud to claim. He was elected to the bishopric May 14, but said at that time he would have to think it over because his church here, organized as a mission just three months before he came to Charlotte, is still much in a quosnet but and is in the midst of adding to its building fund, already more than \$100,000, for a structure fit to house one of the largest and strongest parishes in the state. Understandably, it must be

with deep and genuine regret that he prepares to leave Christ Church, and his deacons are reached only because he feels he can better serve the religious needs of humanity in the larger field. Diocese realignments may include Charlotte in the western area.

Mr. Henry was born at Chapel Hill. His father was a professor of Latin there and was later registrar. The new bishop, who will probably be installed this Fall, was born in 1911 and was graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary to be graduated there in 1935. He married Miss Catherine Sprinkle in 1937 and they have three children.

No matter to what high offices of the church his talents may take him, Charlotte is sure to regard Bishop Henry as her own, and for the present we may be thankful for his presence here. Neither is a too abrupt withdrawal from Christ Church.

From The Twin City Sentinel

There Are More Things . . .

OUT OF Atlanta comes the story of a Tar Heel to whom "money isn't everything." When Roy D. LeCraw, former Mayor of Atlanta, accepted the position of executive as head of the Southern Presbyterian Church's Five-Year Program of Progress he began to scour the South for men willing to make big personal sacrifices in serving as missionaries and other vocationally needed workers in the field of domestic and foreign religious service. He found plenty willing to work hard, but few willing to accept the hardships of missionary life.

Imagine his surprise when Dr. Sandy C. Marks, 37, leading dentist of Wilmington, N. C., who has a \$20,000-a-year practice, volunteered to give up his long-established practice and other vocationally needed workers in the field of domestic and foreign religious service. He found plenty willing to work hard, but few willing to accept the hardships of missionary life.

their three children, are to leave Wilmington for the Congo in September.

There are those, perhaps, who would say that Dr. Marks is taking a foolish step. But is he to those who think only in terms of personal gain, comfort, prestige or material values, men of his type—and all too rare—are they—always can't find in crushing reports those words which Shakespeare put into the mouth of one of his most noted characters: "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, than in dream of thy philosophy."

A half-dollar honoring Benjamin Franklin has gone into circulation and we hope things will improve so that we may hold onto one length to look at it carefully. — Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Housing will be a problem until American families come to understand that shelter comes ahead of the auto. — New Orleans States.

'Guess It's About Time We Did Some Recognizing, Too'



From Those Who Know Him The Man With The Mustache

(One of a series of articles on Presidential aspirants in the Republican Party) By HENRY LEADER

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Million know Thomas E. Dewey as the man with the mustache who wants to be president, but few knew the New York Governor as a person.

Enemies, and admirers, react strongly to Dewey's personality and describe him accordingly. Dewey dresses neatly and conservatively and has that well-scrubbed look. He won't usually take off his coat in public, no matter how hot the weather, except at baseball games, which he attends occasionally with his sons, John and Tom, and a diamond fan.

People just don't slap Dewey on the back, no matter how well they know him, but they do nod to him. Nor does the governor do an "back-slap" to anyone, not even his own cabinet. Neither does he kiss babies.

To understand Dewey's character you must know his background. Dewey was born in Platt, Mich. His father, George, was a newspaper postmaster and editor.

Ann Dewey, the old school that Irish in bringing up children in the tradition of no nonsense, hard work, ambition to get ahead and adherence to Christian principles.

In Owassa, the people who knew him as an arrogant young boy and young man called him "Tom." But few persons in New York or elsewhere in the country refer to him in his presence by this intimate title.

Most people call him Governor, including his intimate local staff.

DEWEY is irritated easily and he used to show it. He is a man of great energy and ambition. Now it is known, however, he is occasionally sarcastic, especially if he thinks the questions are of the simple type.

In Platt, Mich., near the end of a Western tour last year, Dewey was asked by a petitioner signed for the 1948 Republican nomination, he let fly a few words and then Dewey whether he had any comment on Sen. Robert A. Taft's statement that Republican leaders should speak out on domestic and foreign issues.

"I spoke out in 1944, and I was the only one who did," he snapped in apparent reference to Taft's relative silence during the campaign.

Dewey has been trying for several years to develop a more winning public personality. His associates believe he is succeeding. He smiles and waves frequently, extends cordial

handshakes on reception lines, poses patiently for amateur photographers, chats with railroad men, hotel help and other ordinary citizens concerning their personal problems.

He has a flair for showmanship. At Saratoga Springs in 1946 he was in his automobile outside the radio with a speech accepting renomination. He then entered the hall to the accompaniment of ringing cheers, applause and band music, all of which went over the air waves.

A Republican legislator asked Dewey to appoint him head of a department. In an interview, Dewey told the applicant that investigation had turned up a "red" that he had to get rid of.

The job-seeker said that he was only an occasional gambler and got back to sleep at night on an occasional small-stakes poker game with hometown friends. Nevertheless, Dewey turned him down.

On leaving the Governor's office, the job-seeker turned around suddenly and asked the Governor if he had any more jobs.

Dewey himself is no Lord Fauntleroy. He takes an occasional pipe, plays poker or rummages in an ashtray and smokes cigarettes—from a holder that has a bow tie.

But no scandal, public or private, has touched him or the men and women he has appointed to State posts.

Now 46 and somewhat worried about his manly midsection, he is a man of few words. He plays golf when time permits, which he does often. He frequently works late in the night on State matters. "It's a damn good work that makes this job tough," he says.

If he loses the nomination or the election, Dewey will not be heart-broken, associates say. They don't expect defeat for the man with the mustache.

Marquis Childs GOP Log-Rolling

SEVERAL times in the past few days there have been references to Republican leaders who will make a deal with the country to make sure that the tariff reductions of which William McKinley they have ganged up in the House to return the reciprocal trade agreements for only one year. The deal would be made to hamper this system of insuring the free movement of trade across national boundaries.

Now, from a friendly correspondent, we learn that the deal has been done. McKinley, the creation of Mark Hanna, the while knight of Republican oratory, was actually ahead of the party of today. Or, at any rate, he was ahead of the present GOP leaders who believe they can outdo the deal.

On Sept. 5, 1901, President McKinley made a speech at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y. It was his last public appearance. He was assassinated by a fair-minded man, and he died eight days later.

That was a singularly significant time in the history of the republic. The Spanish-American war had just pushed America's vital interests in the Pacific and the Philippines. While most Americans in that comfortable era were not aware of it, the days of isolation were numbered.

In the days of McKinley, the United States talked of the new era of American responsibilities with something like the conviction that it was the duty of trade, McKinley said.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commerce is the life of the nation. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent the world from becoming a hostile one. In harmony with the spirit of the times, McKinley said.

It is high time that the Republic be caught up with William McKinley.

Samuel Grafton Peephole Security

I wonder if the Mundt bill really would make Americans feel more secure. The thought behind the Mundt bill is that we would sleep better at night if only we would get rid of the communists. The Mundt bill would require members of subversive organizations to register, backing the whole thing up with a provision for a peephole security, so ambiguously defined as to put many an American in peril.

It is a bill that has not met particular standards of orthodoxy. The idea is that with such a law on the books, Americans could relax and begin to enjoy life in the United States. It is a bill that offers as much relief as it found itself set free of fear in the night.

But I wonder if this bill really would lead to a great American era of denouncing around the clock and gambling in meadows or doing the other things that happy people are doing. It is a bill that suggests an extension of the Mundt idea—how many more people would be required to state that it is not an unfair labor practice for an employer to discriminate against people who belong to any organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General.

It is a bill that would lead to a whole new way of thinking about security. In straight democratic terms, it would give the government the power to fire any American out of his job, private as well as public, if he is found to be a member of a subversive organization, particularly, who used to be so afraid of centralized power, who has been so afraid of the government whether the President ought to have the right to be his own necktie can take to such an idea.

And, of course, there could be other, logical extensions of this

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Congress' Oleo Bloc Women Help Housing

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The House of Representatives was tied up in the famous oleo-butter debate. It created a national sensation.

The oleomargarine bill sponsored by the dairy interests committee, which took only a few days to pass in the House, was a surprise. The argument of the oleomargarine Congressmen was that the dairy industry and the future of the American farmer are at stake. Many of them were battling because the powerful cottonseed lobby in the South had put on the heat.

Today, another sort of battle looms in the House of Representatives—only this time the situation is reversed. This time not only the housewife is involved, but her children, her husband and the future of the American family.

But this time, the Southern Congressmen who rushed in to sign the petition are the majority. Neither are they Republicans. For this time the petition has to do with housing.

Real-Estate Lobby Pigeonholes THE Taft-Blender-Wagner Housing Act, styled for two years, has now passed the Senate and is pigeonholed in the House Banking and Currency Committee. Its opponents on this committee include Rep. Charles Fletcher of San Diego, Calif., and Rep. John Riley of San Francisco. Both members of the real-estate lobby and both placed on the committee with the help of Lobbyist Morton Bodfish, now under indictment.

get these 218 names. First she went to general co-Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas.

"The never signed a petition in my life, Helen," repeated Rayburn, "but she will sign it and I'll help you to John McCormack and get his name on there."

Mr. Douglas went to McCormack, who comes from a congressional district in California. He had made a list of 100 men to sign discharge petitions, but in this case he made an exception.

Mr. Douglas has patiently, painstakingly, valiantly made the rounds of the House, now collected 125 names. She has been putting on the pressure at home, to be certain, despite the fact that the bill has already passed the Senate.

Significant fact is that only fifteen Southern Congressmen, out of the total 110 Southerners in the House have signed the petition in favor of housing—despite their frantic anxiety to sign a similar petition to get the oleomargarine bill through.

Morris of Oklahoma; Dorn and Bryson of South Carolina; Kestauer of Tennessee; Patman of Texas.

Steel For Arabia SECRETARY of Defense James Forrestal gave his word to Congress recently that he would hold up steel shipments to Arabia until the pipeline from the Mediterranean was necessary.

Nevertheless, despite these promises, this column has learned that the American government is planning to pick up 14,000 tons of steel for shipment to the Near East on June 11, 12, and 22. The company also has started to lay the pipeline across the Arabian Peninsula, previously, company officials promised to hold off until they got the green light.

NOTE—Secretary Forrestal's old banking firm has done the financing for some of the companies backing America's Steel.

'Protocols Of The Wise Men' SEN. Frank Kilgore, tonight West Virginia Democrat, has asked the Post Office Department to investigate whether rabble-rousing Gerald L. K. Smith violated the Espionage Act in his efforts to raise money for the purchase of a Jewish master-plan for conquering the world. The Commerce Department, which is in charge of the investigation, has called Smith to a public hearing. The old Czarist regime in Russia published them, as did the Russian government. Sen. Kilgore called upon the Library of Congress and received a detailed report on the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," a Jewish conspiracy which he has now asked the Post Office Department whether it is permissible to send them through the mails.