THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON.....Publish B. S. GRIFFITH.

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EISENHOWER OR STEVENSON?

would be available.

His nomisation puts the forthcoming campaign in a different light. He is in no sense a creature of the Truman regime, nor does he share Mr. Truman's views on several key issues. In his own right he is an estimable contender for the Presidency.

As an independent newspaper, we are posses to do.

MANY News readers have asked whether this newspaper, having favored strongly the nomination of bwight D Eisenhower on the Republican ticket, will continue to support him for election in November. Counting itself an independent newspaper, New Policians fought of the Assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the thin the assault from their right wingers, and the the Decause we thought Eisenhower as the only Republican who had a chance to win, we felt that he had better grapp of our basing the property of the preservation of a strong, effective two-party system. We subscribed to his general political and economic principles. And we felt that he had a better grapp of our basing foreign problems and would wield more influence for peace at home and abroad, than any other Republican candidate. Here, the property of the

THE MONEY KEEPS ROLLING IN

and facilities in North Carolina than any other administration in history.

Just a few days ago, the final report on the 195152 fiscal year ending June 30 showed an unobligated general fund credit balance of \$35 million—up \$10 million from the \$25 million balance at the end of the previous fillion balance at the end of the previous fund revenues soured to nearly \$179 million—well above the record-breaking expenditures of \$186 million.

The hieleway for \$1.00 million for the previous files fillion.

tures of \$166 million.

The highway fund too, had a good year, taking in \$94.2 million plus \$11.8 million in Federal funds against expenditures of \$104 million (\$13 million of which went for debt service on the \$200 million secondary road

ond issue).

The end is not yet in sight. As a matter fact, the picture looks even brighter. In uly, the first month of the new liscal year, meneral fund revenue jumped \$81,8 per cent-or \$10,000,207, an increase of \$891,543 over luly, 1951. Sales taxes, best single indication of economic well-being, led the parade with

a whopping 12 27 per cent boost. Once again, the highway fund reflected the state's properous condition, registering an increase over last July of 9.11 per cent.

Since no more than minor changes have been made in the N. C. Revenue Act in more

than 15 years, the swelling state revenue is direct proof that North Carolina's economy is sound, and that it is more than keeping

is sound, and that it is more than keeping pase with the nation's economy.

Though the boom is partially a result of the national defense mobilization program. it also reflects the State's expanding industrial base and its growing diversification of agriculture. The State is steadily building sturdy economic pillars that will help absorb the shock if and when the national economy

shock If and when the national economy starts slipping. But with no recession in sight, Governor Scott can look forward to the end of December with contentment. In January, 1949, when more conservative North Carollinians, including the editors of this newspaper, thought that Scott should Go Forward-more slowly, his confidence in the State was unulimited. History has been good to him; events have made his gamble pay off. If he decides to crow a little, we shall tolerate it with good humor.

CHARLES CLINTON SPAULDING

FOR MANY YEARS Charles Clinton building and toan association, and several ple of what Negroes in the South may as ecomplish if they but take advantage of their opportunities. His death at 78 last week brought his example into sharper focus.

The son of former slaves, born just ten years after the Emancipation Proclamation, C. C. Spaulding rose from poverty to great wealth. He was reputed to be one of the wealthest Negroes in the United States.

wealthiest Negroes in the United States. He did it all by hard work among and on behalf of the members of his race. His North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. with 800 agents and more than \$33 million in assets, is the nation's biggest all Negro business en-terprise. It also controls a Negro bank, a

From The Winston-Salem Journal

THE UNLOVED LOUSE

THE LOUSE is not loved by anyone, except perhaps by other lice. Indiscrimate in his associations, the louse throughout history has hob-nobbed democratically with all kinds of people, monkeys, rats fowl. Different kinds of lice have cross-bred.

Different kinds of lice have cross-bred.

But Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor
of the New York Trees, said an odd thing,
one of the New York Trees, said an odd thing,
one of the New York Trees, and on odd thing,
one of the New York Trees,
one widene that the Korean loues differs
from its European or American counterpart."
With relutance, Mr. Kaempffert's statement is challenged. Professor Frederick
Merk of the Shalica loue (Mongolian loues, he put it) is distinct from the
European louse.

European louse.

"Mr. Merk related that one of the ways anthropologists have been able to determine that the American Indians actually are Aslatics and came to this hemisphere many thousands of years are, across the Bering Straits, is the comparison of Orientals, with

Straits, is the comparison of Orientals, with the American Indian: slant yees, almost the same color, high cheek bones, similarity in tooth structure.

But a clinching verification was found when the scale of a mummlified Peruvian Indian was found to contain a Mongolian louse. The Mongolian louse, for Mr. Merk said, must have come to this continent and the South American continent many many ages ago on the heads and bodies of the Asiatte verificants.

ity of Hans Zinsser, who wrote in 1935, "Rats, Lice and History". In one of two chap-lers on the louse, Mr. Zinsser 2393; "This prehistoric American louse has been de-scribed as quite similar to the Chinese head louse and to the lice found upon Aleutian Eskimoes—another argument for the Voler-wanderung across the Bering Straits."

Mr. Zinser, has deelesses, this the louse

Durham government and civic boards, including the Red Cross and the Selective Service Board: last year be was honored by the Freedom Foundation for his contribution to freedom during 1950.

"I shall always feel grateful." Spaulding once said, "hait my ancestors were transplanted to North América. It is the best place in the world that I have found to live and leave one's mark."

The mark he left was an indelible one that wijl show all Americans of whatever race that this is still'a land of opportunity

Mr. Zinsser also declares that the louse adapts its color to that of the "host", so that we have the black louse of Africa the smoky louse of the Hindu the yellowish brown louse of the Japanese, the dark brown one of the North American Indian, the pale brown one of the Eskimo and the dirty way one of the European.

brown one of the Eskimo and the dirty "aray one of the European." Satisfy the All this, of course, doesn't satisfy the American soldier in Korea who has lice which do not respond to DDT. Fortunately, the Army has shipped a supply of 'lindane' to Korea. That does the trick.

As the preacher said as the man panted under a 104-degree sun. "How would you like it to stay as hot as this all the time?"—
Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.

I never complain about radio programs.
There's an on-and-off knob on the set.—Harrison (Ark.) Daily Times.

to on the heads and bodies of the Asiation iteration. Next to a stuck zipper, a bull dog hangs on the heads with the greatest ferocity.—Greeneville Mr. Merk's story is supported by author-

'Some Of Them Look Familiar'



Charge Of Connivance Denied

No Tricks In Stevenson Win

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

"Mo man could be nominated," wise old Sen.

"N arthur Vandenberg used to say, when he immed! was being promoted for the Republican nomination in 1848, "without conniving." He meant, of course, that no man can get his party nod without some sort of prior commitment to his party's key chieftian. The Vandenberg rule held true in his own case, as it almost always had before.

Did Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois "connive" in order to get the Democratic nomination?

in order to get the Democratic nomination?

This seems a good time to ask this question.
A good many people are saying that Stevenson won the nomination in a particularly wily maneuver, and a good many more people are likely to asy so before the Presidential campaign ends. Sen. Paul Douglas, on exercise if "planned spontaneity." and Republican national committee chairman Arthur Summerfield charges that Stevenson is the "hand-picked" candidate of President Truman. In short, the Stevenson draft was supposedly secret eco-persion, by Truman and a handful of powerful professionals.

In fact, this is so far from the truth that both Truman and the professionals, like Col. Jacob Arvey of Illinois, actually gave up on Sievenson mendous pressure was brought to bear on Sievenson by these men not to become an active candidate, but simply to pass the word that he would unif nominated.

run if nominated.

Almost tearfully. Arvey pleaded with Stevenson to allow him to pass this word. When Arvey's efforts were unavailing. Truman dispatched procratic Chairman Frank McKinney to try again. Various other leaders. like Gov. Paul Dever of Massachusetts and Mayor David Lawrence of Pitts burgh, also tried to get Stevenson to make this simple commitment. And finally, shortly before account of the commitment of the c

his divorce was no bar to his candidacy.

All this effort was absolutely unavailing. As a result, Truman and the key leaders like Arver reasoned—with plenty of historical precedence—that no convention was going to nominate a man how might turn the nomination down. Truman theoretical the properties of the markey was "acceptable" to him.—Arvey, Lawrence, and the other leaders also turned to gradies the properties of the properties of the properties of the convention, to promise the Vice-President his support.

The plain fact is that Truman and the "bosses' who are supposed to have maneuvered the Steven-on draft were themselves capit flat-footed when it became clear that the convention wanted Stevens on and nobody cles. In effect, the professionals simply rushed to the head of the Stevenson parade which was already forming, and began frantically waving their banners.

waving their banners.

The only shadow of substance in the charge that Stevenson "connived" lies in the fact that he could have taken himself straight out, and that he never did so. In fact, he came very near to doing so on at least three consainers. The first doing so on at least three consainers. The first doing so on at least three consainers. The first doing so on the state of the state o

He was only barely prevailed upon to keep it locked in his desk.

The second time was shortly before the Rebulican convention when W. Averell Harriman's manager. Franklin D. Roosevell Jr., almost persuaded Stevenson to issue the withdrawal statement, and throw has the without behind his distriction of the second that the withdrawal statement, and throw has been stated to be supported by the second day of the convention, after the Illinois delegation had infuriated him by delying his express wish not to support his nomination. Steven on telephoned Roosevelt and seriously discussed taking himself out even then.

THE first two times, Stevenson's friends dissuaded I thin on the grounds that his withdrawl would strengthen Robort A. Talt. The third time, Stevenson's Harriman, but Sen. Estes Kelauver, whom to Harriman, but Sen. Estes Kelauver, whom the stevenson did not want to see nominated. Yet these were really only surface reasons for Stevenson's failure to take himself right out.

Sievenson is, after all, a politician, and al-though he did not want the nonination this year, he is by no means an unambitous politician. He knew that a politician signs his own death warrant when he flatly refuses to accept his party's nomina-tion, and Sievenson has no political death wish. This is the real reason, one strongly suspects, why he never made public his hand-written Sher-man statement.

In short, Stevenson did not want to be drafted, and he did everything possible, abort to foomniting political suicide. to prevent a draft. But he was political suicide. In some hat he might be drafted and the suicide of the suicide

Stevenson May Find It Hard To Direct His Own Campaign

By MARQUIS CHILDS

man, was all for keeping McKinman, was all for the property of the could be
no vigorous independent campaign
observed the pointed out, on its close identification with "the
bosses" who were supposed to
have engineered the nomination of
the property of the property of

have engineered the nomination of the Illinois governor.

This division exists within the committee itself. The head of the women's division, for example, Mrs. India Zeburatis, has made no secret of her belief in the urgen need for a more vigrous and up-to-date approach to politics. She is reported to have been among those urging a new command on Steven-son.

uriging a new command on Stevenson.

Those who linist McKimer would be a liability point to his blunders during the past air mouths. After the past are mouths after the past are mouths after the past are mouth after the past are the past a

WASHINGTON

COVERNOR Adial Stevenson has been follest use of checkered that he intends to conduct his own campaign in the sown way. But that is easier said the sown way. But that is easier said that of a party with an ancient as the perfectly plain that he stands is perfectly plain that he stands for problem was wide distinct that the purpose of the control of the problem and the purpose of the perfectly and the purpose of the perfectly and the

the great concentration that has taken place in a decade. Thus, in Detroit the increase has been from per cent. For Los Angeles the increase has been 168 per cent. For Los Angeles the increase has been 168 per cent. The number going from 6,774 to 171,205. In Cleveland the total has gone from 45,504 to 147,806. For keen from 65,844 to 171,800, a jump of 83 per cent.

Stevenson has several times said that the states should try to solve the problem of discrimination, and the said of the contract of the contr

Hoey, Smith And Ham Jones Record Votes Most Of Time

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

ON THE 129 roll-call votes taken in the Senate in 1952, Senator Clyde R. Hoey and Sen. Willis Smith went "On The Record" 91 and 90 per cent of time, respective-ly, a Congressional Quarterly sur-vey shows.

vey shows.

They did this by responding "yea" or "nay" during the roll calls or by "pairing" their votes or by announcing their stands on issues on which they did not vote.

During 1923 Senators had an average On-The-Record percentage of 86.8. CQs survey showed that Senator Hoey went on the record on 118 of the 129 roll calls, and that nis 1932 percentage of 98 per cent.

Senator Smith was recorded on 116 of the issues. His 1952 percent-age of 90 compared with a 1951 fig-ure of 79.

(D Tex.), majority whip, 96-98; Styles Bridges (R N.H.), minority leader, 83-90; Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), minority whip, 93-94; Robert A Taft (R Ohio), GOP Policy Committee Chairman, 89-84.

The average On-The-Record per-centage for the Senate in the \$2nd Congress was \$7.1. The Senate av-erage percentage in the \$1st Con-gress was \$9.0.

Rep. Hamilton C. Jones went "On The Record" 82 per cent of the time when there was a chance to do so in 1952.

to do so in 1932.

This is anown in a Congressional Quarterly study of roll-call votes—the only ones in which lawmakers go on The Record. The House took 72 such votes in 1932, and Rep. Jones' stand was recorded on 30 of them.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Junket Season For Congressmen Opens

A NEW RASH of Congressmen wangling free airplane started now that Congress has adjourned.

I next, some that Congress has adjourned. In fact, some that Congress heat to be a fact, the fact, some that the proper started now the appearance of junkets, especially when wires and children are taken along.

One trip with all the carman's of the latter was arranged by Congressman Round Cooley of North Carman's of the latter was arranged by Congressman Round Cooley of North Carman's of the latter was arranged by Congressman Round Cooley of North Carman's hard to be a supported by the congressment of the latter was a congress of the louise Arriculture Committee, of which Cooley is chairman and his state is close in which the United States with the United Form of the Cooley's sister to go to Europe remains something of a mystery.

for Cooley's sister to go to Europe remains something of a mistery.

Congressman Cooley has also requested the Air Yerce to supply a special plane to take a large group of Consulty and the consultation of the crew or and oil alone, not including the slatines of the crew or and oil alone, not including the slatines of the crew or Those listed for this trip in addition to Cooley are.

Enen. A Willis Robertson, Va., his wife and two sons; Rep. Albert Gore. Tenn. his wife, son, and daughter; Sen. Homer Pergusson, Aich. and wife Sen. Mullis Smith, N. C., and wife Sen. Ton Connally, Tex., and wife. Sen. Ton Connally, Tex., a

Other Congressional Junketeers are: Sen. Homer Capeharcomponied by their wive, who fire to Europe in an Alba Congressional John Wood of Georgia, chairman of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, flew to Europe with his wife in an Air Force plane on April 19, Sen. Alexander Wiley and wife also flew to Europe on their honeymoon in an Air Force plane, leaving May 16, returning May 1, while Congressman Walter Norblad and wife left for Europe. 419, 5

Utah 'Socialism'

Ov. J. Bracken Lee of Utah, one of the nation's most or vigorous critics of "creeping socialism" is letting his GOP associates get away with some creeping "shake-downism."

GOP associates get away with some creeping "shakedowniam."
Some of his supporters have worded out a new
writinke for raising money—by with need to the new
writinke for raising money—by with need to the new
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we praise the Commissioners for their efficient and econominal operation of that department.

"We shall be most grateful to obtain your advertising and receive it direct (that is, after clearance with the Liquor Commission) rather than taking it through one of the advertising agencies.

TV License Plums

SOME choice television licenses have been handed out by the Federal Communications Commission lately, and at least three have gone to good friends of the Administration

n another case, Governor Stevenson is among those ing for license in Springfield, Ill.

applying for license in Springfield, III.

If politics is involved in this one, however, it's intraparty politics, for another top Illinois Democrat, Edward
J. Barrett, the Secretary of State, is opposing Stevenson
and his group. Barrett, who may replace Stevenson as
Governor, has applied for a competing TV Inense.

Other friends of the Administration who have been
ravored with the extremely hard-to-get TV illenses are.
Texas, who got a TV station at Austin.

2. Ed Craney and Bing Crosby, who got a TV station in Spokane, Wash. Craney is close to Sen. Ed Johnnon of Colerado, chairman of the Senate Interstate &
Foreign Commerce Committee which rules on FCC inatters.

iers.

3. Roger Pulnam, the economic stabilizer, who got a station in Springfield, Mass
However, the New England paper which probably has thrown more invective in the President's direction than any other; the New Bedford, Mass, Standard-Times, also was handed a precious new TV license last month. An other New England newspaper vigorously against the Administration, the Holyoke Transcript, was also rewarded with a TV license.