

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher
E. DOWD, General Manager
R. S. GRUFFITT, Executive Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT, Editor

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A SOFT ANSWER, BUT FIRM

THERE was just one thing wrong with President Eisenhower's press conference statement on Senator Taft's speech yesterday. It wasn't strong enough.

This is, of course, the Eisenhower way. His ability to hold his temper in check, to give a soft answer in a moment of tension, to stand firm without antagonizing those who disagree with him, has served him well in difficult situations in the past. It may serve equally well this time.

Certainly, Senator Taft merited a rebuke. He spoke recklessly and with a rebuke he advocated cutting off aid to his allies in the Far East and demanded a free hand in the area. The timing was particularly unfortunate, the Cincinnati speech coming at a most crucial moment in the Korean negotiations—the moment when the Eisenhower Administration had made as yet no known concessions in order to win a truce agreement. And Taft's eminent position in the GOP hierarchy gave his words weight to all out of proportion to their real importance.

Instead of rebuking the Ohioan, the President simply restated certain basic facts that ought to be clear to anyone whose head is not buried in the sand and who is not, and we never quite sure where Taft's is. He emphasized that no nation can go it alone in this troubled world, that the concepts of free men are common to all free societies, that nations must inevitably be comrades for the good of all, and that pe-

tiency, determination, optimism and a deep faith will carry America forward. And he made a special point of saying that men must not give way to the forces of irritation and discouragement and frustration in moments of crisis, an apparent reference to Senator Taft.

But though the President has once again given Taft the soft answer, the day is fast approaching when he must take back the reins of leadership in foreign policy grabbed away from him early this year by the more conservative Republicans in the Congress. With all due respect to the many enlightened and earnest members of the Congress, the nation cannot be guided by 531 chief executives in matters of foreign policy, the nation must have a chief executive whose popular support and whose powers of persuasion are strong enough to keep the majority of the Congress behind him.

Senator Taft must not be permitted to set foreign policy. Senator McCarthy must not be permitted to set foreign policy. The Senate Appropriations Committee, which voted yesterday to cut off U.N. appropriations if Red China does not agree to membership, must not set foreign policy.

The making of foreign policy is the constitutional responsibility of the President. He can neither abdicate it, nor let it go by default to the Congress. He must preserve peace and harmony between the executive and legislative branches.

YORK SHOWS THE WAY TO TRAFFIC SAFETY

ALTHOUGH Charlotte tied with Rochester, N. Y., for the best pedestrian safety record in the country with more than 10,000, we must doff our hats to our neighbor south of the border, York. During the leadership of the indefatigable Police Chief W. T. Ivey, York piled up a nearly perfect safety score last year—900 out of a possible 1,000 points.

Chief Ivey has used several gimmicks in promoting pedestrian safety in York, and they have been of help. But the main factor in his success was making the traffic community safety program, and obtaining full voluntary co-operation from everyone.

Therein lies a moral for Charlotte, and for other cities in the Carolinas. The Queen City has made great progress toward a better safety record. Traffic Capt. Lloyd A. Henkel, City Recorder J. C. Sedberry, Traffic Engineer Herman Hoops, Policeman Ernest Presley, the women guards at the various schools, the members of the schoolboy patrols all have had important roles in the program. The newspapers, radio stations, the Jaycees, the automobile associations have given a hand.

This still more can be done to extend the traffic safety program into every home in the community until everyone, parents as well as children, becomes more acutely

DOUBLE STANDARD

IT HAPPENED in New York's Central Park, in the midst of a baseball game. A man slashed his common-law wife, pursued her, stabbed her to death. Bystanders swarmed around him, clubbed him with baseball bats, pummeled him with their fists, and clawed him with fingernails. The two mounted policemen who forced their way through the mob found the man beaten into insensibility. With the aid of other policemen, they got him away from the mob and to a hospital.

The New York Times headlined the incident: "Mob Bludgeons Killer of Woman At Baseball Game in Central Park." In New York it was "violence." Below the Mason & Dixon line, it would have been a "thwarted lynching."

AN HONOR TO A DESERVING MAN

IN AWARDING Charlotte's Judge John J. Parker the fifth annual Dr. Phil Award, the Dialectic Senate and the Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina gave merited recognition to a man whose words and influence have grown with each passing year.

The Dr. Phil Award is given for outstanding service to the University, the State, and the Nation. Judge Parker has served all these well.

And we are especially pleased that the award came at this particular time. In recent months, Judge Parker has stepped to the front of the stage as one of the most compelling and convincing spokesmen for American leadership in the "new world area." In numerous addresses throughout the South and the East and in appearances before Congressional committees, the Charlotte

CONGRATULATIONS, LEROY

high critical standards of crediting Leroy Nichols is a boy who calls his shots, President or no President, and we wish him a long, happy golfing career generously sprinkled with golfers who, like himself, stay in the middle 70's.

The fellow at the next desk says that he'll never feel as rich as he did after the war when you couldn't get delivery on a car and he had an order in with every dealer in town.—Richmond Times-Dispatch

"What kind of game did the President play?" asked the reporter. "He's got a powerful drive—250 yards on the third," replied Leroy testily. "How about his putts?" Leroy smiled briefly and remained silent.

"Well, then, how about his approach shots?" Leroy smiled again. "The President certainly is a cheerful man," Leroy volunteered. Leroy was cheerful too; when they finished, the President gave him \$2.50—including a \$1.50 tip. Leroy didn't know what the President's score was—but he guessed it was in the 80's.

"Why did they choose you to caddy?" the reporter asked. "Well, I'm a golfer myself." "Pretty good?" "Yes, I usually shoot in the middle 70's."

The President will find few caddies during his term who sphere so well to the

They'll Eat For Economy Until It Hits Their Pet Projects

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—It ALL depends on whose dam it is knocked out of the water. That was demonstrated recently when political pressures with a powerful hand of stimulus came on the Bureau of the Budget.

Under the stern eye of Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge, former Detroit Congressman and now spokesman for Oahe Dam in South Dakota had been thrown out with a lot of other requests for electric lines and power projects. This was part of the economy program.

The response in South Dakota was not long in coming. Governor Sigurd Andersen, a Republican, called a protest meeting which was attended by the Rural Electric Power Association, the Grange and the Farmers Union joined with representatives of the Rural Electrification Administration in the state. They were unanimously indignant.

But even this might not have been enough if it had not been for an interesting coincidence. Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota, a Republican who has taken the lead in many foreign policy issues, was up for reelection next year. Letters began to flood into Mundt's office about Oahe Dam.

The Budget Bureau restored an appropriation of \$8,250,000 for Oahe. The government had previously appropriated \$18,300,000 for the dam and reservoir site with the total cost of the completed project estimated at \$22,000,000. Not content with his victory, Governor Andersen came to Washington to urge the House Appropriations Committee how vital Oahe is not only to South Dakota but to the entire Missouri Valley. He said he had the backing of the governors of the 10 Missouri Valley states for the appropriation.

This points to an undercurrent of revolt as economies threaten long cherished projects. The fact is that in the elections next year, the Republican majority in the House is now 113, while the Democratic majority is three from Virginia, one from North Carolina—swept in on the Eisenhower victory tide.

While it may be no more than a slice piece of Democratic propaganda, cards pledging membership in the "new gain-changers" are being circulated in the farm belt. They list "what we got out of the first 30 days of higher interest rates, higher home financing, less rural electrification, difficult

form financing, an end to cheap power, an end to irrigation, hourly golf news, broken campaign promises.

Missouri rural electric co-ops are indignant over cutbacks in electric power lines being thin in with dams of the Southwest Power Administration. They are led by William A. Cole, (R-Mo.) of being the mouthpiece of the private utilities. Cole's defeat for reelection next year to the House four years ago after he voted against an REA appropriation in November, came back with the Eisenhower tide.

Power and related issues are divided, of course, by the question of farm prices. Farm income has dropped about 20 percent from \$14 billion to \$11 billion. The value of farm real estate fell in the first month of '33 with declines sharp in the western states because of the drop in beef prices.

PERCE PROBLEMS Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson is extremely sensitive to the price question. He recently, Occasion for the address was a national lecture in honor of Justice Benjamin Cardozo. Eds. The News.)

When it came to the floor, such veterans of the agricultural war as Jennie Whitten (D-Mo.) had a lot of fun. Whitten wanted to know how it was that an Administration that had promised to increase subsidies could support a measure involving an open end export—subsidy for unlimited production of wool.

While the measure was defeated, it was a sign of the concern over the politics of farm prices. The Secretary has one reason for the trip President Eisenhower is making into the heart of the farm belt. He is to be in Minneapolis on June 10, Garrison Dam, North Dakota, on June 11 and in St. Paul, Minn., on June 12 following day. He will have a chance to define his own policy for the man on the farm.

'Mind Moving Over Just A Little More?'



America's Leadership Championed The Case For World Order

(Below are excerpts from an address by Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York recently. Occasion for the address was a national lecture in honor of Justice Benjamin Cardozo. Eds. The News.)

... On April 18, speaking in Washington before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the President of the United States delivered a great address on foreign policy in which he commended this nation to leadership of the world community in the establishment of world order based on law.

While most Americans are applauding the declaration of the President and assuring their support, there are those who are fearful of international relationships and are engaged in creating a new form of isolationism called "isolationism."

They are, I think, genuinely devoted to the principles of our Constitution; but they are so lacking in imagination that they do not see the wisdom of the President's policy, which is to carry out the foreign policy which the President has so ably outlined, but would hamper the making of the traditional treaties of commerce and friendship which we have been making for a hundred and sixty years, and would virtually outlaw agreements in a tremendously important class of cases.

I am in entire accord with the thought that the principles of freedom embodied in our Constitution are to be preserved at all cost; but I fail to see any danger to these principles in our co-operating with foreign nations in the principles designed to establish world peace and the reign of law in international affairs. On the contrary, I am persuaded that they are the principles which should be applied in organizing the world for peace and that, instead of our participating in foreign affairs through agreements, we should learn something from our own history. Following the Revolution there was the same struggle that there is today between those who would have an abiding faith in the Union and those who believe in the reign of law is to give up our limited, our limited, our limited support an intelligent organization of world law based upon law and righteousness.

Order in human affairs can be achieved only by organization and such organization must be commensurate with the life for which peace and order are desired. This is not sufficient for the larger world community. That community must be organized on the principles of freedom embodied in our constitutional structure, and it is being so organized under our leadership through the structure of the United Nations.

We should rally to the United Nations, therefore, with confident hope and firm purpose that it will succeed. For myself, I feel that a millennium, it has not brought the millennium, of

course; but I shudder to think what might have happened to the civilization of the world if it had not been in existence.

It has, at least, given us over the years since the ending of the war a world form in which the desperate problems threatening the peace and safety of mankind were brought out into the light where we could see them and take measures for their solution. It has set up an international court for the judicial settlement of international disputes, which has had its compulsory jurisdiction accepted by the most powerful nations now existing. It has effected a certain pooling of the world's forces which has preserved a measure of peace in Israel and Indonesia and has brought the free nations of the world to the defense of the liberties of Korea.

We are told that the League of Nations failed, and that the United Nations must go the way of the League. I do not see how it could be otherwise. The League was a good beginning and it accomplished a very great deal. It brought 53 of the 72 nations of the world together around a common conference table; it found solution for many troublesome international problems; it brought into being the world court; it found the world's best example that it had had up to that time of how to govern conquered territory; it unquestionably evened the playing field of international relations; it might or might not have accomplished if American statesmen like Root and Baker and Hughes had set in motion a certain pooling of the world's resources had given it unstinted support in the stormy years following the first world war?

U. N. Influence To Grow

Rome was not built in a day; our own federal union required many years in coming to maturity; and I have no abiding faith that, given our support, the United Nations will grow in power and influence with the passage of time and will eventually give us a stable world order based on law and embodying the fundamental principles of our Constitution which are the fundamental principles of human life.

The forces of science and commerce have brought the world to the position where its life must be given unity, and whether we deal realistically with the strife and conflict which have attended recent years should continue. False nationalism which forces a state to undertake tasks beyond its competence cannot endure.

If unity is not achieved on the basis of reason and law, it will eventually be achieved through force. It is our duty to see that the United Nations would unify the world on the basis of force is for those who believe in the reign of law is to support an intelligent organization of world law based upon law and righteousness.

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Nothing Wrong With Golfing When A Man Needs Relaxation

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK (AP)—FOR THE LIFE of me I can't see why this country should be so hard on its first hundred days to keeping a time-check on his relaxation. The next you know they'll be looking into late the honor to count strokes on his ciao.

See where the CIO Political Action Committee has begun to tabulate the man's hour of relaxation which strikes me odd. Seems that a real pure union would come up strong for time-and-a-half pay for anything over 35 work hours a week.

Eisenhower doesn't need any strong protection by anybody, but it seems to me that there should be some limits to what people can do, and they all had them. Hardly cried for their off-stage activities. But they all had them. Hardly played golf at least three times a week. Roosevelt was ever there for the day and time to Hyde Park or Campobello or Warm Springs or the Little White House. Truman commuted from Washington to the beach.

There is certainly no obligation for Eisenhower to kill himself just to please his President. I always thought that there was too much hand-shaking trivis in the task anyway, and a President would do better to chop off some appointments and maybe sneak off to get drunk with his cronies a little often.

Certainly, in the case of Ike he has chosen three innocuous forms of relaxation. This is not of nothing less sinister than golf, painting, and fishing. It would be a good idea for the CIO to mind its own business, and let a man forget his cares for a few hours a day at whatever he fancies. For myself, I feel that the pursuit of bloodies.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—I never happened to call the Big Three Bermuda conference indicates that if he hadn't called it both the French and British would be ready to sit down with him and Malenkov.

seeds for the conference were originally planted in Paris during the recent N.Y. conference, though the seeds were planted in reverse and sent by the United States. They came to Paris in the form of a but polite, brush-off given the British by Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Interior, Humphrey when the British sought to discuss trade and economic problems.

The seeds of the conference were planted over the shoulders of Eisenhower's three top Cabinet members on the subject of foreign policy. They knew that Europe couldn't get better deals for less dollars. French pro-American leaders were also con-

Irrked Over McCarthy

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—INDIGNANT over the trans-Atlantic furor last night by the McCarthy-Anti-Communist League, the French Embassy in Washington has announced that it will send a note to the State Department to urge the French Government to take steps to prevent the League from holding a conference in Paris, including Ambassador Henri Bonnet, whose wife sometimes plays bridge with the President. Bonnet also gave approval to the conference, but suggested first, that since French leaders were scheduled to visit Turkey about June 17, it would be better to hold the conference later in the month; second, since a French cabinet might fall next day, Bonnet urged that announcement of the conference be made early next morning.

Note: Eisenhower is supposed to be a fixed schedule to visit Turkey about June 17, it would be better to hold the conference later in the month; second, since a French cabinet might fall next day, Bonnet urged that announcement of the conference be made early next morning.

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Bermuda Meet Set After Long Consultation

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—THE inside story of how President Eisenhower happened to call the Big Three Bermuda conference indicates that if he hadn't called it both the French and British would be ready to sit down with him and Malenkov.

seeds for the conference were originally planted in Paris during the recent N.Y. conference, though the seeds were planted in reverse and sent by the United States. They came to Paris in the form of a but polite, brush-off given the British by Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Interior, Humphrey when the British sought to discuss trade and economic problems.

The seeds of the conference were planted over the shoulders of Eisenhower's three top Cabinet members on the subject of foreign policy. They knew that Europe couldn't get better deals for less dollars. French pro-American leaders were also con-

cerned over the way French Socialists were teaming up with French Communists.

As a result, the French Cabinet decided to hold a meeting on the weekend of May 9 and decided France should take the lead in calling a Big Four conference with Malenkov, Churchill, Eisenhower and Mayer parousy.

Premier Mayer immediately advised Churchill of this decision, also sent word to Malenkov. This, incidentally, was prior to Churchill's speech proposing a Big Four conference.

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