

**Eisenhower And Democrats Will Agree
 -Except On A Few Fundamental Issues**

TODAY and tomorrow strikingly similar events will take place in Raleigh and Washington. The Congress General Assembly convened today. Tomorrow the executives will make the first addresses to the legislatures. Both national and state groups will be faced with two similar, huge issues. Each much find ways to raise large amounts of money. Each must deal with recent and revolutionary events. Congressmen will find many of their actions inseparably tied to the momentous political and military revolutions. And the social revolution resulting from the Supreme Court's desegregation decree will in turn effect many of the actions of Assemblymen.

Too, in both Washington and Raleigh the chief executive is a man with little political experience who nevertheless enjoys the respect of even his adversaries and widespread support among the people.

Yesterday we outlined the prospects for accomplishment this year in Raleigh. Today we wish to view the Washington scene in like manner.

WE EXPECT a significant amount of worthwhile legislation because the President and Congress will get along quite well together, despite their different party allegiances. Our reasons are several.

1. Mr. Eisenhower is a skillful leader of coalitions, be they of nations, armies or political factions. His record suggests he will not antagonize the opposition Congress, as former Presidents Truman and Hoover did.

2. The Democratic congressional leaders, Senate Majority Leader Johnson and Speaker of the House Rayburn, proved their willingness to cooperate with the President in both legislating the 83rd Congress. Indeed, Republican Minority Leader Knowland may prove to be the President's biggest headache on Capitol Hill, because of the two men's fundamental cleavage on Asian foreign policy.

3. Most congressional committees, in which most legislative work is done, are headed by southern Democrats. Most of them are southerners of the President despite their reluctance to admit it. The awkward phrase "progressive moderation" chosen by the President to sum up his philosophy sums up theirs. He and they are internationalists, with a mild interest in "welfare" legislation, a distrust of big government and a dedicated faith in the homey virtues of the South.

4. And what will the President do? As internationalists they will continue the mutual security program. They will renew and liberalize the reciprocal trade program unless hanging, not by Democrats, but by Republicans who cling to the traditional protectionist views of their party.

There is one big thing that President Eisenhower has more faith in than most Democratic leaders do. That is big business. That is why the Dixon-Yates contract and public power policy will be debated vigorously. Democrats will be particularly anxious to fight on this issue because it is one of the few which lends itself well to campaigning. Not that the issue is not important. Rather, as Alabama's Gov. Kiffin Jim Folsom says: "Alas! 'Tis the folks that Mistah Dixon an' Mistah Yates is a-fakin' TVA, 'er they un-ter-nast."

Probably neither the President nor Congress will urge universal military training with the vigor needed because, as Robert C. Ruark observed in his column, "The man does not like it, and what the masses don't like the masses and Congress don't like either. With all respect to the natural feelings of mamas everywhere we sincerely feel that they and their sons would be better protected by a universal manpower training program.

Policy in Asia will produce thunderous clashes among as well as between the parties, and we shall give that momentary a good deal of attention later on. Suffice here to express our apprehension because practically no one in Washington is proposing revolutionary economic and technical policies for that area on a scale commensurate with the need. Rather, they are relying on military measures, that is, weapons indeed, which to wage economic and ideological warfare.

But we can end on a pleasant note, after making the unpleasant point that reduction is unlikely. For there is the happy prospect that congressional investigations, under the Democrats, will be fairly conducted.

No Need To Bribe Industries

AN ARTICLE elsewhere on this page tells how an industry that had come to North Carolina decided to go to Georgia instead. Georgia, apparently, are delighted. Tar Heels, perhaps, should feel dismayed. But we don't, for reasons that we believe are important to the development of this state.

The Georgia people were on their toes. They were aggressive and persistent. They rolled out the red carpet for the prospective industry. They conducted a labor survey which showed the company that trained labor was available.

That's fine. But we're not worried, because Ben Douglas and his Board of Conservation & Development, and many local N. C. promotion groups, can equal or better such displays of enterprise. But the Georgians went several steps farther than most Tar Heel communities will go. The Georgia community offered to waive city and county taxes for five years, if the new industry would come down. A cut in power rates by the city-owned electrical system was offered. So was a loan, for a building and machines.

Well, if other communities want to bribe industries with rate leniency and tax forgiveness, and if the industries want to go in on that basis, let them get together. But it's our opinion that most

From The Pilot Mountain Post

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

WHEN candy came to the store in a bulk, and one had to hunt around for a box if a nick was planned.

When girls made packages by stringing red haws.

When a school teacher's salary was twenty dollars a month, and he or she could get board and room for five.

When school girls were dressed and looked like girls, before the advent of jeans and slacks.

When bonnets, pennyroyal and other herbs were tied to the rafters in the cabin.

When church bells used to peal out a melodious message to all on Sundays and of an evening.

When the circus used to parade, and



"Well—did you expect the Christmas spirit to be free . . .?"

**Tips For Housewives
 Ways To Heckle Salesmen**

**By KATHLEEN MUNRO
 In The Atlantic**

I AM WORKING on a treatise on Sales Resistance in the Home which ought to be welcomed by old housewives all over Canada and the United States. I believe that four out of five women who follow my precepts will report more time spent in leisure and "found money," and increased Inner-Self-Adquacy.

My formula is simply a reversal of the rules of housewives and salesmen. The initial step provides that the housewife consider all salesmen as prospective victims and herself as a sort of super spider weaving an enticing web. I deal with enticement principles, retrogression impulses, psychologic and sales, and directive attitudes in a soul-satisfying way, and my chapter "How To Lower the Boom" is devastating. Consider these extracts from it:

THE SALESMAN — APPLIANCE
 Any demonstration offer will be immediately accepted, if not offered, it is to be sought. During the demonstration the housewife will be met on the housewife's performance of the appliance, by this flattery prolonging the demonstration to one or more of the following: (a) a complete vacuuming job; (b) preparation of an eight-course meal; (c) laundry washed and smoothed; (d) riding of dishes from a company dinner.

Whenever possible the appliance should be returned on a trial basis particularly in the case of radio and television sets. Such demonstrations may be considered as "found money" and will greatly assist the budget problem. When the salesman persistently presses for cash, the housewife will stress payments to be met on the housewife's furniture, and car. She will not lessen her enthusiasm for the purchase, but rather she will entreat the salesman to let her keep it, with the proviso that payments of \$1.00 a month begin six months hence. She will usually be proud of his strength in refusing to leave the appliance in an indecent home.

NO DEMONSTRATION
 The salesman will be cordially welcomed at all times, wherever possible he will be jockeyed into performing odd jobs about the house. A steady stream of appreciation and subtle flattery may keep him working for several hours. When no further work can be squeezed out of him and before he opens his brief case, the housewife will produce one or more of the following salable objects: (a) puppies, (b) patchwork quilt, (c) painting of a sunset, (d) hooked rug.

Is It Welsh 'Rabbit' Or 'Rarebit'?

NANCY MORRIS made no mistake the other day when she put the caption "Welsh Rabbit" on a recipe for a delicious concoction of melted cheese, flat beer and various tangy sauces. A lot of people think the right name is "Welsh rabbit," and that "rabbit" is the result of slurring the latter part. But these are the authority of good dictionaries are the ones who are in error.

But how can it be "Welsh Rabbit" when there is no rabbit of the hare or any other animal in it? It is a bit of grim humor come down to us from the peasant cottages of Wales. Lowly Welsh folk, the story goes, were prohibited from hunting on the estates of the nobles. So instead of eating the rabbits they prized, they ate a dish of melted cheese and bread called cheese rabbit.

An old century dictionary in fact, in this quotation from Macmillan's Magazine:

Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which includes such words as "Welsh rabbit" where the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For example: An Essex tin in a case, a Piedmont duck is a baked sheep's head, Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk cops are red herrings, Irish apocryph or Munster plums are potatoes.

The "rabbit" school is not entirely without support however. Betty Crocker's Picture Cookbook points out the dish as a speciality of the South.

**People's Platform
 Hiss Could Purge His
 Conscience By Talking**

Editors, The News: Charlotte

WHEN an accused person is tried, we assume he is innocent until his guilt is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. However, if the defendant is convicted in a fair trial, we presume he is guilty as charged.

I wonder if Alger Hiss would consider telling authorities absolutely all he knows about the Communist conspiracy in the United States. In this way, he may correct his mistakes, purge his conscience of guilt, perform a public service and gradually take his place in society as a useful citizen. If any man wants a second chance and strives to deserve public respect, the character of the American people is such that he will have their best wishes.

ORA WILBERT EADS

**Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round
 Hendrickson's Political Pains Soured**

WASHINGTON
 Inside story can now be told of how Young Deputy Attorney General Bill Rogers actually overruled the District of Columbia. McGarrath was appointed United States in appointing a federal judge.

President Eisenhower had promised to appoint outgoing Sen. Bob Hendrickson as a Republican to the U.S. Court of Appeals as his consolation prize for stepping aside and letting Clifford Case run for the Senate. In fact, Ike had given his personal word to this to Hendrickson's colleague, Sen. Alex Smith, also of New Jersey.

But at the same time, Young Rogers had also made a commitment to wangle a federal judgeship for Joseph McGarrath on the D. C. District Court. As longtime GOP boss of the voteless District of Columbia, McGarrath was too much of a politico to risk appointment to the higher court of appeals.

However, a vacancy existed on the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. To get around this difficulty, Rogers deftly managed to promote District Judge Walter Bastian to the appeals court and thus create an opening for McGarrath.

All this was pulled off smoothly without notifying the President, who is supposed to appoint federal judges. And the time Ike heard about it, Bastian's appointment had already been sent to the Senate for approval.

Meanwhile, Sen. Smith of New Jersey had spread word around the Senate that Ike had promised the appeals vacancy to Sen. Hendrickson. So when Bastian's name came to the Senate, instead, it made Smith look like a fool.

He telephoned the White House in a rage and accused the President of "a breach of faith." Senate GOP Leader Bill Knowland of California joined in the protest.

Ike decided, however, it would be too embarrassing to withdraw Bastian's appointment after it had already been announced. So he tried to mollify the senators by offering Hendrickson the ambassadorship to New Zealand.

By this time Hendrickson was really sore. He had agreed not to run for reelection, had watched Clifford Case win instead, and now the promised judge-

How Georgia Snatched An Industry From Tar Heels

**By MARGARET SHANNON
 In The Atlanta Journal**

DOUGLAS, Ga., followed it with all the aggressiveness you've got. Don't take for an answer in the beginning because most prospects will take you calmly at first. Be sure to put over the point that you have more to offer than the other place has."

It is F. R. Smith's recipe for bringing industry to a town. Mr. Smith, a lawyer and president of the Coffee County Chamber of Commerce, has had occasion to use it himself recently.

Burlington, N. C., may still be wondering what happened to that seamless-hosiery mill which it had in the bag.

Douglas took it right out. Last spring, A. Wilcher, general manager of the Manchester (N.H.) Hosiery Mills, paid one of his periodic visits to his company's subsidiary here, Douglas Knitting Mills. He happened to mention around the plant that the company was figuring on expanding into the manufacture of seamless hose.

"How ABOUT IT?"

His employee mentioned the bit of news to somebody else, and when the Chamber of Commerce heard it, no time was wasted. A delegation was dispatched to Mr. Wilcher, saying, in effect, "Is what we hear true, and if it is, how about Douglas?"

The word came back from New Hampshire. Yes, it was true, but the company already had decided on North Carolina. Officials had conferred with the Burlington C. of C. and had been offered a building.

This might have seemed a good time to give up. But the Douglas group just backed off and began again. Mr. Smith and the Chamber of Commerce industrial committee — composed of F. W. Tingle, C. L. Lott, E. D. Brooks, Brody Timms, Wayne Frey and Rex Tanner — went to work.

The Georgia State Employment Service conducted a labor survey which showed that a number of experienced machine operators were available. No delay or expense in training and equipping Mr. Wilcher finally came South

and discussed the matter. "He told us that he had been so far in North Carolina that our chances were slim," Mr. Smith said.

"But we kept plugging, and he decided that we were definitely interested."

Douglas and Coffee County were City and county commission agreed to waive taxes on the proposed plant for five years. The City of Douglas, which operates its own electric system, promised a cut in industrial rates.

The C. of C. offered, through its subsidiary, the Coffee County Chamber of Commerce Industrial Corporation, to lend the company \$50,000 for a building and machines.

Mr. Wilcher, who had been in and out of Douglas numerous times before in connection with business at Douglas Knitting Mills, got the red carpet treatment when he came again. There was a banquet at the General Coffee Hotel. "Douglas is here," Burlington lost.

DOUBLE DUTY
 After all the rigmarole of arranging for debentures for the \$50,000 loan, Mr. Wilcher suddenly said he wanted only \$25,000 to begin. He was unable to get delivery on machines except piecemeal, and he wanted to use the existing plant until there were enough to justify another building. Then he'd want the other money, Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Smith said, "We figure it was worth the trouble."

The new plant will eventually employ 75, with an annual payroll of \$75,000.

"We think our cordiality and enthusiasm tipped the balance and brought the word to Douglas to build in North Carolina," Mr. Smith said. "We did everything we could to get over Adam's back without jeopardizing our investment."

Already, 20 machines have been ordered. The company plans to use as fast as they come in. Already, there is talk of doubling the total number later on.

Editors Note: See editorial, "We Need To Bribe Industries."

**Won't Be Peacetime UMT
 Cuz Mama Doesn't Like It**

By ROBERT C. RUARK

A FEW SOUNDED NEW YORK

mine - I have only two beads here, and this six-months plus nine and a half years of reserve allegiance is supposed to be the thing that will get you out of Congress this year, is at best a pacifier, designed to keep everyone busy while the country accomplishes very much of anything.

The recent statement is that the Defense Department will ask Congress for a voluntary-compulsory training of 100,000 young men under 19 for a six-month training course, pay \$30 a month to be followed by nine and a half years of reserve duty. This duty ostensibly would entail a yearly loyalty devotion to updating the reserves, after the old National Guard and active reserve techniques, possibly for a two-week period.

The dinker is that if the gentlemen let the reserve training slide, they could be drafted into the Army for two years. In an older volunteer plan, if a man enlisted for three years and then failed to keep up a reserve status as a "minute man," he could be given a discharge other than honorable and forfeit his veterans' rights and privileges.

ANCIENT AVERION
 It's all very confusing, and is subject to reconsideration after four years of trial, even if it is a new Congress, which is open to doubt. The whole point is that its very confusion is part of the ancient aversion to military training which has been rampant since the days of G. Washington.

Universal military training, in a true sense, means a call-up of any man of an arbitrary age for a certain time of military duty, no excuses accepted. It has been more common in Congress since time rameth not to the eteraera, because it is poison in the voting areas, with every mama and every papa looking to Willie's welfare.

They have been trying to rejig-

latest physical checkup showed him to be in excellent condition, and, having just been elected for his fourth six-year term last November, has every intention of finishing the term at the age of 82.

"I don't may think about retiring," says Green with a very contented smile. The spry, bachelor senator is kept busy as the chairman of two committees by day and on the capital's social whirl by night. Office hours are five to two or three social functions a week.

He'll take an occasional drink, but is a nonsmoker with a very strong interest in his health to nouse of tobacco. But to frequent exercise and a vigilant check on his diet. He's in the Senate gymnasium several times a week. He says he thinks his day is lost when he can't chin himself six or seven times on the athletic bars. He also plays tennis, has flown "around the world more times than I can remember," and long ago won a reputation as Congress' best friend of the Capital Transit Co. Every day he rides to and from the office by streetcar, except when he feels the urge to walk. He's a millionaire, but he's most never takes a taxi.