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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1942

A Cool Proposition

Administration at Morganton Sets Out
To Maintain Itself in Authority

Money alone we have always demanded, would not supply anywhere the greater part of the deficiencies of the State Hospital at Morganton. As much was implicit in the report of the Governor's Board of Inquiry, which, with minor trouble none but with firmness in the right, made the recommendation that a young and aggressive physician be secured and placed "in complete control of the treatment of the patients at the hospital."

The word patients is worth noticing, and contrasting with the word which the present management of the hospital used in its statement accompanying its request to the Advisory Budget Commission for the next biennium's appropriations. The word which the hospital still uses is inmates. Under the present direction of the institution, inmates is right. The place has been more like a reform school than a hospital for mentally ill.

And there is evidence in the Superintendent's statement accompanying his budget requests that he and his Board of Directors intend to accord unqualified respect to the Board of Inquiry's recommendation for a medical director, but to see that he is engaged in a capacity appropriate to the present Superintendent, Dr. F. B. Watkins. Baldly it is proposed that the medical staff be headed by a medical director who will have direct supervision of the oversight and treatment of the patients."

The Board of Inquiry did not recommend that the duty and authority of the medical director be limited to direct supervision of the patients. It proposed, in language as plain as its intent that he given complete control.

What the present administration of

the hospital intends is evidently to make the medical director a department head, somewhat as the business manager and the chief of attendants, all under Dr. Watkins. That is plain in the following brutal sentence:

"This hospital has long needed a medical director, and most hospitals that are far under this size have such an official. This department of the hospital's activities should have its recognized head just as do other branches of the hospital's set-up."

If anything more were needed to serve as a warning that the present administration of the hospital, which is to say Dr. Watkins and his Board of Directors, intends to maintain the present administration, it is supplied in the information that Dr. J. R. Saunders has been made assistant superintendent.

The Board of Inquiry heard a good deal about Dr. Saunders, Jimison referred to him scathingly as "the Crown Prince." Many of the former patients who testified were bitter on the subject. Dr. Saunders, and his wife himself, had it conceived as possible that Dr. Saunders would be made superintendent to Dr. Watkins, might have taken the precaution to advise specifically against it.

What is represented in the maneuvers of Dr. Watkins and his obliging Directors is to use the Board of Inquiry's earnest report as a means of getting more money, but coolly to ignore the recommendations for a complete change in administration. It is a very procedure, and the Governor would be well advised and wholly within his rights if he challenged the administration's attitude and held the question of appropriations in abeyance until the larger question of management is disposed of.

The medical director staff will have direct supervision of the oversight and treatment of the patients."

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What the present administration of

The Mountain

Huge National Debt Need Not
Crush the Little Taxpayers

To allay the fears of the populace concerning our stupendous national debt in post-war days one William V. Giroux, a prominent economist, has laid out our probable course within the bounds of fact. Writing in *The American Scholar*, the knowing Mr. Giroux brings relief. The size of the national debt, he says, is of utter unimportance. The only true significance lies in the extent to which actual transfers of wealth affect individuals or classes of wealth.

Thus a relatively small debt might under some conditions have a terrific impact upon our economic and social life—and a large one might have little effect. It's a flight into the theoretical, perhaps, but history makes this point clear. Only twice in modern times have debts of such size been rolled up that their payment left a nation weeping. England paid her internal debt both times, after the Napoleonic Wars and at the end of the first World War.

When we build a debt, government takes private funds for its own use, but when interest is paid, the total amount of the debt is reduced, at least in part, so the nation goes back into the same hole again.

Tax revenues make possible interest payments and retirement; and if the heavy tax burden rests upon those classes who actually own the national debt, no transfer of wealth or income is made.

In practice, however, the heavy burden of taxation often is borne by groups which do not own the debt, and transfers of wealth come about. Our present situation, according to Economic Giroux, is about that of Britain during the last war.

Among our latest incidental intelligence (and it is no minor importance by the way) is a detailed report on what's happened to those oral paste and shaving cream tubes you've been giving up since April Fool's Day.

In five months, the Tin Salvage Institute gathered well over a million pounds of metal tubes, most of them pure tin. Roughly one-fourth of them have already been made available to war industries. Since our Pacific supply of the vital ore was cut off, we have been keeping up a swift pace of reclamation at home. The 80,000 pounds per week now being taken from tubes is expected to keep us going.

The average such tube, it seems, contains about half an ounce of tin. Take one of them, and you can solder every sigmoid section in a fighter plane, with 240 tubes, you could do the same job on a Flying Fortress. For the bearings of a heavy tank, 30 to 50 pounds are required.

So the old tubes you exchanged for new paste or cream represent no foolishness.

What's as out of place, while real war rages over every land and sea, as a Conquistador that Idly punches the bag?

From China First

Plan For A Better World

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON

LITTLE attention has been given to what looks like a most timely and constructive proposal. It comes from the Chinese Foreign Minister, V. Foong. It is that an executive council of the United Nations be set up as quickly as possible.

Most of us have thought of that sort of thing as something that the Chinese and Great Britain would do. Dr. S. S. Ho, the Chinese Foreign Minister, points out that effective machinery for cooperation will have a better chance if it is put into action before the war is over. Instead of afterward as was the case with the League of Nations.

For too long, absence of effective co-operation is what there is still doubt if the United Nations can survive unless they do co-operate. Certainly all of the United Nations have stronger and more important reasons to co-operate now, than will be the case after victory.

The Allies are snapping at each other a good deal now, and it isn't too good. There was Stalin's open message through the Associated Press which predicted that the Chinese and Great Britain would not do what they promised. That was Churchill's remarks about Stalin in Commons a few weeks ago. The taunt nerves on both sides of the Atlantic have been revealed. The controversy over India and the extreme Indianists, the men killed in Little Magazine to the British people, which provoked sharp and bitter retort in England.

All these incidents, taken together, suggest that we are still far from having a United Nations. We are still far from having a central government of the people in each country. We all have a common enemy but we lack cohesion. It must seem to Hitler as if he is fighting three separate nations instead of the United Nations. And he probably is doing his best to encourage that division.

Would not the creation of an executive council of the United Nations, some central body to provide more substance and form than exists, help bring a stronger sense of unity into the United Nations?

Would it not have both psychological and practical effect in strengthening our side now? It is not a matter of time. It is a matter of action. The need goes into the political field, into matters of high policy and the psychology of our side.

We know, furthermore, that problems of re-capture will begin as soon as territory is re-captured from the enemy. In France the United Nations must have a policy for handling recovered territory. When Burma and the East Indies are taken, what then? What is the United Nations policy of dealing with them. Why would it not be good preparation to have a going United Nations concern prepared to deal with these territories? The United States, Great Britain, Russia, China, or the Netherlands, or what nation, but as our side, as the United Nations?

Already considerable inter-Allied machinery has been created piecemeal. The United Nations has a number of administrative agencies already functioning. There are in the United Nations a joint command, joint production committee, combined raw materials, munitions and shipping boards, and combined food and resources boards.

In these we have the beginning of the kind of action that we need. The United Nations must develop if it is to be anything more than a name. An executive council for the United Nations would provide a viable, central agency that would begin to assimilate this kind of piecemeal activity into a single, effective, central body. There must such as must exist if we are to have any kind of law and order and intelligent restoration from the ruins that the war is creating.

Under Secretary of State Welles, without being as specific as Dr. S. S. Ho, is urging the setting up of machinery to handle the war, reconstruction and to prepare for handling later problems. Action in that direction would, it seems to me, tighten up the alliance on our side and tone up public loyalty among the Allies toward the other.

The Precious Metal

—By Herblock



Friends Or Not

Allies Must Lock Step

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON

I THINK it is time again to look at the reality of the war. This war is a struggle by two nations for the mastery of the globe. The plan is blueprinted and clear.

The German plan is the military domination of the great land areas of Eurasia, regarding Africa as its minor satellite, controlling all internal sea routes, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Indian, and the Persian Gulf. This involves, first, the conquest of France, and then the conquest of Russia, to be followed by the conquest of Egypt and the Middle East.

This plan did not originally, or immediately, involve the Americas, but Hitler's desire to obtain the evidence shows that Hitler hoped to obtain the collaboration of Britain in it, and, in exchange, was prepared to "guarantee" the existence of the British Empire.

This idea was rejected by Great Britain, for Great Britain, like the United States, believes that controlling Eurasia would be in a position to strike at any moment at the British Isles themselves and at the whole British world, whenever it chose to do so, and Great Britain had no desire that its strength would be inconquerable by any other Western power or consolidated remnants of power on earth.

The Japanese plan is, from the Island Base, which is to be the heart of the British Empire, first to sweep the British Isles and then to combine a naval and land power to dominate and organize the whole Pacific area. This means the total conquest of China, the conquest of all other European colonies or spheres of influence, and the establishment of Japan in the role of Germany in the Far East.

This Pacific area—like the Eurasian area—has natural limitations. It can include India, Australia, and the Pacific areas of South America, Central America, North America, and Alaska. The conjunction of these predicted German and Japanese Empires could lead at the end of a struggle between them, but not before, to a still more bitter and more prolonged, and they had reached their largest extensions.

If we can imagine what they have planned, there would be one part of the world encircled by them, and that would be the so-called Western Hemisphere, two continents, and the Pacific Ocean. One of them would be unprotected in two oceans. For every Atlantic and Pacific outpost, including the British Isles, would be conquered, disarmed, or drawn by the Japanese into their sphere of influence.

The Americans in such a set-up would be helpless.

less and finished. No guarantee, whatever could be made for it, would be of little value, for the overwhelming bulk of power on the opposite side is only a means of bloodless subjection. The guaranteed power has to accept the conditions of the guarantee. Every alliance does not change that condition, as Italy now shows.

That, therefore, is the reason we are fighting this war. Apart from all ideologies, we are fighting it to foil this courageous military conspiracy for the primary purpose of sheer destruction.

We have had the highest chance of survival, if we stand alone, as an isolated power. We might survive for a generation while the Eurasian Power and the Far Eastern Power were being consolidated, but, in 30 years the American children of the world would be dead.

We have a chance against this outcome, because we are not alone. We have allies. As long as they stand, and we fight arm in arm, for our mutual survival, we can be confident of victory.

We do not claim that we are invincible. They were given to us by the inner structure, the political history, or even the ambitions of all of our allies, and that is the secret of our allies. They have not been asked by Destiny who we are, but they will be there are persons amongst us who would prefer to fight only with prototypes of American democracy, with powers that have no imperial past or present, only with the United States, the British Empire system—just as there may be persons amongst our allies, who would prefer to fight with an American monarch, or an American Soviet state. But we and they have to be.

Only if we realize the supreme importance of this fact of alliance, are we able to build the base for a true war of coalition. The future is important, and has to be discussed. But it can be discussed only on the basis of what we know, and that there will be no future for any of us unless we act together.

One of the monkey wrenches they are throwing into our war of coalition is called "British Imperialism," or "British Imperial Democracy." Another

is "The Britishization of Europe." Another

is "The Britishization of the Americas." Another

is "The Britishization of the Far East."

Side Glances



"When Dad bawls me out for this bad report card, I'm gonna remind him he's been wrong about every bit of war strategy he has mapped out!"

From Congress

Petty Criticism

By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON

PROFESSIONAL politics in the Senate and House, many Democrats as well as Republicans, are still grumbling mildly to themselves about the President's fire-side chat.

They all seemed to consider it irritating at one point or other, its raising of the 18-19 year old draft matter just before their election (not his . . . his) . . . his speech on man power, but above all, his timing of the speech to blanket a late afternoon announcement of the loss of three cruisers in the Solomons last August.

To me it seemed the opposite, in fact the soundest political speech of the year. It signified that the most embarrassing vital war matters which the Government was going to put off until after election, could be met straightforwardly.

But, above all, going to the point, I found this Government is swinging away from the defense and into aggressive action. Gone was the old tone of caution and warning—warning that we must not expect much military action before next year, warning that we must realize we have a war on.

When the President has this recent administrative step, you will find the Government is taking the offensive in more than mere speech. His appointment of single-headed controls over the confused governmental economic policies and over rubber has strengthened the change of front, and given it substance.

Not only that, but the new war guide he offered the people carried a significant suggestion of the imminence of aggressive military action, and a warning to the world to expect that.

The conception, which the public has of a "second front" comes mainly from Russia, and her immediate necessities. Stalin has been agitating for invasion to the continent to relieve pressure on his armies.

Mr. Roosevelt avoided use of the term "second front." He said the military plan encompasses diversion for both China and Russia "by land and by sea."

This could mean a heavy concentration against Rommel in Africa to annihilate him, perhaps a dozen different attacks between Norway and the Mediterranean Islands, further stronger advances by MacArthur in the Pacific, the reduction of the British Empire in the Aleutians (this is now a question of whether they can get out of there before they are bombed to pieces), and perhaps even invasion of Japan eventually through Russia, if Stalin will open his Siberian bombing field to us.

An intimation that the President is thinking aggressively now in the early days of his second term, is in the very next breath, an intimation of what may happen when the Axis begins to collapse. It seems to me the President, not on his trip, but before, reached the decision that the congressional conception of good policies was not very good this time.

While the 18-19 year old draft will not be popular with mothers from the standpoint of self-interest, it will certainly be popular with older mothers from a sense of patriotic duty, the army says. It wants these younger boys, and certainly older ones, needed elsewhere to sustain both military and civilian life.

In the man-power matter also, the President merely turned down those of his officials who want to handle it the Hitler way, by an arbitrary decree.

Of politics, there was plenty in the speech, true enough. But as it signifies a swing to action, a move to get off the defensive in spirit and movement, and follows many a line critically suggested in column, I think congressional criticism is petty.

Anything Goes

Fine Points Of Law

From The Golden Book

WATER is land.—Northern Pac. Co. v. Carland, 5 Mont. 346, 2 Pac. Rep. Rep. 132.

The word "hundred" as applied to public means "twelve hundred."

Smith v. Wilson, 3 B. & Ad. 728, 23 E.C.L. 162.

A minor whose parents are living and who has a separate estate is an orphan.—Ragland v. Justice, 10 Ga. 63.

A dentist is a mechanic.—Maxon v. Perrott, 17 Mich. 332, 87 Am. Dec. 191.

A Japanese folding-chair is equivalent to a family Bible and a pair of shoes.—A. C. Nelson v. Nelson, 2 Dem. (N. Y.) 265.

A Chinaman is an Indian.—People v. Hall, 4 Cal. 369; Speer v. Yip, 120 Cal. 73.

The word "gentleman" is sufficiently descriptive of one who has no occupation.—Smith v. Cheese, 1 C.P.D. 69, per Grove, J.

When a man has an engagement to take a girl home from a quilting party and starts to escort her home but another man interferes and threatens to shoot, the man having the engagement may be liable for the girl's injuries and if necessary kill the other fellow.—Hunter v. State, 78 Miss. 516, 21 So. Rep. 635.

A wife is a wife, and a husband, as she was formerly.—McNaught v. Anderson, 76 Ga. 492, 3 S. E. Rep. 668, 8 Am. St. Rep. 278, per Jordan, J.

Three cannot be held to be two-thirds of six.—Swindell v. State, 143 Ind. 153, 42 N. E. Rep. 528, per Jordan, J.

What's as out of place, while real war rages over every land and sea, as a Conquistador that Idly punches the bag?

Visitin' Around

Inflation, Here She Is (Bogus item, North Wilkesboro Newsword)

J. K. Thorpe Jr. motored to Winston-Salem Saturday afternoon. He reported a good time.

Bible Thought

Don't squander tomorrow's earnings today. Pay your honest debts, and don't let your debts get to all God's children. Give me anything, but to love one another.—Romans 13:8.