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AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

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Editorial

THE DANGER OF WAR INCREASED?

Insistence upon prompt and speedy organization of fighting forces in Europe leads some Americans to wonder whether the threat of war is more imminent now than when the United States began to rearm.

There can be no positive answer. Everybody recognized that there was the danger, if the Soviet Union was determined upon the use of force to advance its ambitions, that, before permitting us to balance the military advantage of the Russians, the Communist leaders would take the risk of war.

While much progress has been made in the work of creating forces for the defense of Europe there is nothing like a balance, as of this time. The European contingents are hardly more than getting underway.

The Soviet Union, despite its recent history, may not want to risk air-out war. Then again, the Soviet leaders may be convinced that the western world, once its armed forces are expanded, will attempt to use force against Russia.

We have no way of knowing what the Russians have in their minds, or what the future will bring. As we see the world picture the rearmament program was a necessity to prevent the possible subjugation of the free world and the abolition of much of what we consider vital personal liberties.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING ENTER BUSINESS FIELD

Our institutions of learning are dependent in many cases upon the income that they obtain from their endowments. Return on investments has shown a tendency to decline during recent decades and, consequently, some of our colleges and universities have been looking around for more profitable investments than they have had in the securities markets.

Along this line Vanderbilt University has invested \$1,250,000 of its endowment funds in a Mississippi river oil terminal at St. Paul, Minnesota. The university has also purchased a textile mill in Charlotte, North Carolina, a baseball and golf equipment plant in Tennessee and a warehouse in New Orleans.

The matter was argued at considerable length in Congress last year, with opinions somewhat divided. The essence of the debate, it seems to us, centered around the tax-exemption provision that applies to institutions of learning, with a somewhat indefinite conclusion that whenever a university goes into business, it should be required either to pay the taxes that competing enterprises have to pay or use the equivalent in money for the benefit of education.

We are somewhat familiar with the vicissitudes that plague colleges which are dependent upon their endowment income for operating without loss. The investment of such funds represents a serious responsibility. The difficulty is not solved by "going into business," because there exists the threat of losing funds in an unprofitable enterprise. The trend in investments has been away from real estate and to stocks and bonds, but occasionally, one hears of an institution which has invested substantially in real estate with extremely satisfactory results.

We know some ruffians whose veneer of civilization is wearing thin.

Few wise men clobber their brains with statistics.

Private capitalism will work well when private capitalists work well.

CHEMISTRY MAY SOLVE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM

The efficient application of present knowledge of agriculture all over the world will provide nutritious food of high quality for four billion people, or nearly twice the world population, in the opinion of Professor Artturi I. Virtanen, a noted Finnish Chemist and winner of a Nobel prize for contributions to agricultural biochemistry.

The Professor's opinion is interesting because there have been rather ominous predictions in the past that the population of the globe will outgrow its food supply. While the Finnish chemist may be entirely correct, everybody knows that there are millions of human beings, scattered in the undeveloped regions, who lack an adequate diet. Obviously, the perfection of crop yields opens a way out of the recurrent starvation in undeveloped areas and the development of new sources of food through the application of chemistry may solve the problem.

Professor Virtanen points out that crop yields are very low in many areas of the world. He says that in the United States the yield of wheat is 400 kilograms an acre, whereas, in some countries of Europe, it is as high as 1,000 kilograms. "Only in Denmark, Holland and Belgium are the yields per acre relatively high," declares the Nobel prize winner.

Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, of the University of California, another Nobel prize winner, points out that at the present only a fraction of a per cent of the sun's energy is utilized by plants, whereas methods are known for increasing this utilization by forty or fifty per cent. He points out that experimental work is doing this on a small scale in the cultivation of algae, single-celled plants.

Somehow, we have never been able to work over the possibility that the world's population may outgrow its food supplies. Faulty distribution may produce areas of starvation, but in the long run, the pinch of hunger will spur mankind to develop adequate food supplies.

CRASHES IN ALASKA CAUSE CONCERN

Something of a mystery could be developed out of the action of the Navy grounding one of its patrol bomber squadrons in Alaska, following three crashes that, so far, have been unexplained and are not believed to have been due to structural weakness of the aircraft.

The accidents are described as "baffling" and "distressing." The long-range, four-motored planes patrol waters leading to Siberia where, it is reported, the Russians have massed thousands of planes. Moreover, nine other planes, in addition to the Navy aircraft, have crashed or disappeared in a period of a little more than two months.

The prophets of disaster will immediately conclude that the Russians have some mysterious weapon, or device, with which to disable our aircraft. This is a violent assumption that nobody should believe until some evidence is available to support the theory.

GERMANY LOOKS FOR CONCESSIONS

Agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France to create an international army in Europe for the defense of the free nations against possible Russian aggression removes a barrier to the incorporation of German troops in the fighting forces.

The issue is not settled, however, by this understanding. The people of Germany expect to exact concessions for their participation, being convinced that the world situation is so favorable that the Federal Republic can get anything it wants from the Allies.

While this may be a mistake on the part of German officials, one can readily see that the possibility of a contest between Russia and her former allies creates an opportunity for Germany to secure benefits in somewhat the same manner that Japan profited from the tension in the Far East.

OUR "FANTASTIC WEAPONS"

One of the "fantastic" weapons, referred to by President Truman a few weeks ago, is the pilotless bomber, which has been under development for six years, and now comes into the news with the announcement that the Air Force will activate a squadron next month to operate the new-fangled air weapon.

Combat instruction to the members of the unit for guided missiles will be given by the Tactical Air Command which leads to the belief that the new craft are designed for short-range employment in direct support of ground troops. Presumably, only some development of the atom bomb would justify the use of a plane that would be expended on its first mission.

The nation is expending more than a billion dollars to develop guided missiles. They will travel at speeds faster than sound, and possibly as fast as one thousand miles an hour. Their effectiveness will naturally depend upon the accuracy of their directive-machinery but, if this is assured, they should be capable of inflicting terrific damage upon an enemy.

A good joke will turn up in a variety of forms for many years.

Exercise delays the aging process, says an expert. Exactly.

Hugo Sims Says:

SOVIET COMPLIMENT TO U.S.

The United Nations has certain operating costs which must be met by its members. Because of world conditions and especially the devastation of the recent war, the United States has been paying nearly forty per cent of the annual budget.

This does not suit the Russians. The Soviet Union has proposed that the United States pay half of the cost of the United Nations, alleging that this country is better equipped to pay the expenses than countries recovering from war devastation and, also, that comparative incomes indicate that we should contribute fifty per cent of all costs.

This is an interesting commentary on the thesis usually developed by Russians, who assert that the economic system in the United States is "unworkable" and headed for an inevitable collapse.

JAP TREATY A GAMBLE

Amid the general satisfaction over the peace conference in San Francisco, with the inability of the Russians to prevent the execution of the treaty, one should not overlook the very important fact that our settlement with the Japanese involves a gamble.

The Japanese, fancying themselves overlords of the Far East, now present something of a peace-loving and democratic mien. Whether this is a sincere conversion or represents the example of a conquered people bowing to the inevitable remains to be seen and it cannot be determined until a few decades pass us by.

There is merit therefore in the statement of the Korean Ambassador, Dr. You Chan Yang, when he expresses the hope that the seeds of democracy take deep root in Japan but also the warning that unless they do, he and his people are against rearming of the Japanese.

This same doubt exists in the minds of the people of other Pacific regions, including the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. Being somewhat close to the Japanese, and easily subject to any future co-prosperity sphere, they look with suspicion upon professions of peace and democracy and seek the protection of a special treaty with the United States. We had to guarantee them against future Japanese aggression in order to secure their consent to the treaty with Japan.

SHOULD UNITE

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan will not increase his popularity but he tells the truth when he warns farmers that the Government's agricultural program is threatened by increasing antagonism toward agriculture and that this has been caused by some farm leaders' lack of consideration for city consumers.

Mr. Brannan points out that the farm population has decreased from 32,000,000 in 1910 to an estimated 24,200,000 in 1950. Measured by percentages, the farm population has dropped from 35 to 16 per cent of the total population of this country.

It should be perfectly obvious to everybody interested in agriculture that less than one-sixth of the population of this country will not possess the political strength necessary to enforce its demands upon the balance of the country. Therefore, it behooves sensible leaders of agriculturists to develop strong ties with labor and with consumers in the metropolitan areas.

This line of thought is not particularly popular in "states where farm populations still represent a major political factor. For many years, the politicians running for office in these regions patted the tiller of the soil on the back, proclaimed him to be the feeder of the world and secured his support at the polls, regardless of his representation of corporate and industrial interests.

We have long maintained that there exists an affinity of interests between labor and those who operate our farms. Both segments of the population receive less income on the basis of their numbers than the more-favored groups in society. Conditions and circumstances that surround them are vastly different. Labor, in metropolitan areas, must by necessity organize in order to protect its rights, while farmers, living in sparsely-settled areas, develop an independence that while

"Defense" Is New Name For Your Savings Bond



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt displays the new decal which will be posted in local banks and postoffices here to call attention to the points of sale for United States Defense Bonds. Emphasis is on the word, Defense, because Savings Bonds today serve to back up our armed forces in the national emergency.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

He Shoulda?

A farmer who sent for a book on How to Grow Tomatoes wrote the publishers, "The man who writ the ad shoulda writ the book."—The Mining Journal.

Familiar?

"She was a woman in her early fifties, rather well dressed and generally neat in her appearance."—Christian Advocate. We know the type well.—Bristol Herald-Courier.

Sad Situation

The melancholy days are here, — The saddest of our annals. It's far too cold for B. V. D.'s. And too blamed hot for flannels. —Mrs. Marshall Hearin in the Rotarian.

Rea Concern

How hard it is for a rich man to enter heaven concerns us less than how hard it is for a poor man to remain on earth.—Turns, Sherman, Texas.

Described

And we've heard a woman's club meeting described as—Gabble, giggle, gobble and etc.—W. O. W. Magazine.

Why Editors Get Rich

A child is born. The attending physician gets \$25 and more; the editor gives the youngster and the happy parents a send-off and gets \$0. When it is christened the clergy gets \$10. The editor gets \$50 for his write-up. The editor publishes another long-winded article and may perhaps tell a dozen lies about the beautiful, accomplished bride. The clergyman gets another \$10 and a piece of cake. The editor gets \$500. In the course of time, she dies. The doctor gets from \$25 to \$100 or more. The undertaker gets from \$200 to \$500. The editor publishes the obituary, two columns long, lodge and society resolutions, and gets \$5000. No wonder he gets rich!—Montana Press.

commendable, fails to recognize existing political realities.

The goal of both farmer and laborer is to increase the standard of living of the families of those who work in industry and those who till the soil.



"Oh, Sue, he's a doll! He's tall and he's cute, and his father gives just heaps to the Community Chest."



Give It's a BIGGER Red Feather This Year!

VIEWS and REVIEWS

WHAT THEY SAY WHETHER RIGHT OR WRONG

Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture:

"Farm leadership should make clear to labor and to white-collar groups that farmers are concerned with their problems."

R. B. Spencer, doctor:

"Nature imposes trials and tribulations and may know what is good for us better than we do ourselves."

Isador Lubin, U. S. Delegate to U. N. Economic and Social Council:

"A nation of insecure tenants and ruthless laborers is an unstable society, subject to sporadic violence and easily persuaded to follow false leaders."

Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York:

"Most Americans would like to forget the rest of the world and just live in peace."

Harry S. Truman:

"You can help to defend your country by buying United States savings bonds."

John Foster Dulles, U. S. Ambassador-at-Large:

"The United States, as occupying power, has put up \$2,000,000,000 for economic relief of Japan."

Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilizer:

"Of course, I'm going to resign eventually."

BIBLE VERSE TO STUDY

"... I, the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me."

- 1. Where are the above words found in the Bible?
2. Of what are they a part?
3. What author recorded these words?
4. Can you locate a similar verse?

(Answers On Page 4)



SPEEDERS LOSE!

GOLDEN GLEAMS

The race of men is like the race of leaves. As one generation flourishes another decays.—Homer.

Thou canst not judge the life of man until death hath ended it.—Sophocles.

He who should teach men to die would at the same time teach them to live.—Michel de Montaigne.

The thought of death certainly influences the conduct of life less than might have been expected.—John Lubbock.

Live your own life, for you will die your own death.—Latin Proverb.

WILL YOU SMILE

Maybe Grandad Was Right

A psychologist has announced that laziness in white rats and probably in human beings is an hereditary trait. Grandfather always claimed that the smartest men were the laziest and that is why they invented something or devised new ways of doing their work.

Information Please

The big railroad terminal was crowded when a shabby individual approached a wicket and peered inquiringly at the young woman on duty behind it.

"Excuse me, miss," he apologized, "but do you represent the Travelers' Aid Society?"

"Yes," she replied. "Den, where's de freight yards, please?"

Retreat

The none too experienced hunter from the city drove up to an old guide's cabin in the country, introduced himself, and said: "A friend who belongs to the Rod and Gun Club thinks you could help me bag a moose."

"Rod and Gun Club, eh?" The grizzled guide looked dourly at the visitor's light-calibered rifle and grunted: "You wound bull with that pea shooter, mister, and right away you'll be joinin' the 'My God—and Run' Club."

Too Late

This is from a London paper: First Workman—Where's Bill today?"

Second Workman—"N' hospital. First Workman—"Wot 'appened?"

Second Workman—"E came down a ladder 10 minutes after it was taken away."

Three Little Words

The art of pleasing social intercourse lies not so much in volubility of expression as in "the right words to carry a delightful and subtly flattering impression.

To make her guests feel welcome, the noted French woman Madame Recamier found that three words sufficed. When they arrived, she said, "At Last!" And when they prepared to depart, she simply said, "Already?"

A Few Extras

Father—And there, son, you have the story of the Great War. Son—Yes, Dad, but why did they need all the other soldiers?



- 1. In what States are the Black Hills located?
2. Which U. S. President was re-elected after his successor had served a term?
3. Who was "Miss America" of 1950?
4. For what does "NATO" stand?
5. In what town was President Truman born?
6. In what country is the city of Adelaide situated?
7. Who was the author of "Captains Courageous"?
8. Is the town of Metz in Germany or France?
9. Who was President of the Confederacy?
10. In what State is the Garden of the Gods located?

(See "The Answers" on Page 4)

When you see a Union Shop Card you know the firm which displays it pays Union wages and observes Union working conditions. Non-Union firms do not display the Shop Card. Look for it!