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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1945

A New Tack

The country, we judge, heard of the removal of Secretary of State Edward Stettinius with a sigh of something like relief. Justly or not, he had been severely criticized from the moment Mr. Roosevelt nominated him to the post. There seems to have been a national anxiety as to his ability to deal with other nations in our behalf, and a feeling that he could not reflect the views of the country at large. Since there was relief at the news that President Truman had moved him upstairs, to the inner council of the United Nations.

But the country too cannot forget that it owes a lasting debt to Edward Stettinius. It was he who bridged the gap between President Roosevelt and the final signing of the United Nations Charter. He was not at any time his own man, we suppose, for he was directed by Mr. Roosevelt while he lived, and by others later. But as the chief of the American diplomatic corps and guiding spirit in San Francisco he performed a noteworthy service in a most critical time.

There are those who are not satisfied with the work at San Francisco, but Mr. Stettinius does not bear the blame for any short-coming of the document as he was directed by the steering committee. It was no mean accomplishment, however you may regard Mr. Stettinius.

His most likely successor, Jimmy Byrnes, is a man to inspire confidence. In his long years in Washington, as Senator, Supreme Court Justice, and eventually as War Mobilizer, he has gained the respect of most of the country. Labor leaders upon his Senate record fearfully, but we suppose none doubts his ability to handle our foreign affairs, which was amply demonstrated during his talks with Churchill and Stalin as Mr. Roosevelt's advisor.

If and when Mr. Byrnes becomes Secretary of State it is likely that the State Department will see several major changes, and that U. S. diplomacy will take a new turn. And Mr. Byrnes, unlike Mr. Stettinius, will probably enjoy full authority, and go his own way. Presently Mr. Byrnes does not seem to want to be his own Secretary of State, and with Mr. Byrnes on the job he wouldn't have to.

Mr. Stettinius, as U. S. delegate to the United Nations, is still not out of the picture. He will probably continue to act as a policy maker, but his task of representing us in the world organization is surely a vital one, and one which will never be completed.

An Obliging Man

If the Grand Jury expected to create a ten-day or even a two-day sensation because of its disclosures that Solicitor Carpenter prosecuted only a fraction of the drunken drivers which were sent to his court, it was for a disappointment. Solicitor Carpenter did get busy and put the heat on some drunken driving cases — but that was only an admission that he had been neglecting his duty.

Mr. Carpenter's defense against adverse charges and statements is — affability. A born politician, old-timer in the trade, he does not take offense too easily. When he does, he counters with an affable smile and a ready wit, and a somewhat affable still. He is the handsomest man in the county, perhaps in the state, and he has hand-made and affable himself out of many enemies than most people have friends.

Which is not to say that the Solicitor cannot put on the piousness when circumstances call for it. In prosecuting a case against persons of no consequence he frequently relies, in the absence of direct evidence, on the character of the defendant. Once he has walked on the floor in his own steam suit. But as a rule he is not ungenerous. Quite the contrary.

The tip-off to Mr. Carpenter and his sorry record is that, while he does not

politics, he decidedly does not do in prosecutions. He belongs to the accommodating school. He is kinder, by a good deal, than he is just. He is infinitely more obliging than stern. And always affable.

In short, he is unassailable by temperament or taste to the responsible place he holds, and somehow he should be proud loose from it.

Baffled Science

The War Department is wonderful, and that's a fact. During a war begun with dummy guns and makeshift tanks, it caught up with the enemy and mastered him at his own game. It conceived and fought miraculous weapons: amphibious tanks, the B-29 rocket weapons, air-borne armies, terrifying explosives and incendiaries.

And on the side it had to prepare men to fight under every climatic condition. In the Pacific, it came out with self-heating cocoa, clothing that can't shrink, synthetic and dehydrated foods, a synthetic cloth which can be rolled up into a ball and bounced like a rubber ball — and then placed on a flat surface to straighten out again.

But the War Department has its shortcomings, sadly enough. These problems, for example, it couldn't solve: 1. A pigeon fancier asked to ask if it were true the Army had developed a tube which could be used to transport, draw and air from in front of the bird and blow it out on his tail feathers, speeding him along. The department had to confess failure in this field.

2. A citizen proposed a message service superior to pigeons, calling for the use of handbombs in three colors and combinations of those colors. The sponsor claimed that the bees, much smaller than pigeons, would be difficult for enemy airplanes to detect. The Army was unable to make the tests.

Running Out

It's all too easy to assume that labor bears the blame for any strike, especially in wartime and we don't want to fall into that popular error. We know well enough that this weapon is often the only means of making legitimate protest, and have never assumed that strikes in general were staged without cause.

But here we are in the fourth Summer of our war against the Axis, with the full weight of our military and industrial might being directed against Japan, and 100,000 workers are out on strike. They're not all of a kind, and we don't rule out the possibility that there may be just complaints in many cases. But by and large, these strikes are not really protests against management at all.

War Labor Board members, who are in the best position to know, say that our strike wave is due to victory in Europe, union rivalry, grievances which have long been existing, and the revival of the struggle for local union leadership. Not one of these reasons, we submit, is legitimate excuse for a strike at this time.

All Americans must have been convinced by now that the fall of Germany marked only the halfway point in our war. If we workers were sticking to their jobs while we were fighting Germany, out of patriotism, they could scarcely bring themselves to pause now.

At this time, the strike wave is clearly a result of the war, and should now break the peace.

In short, these strikes are symptoms of unrest which do not bear directly on wages or working conditions. They seem to be a result of the traditional strike character, there has not been the usual planks of exploitation. The boys are merely taking advantage of lulltime when pressure to get in some early birds in the post-war market is not so hot. They can't make it out to be a pretty sight.

Statesmen At Work

(Serious, tactless and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record.)

SEN. LUCAS (Ill.) The Senator spoke a moment ago about the House of Representatives. He said that the House of Representatives is a body of men who are engaged in the business of making laws. He said that the House of Representatives is a body of men who are engaged in the business of making laws. He said that the House of Representatives is a body of men who are engaged in the business of making laws.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton started a Senate Committee by telling how German companies were still operating in South America, one of the most sensational parts of the story was omitted.

This was the fact that certain American business groups had been angling with German companies to cooperate with them again — even despite the bitter experiences of the recent war.

What some U. S. companies don't want to realize is that with the war still on, all cables and letters are subject to censorship. Therefore, U. S. officials know almost every move they have made to get together with German agents.

For instance, certain U. S. wood-pulp interests have been so impressed that they have been extremely clever in staging meetings with the Germans. But their movements are known, also certain U. S. rayon and steel groups have been sending agents to meet with the Germans in Spain and Argentina.

The other day a representative of the German Schering Corporation, biggest drug company in Germany, brazenly walked into the American Embassy in Madrid with a proposition that the Spanish Embassy in Schering merge with the American Schering Corporation of Bloomfield, N. J. In this case the proposition was turned down.

The minutes of the Dupont Company's executive committee for Feb. 9, 1940 (after the war had broken out in Germany), revealed this proposition.

The Dupont Company informed I. G. I. G. Farben, the great German cartel, that they intended to cancel their good offices after the war to have the I. G. Farben participation restored.

There is no indication that Dupont has taken any step to carry out this and since the war with Germany ended. But the above illustrates a point of view which prevailed among several business groups before the war and apparently has still not been abandoned by any of them.

Leopold Wants Lift Allied diplomats aren't talking about it but King Leopold of the Belgians has been angling desperately for British and American help in returning from exile. As a first step, he has especially asked that one of the Allies furnish him an airplane.

The tip that the British in a hot position. Once before

Still in The Driver's Seat, But

OPERA THE NATION'S FOOD

The Next War's Weapons

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The facts are beginning to come out about the German plan for the next V-weapons — plans they came close to putting into execution. The facts are far more startling than any fiction H. G. Wells ever dreamed up.

Nazi scientists had in preparation a strange, rocket bomb that they had named the V-2, the German stratosphere rocket. It had been dropped on New York and Washington and its target was the Pentagon. It had a range of 1,000 miles and it was to be used to drop atomic bombs from the British Isles to Tokyo, to the Midwest.

Had Germany had the money to build the V-2, they could have used it to drop atomic bombs from the British Isles to Tokyo, to the Midwest. They would have used it to drop atomic bombs from the British Isles to Tokyo, to the Midwest.

This would continue to make in the case of the earth until he could make it. They would have used it to drop atomic bombs from the British Isles to Tokyo, to the Midwest.

When we moved to a little Cape Cod village, we were called on by the weathered Yankee who made a business of removing the inhabitants' garbage. I asked what his charges were.

"Two dollars a week," he said. "I don't have an arrangement with the month," I asked.

"You pay for the month," he said. "I don't have an arrangement with the month," I asked.

they did not hesitate about interfering in Belgian politics, even surrounded the Belgian Parliament with tanks in order to influence an important vote. But this time, James Doornik, general strike if Leopold returned, the British passed the buck.

They are the King of the Belgians that all airplanes are under his flag. Headquarters: Allied Expeditionary Force) which of course is commanded by Gen. Eisenhower. However, the British and American commanders under Eisenhower he has been in the U. S. A. then got together backstage and worked out a joint plan — namely to give Leopold, transportation only to the Belgian border.

Radio Problems of Frisco

Palmspring, grey-haired Michael McDermott has landed a score of imported diplomatic conferences. He and the San Francisco party probably has given him more grey hairs than any other.

One contributor was multi-mannered Judge Roy Hofheinz, former Municipal Court judge of Houston, Texas, the first man to buck Jesse Jones' radio monopoly in the United States. He had a portable typewriter, a small recorder, an instrument about the size of a portable typewriter which records conversations.

Much to the annoyance of the efficient McDermott, Hofheinz brought his recorder to press conference and made a record of every statement diplomats had to say. Because of off-the-record statements made by U. S. diplomats, McDermott was afraid Hofheinz might broadcast some of his recordings, thus revealing secrets to the public.

At every time McDermott spotted Hofheinz at a press conference, he made a beeline for the ex-judge of Houston. Finally, it was agreed that Hofheinz could record any press conference if the recording being interviewed agreed. McDermott did not expect any such permission to be given.

So in the middle of one momentous press conference staged by Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, McDermott suddenly saw Judge Hofheinz operating his recorder. He was so angry that he ordered Hofheinz to leave the room. Hofheinz, however, merely continued McDermott to one of Molotov's aides, who verified the fact that the Soviet Commissar had given his permission for the press conference to be recorded.

Furthermore, Molotov was so intrigued with the recorder that he ordered one for himself.

There already are two German newspapers in the United States. One is talking about it, it has begun to happen; the other is talking about it, it has begun to happen. The trends continue, eastern Germany and western Germany are going to emerge as states different in character. The trends seem to be turning in the direction of a German-language news paper published under Soviet auspices in eastern Germany, take a line. They insist on German guilt, and they insist on the possibility of German redemption. They insist on the possibility of German redemption.

There may be one reason why the Allies War Crimes Commission. They are sure that the German war crimes are planning trials for the German leaders by Germany in so-called German courts.

The Russians have shown the same kind of subtle approach in their attitude toward the German reparations. They are making a great deal of the fact that the Germans are planning trials for the German leaders by Germany in so-called German courts.

The dual nature of the Russian attitude is not shown in the fact that the Russians are going to try to take Germany into their hands.

Remember that the Germans came very close to winning the last battle to save the vast, gray mass of the European continent. It was in 1943 when the strategic British V-2s with biological missiles of the nature of the V-weapons. The Royal Air Force had been ordered to drop atomic bombs on a large island in the Baltic.

At the time, the V-2s were being used to drop atomic bombs on a large island in the Baltic. The Royal Air Force had been ordered to drop atomic bombs on a large island in the Baltic.

Some times it seems that the end of the war is a rehearsal for the next war. There was a little episode in the history of the V-2, the German stratosphere rocket and the professional soldiers, the next war is a weapon war.

We now know that it is possible to operate a large ship in a single boat having only two or three engines. Most of them is in fact.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, announced at a press conference that the rate of production of the V-2 is about 100 a day. He said that the rate of production of the V-2 is about 100 a day. He said that the rate of production of the V-2 is about 100 a day.

After the last band had been played, the crowd was still cheering and shouting and the crowd was still cheering and shouting and the crowd was still cheering and shouting.

Well, we were just talking about the manpower shortage yesterday — this is one Summer we really are glad to have you folks spend your vacation with us.

Germany Divided

By Samuel Graffon

NEW YORK (AP) — Russia for forced labor, they are also quite willing to fraternize. The key to Russia's policy lies also in its double nature: It is not all punishment. It is not all forgiveness. It is not all to exclude the other, and both alternatives are kept vividly before German eyes.

The policies being followed in the British and American zones of occupation seem much more moderate, much more one-dimensional. We do not allow political activity of any kind, we do not allow Germans to run German-language newspapers, even under supervision, we do not allow them to be in the Russian sector.

It is possible that the Russians intend to liquidate the German problem, not much by capitalizing on these differences, in a way which will split Germany, and keep it split.

If the Soviet-held portion of Germany "purges" itself of the old German leadership, and shows us new squadrons of civil servants, socialists, business proprietors, and other stakeholders, our portion does not, the result may be one that the two Germanys will be different. But they will hate and fear each other because of their differences. Unless between the two zones there will be some kind of social accounting, our portion might thus become impossible.

We have hardly begun to scratch the surface of our problem. It is not all punishment. It is not all forgiveness. It is not all to exclude the other, and both alternatives are kept vividly before German eyes.

At this moment, it is merely the immediate perspective of other members of the control commission, and good will, which eventually will determine the position of Germany. It is not all punishment. It is not all forgiveness. It is not all to exclude the other, and both alternatives are kept vividly before German eyes.

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