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And Evening Chronicle

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Freight War

Dixie's Railroads Fight For Status Quo

Powerful opponents of the Southern Governors who recently plead before the Interstate Commerce Commission that discriminatory freight rates be revised are the leading Southern railroads. In the evidence presented to ICC was a claim by W. L. Grubbs, representing 17 Southern railroads, to the effect that Southern roads made less money than Eastern roads, and that a change in present rates would bring them to ruin:

The Southern railroads need the existing rates to keep them healthy. It is the duty of those in authority to preserve the transportation system of the country. The freight rates sought by our adversaries would devastate the Southern railroads.

The Southern railroads feel that their very lives are at stake in this case. Our right to remain in free enterprise was never so jeopardized as now . . .

With our rate and division levels higher than those in the East, if our costs of service were lower than or as low as those in the East unquestionably we would have earned more throughout the years than the Eastern railroads earned. But this has not been the case; the converse has been the case. This we submit is inescapable proof that operating costs in the South exceed those in the East.

There was, however, direct refutation from Dr. Ford K. Edwards for the cost section, Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics of the ICC:

In 1939 the South earned a rate of return of 3.50 per cent as compared to 3.15 per cent earned in the East. The rate of return in the South generally has been a little higher than that for the East during the six-year period 1936-1941. It has exceeded that for the East four years out of the six. For the entire period the return has amounted to 2.69 per cent in the South and 2.47 per cent in the East. These latter figures are based on the net railway operating income and the carriers' book investment increased for cash, materials and supplies. The data are from Statistics of Railways in the United States, Tables 135 and 158.

Partly as a result of this testimony, the ICC will soon or late come to its decision in this long and bitterly-fought case. Just on the basis of these two brief pleas alone it would seem that not all of the will to retain the status quo which has colonialized the South is in the East. Much of that influence, indeed, is at work in the South itself.

Who's Who

Sgt. Hargrove Joins The Select Ranks

The new wartime *Who's Who In America* looks latter than ever, for a reason. Almost a quarter of its 4,626 new biographical sketches is made up of officers—957 generals and 147 admirals among them.

And the youngest person of all the more than 33,000 listed is an old friend, one Sergeant Marion L. Hargrove, 24. His chiefest claim to fame (aside from the singular manner in which he's had streets shot out from under him) lies, of course, in the authorship of "*See-Here*," that phenomenal best - seller which came out of his *News* columns on life at Fort Bragg.

Incidentally, Marion is the third News man to be listed in recent years, his predecessors being Editor-Lieutenant J. E. Dowd and the late W. J. Cash, once Associate Editor.

This is Hargrove's first appearance in the distinguished volume, and among his contemporaries, also newly arrived, are Betty Smith, Ingrid Bergman, Earl Browder, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Andrew Jackson Higgins, Eric Johnston, Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby and Leonide Massine. The fame of our late feature editor, in short, does not diminish.

See-Saw

Nazi Report Of Rush To East Unreliable

If it is true that Hitler, answering the desperate call of his High Command, has ordered all available reserves thrown into the path of the onrushing Red Armies, then he is indeed nearing his end. We cannot know the truth of this report, or the extent to which the Nazis intend to reinforce the collapsing Eastern Front, but if any such gigantic transfer of troops as is pictured is going on, then *Der Fuehrer* has started out on a dizzy round of rushing to and fro, bolstering first this front, and then another.

For the time cannot be long until he is forced to meet real crises on several fronts, simultaneously. For instance, when the day comes that the great Allied forces are able to break out of the Norman peninsula and sweep into the French interior, he will again hear the frantic call of his generals that they can no longer stand before Allied superiority. On that day he must make a still another critical decision. Reserves must be rushed again, if they exist, and perhaps other fronts must be robbed of troops.

But the report must not be accepted as it stands. The obviously astute German High Command would never permit announcement of the fact that it was shipping strategic reserves to the East, and such a movement could not be made in face of the coming demand for reserves in the West.

It seems more likely that the Nazis have seen signs that the Russians intend to slow their Northern offensive soon, and that they intend to make capital of this slowdown. It is unthinkable that so able an enemy, still powerful, would rush to bolster one front with all available manpower, and leave tomorrow's crisis in France to take care of itself. The report from Stockholm is likely just what the Germans wanted to be printed.

Correction

Jesse Jones Advises Texans To Ease Up

However you interpret the scolding Jesse Jones has given Texas Democrats—whether with a suspicion that it was inspired by the White House, or simply a voluntary expression—it must be accepted as good sense. There are no doubt genuine rebels in Texas who are determined not to follow Mr. Roosevelt for the fourth time, but we cannot believe that the people of the state want to carry the protest so far that they will be unable to vote for the Democratic nominee in November.

Mr. Jones, who was and still is suspected as a leader of that revolt, has made it plain enough that it is the duty of Texas Democratic leaders to take some step to make it possible for their delegation to cast its votes in the Convention; and unless some step is taken, Texas may not get on record at all. The State Convention, in short, has bound up its delegates so tightly as to rob the Party of their support. It is not likely that the Democratic nominee — Roosevelt or any other — will be willing to run on any such platform as demanded by the Texans, so Mr. Jones gives good advice.

Mr. Jones is likely right when he says that, though the action was taken through due process, it came in the heat of controversy, and was much more binding than the people of Texas wished it to be. He is right, too, in saying that no political convention has the authority to deny a qualified voter the right to vote for any candidate he wishes to support. Texas will do well to heed his warning.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

IT is no longer a secret that the United States now has two bases in Russia for shuttle-bombing. One base is located in Northern Russia for the use of U. S. planes attacking Germany from England. The other base is in Southern Russia for use of U. S. planes coming from Italy. Not known, however, is the fact that the northern base recently suffered a serious Nazi bombing raid which knocked out a considerable number of Flying Fortresses.

What happened was that the U. S. bombers had completed a successful raid over Germany, during which they encountered little fighter opposition, and had arrived safely at the Russian shuttle-bombing base. Tired, the crews lined up their planes for the night and went to sleep in adjacent barracks. But because the base is somewhat cramped, the planes were lined up closer to each other than they should have been.

At 2 A. M., the Nazis, who apparently had trailed the U. S. planes but had not attacked, suddenly staged a night raid. Catching the base relatively unguarded, they made mince-meat of the neatly lined-up Flying Fortresses. Few of the bomber crews were killed, due to the fact that they were asleep in their barracks.

NOTE—Senator Langer of North Dakota has inquired of Secretary Stimson as to what radar and fighter plane protection we have worked out with the Russians for the safety of these new shuttle-bombing bases. He wants to know whether this disaster was the fault of U. S. officers or due to poor co-operation.

Jones And FDR

White House intimates relate an interesting phase of the recent conversation between the President and dynamic Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia regarding the Southern revolt against Roosevelt. Governor Arnall was telling the President about certain angles of the Southern revolt, which he said didn't exist in Georgia, but did seem to be serious in Texas, where it was led by Jesse Jones' forces. Then he added:

"Why don't you put the squeeze on that fellow Jones, Mr. President?"

"You can't squeeze Jesse Jones," the President replied. "It's impervious. Do you know what he had the nerve to come in and tell me? That he didn't know anything about the Texas revolt until he read it in the newspapers!

"Why," the President added, "You can't do anything down there in Texas without Jesse Jones being in on it."

Fence-Straddling

Progressive Republicans who have been studying the party platform express private disappointment at some of its evasions. These are not apparent on the surface but, reading the GOP platform carefully, it is obvious that some clever legal footwork went on behind the scenes in Chicago.

One dodge was in regard to an anti-lynching bill. The Republican platform failed to come out for a Federal anti-lynching bill. A Federal bill is the crux of the whole question. Not even the Southern States would have any objection to a platform which fails to specify a Federal anti-lynching law.' They have always wanted the matter left to individual states.

In similar manner, progressive Republicans find that the GOP platform ducks on the poll tax. The platform advocates the abolition of the poll tax by Constitutional Amendment—a good, safe proposal, because the South and other poll-tax States have enough votes to block a Constitutional Amendment. There just won't be an end to the poll tax by Constitutional Amendment.

On these two things, the GOP platform takes a fine, high-sounding position, which from a practical viewpoint means next to nothing.

Capital Chaff

The Federal Communications Commission recently licensed a new radio station in Houston, Texas, to Judge Roy Hofheinz, after he had shown that Jesse Jones dominated all the radio stations in Houston and that they carried an amazing minimum of patriotic war appeals. But now Judge Hofheinz is encountering obstacles all along the line. . . . Latest is a demand by the Greater Houston Broadcasting Corp. for a rehearing of his license. Interesting fact is that the secretary and treasurer of this firm are Forrest L. Andrews and Thomas D. Anderson, the lawyers who handle most of the Texas business for Jesse Jones' RFC.

The weather has a lot to do with elections. Record-breaking rains, wiping out culverts and bridges in North Dakota blocked many farmers from voting in the recent Nye primary. Most of them would have opposed Senator Nye. . . . When some people expected D-Day to be in May, an Army crony of General "Wild Bill" Donovan remarked that this was impossible. "Donovan, though supposed to hold down a desk job," he said, "always goes ashore with every invasion." In May, Donovan was in the Pacific.

Chicago Flashes

The convention's forgotten man: ex - Vice - President Charles G. Dawes. Once the hero of the Dawes Plan for reparations settlement, famous for his upside-down pipe and his "hell-'n-Marla" language, he stood back of the speakers' platform, unsmiling, unapplauding, unintroduced, while the crowd welcomed Herbert Hoover, the man who sent him to London as Ambassador. . . . The convention's most nervous man: Publisher Roy Howard, attired in star-spangled shirt, nearly having heat failure when his hero, Herbert Hoover, couldn't get the microphones to work. Rushing one of his writers, Henry J. Taylor, to the stage, Roy had him straighten out the microphones while Hoover was in the middle of his speech, panting back and forth regarding the sound effects. Spectators almost thought that Roy himself was making the speech.

The Busiest Man In The Russian Army

—By Dorman Smith

The Vice-President

By Marquis Childs

CHICAGO.

NOW that the last Republican delegate has been dug out of the Stevens Hotel and sent on his way home, the stage is being set for the Democratic Convention to be held here beginning July 19.

This second "draft" promises in many ways to be more stereotyped than the one which produced Governor Dewey out of a completely transparent hat. There is a strong possibility, as has previously been suggested in this column, that President Roosevelt will declare his willingness to submit to the "draft" of a large majority of the delegates already pledged to the fourth term before the Democrats assemble in Chicago.

While the ratification of Roosevelt for first place on the ticket will be a foregone, contentious Democrats promise to produce fireworks that will make the next big political rally far from the dull affair just ended. Professional troublemakers will be on hand to see to it that all is not harmony and, as we hope at least, it was with the Republicans. Take the little matter of the Vice-Presidential nomination, for example. Here the Democrats are likely to run into a major quarrel.

If he follows the schedule drawn up for him before he left Vice-President Wallace will return to this country from his far eastern trip on July 11 or 12. His port of entry, according to the schedule, is to be Seattle.

There, not long after his arrival, he plans to give a major address, on a nationwide radio hook-up, dealing with his tour. In that talk he will stress the great future of the states on the Pacific slope, particularly in the development of vast new trade, by air and by sea, with a revitalized China and with the new industrialized Siberia that Wallace has been allowed to act as a guest of the Soviet Union.

This will be Wallace's dramatic bid for renomination as Vice-President. It is possible, too, that he may have one or more diplomatic triumphs to announce at the same time. The opposition to the shy, gangling Iowan within his own party is, of course, tremendous. Conservative Democrats in the South look on him as the epitome of all that is new and radical. Conceivably they might call off their carefully staged Southern "revolt" if Wallace were thrown to the wolves.

New Dealers such as Attorney General Francis Biddle and his good friend Tommy the Cork-Corcoran also are opposed to Wallace. They are saying that, if anything happened to the President and Wallace were to succeed him, the same thing would happen as happened to Andrew Johnson when he stepped into Abraham Lincoln's big shoes. Congress would destroy him as it destroyed poor Andy Johnson.

Regarding themselves as practical politicians, these New Dealers reflect the views of the party bosses such as Hague of New Jersey and Flynn of The Bronx. They would have lowed Wallace in 1940, but this time it will have to be a case of forcible feeding if the President insists.

Robert Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman by Roosevelt's wish, is reported to have told the President that it would be next to impossible to get enough votes to put Wallace over even if the White House were publicly to express a preference. A regular Democrat himself, Hannegan is said to share the bosses' feeling against Wallace, the intellectual and the man of vision.

On the other hand, the Vice-President has the support of the CIO and liberal elements in the party, as well as some appeal to independent voters with liberal tendencies. He has made a good showing in the public opinion polls.

Besides the Vice-Presidential issue, there is the color question. The Texas delegation, as carefully engineered by shrewd Houston lawyers, is coming to Chicago to make trouble on this and other problems. A rival rump delegation, which will probably get the official okay of the credentials committee, is also coming to Chicago.

All in all, the meeting of the Democratic Party should produce more sensational headlines than came out of the Republican Convention. That is the hope of those who intend to block the fourth term even if it should mean disruption of the Democratic Party or even for that matter, nullification of this country's position in the world

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"I run the butcher shop at the corner where your wife shops, Doctor—and you may be sure I always give her the best I've got!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spaugh, D. D.

THOSE thinking of the peace and post-war plan should remember that Europe, the seat of the great Protestant Reformation and modern missions, has now become the dark continent again. G. A. F. Knight in World Dominion says, "The Church will have to adjust itself to the realization that Europe is no longer a sending area, in the missionary sense, but a receiving area, and actually now the most vital and important mission field in the world. From Europe there go forth to the ends of the earth those false religions that have taken the place of Christianity in the lives of the masses—Communism and Fascism.

"Even now these are proving counter-attractions to the ancient religions of the East in every land in which the Christian Church is carrying on its missionary enterprise. The real rival to the Gospel in many parts of China is not Confucianism, but Communism. The real rival to the Gospel in the Near East is not Mohammedanism, but Fascism. If these two new religions can be met and countered at their sources, that is, on European soil, then the task of the Church in the lands of the East will be made a very much easier one."

When we realize that these forces, which have brought this war on us, taking the lives of thousands of the finest of the world's young manhood, are false religions which have taken the place which should have been occupied by the Christian religion.

We were blind to that in this country. For many years we taught a kind of pacifism which said that if we brought up our children to have a knowledge of the implements of war, there would be no war. However we forgot about children in other portions of the world who were being brought up with the idea of superiority of race and the desire for world domination.

In Europe we must be prepared to strengthen the hands of the small and heroic Christian minority still holding forth on the continent of Europe. We must be prepared to help them to overcome the evil of Nazism, Hitlerism, Fascism, Communism. Such religions, if they can be so called, preach and practice those brutalities which we as Christians so abhor. A Hungarian who recently escaped death in Spain and France speaks of the massacre of the Jewish population of Europe. "So far three millions have died. It is the greatest mass killing in all history. . . .

At the same time there is missionary work to be done at home when, according to Roger Babson, "Fifteen billion dollars of our annual national income goes into the garbage pail in the form of purchases of liquor, narcotics, gambling, sex magazines, and other things which undermine the health and employability of our people."

This country was founded a Christian nation upon Christian principles. If we are to win the war and win the peace, we must return to them, and then be prepared to share them humbly with these nations we are now fighting. Killing the man who has the bad idea does not kill the idea. The only real way to overcome evil is to overcome it with good.

Money Puzzle

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK

THE news from Bretton Woods monetary conference is admittedly hard to follow. We call this kind of material "pig iron" in the newspaper business. O, those lumpy, indigestible paragraphs about a world bank on the portlistan!

The talks going on in New Hampshire are made harder to comprehend by the fact that the smallest figure ever mentioned is ten billion dollars. The constant references to this sum of money result in a certain loss of the common touch. Some of the delegates from the smaller countries occasionally refer to one billion dollars, but these are poor spenders; the waiters despise them; and they are always being given tables near the kitchen.

The conference isn't being made any easier to understand, either, by an almost savage American newspaper hostility to Lord Keynes, chief of the British delegation. Lord Keynes is a marked man at Bretton Woods, because he does not believe in unemployment. He is looked at askance by a number of American editorial writers, who believe that unemployment has made America great.

Their theory, as expressed in such sound journals of economics as the New York Daily News, is that unemployment spurs a man on to hump himself and get a job, from which it follows, with iron logic, that if there were no unemployment, there would be no jobs.

But Lord Keynes hates unemployment. He does not believe that human progress starts with the delicious thrill of fear running through a man that his baby may starve. He detests editorial writers who enjoy that thrill as a second hand, when it concerns somebody else's baby. He believes the hungry baby theory is a bad theory on which to build a good world. He thinks we ought to get some testimonials from the babies before we adopt any such idea. He feels that unemployment must be stamped out, by Government, like small-pox. That is one reason why he advocates a billion dollar world bank, through which the nations of the world could lend each other money for reconstruction, in the form of mutually-guaranteed loans. He would make international banking truly international, for the first time. It is a peculiar fact that international banking never has been international, in spite of the bad name it has had among the individuals for being so; it has always been private, ruggedly individualist, and nationalistic as well.

Lord Keynes also wants an eight billion dollar stabilization fund of some kind, to keep all the currencies of the world at par, so that from now on, we would sell to other countries, and buy from other countries, but would not try to make a living by upsetting the currencies of other countries.

Well, Lord Keynes is having his troubles, mostly with that part of the American press which, alone among the world's great presses, is carefully studying the Bretton Woods conference through a stove-lid, and reporting that it sees nothing.

The strange thing is that international newspapers, like the New York Times, are matching isolationist newspapers in their hostility toward at least some of these proposals. Partly, maybe, this is due to a mixed-up feeling that Lord Keynes is a kind of New Dealer, and that to clout him will bloody Roosevelt's nose. A strange soul-struggle is going on between internationalism and rugged individualism.

But what happens to our beautiful, beautiful dreams about a world organization, if we can't even agree on a world bank? Bretton Woods is where we pay off on our fine talk. Bretton Woods is where we decide whether the world organization will be a mere clambake and marching society, or a working instrument. It will be odd if men who are firmly for a world police force and a world court will swoon and pass out at the thought of a world dollar. There, in those lovely hills, we may lose the war.

Quote. Unquote

THE armed forces will be demobilized at a rate of 500,000 to 600,000 per month after the war.—All-war production will cease. Most of the workers in the munitions industries will be released. Airplane plants and shipyards will operate little. This inevitably will leave large pools of unemployed in war-boom areas.
—Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia.

The question the United States must face is not whether to have isolationism or internationalism. It is only a question of the character of the international agreements which we must make to get the things we need and get a fair return for the things we grow and make and sell.
—WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

If majorities in Legislatures pass bills merely to press their advantage and say "let the courts decide," liberty will not be preserved in the courts, it will be lost there.
—Federal Judge Learned Hand of New York.

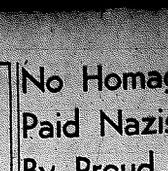
All of the things which we use in this war, everything we send to our fighting Allies, costs money—a lot of money. One sure way every man, woman and child can keep faith with those who have given and are giving their lives is to provide the money which is needed to win the final victory.
—President Roosevelt.

Decisive war will continue next year also. As long as the other side keeps at it, we must do so, no matter for how many years.
—Tokyo radio.

No Homage Paid Nazis By Proud Frenchman

By HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORMANDY, July 1—(Delayed)—(AP)—Tall, spare, gray-haired Henri Rostand is 66 years old and only a fifth as old as the time-grayed castle he had to share with the Germans for most of the last four years. But he is glad he lived through the Nazi occupation, gailing as it was to a man accustomed to running a farm and a 100-room chateau as he chose.



BOYLE

"I am happy to have lived long enough to see your victory," he told American officers who paused to chat with him during a round-up of the last Nazi defenders of De La Hague.

For a quarter of a century Rostand, distant cousin of the famous French playwright Edmond Rostand who wrote "Cyrano de Bergerac," has served as mayor of the village of Flamanville, and for years he has been president of an organization of 50,000 farmers in the La Manche department. So when the Germans came, they promptly moved into his Chateau, relegating Rostand into one wing of the building with his household of 25 persons. He also was ordered to execute their requisitioning in the neighborhood.

"There was nothing we could do to resist them," he said, adding that he preferred staying with his land rather than fleeing the country as many of his wealthy compatriots did before the Nazis moved in.

"I lost one son in the war and they took another of my seven children and forced him to work in Germany. The last letter I had, said he had been moved to a farm. That is better for him. It is better he be on a farm than in a factory.

"Since your debarkment we have not heard from him, of course, but we would rather hear more from you, now that we know we will see our boy again."

DESCRIBES NAZI CONDUCT

Rostand, a major in the last war who spent 15 months in the United States with a French military mission, told in precise English the conduct of the Germans during their long, self-invited stay under his broad roof, near which is the pavilion traditionally used as a retreat by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, famous French philosopher.

"The Germans used this castle as regimental headquarters and set up an officer's club in the reception room," he said. "They robbed us, more or less. That is, each night a calf or a cow would disappear from some farm, but they didn't do widespread looting. It was fairly petty, except that they broke up a lot of furniture.

"When the officers were drunk, which happened fairly often, they went mad. Once they took a large old clock in the castle and used it as a target for pistol practice, and then threw the pieces into the moat to try to hide it. I had some men recover the pieces from the moat and put them in the yard, just to let the Germans know I was aware of what they were doing. They said nothing.

"They started planting tree poles in the fields three months ago to try to prevent plane and glider landings. The Germans themselves called these poles Rommel's asparagus. I had to order 70 or 80 men to do that work. It was compulsory. Each farmer had to plant poles, 12 feet high and three feet deep.

"They still owe us for that. They generally paid, but you sent them away too fast. We didn't get to collect those bills.

"The Germans built a theater in our conservatory and invited us to see the German movies, but somehow we always had other engagements."

Rostand told proudly how none of the 1,500 villagers came to attend the weekly band concerts the Germans held in the castle courtyard.

"No one came up to listen, and our own windows were always closed," he said. "The Germans thought when you first landed they would throw you back into the sea. The last German left here saying, 'We will be back within a week, as the masters of the situation.'"

Rostand's eyes winkled.

"That was a fortnight ago," he said, and he stamped his polished black boots at this joke on his erstwhile "guests."

Fifth War Loan Drive Nears End

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive at last reports lacks only $636,000,000 to reach its goal. Sales through Wednesday totaled $15,364,000,000, or 96 percent of the quota.

Sales to corporations and other non-banking investors reached $11,454,000,000, 115 percent of the quota for these investors. Sales to individuals aggregated $3,910,000,000, 65 percent of this quota.

The drive, which opened June 12, will close Saturday.

Explorer Is Missing, Believed Killed In War

LONDON — (AP) — David Haig-Thomas, explorer who led an expedition to Ellesmere Land in the Canadian Arctic in 1937-38 and spent a year among the Eskimos, is missing in action in Normandy and is believed to have been killed. It was announced today.

He had been serving with British Commando forces.