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And Evening Chronicle

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Labor Day

The Movement's Gains Are Gains For All

As Labor over the land gathers for the celebration of its Day, it is going to hear a good deal from the orators engaged for the occasion of its immemorial place in the American scheme of things and the tremendous progress achieved by it and for it during the last dozen years. No one, we believe, would negate the basic propositions (1) that to the skill and strength of its workers this nation owes much of its material progress, and (2) that in return the workers are justly due compensation not only in kind but, it is say-so as to the determination as to continuing progress — of what kind of country this shall be. On those grounds we stand with the orators.

And not for anything would we interject into Labor's observance of its Day the sour note of criticism and complaint. To the contrary, the little contribution we have to make is congratulatory in intent and sympathetic in tone. As we see it, Labor's true gain is everybody's gain. Unless this great body of Americans be strong in its convictions and bold in its vision, it will be heedless of its opportunities. The moment it ceases to look upon each success as prelude to a further success, it will have lost the very urge for self-betterment which, of all peoples in the world, most characterizes America.

And as long as Labor strives for gains which are not at odds with American beliefs, as long as it is guided by democratic rather than alien philosophies, as long as it demand that its leaders, who represent and typify it, be men of integrity, as long as it recognizes increased obligation commensurate with increased power, as long as it recognizes that the practical necessity of mass organization cannot be allowed to submerge the rights and hopes of individuals, as long as it puts defense of country ahead of self-seeking purposes—indeed, ahead of all purposes—then so long it shall find in us an ally and advocate.

In sum, we consider that this Labor Day is well worth, in the aggregate, a celebration by all and sundry, and heartily we join in. It likewise offers a good opportunity for examination and review, and in going over certain particulars of the record of organized labor over the last year, surely Labor itself must be conscious of much that represented not true gain but, actually, a setback to what it holds best for itself and country. In that spirit, and in that spirit only, can the genuine progress of the labor movement be assayed.

Peace Army

Gen. Marshall Makes It Sound Just Right

Most Americans, we feel certain, welcomed General Marshall's call for a small peacetime U. S. professional army. The nation has swung rapidly to the conclusion that some form of military training is essential in the future, if we are so keep the peace effectively—but there are always the hidden fear of a tiger in a small military force, to say nothing of a distaste for paying big taxes for its support.

General Marshall presented a plan which should be acceptable to most of us. It provides for a military training program to produce plentiful citizen-reserves to back up an effective skeletonized professional force. It would enable us to put a large force into action within a short time, eliminate the dangers of a military aristocracy, lighten the public burden, and conform to our democratic ideals.

The General's offer, we hope, will receive the favorable attention of a Congress intent upon making peace secure with the least possible encroachment upon the freedom of individuals. And in this connection, Americans might well consider the case of the democratic army of Switzerland, which has accomplished wonders on a smaller scale. A program of military training for all men has provided an army of maximum strength, with a three-month period of training each year. It gave Switzerland defense-in-depth all through her borders—and was so effectively operated that every Swiss could be permitted his own rifle, permanently.

We can have no hope of reaching that democratic ideal, but with superior resources at our command, we might build the world's greatest peacetime military forces—and at the same time avoid the dangers of heavily-armed peace.

A Slip

Canned GOP Speeches Backfired On Dewey

The carefully-tended theory that Tom Dewey is at his best as an organizer and a smooth disciplinarian isn't working well today. Revelation that his National GOP Headquarters had been shipping out speeches to Republican Governors as if they were so many hired men did the cause no good. When three prominent speech-makers toned down their assigned readings, Headquarters recalled the originals, and refused to make them public. In Congress, a furore broke out.

The methods used in the canned speeches promptly and properly drew fire. California's Governor Earl Warren tempered his speech, refusing to take the suggested tremendous and vicious blasts at the President and CIO's alleged Communism. Others did not refuse at all, and went right ahead with the barrage, though they had received their copies only a day before.

This way of doing business, we suppose, is acceptable — but only when air-tight and effective. Now that the story is out, it is likely that future speeches by Republican Governors and other leaders will not stir the people as in the past. They know where all this business is coming from, and that the attacks do not necessarily reflect the views of the speakers themselves. At least, they didn't dream it up. They're singing commercials.

Third War

Nazis Announce It; We Must Prevent It

A good many respected critics have scoffed at the idea of the Nazis plotting a third world war. To them, the picture of Nazism going underground in Germany and throughout other European countries, building and waiting, is nothing short of ridiculous. But such observers overlook the singular fanaticism with which the Nazis made this war, and with which they have resisted though their cause has long since been hopeless.

These critics have not understood the stand of the mad Colonel of St. Malo; nor the French Fascists, firing from Paris housetops upon celebrants; nor the ordinary German soldier, fighting on for a hopeless cause, battered from all side. This war, as Dorothy Thompson has been insisting, is a good deal more than a military struggle. It is proven to be the start of revolution day after day, as stories come back from France. There, the world sees fierce battle, between Frenchmen; the passing of the German does not end the struggle. And that promises a war without end between two incompatible ideologies. It also makes inevitable a heightened guerrilla warfare inside Germany, lasting perhaps, many years. So long as Nazism lives in Germany — or anywhere else, for that matter — there will be the threat of new war. And so long as the German people retain the notion that, when ably led, they might conquer the world, Nazism or its natural successor makes World War Three possible. At least the Germans themselves believe in this.

Listen again to the words of Nazis, abandoning Brussels:

> *"We Nationalist-Socialists will face any situation. We shall have means to watch you for we shall never give up our principles.*
>
> *"One day we shall come back."*

It is foolish to disregard so impassioned and obviously earnest a threat. It calls for a policy of obliteration.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

AFL President William Green has had plenty rough sailing in attempting to arrange labor support for several isolationists, among them Rep. Stephen Day of Illinois and Roosevelt-hating Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada.

Best example of Green's difficulties came a few weeks ago, when he sent an organizer to Reno to arrange an AFL endorsement for McCarran. The AFL organizer made an impassioned speech to a labor gathering, telling them what a friend of labor McCarran was. At the end, the audience booed, told him the AFL would not support McCarran under any circumstances. Replied the organizer:

"I've been working for the A. F. of L. thirty years and this is the worst treatment I've ever received from a union crowd."

This only led to more boos. A spokesman for local labor leaders then jumped up and shouted at Green's representative:

"Come back and you'll get the same treatment."

Illinois Revolt

Out in Illinois, Green also went to the unusual length of endorsing GOP Congressman Stephen Day, who sent a telegram of congratulation to Hitler when the latter rose to power and who had one of his books published by the Nazi-financed publishing house, Flanders Hall.

When local AFL units heard of Bill Green's unusual action, there was a storm of protest. Oscar Sturm, vice president of the Staunton, Ill., trades council, representing all AFL unions in the vicinity, started a revolt against Green and secured vigorous support from Dan Tobin and T. E. Flynn of the teamsters' union, the largest AFL affiliate.

In East St. Louis, Ill., the central AFL also has started a revolt against Green's endorsement of Congressman Day.

These revolts in Illinois and Nevada come on top of similar situations in North Dakota and Texas, where Bill Green endorsed rabid isolationist Senator Nye for re-election and also Congressman Martin Dies. In both cases, local AFL councils overrode their chief in Washington. It was labor opposition which had much to do with Dies' decision to back out of the re-election race.

Little Steel Fight

Biggest issue facing both labor and the Roosevelt Administration as American labor celebrates its annual holiday is the Little Steel formula and the intensive campaign on the part of the CIO steel workers to break it. For nearly a year, they have been making representations to the War Labor Board demanding an increase.

The steel workers' argument is based partly on President Roosevelt's statement in September, 1942:

"If wages should be stabilized and farm prices be permitted to rise at any rate like the present rate," he said, "workers will have to bear the major part of the increase."

Steel workers point out that **the Bureau of Labor Statistics now admits the cost of living has risen 25 per cent. The Mitchell Committee, appointed by War Labor Board Chairman William Davis to investigate the cost of living, goes further and says costs have risen 30 per cent. Organized labor economists figure the cost of living has leaped 45 per cent since January of 1941.**

Labor is now charging industry members of the War Labor Board with playing politics with the Little Steel formula.

Inside fact is that all the public members and labor members of the steel panel are now agreed that a wage increase for steel workers is essential. They have even gone over Jimmie Byrnes' head to the White House, have communicated this to the President directly.

However, industry members of the panel are playing a smart game. They are delaying decision in the Little Steel case to as near the election as possible. Result, they hope, will be ammunition for Republicans, who can charge FDR with handing out a pay increase just before Election Day.

GOP On Wages

The steel workers, however, point to the GOP platform, which says: "We condemn the freezing of wages at arbitrary levels."

Wendell Willkie, just before the Republican convention, also came out for a high wage level, saying: "Our post-war economy must be built on a high wage level. . . . Our wheels can keep turning only if our workers can keep spending."

Biggest Republican argument against breaking the Little Steel formula has been that FDR has no right to change it without going to Congress for approval. However, Republican Senator Taft of Ohio made a speech during the debate on the Smith-Connally bill which labor researchers have dug up to hurl in the teeth of this contention. Said Taft:

"The President could change the Little Steel formula tomorrow as far as we are concerned. There is nothing to prohibit that being done. The President may say that, for the efficient prosecution of the war, we can raise the Little Steel formula from 15 to 20 percent."

Result of all this is that Roosevelt is veering toward a change in the formula, is expected to break it, allow a further 5 percent raise in wages some time in the next six weeks.

Paratrooper Boots

Proudest men in the U. S. Army are the paratroopers. They volunteered for the most hazardous of all operations—not for the extra pay, but because of pride in their job, pride in their wings and in the boots of a parachutist, symbol of the outfit which takes the biggest gamble in the war.

Officers and enlisted paratroopers play up the privilege of wearing the special jump suits and jump boots; and the men who volunteer work hard and take big chances for the privilege of wearing them. But recently, when they have filed up to get their boots, they have been told that the supply is depleted. Instead, they are given combat boots and, when they jump, the buckles on the combat boots have to be taped down so they won't catch in the parachute's suspension lines.

Reason there aren't enough boots: unauthorized personnel, including many officers with no parachute training, are buying this mark of bravery for themselves.

The Way To Celebrate Today

—By Dorman Smith

Politics And Trust-Busting

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

No more inflammable fat could be thrown on the political fire than the anti-trust suit filed by the Department of Justice the other day against the American Association of Railroads and the Western Association of Railway Executives.

It cuts back into America's past when the railroads were the "interests," denounced by politicians from the plains states and attacked by every grass roots radical movement. In recent years, with the decline of the railroads under the pressure of new competition, the political sting has been somewhat drawn. Moreover, the Interstate Commerce Commission was supposed to have made everything nice and legal.

Contrary to what many critics have assumed, the new suit has nothing to do with rate-making by the ICC. Officials in the Department of Justice say their investigation were first to discover the western agreement which is the nub of the charge against the roads. It had never been filed with the ICC, as the law requires.

Ten days after an anti-trust investigator got on the trail of the agreement, the Western railroads filed it with the ICC. Four days later they announced it was cancelled. There seems to be considerable doubt whether under any circumstances the ICC could have approved the agreement, since it failed to take the rate-making function away from the commissions.

On the basis of the agreement, the anti-trust division wanted to bring a criminal anti-trust charge. They were prevented from doing that by the War and Navy Departments, which have the veto power in anti-trust cases that appear likely to impede the war effort. This last was a point won by Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson when he challenged a number of suits brought by Thurman Arnold, who later resigned as official trust-buster to become a Federal judge.

An appeal is possible, however, to the White House, and it was the White House that approved a trial suit against the railroads. In five instances, out of 33 suits stopped by the military, the President has finally given the go sign for court action.

What gives this a political look is the fact that it comes on the eve of a national campaign, with great rate discrimination an issue in the South and the West. While the Western agreement was unearthed a year ago, anti-trust officials say the suit could not have been brought earlier and cannot be tried for at least six months.

Out of the files of the ICC, Democratic campaign planners have taken a statement made by Governor Dewey in March of 1942. They will use that statement against Dewey in the areas where dissatisfaction with rates is greatest. It is a solemn warning against any change in the present rate structure. To do so, says Dewey, speaking as the Governor of New York, would be to damage further New York's industry and commerce.

"New York has experienced both the direct shift of its industries to the South and the driving up of manufacturing plants within the state, coincidentally with the growth of similar manufacturing plants within the South," the Governor said in a statement presented for him by Mr. Patterson Cathers wood, State Commissioner of Commerce.

"The problem of the maintenance of manufacturing industries in New York and the problem of unemployment in New York—and unemployment is a serious problem in our state, particularly in the metropolitan area, in spite of the war boom elsewhere — affect not only New York alone but the entire nation. . . . New York state embraces over 10 per cent of the nation's population, and the national government depends on New York State for 20 per cent of its revenue. . . . Industries have located workers have made their homes in reliance on the present rate structure."

That is a plan for things as they are, and whatever else you can say about the anti-trust suit, it's aimed at the kind of expansion that must come with the war's end.

Quote.

TRANSPORTATION people are prepared to embark upon this new medium—the helicopter—and live with it through the experimental phases, such as the transportation interests did through the twenties and thirties.

—Agnew E. Larsen, president of Boeing Wings, Inc.

We can no longer draw freely from our wealth, but must apply all our diligence and our gift for organization to overcome the tasks confronting us.

—Goebbels.

"It is my view that the most important provision which can be made by the Congress and the American people for the future defense of the nation is a system of universal military training."

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

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"You're sending me to bed without supper so you can have a bigger piece of cake—but don't forget your digestion is on the blink!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spaugh, D. D.

AS VICTORY on the battlefield comes nearer, an increasing number of thoughtful men and women are thinking of the peace which will follow. They are concerned about the world in which we are to live, determined that this terrible struggle of today shall not be in vain. Groups throughout the world are considering plans by which we may also win the peace.

The other day a group of prominent business and professional men were meeting for this purpose in New York City. The discussion had gone around the room, until had contributed ideas with the exception of one man. Emblent in his field, this man had not spoken. Finally the chairman turned to him and said, "Before this discussion closes, we are most anxious to hear your opinion, and to have your suggestion."

Quietly, he opened his briefcase, took out a copy of the Bible, and read, "And the Lord. . . . said. . . . If my people which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land." (II Chronicles 7:14.)

"This, gentlemen is the first great step toward world peace. This is God's answer, and mine, to a world which must learn to live together in peace."

During the years which followed the World War I, we tried the great Variety of man-made plans for peace. Their end was the terrible conflict in which we are now engaged. Almighty God created this world and its occupants. Only a fool can think that he can live here in peace and security with God left out.

National unrighteousness has reached a new high in our nation. Men openly flout the laws of God and man. Divine institutions are ignored. Drunkenness and immorality among adults increase. Youth follows the terrible example.

Peace will never be found except on our knees.

Platform Of The People

One-Man Rule

Editors, The News:

Mr. Roosevelt has been in office long enough. Instead of ruling himself, he lets the Russian-born Sidney Hillman and others rule him. He does what these men say, even to throwing officials out of office. It seems that he wants to be President as long as he lives.

He squandered the U. S. Treasury before the war started, and now he is crying for us to give it back—and if we don't give it he takes it. I will vote for Mr. Dewey to try to make a change.

I don't feel like putting my head in the sand, or acting the monkey that is trying to do as every other nation does—and tormenting everyone at home through resentment.

I don't like so many taxes and debts, like the nation back at all —two things we will have with us as long as we have FDR and the CIO.

On the other hand, I think Mr. Dewey is a man of wisdom and is well qualified to be at the head of a great nation.

The Democratic Party is gone. The New Deal stuff is neither Democratic nor Republican; the CIO has it. Their money will keep one man in office a lifetime, which is not American. The people who settled America came here to get rid of one-man rule.

MRS. J. HECTOR McLEAN.
Box 1,
Lumberton, N. C.

He's Certain of What FR Will Do

Editors, The News:

Why I'm going to vote for Roosevelt:

I know that he is not tainted with isolationism.

His diplomacy has added materially to shortening the war. This justifies the expectation that his diplomacy will aid in winning the peace.

The chief danger to post-war prosperity lies in unemployment—not in foreign ideologies. To prevent unemployment, I cannot put my trust in the head of a party whose traditional and unchanged policy puts profits above people.

Roosevelt's defeat would encourage reactionary conservatism and discourage progressive liberalism. Roosevelt represents the aspirations of the common people—to repudiate him would be to invite revolution born of frustration.

Dewey's election is more apt to undo the good that the New Deal has accomplished than the election of Roosevelt is likely to perpetuate its evils. Roosevelt will strive to perfect the accomplishments of his administrations. The Republicans would interpret Dewey's election as a mandate to destroy the New Deal—and ALL its works.

Respecting problems peculiar to the South, Dewey offers no greater hope of solution or alleviation than Roosevelt. Within the Democratic Party we can continue fighting—to desert it now would be to abandon hope.

The times call for a President whose experience, demonstrated ability and prestige enables him to cope with the other great leaders having experience, demonstrated ability and prestige, to the end that the interests of the United States be protected and "peace on earth" be more nearly attained.

To entrust our destiny to one with less experience, demonstrated ability and prestige would not be using common sense.

—LEWIS AVER SMITH.
1709 East Boulevard, Charlotte.

FDR Saved Us From Fascism

Editors, The News:

The following are in brief the reasons why I shall vote for President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

During the period of economic depression he brought to the helm of State the bold yet skilled touch of a master surgeon and removed the cause of our economic ill while some other nations loath to change became politically ill and easy prey for tyrants.

In using Governmental control to regulate business activities, he harnessed to a degree a tremendous force which was swelling the coffers of a few to the detriment of the nation and bulk of American people. Now, this giant force which could have led to fascism has proved its worth in saving our nation and the world from the utter menace of fascism.

In handling domestic problems the President has utilized the great American heritage by overlooking party and sectional differences, racial and religious creeds in calling to the cause of the nation some of her most illustrious characters.

On the international front the statesmanship of our President holds the confidence of our allies in the common cause for world freedom. President Roosevelt has proved his great ability to lead the nation and should not be changed midst one of the crucial periods of the nation's history.

T/5 ROLAND D. EALEY,
1319th Engineer Rec.
Camp Sutton, N. C.

Few Notes On Yanks' Activities In France

By HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Aug. 31 (Delayed)—(AP)—A French mother of seven children crossed a river and pedalled twenty kilometers just to see and thank American troops who liberated Orleans, home town of Joan D'Arc.

Soldiers thought this visit the best tribute they received for driving out the Germans.

BOYLE

"As soon as she heard the troops were there this mother and two of her children — a 22-year-old daughter and a fourteen-year-old son — crossed the Loire upstream," said Cpl. Fendall G. Lyon, St. Paul, Minn.

They had to pedal twenty kilometers, a lot of the time through German artillery, to get here. Her children had studied English before they began to brush up on it a month before. They could be able to carry on a conversation when the Americans arrived.

After chatting with Lyon and other officers in a cafe, the mother and two children shook hands, climbed on bikes and started the long ride back home.

T/3 Howard Irwin of Pasadena, Calif., came into France as an interpreter, but as soon as word got around that he was a bang-up cook he was promoted to chef.

Whenever Irwin, former Pasadena school teacher, tires of the skillet and begins to squawk he is hastily assured by the other men in his outfit that interpreters are a dime a dozen in the Army but that a good cook has more prestige than a three-star general.

"My best dishes are cream of onion soup and fried rabbit," he said. "We had two pet rabbits called Doc and Oswald, but they only lasted a week before they ended up in the stove.

Some of the boys said it gave them a lump in the throat to eat a couple of old friends like that, but they all asked for second helpings.

YANKS MOVE FAST

American armor moved so swiftly in the Orleans area that even enemy aircraft couldn't keep tabs on its progress.

"One German fighter pilot didn't know we'd taken the town and circled to come in for a landing," said Lt. Allenby Ayr, East Haven, Conn. "Our antiaircraft boys just let him up with 50-calibers and he crashed. He never knew what happened."

Cpl. Don Cass of Waterloo, Iowa, like many American soldiers, has vast respect for the fighting qualities of the French Maquis.

"One of our squads had three Germans cornered in a house," he said. "They were moving in slowly and cautiously when up rode six Maquis in a dilapidated car.

"As soon as they learned there were Germans inside the house they ran right up and went into the building. A few seconds later they came out with the Germans collared. You should have seen the expressions on the faces of some of our boys at that way of operating.

In England children cadging sweets from the troops had two choices: "Got any gum, chum?" or "Got any candy, Jack?"

T/4 Adolph Schott of Saginaw, Mich., says French kids have a new version.

"They are learning to yell, 'Got a franc, Yank?'" he said.

Small Child Is Fatally Burned

LEAVENWORTH, Kans. —(AP)— Tommy, 7-year-old son of Cpl. and Mrs. Charles Mann and Francis, his six-year-old brother, were playing with an old cigarette lighter last Wednesday. When it wouldn't work, they took it to a can of paint thinner, then flicked on the flint. The lighter flashed and burned furiously. Francis flung it from him and it fell in the can of thinner.

An explosion followed and Francis ran about the yard in flames while Tommy ran into town and smothered the fire. Tommy's clothes also caught fire and his mother finally beat out the flames with a rug.

Tommy's getting better, but no one has had the heart to tell him that Francis died Thursday, was buried Saturday.

Extravagance

By TOM HOST
Greensboro Daily News

CHARLOTTE'S Dewey for President club got impatient and cost itself some money when it inserted in one of the city papers an advertisement emphasizing the great distance of New Guinea from Charlotte and therefore the necessity for absentee ballots in getting ballots to the soldiers.

This happened before Governor Dewey's recent speech in which he praised extravagantly New York's law governing the ballots which are cast in absentia. The New York legislation is so fine that Democrats have belabored the Republicans for passing it, the Governor intimated, and no Federal act could possibly be an improvement on it. Certainly the dispatch with which these ballots can be sent and returned negated completely the Democratic criticism of it.

But the North Carolina act which has been held up as probably the best state law in the nation got no such praise from Charlotte Republicans. Still, they spent a good deal of money to force they and word from Governor Dewey. The Charlotte club terminated the voters that New Guinea is 10,000 miles away. It would take months to get those ballots over there and back. Others argued. Here's the application for absentee ballot. Just apply to the Dewey club for necessary blanks. And Mr. Dewey didn't see any such hurry at all.