

NEW ALBANY USO DISPUTE IS STUDIED

Dedication Waits After Some Subscribers to Campaign Insist Funds Go to Armed Forces Instead Of Women Defense Workers.

A representative of the Federal Security Administration will confer this week with Indiana officials and United Service Organizations State leaders in an attempt to settle the controversy arising over the establishment of a U. S. O. center at New Albany for women defense workers.

- Other developments were:
1. The scheduled dedication of the \$150 a month center did not take place today. New Albany civic leaders said it had been "cancelled." U. S. O. leaders in Southern Indiana said it had been "postponed."
 2. Clarence A. Jackson, State Civilian Defense director, praised the "fearless action" of the New Albany citizens in insisting on "having their say."
 3. Twenty out of 21 representatives of New Albany civic organizations voted in favor of a resolution calling for abandonment of the center.
 4. The national U. S. O. headquarters in New York termed the situation a "local controversy" between two factions of citizens.

Complain to Schricker
The situation developed last week when a number of New Albany residents who had oversubscribed their quota in the recent U. S. O. fund-raising campaign, complained to Governor Henry F. Schricker and national U. S. O. officials that it was their understanding that money would go for the use of men in the armed forces.

New Albany U. S. O. leaders countered that it had been stated plainly the funds would be for "men in the armed forces and workers in crowded defense areas."

Gov. Schricker conferred with residents last Wednesday and said he was "inclined to agree" with them. He has asked Thomas E. Dewey, national U. S. O. fund director, for a statement of policy in the matter.

Issue Taken to Taft
Glen R. Hillis of Kokomo, who headed the Indiana U. S. O. drive, supported their complaints and the matter was brought to the attention of Robert P. Taft, head of the FSA recreational division.

Mr. Taft announced today he has assigned James E. Zachary, his Midwest regional director, to confer with State and U. S. O. heads in Indiana in an effort to iron out the controversy.

"There seems to be some misunderstanding regarding the use of U. S. O. centers," Mr. Taft's office said. "While it is true that defense workers do make good money, the U. S. O. plans on giving them a recreational outlet which will be wholesome, just as it plans to do the same thing for soldiers and sailors away from their commands on leisure leave."

Civilian Spirit Praised
State Defense Director Jackson told the Women's Division of the Indiana State Defense Council this afternoon that the "action of New Albany citizens in putting the microscope on the U. S. O. project in that city is an example of how civilians can help win the war."

"Regardless of who is right in the matter," he said, "it is a very healthy situation when citizens through their civic organizations insist on having their say. It is hoped that this fearless action will spread like a prairie fire from coast to coast and there will be a close examination of all projects offered the public in the guise of civilian defense."

"Too many uplifters are abroad in this country for the supply of the U. S. O. project. Too many of their programs are not building morale, but destroying it."

Italian Peasants To Farm in Poland
ROME, Oct. 27 (U. P.).—Well-informed sources said today that Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's two-hour conversation with Adolf Hitler on the Eastern Front Saturday concerned sending Italian farmers and troops to cultivate and police Axis-occupied Russian territory.

They said Germany already is organizing large groups of farmers from South Germany to go to Russia and Hitler's conference with Ciano was to determine how many Italian peasants could be mustered. Thousands of troops and dirt farmers were expected to go.

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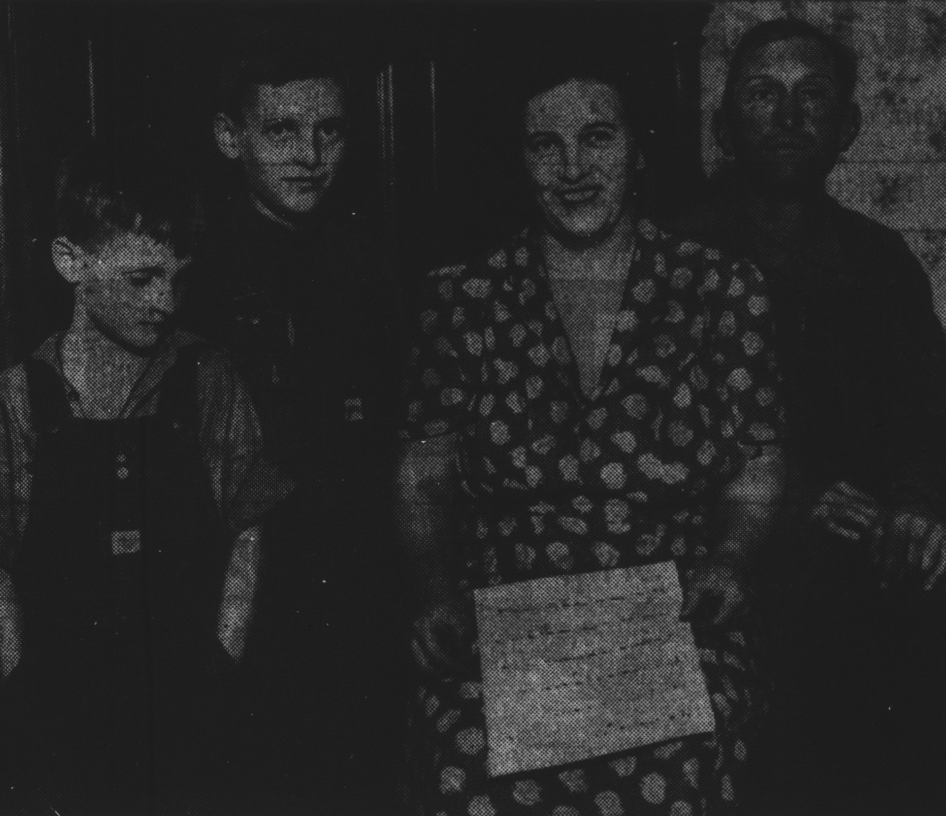
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Hoosier's War Song Tickles Churchill



Mrs. Eliza Combs Emmons, composer of "Gonna Help Our Momma to Win the War," poses with her husband, Franklin Emmons, a tenant farmer, and two of their seven children.

'You'll Go Crazy Over It,' Wrote Farm Wife—He Did

By PAUL MANNING
Times Special Writer

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The State of Indiana may now take a bow. One of her daughters has brought pleasure and sunlight into the home of Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister.

It all began way back six months ago when an unsung heroine sat down one day to pen a song that would sweep the world and help Britain to win the war.

She is Eliza Combs Emmons, 44-year-old wife of a tenant farmer on the famous "banks of the Wabash."

From her little, dingy home outside historic Vincennes, she wrote a neat little number called "Gonna Help Our Momma to Win the War."

The tune made the rounds of Tin Pan Alley in America but nothing ever happened to it. That's where Winston Churchill now enters the picture.

Mrs. Emmons made a recording of her song, her Indiana twang, her only accompaniment and mailed the record to Britain's Prime Minister at Downing Street. To it she added a note saying that Winston Churchill was "sure to go crazy over 'Gonna Help Our Momma to Win the War.'"

"You're sure to go crazy over it," she wrote the Prime Minister. "that is, if you'll play it two or three times, because that's when the melody gets you."

"Of course if you could take an afternoon off some day from the war and learn the words, that'll help us both. A recording for America, I mean. 'Gonna Help Our Momma to Win the War.' Why, it would make the Hit Parade easy!"

Mr. Churchill is not singing it himself yet, but you can never tell about Britain's tireless Prime Minister.

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Home on Banks of Wabash Linked to No. 10 Downing St.
By ROSS H. GARRIGUS
Editor, Vincennes Sun-Commercial

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Eliza Combs Emmons, 44-year-old wife of a tenant farmer in the Wabash River bottoms near here, was canning fruit in her weather-beaten home when notified that her song, "Gonna Help Our Momma to Win the War," had caught the fancy of Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England.

Mrs. Emmons does not write music. She had it recorded and sent it to Mr. Churchill in care of the British Broadcasting Corp. last July.

"I didn't hear from Mr. Churchill," she said, "about three or four weeks ago. I wrote him," she said. "I told him I was just a common, poor American housewife who liked to write songs and that if he could help me, I would donate all the proceeds to England's cause."

Mrs. Emmons said she had been writing songs ever since she was 14 years of age. They are of all types—love songs, folk songs, even hymns. She has sent her songs to several publishing houses.

Roosevelt Letter to Lewis Contains Faux Pas or Poison
(Continued from Page One)

"Lewis men." The President now has offered them the opportunity of showing which is the stronger allegiance.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter adds to his personal appeal the other one—the preservation of... those freedoms upon which the very existence of the United Mine Workers of America depends.

Reports from coal-mining districts are that if Mr. Roosevelt should appeal directly to the union rank-and-file he would get an overwhelming response, based not only on his personal popularity but on the miners' feeling of patriotic duty. Mr. Roosevelt, according to his letter, is not yet ready to make this general appeal in specific words, but he has laid the foundation for such an effort.

The President's letter was delivered at 8:13 o'clock last night to Mr. Lewis at his old colonial home in Alexandria, Va. The messenger was William Hassett, assistant press secretary of the White House.

Later Mr. Lewis personally answered numerous telephone calls and personal visitors with the reply "no comment" on the President's letter.

Asks Reconsideration
Half an hour later Mr. Hassett gave out copies of the letter from the executive offices. It read:

Dear Mr. Lewis:
I acknowledge your letter of yesterday. You say that you do not feel warranted in recommending an additional extension of the temporary agreement to keep the captive mines in operation pending a final settlement of the controversy. I must ask you to reconsider this decision.

In this crisis of our national life there must be uninterrupted production of coal for making steel, that basic material of our national defense. That is essential to the preservation of our freedoms, yours and mine; those freedoms upon which the very existence of the United Mine Workers of America depends.

Mr. Myron Taylor is prepared to meet with you on Wednesday to see if you and he in private and personal conference can work out a peaceful solution of the problem. You have agreed to confer with Mr. Taylor.

'U. S. ENTRY UP TO HITLER'—HULL

Ship Arming Might Be Called 'Step Toward War,' Secretary Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (U. P.).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull believes that although the arming of American merchant ships "might be called a step leading to war," the fact of the "situation is that probably we won't be in any war until Hitler decrees that we shall."

Mr. Hull conveyed those views in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during secret hearings on the ship-arming bill. Portions of his testimony were made public today.

In response to questions, Mr. Hull also said that "there will be no purpose or intent to rush out somewhere and get into a real war. It is all-important, however, that we defend our rights on the Atlantic against any avowed movement of force and lawlessness."

'Delights in Misery'
Regarding the arming of merchant ships, Mr. Hull said:

"That might be called a step leading to war or leading to one thing or another, but the situation is that probably we won't be in any war until Hitler decrees that we shall, and it has not been at all to his advantage so far to do that."

He described Hitler as a man "who delights in misery and human suffering."

"I read every day or two of the most inhuman acts against old people and sick people, babies and mothers, by these (Nazis) soldiers who are exercising unconscionable government over all these populations," he said. "It is that kind of danger that we face."

"We cannot sit back, we cannot sleep easy at night" while Hitler's movement to dominate the earth goes forward, he said.

Rule Held Superceded
Mr. Hull told the committee that the rules of neutrality are superceded when the law of self-defense intervenes and, in asking for repeal of vital sections of the Neutrality Act, asserted that the act was "intended to apply to wars where a danger of subjugation" was not contemplated.

He claimed that the program of American aid to Britain induced the German generals to call off an invasion of Britain in September, 1940, when they "had all their plans to invade England and had all their platforms erected in Berlin for the greatest victory celebration in history."

Continued American aid to Britain is now hampered by the application of the Neutrality Act, he said, at a time when it has become apparent that the "tide of conquest" is moving in the direction of the United States.

Sees Arming as Duty
"Hitler under his policy of intimidation and frightfulness has in effect given notice that American lives and American ships, no less than the lives and ships of other nations, will be destroyed if they are found in most of the North Atlantic Ocean," he said. "In the presence of threats and acts by an outlaw nation when it has become right, and there is imposed the duty, of prompt and determined defense."

Congress must remember that actions taken by the Administration are actions taken in self-defense against "a world movement prosecuted by the greatest destroyer of everything that is worth while," he said. The Nazi Government, he added, must not receive the impression that any concessions are to be granted to them.

Admiral Harold L. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the committee that arming merchant vessels would give them a better chance to escape submarine and air attacks. The armament, he explained, keeps submarines submerged and airplanes at higher levels.

Fear Spread of Strike
There was the further threat that it might lead to a walk-out of the 400,000 miners in all of the soft coal mines in the Appalachian region. Local U. M. W. officials at Uniontown, Pa., called upon Mr. Lewis to call a general strike of miners unless an agreement in the captive mine dispute is reached "within a few days."

Mr. Roosevelt first asked Mr. Lewis last week to continue production pending settlement of the captive mine dispute which has narrowed to a question of an open shop.

Mr. Lewis refused Saturday in a letter partly worded with ridicule of National Defense Mediation Board methods and charging responsibility for them to Sidney Hillman, his one-time political and C. I. O. ally, who now is Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management.

The President's second appeal, which Mr. Lewis said he received, but to which he had no answer last night, said that Myron C. Taylor, former chairman of the board of U. S. Steel Corp., would be available to meet with Mr. Lewis Wednesday to discuss the captive mine dispute. Mr. Lewis already has agreed to meet Mr. Taylor or anyone else Mr. Roosevelt may designate.

The board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corp. meets tomorrow in New York City, one day prior to the scheduled Lewis-Taylor meeting. An excellent authority said not much was expected in the way of developments until after the meeting.

The captive mines are owned by seven of the country's largest steel producers—Bethlehem Steel, Crucible Steel, National Steel, Republic Steel, U. S. Steel, Wheeling Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

FDR Entertains Duke Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (U. P.).—President Roosevelt will entertain the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at luncheon at the White House tomorrow.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she deeply regretted that she would not be able to be present. She explained that she has a lecture date in Chicago tomorrow night, the contract for which was made six months ago.

The First Lady said she did not know until the President told her at tea yesterday that the Duke and Duchess were returning to Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt denied published reports that she did not wish to be hostess to the former King of Britain and his American-born wife. Although she did not call attention to the fact, she had intended to be present at the luncheon planned for them on their previous visit here last month. That luncheon was cancelled because of the death of her brother, G. Hall Roosevelt.

PRICE CEILING URGED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT
NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (U. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt warned in a radio address last night that the United States faces a "vicious spiral" of rising prices and wages, and advocated legislation to fix ceilings on prices and rents, coupled with voluntary co-operation of labor to restrict wage increases.

Broadcasting in behalf of the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that "we are still in the opening stages of the spiral in this country, but the bureau of labor statistics reports that the cost of living on a national average has risen about 10 per cent since the war started. . . . Wholesale prices have risen over 22 per cent."

Mrs. Roosevelt said price inflation could be partially avoided by such devices as removing "excess money" from the public by taxation or sale of defense bonds, limiting amount and terms of installment credit and seeking voluntary co-operation to place ceilings on certain goods, but that this "does not seem to completely control inflationary tendencies."

"The story that I got, which I think is quite reliable, was that Hess was the type of German I have had some acquaintance with in this country—a very tough twofisted fellow, with a gentle side to him—a strange combination," Mr. Cudahy said.

"He had a feeling that the German peoples would destroy themselves if this war went on and on interminably. And he got to brooding about this matter."

At Peace Chapel someone is always on duty—twenty-four hours a day. No matter at what time our services are required, we are prepared to answer the call promptly . . . to take immediate charge of all arrangements, so that the family may be relieved of all responsibility.

harry w. moore
PEACE CHAPEL
2050 E. MICHIGAN ST. - CHERRY 6020

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But not so on the railroads. Their charges seldom rise merely because the traffic will stand it. They rise—and will rise in the future, if they rise at all—only upon a showing that railway expenses have been markedly and unbearably increased.

A factor in the price of every commodity is of course the sum of the transportation costs entering into its assembly and delivery. Therefore an important stabilizing factor in prices today is the knowledge that railway rates as a whole are actually LOWER than they were even at the start of the depression and very substantially BELOW their peak of 1921.

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North	West
2835 Northwestern 2943 Central Ave. 133 E. 22d St. 2323 E. 38th St. 6307 Bellefontaine 63 W. 38th St. 3846 Roosevelt 4207 College Ave. 3773 College Ave. 1903 College Ave. 710 E. 52d St.	2618 W. 16th St. 510 N. Tenth 3125 W. Washington 1231 Oliver Central 735 Massachusetts 1635 N. Meridian 233 E. St. Clair

PLANT—2835 Northwestern
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Lady's or Child's
HALF BOLES.....49¢
Man's or Boy's
HALF SOLES.....59¢

DAVIS CLEANERS
DRY CLEANING SHOE REPAIRING

Roosevelt Letter to Lewis Contains Faux Pas or Poison

(Continued from Page One)

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More Flu, Indicated, Health Experts Say

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (U. P.).—Concentrated populations have multiplied the dangers of a high rate of influenza cases this winter, Public Health officials said today.

Public Health Service doctors do not believe in predicting such things as epidemics, especially influenza epidemics which can be mild or severe, localized or widespread, of short or of long duration. But they do say:

"Conditions are such that it is reasonable to assume that the incidence will be high this winter due to large numbers of people around industrial and military areas."

Already, the incidence of "flu" is higher than it was at the same time last year.

FALL FESTIVAL TONIGHT
The Harmony Hall Kindergarten will stage a fall festival at the Southern Mansion at 7:30 o'clock tonight. A tabloid depicting nursery rhymes will be given by 64 children under the direction of Miss Williford Burrows.

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That's DEMAND—and it comes face to face with what is still a rather limited SUPPLY. In most markets that would be a signal for a rise in price, a rise which would be reflected beyond in ever widening circles, as a ripple goes out over a pond.

But not so on the railroads. Their charges seldom rise merely because the traffic will stand it. They rise—and will rise in the future, if they rise at all—only upon a showing that railway expenses have been markedly and unbearably increased.

A factor in the price of every commodity is of course the sum of the transportation costs entering into its assembly and delivery. Therefore an important stabilizing factor in prices today is the knowledge that railway rates as a whole are actually LOWER than they were even at the start of the depression and very substantially BELOW their peak of 1921.

That's ONE REASON average wholesale prices have risen only a little more than 20 per cent in the last two years of emergency—and that means correspondingly greater protection to the customer who buys at retail.

Helping to Keep Prices Right

The month in which this advertisement is published (October,