

ROY W. HOWARD President
WALTER LECKRONE Editor
MARK PERREE Business Manager
(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214 W. Maryland St. Postal Zone 9.

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, NEA Service, and Audit Bureau of Circulations.



Price in Marion County, 4 cents a copy; delivered by carrier, 18 cents a week.

Mail rates in Indiana, \$5 a year; adjoining states, 75 cents a month; others, \$1 monthly.

RILEY 5551

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way.

JOB FOR WAR VETERANS

IN THE Hoosier Forum on this page today Walter Frisbie, the able secretary-treasurer of Indiana's C. I. O., objects to what he calls our "inaccuracies and innuendoes" about the C. I. O. attitude toward soldiers getting their jobs back when they come home from the war.

Not too accurately himself, Mr. Frisbie denies that Philip Murray, "or any other C. I. O. member" ever even implied that the worker who stayed safely home at war wages has a better claim to a job than the soldier who left it to go out and fight.

Yes? Well, as Al Smith used to say, let's look at the record:

The Baltimore Sun quotes Victor G. Reuther of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers as saying: "It would be a big mistake to get jobs for veterans by taking them away from someone else." It quotes Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. general counsel, as denouncing the view of Col. Paul H. Griffith of selective service that veterans are entitled to get their jobs back "even if they replace workers of greater skill and seniority." That, said Mr. Padway, was a "misinterpretation of the act." And it quotes Philip Murray, head of the C. I. O., as citing a court ruling that "seniority rights are property rights within the meaning of the fifth amendment to the constitution."

On the other hand, Sidney Hillman, who professes to know a lot about politics, took a different position from that of his labor colleagues quoted above. Speaking for his Amalgamated Clothing Workers, he said, "Certainly, all the veterans who left us to enter the services will get their jobs back." No quibbling about seniority. And, on this issue, we think Mr. Hillman is right as rain.

FURTHERMORE, in his letter, Mr. Frisbie adds:

"As a matter of plain fact the law does not require an employer to take back a worker who has gone into the armed services...."

Well, as a matter of plain fact the law does require an employer to take back a worker who has gone into the armed services—and what the professional C. I. O. hierarchy from Mr. Murray on down objects to, is that it doesn't compel that soldier to join a C. I. O. union to get his job back. With the help of a friendly government the C. I. O. has managed to force through a lot of closed shop contracts since the war began, and a closed shop contract makes no provision for scab labor just home from Saipan or Verdun. The C. I. O. leaders have done a good deal more than imply their hostility to this federal safeguard for the men in our armed forces. Mr. Frisbie himself continues: "... It will not aid our country or the serviceman a jot if the 11,000,000 returning veterans are given jobs and 11,000,000 civilians are thrown in the streets..."

Maybe not, Mr. Frisbie, but a lot of us sleep better at night for knowing that the man who went out to fight for us does get back the job he left, without any strings to it, and without any argument about seniority, and without joining anything unless he wants to join.

We feel pretty sure that a vast majority of all union members feel exactly the same way about it.

MR. BIG GOES TO WASHINGTON

NO, NOT AS YOU thought. We are not referring, primarily, to Mr. Roosevelt. Rather, to Mr. Big Businessman. To Donald Nelson, Charles E. Wilson, Will Clayton, as specific and symbolic and spectacular examples.

In private life Mr. Nelson was executive vice president of Sears, Roebuck; Mr. Wilson, president of General Electric; Mr. Clayton, head of Anderson, Clayton & Co. All big businesses, very big.

Each was doing well at his job, very well. His associates liked him, his customers liked him, his stockholders were happy—all was serene.

Comes the war. And these men—along with many like them—are called to Washington to help out, war being big and their know-how being big. Each gets the full authority directive from the other Mr. Big.

THEN, IN THEIR new environment, brick-throwing and dagger practice starts.

Ambitious young lawyers "on the make," and bureaucrats and congressmen and lobbyists and general-purpose politicians and New Deal job-holders see in these big guys new and shiny and capacious targets. War or no war, this is too good to pass up. So the archery practice begins.

And finally, in disgust, resignations occur. The big boys go back to the good old desks. Dollar-a-year, or perhaps up to \$8000 are replaced by the good old \$100,000-plus salaries. And when you push a button you don't draw a bucket of slop. And life seems comparatively so sweet, and service in Washington just bad dream. The bow and arrow brigade wins, but then doesn't know just exactly what to do with the victory after it is achieved. And so on.

But, generally speaking, the loss of this talent is very bad for the war, and for the country.

ANOTHER GRAB-BAG?

WHEN the war is over the government will own many billions of dollars worth of surplus property. Even at this stage the government has on hand several billions worth that will not be needed.

In disposing of surpluses, the government's first purpose should be to get the best price possible and apply the proceeds to reduction on the national debt. Here is a chance for the taxpayers to get some of their bait back.

But what shall we say of legislation, such as the senate has just approved, which directs that surplus property which is "appropriate for school, classroom or other educational use" or is "suitable for use in the protection of public health, including research," should be turned over to the federal security administration for "donation" to states and municipalities and educational and medical institutions? There is no limit on how much is to be donated—presumably as much as is wanted.

It looks like another Washington grab-bag.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler



NEW YORK. Sept. 2—You know how it is when you go to the library to look up one subject and get lost in another.

I never did get what I went for and almost forgot what it was I wanted, digging into old debates on Negro slavery.

These wrangles were only a hundred years ago, which is only twice your age when you are 50, and not such a formidable stretch of time as it seems when you are younger, and yet, in England, there was great agitation for the abolition of the slave trade from Africa and of slavery in the United States by men who were, in a political manner of speaking, slave-holders, themselves, in their own country. This point was brought out in one document by a man who was interested in the preservation of slavery and though I tried to chase it down I never found the reply, much less a refutation.

Holding English Workers in Bondage'

HE SAID A certain noble lord who was agitating himself with humane tremors over a problem which many Americans held to be strictly our own affair, was actually holding white English workers in bondage in his coal mines, while living on the fat of the land.

The mines then, at least, were not equipped for ventilation and fire-prevention and the occupational risk of the miners was great, what with asphyxiation, explosions and fires. Moreover, the men worked a 12-hour day, which meant that for about eight months of the year they never did see daylight, except on Sunday, and were becoming purblind like the ponies they worked with, or a deep-water fish. Their wages were peanuts although there might be some margin in the fact that, even down to 1914, a shot of Scotch in an ordinary London bar cost only four cents, and other necessities of life were proportionately cheap, and it seems that they couldn't lay up a cent for depression periods which came unexpectedly.

Sometimes Suspected Uncle George'

MY UNCLE GEORGE, who seems to have been a Methodist clergyman and abolitionist of some importance in this country along toward the '60s, related in his Life and Times, published by the Wesleyan Methodist publishing house, of Syracuse, in 1879, that his old man had two wives (consecutively, of course) and 25 children, of whom Uncle George never saw more than 15 at a time, and that he went to work helping his mother spin hemp in his dad's rope-walk in London when he was only 4 years old. Then he ran away to sea at the age of 8 and he tells of some prodigious swimming around Bermuda when a small boat broke loose and he had to go after it; so I have sometimes suspected that Uncle George was a bit of a liar around the edges because you don't learn swimming in a rope-walk or working as a ship's boy. I don't mean he actually was my uncle, but, with that name, he couldn't have been very removed.

This Englishman in the slavery debate insisted that the slaves in Jamaica, where his interests were, were better off than the white men in this noble lord's mines because they were fed enough to keep them in fair shape as property, whereas the miner had to feed himself and, when he went on relief in slack times, got only four cents a day. I gather that this four cents was for the whole family, not per head, and moreover, this mineworker didn't pay it, nor the government, but the parish or church.

Strictly Counter-Punching'

THEN HE SAID, this lord had the gall to propose that during depressions the husbands should be sent elsewhere, away from their wives so that they wouldn't beget more children to grow up and complicate the problems of unemployment and over-population; and even to try to impose a rule forbidding men to marry before the age of 35, for the same reason. If a man did marry prematurely, he was blackballed from the mines.

Of course, this was strictly counter-punching, which is not the way to win a fight, and England continued to agitate against slavery in our country, a precedent for some of our later intrusion in certain affairs of European nations, while white Englishmen in their own country actually were much worse off than many of the Negro slaves.

Then we are again, for example, running a terrible force over Ghettos in Europe as though we had no Ghettos of our own. And for another thing, like the noble English lord, here we are hollering down fascism, with our professional unionists leading the chorus, while many of the loudest and angriest crusaders against the foul philosophy, notably Mr. Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman, are imposing on our country regulations and restrictions straight out of the book of Benito Il Bum.

We The People

By Ruth Millett



WALLIE SIMPSON told a reporter, "If there is one thing I hate it is that 'best-dressed' title. I am not and don't ever want to be a clothes horse."

Well, there is only one way a woman ever gets in the best-dressed ranks, or gets herself dubbed a clothes horse. And that is by making clothes paramount in her scheme of life.

You don't blunder into the ranks of the "best-dressed" while you are busy bringing up kids, working as a nurse's aid, or carving out a career that takes hard work and concentration.

Full-Time Career in Itself

WOMEN DOING those things couldn't be clothes horses if they tried. Because being a best-dressed woman is a full time career in itself. And it is a career the Duchess of Windsor has consciously chosen.

Her clothes and jewels—even in wartime—are worth a fortune. When she first went to Nassau to live she imported a hairdresser from New York, to be sure to have her hair done exactly as she wanted it.

It is a little bit late and a little bit silly for the duchess to object to the best-dressed title. It is about as silly as it would be for a prize fighter to spend his life training and fighting every challenger and then say when he had finally become world's champion, "If there's anything I hate it is being called 'Champ.'"

You don't get in any of the "best" lists—not even the best-dressed ones—without trying.

To The Point

WE READ "elastic defense" is being employed by the Germans. Don't tell us they're down to their last slingshot.

ONE OF our bombers sank a Jap cruiser the other day. A fellow has to be pretty lucky to run across one of those things nowadays.

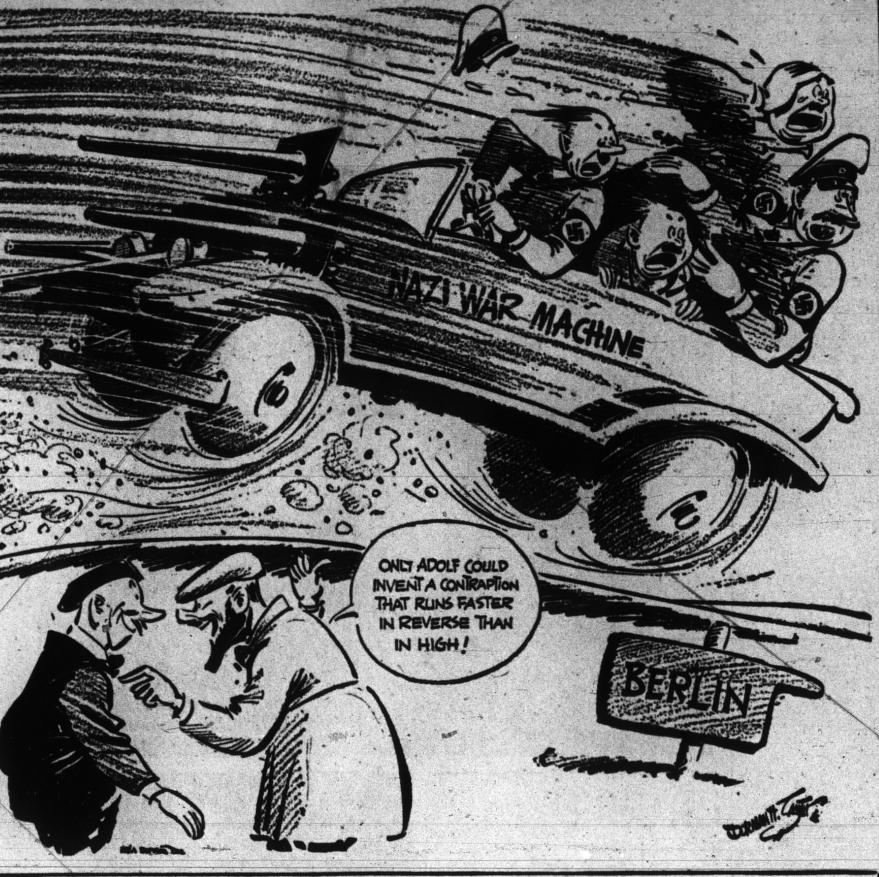
GEN. PATTON certainly got a break, being handed an army without any Sunday drivers.

WITH MORE women in politics than ever you'd be surprised at some of the hats tossed into the ring.

AMERICA, ENGLAND, Russia, China—we're hoping that quartet can produce world harmony.

GETTING WRONG numbers makes you wonder how phone operators ever succeed at their calling.

The Master Mind at Work Again



The Hoosier Forum

I wholly disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire.

"HOW SAD TO COPY UNION TACTICS"

By James B. Metzler, Attica.

WALTER FRISBIE, secretary of the C. I. O. in the Aug. 18 Times goes into a 13-point tirade and dreams how the Philadelphia Transportation Co., as an axis sympathizer trying "to split us with their rotten racial and religious propaganda" with malice aforethought, caused the transportation strike.

The C. I. O. union had just won an election 2-to-1 when this devilish monster put Negro workers on prudential runs. The wicked anti-C. I. O. one-third intimidated the innocent and sheep-like C. I. O. 66 per cent and ran them off their jobs—that is, compelled them to strike. In fact, Frisbie says the company acted just like a striking C. I. O. union. Oh, Walter! How sad that an employer should copy union tactics!

THEN HE SAID, full employment" By Walter Frisbie, Secretary-Treasurer, Indiana State Industrial Union Council, Indianapolis.

In order to object to all the inaccuracies and innuendoes regularly a part of The Times regarding C. I. O. and the Political Action Committee, we would probably have to publish a supplemental paper.

In the issue of Monday, Aug. 28, there is an article by Lee Miller on the editorial page headed, "The Veteran's Job." Mr. Miller first misinterprets, as the press generally misinterprets, the remarks of Philip Murray at a recent convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. After distorting Mr. Murray's remarks, Mr. Miller quotes the official interpretation of the law protecting veterans in their job rights. Miller concludes with the following comment:

"WE SEE nothing in the above to encourage Phil Murray in a belief that workers who have stayed at work; accumulating seniority should be given job preference over former employees who have been fighting the war."

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he was objecting to many of the plain and fancy schemes that have recently been given wide newspaper publicity for double, triple, preferential or some other variation of seniority for servicemen. We oppose this on the grounds that, certainly, we are not primarily because we recognize that nothing any organization can do for service people, except see to it that there is full employment and prosperity and peace, will be adequate.

Mr. Murray in his talk before the V. F. W. was not, and we state this categorically, objecting to service men and women accumulating seniority while they are gone; he