

DEWEY SHUNS OLD LINE IDEAS

Adopts Basic Concepts of New Deal and Promises Improvement.

(Continued From Page One)

sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then government can and must create additional job opportunities.

"The savings, old cutthroat adjustments are gone for good. . . . The prices of major farm crops must be supported against the menace of disastrous collapse. . . . In many directions the free market which old-time economists talked about is gone. . . .

"The industrial worker, however capable and energetic he may be, cannot in modern society assure himself by his own unaided efforts continuity of employment. . . .

"Even the largest industrial corporation cannot maintain employment, if the country as a whole is undergoing depression. . . .

Repeatedly he said the old "dog-eat-dog" economy is gone forever. The Republican candidate's appeal represented a desperate effort to win California and the coast states away from President Roosevelt. The President was reported well ahead today in California.

Here is the state, so favored by nature, which was hit so hard in the last depression. Its people flocked to President Roosevelt in 1932.

Here the Oakes streamed across the border from the dust bowl and the worn-out cotton lands. They created a new problem and a new literature of dependency.

Want to Keep Industries Here, since the war, they have come in new hordes to work in the war plants which have given California a new industrial empire, of which she is proud and jealous.

But Californians, old and new, who work in the fields and the factories still are conscious of the past. They want no more depressions. They want no more Oake camps.

Their hope is in the new war industries. They want to keep them, and keep people at work.

It is only natural then, as the polls show today, that people here should lean toward the man who represented bread and meat in the past, who has a record of performance, and it is that psychological advantage which confronts Governor Dewey.

Southern California is the haven of old folks who came here to live on incomes from farms which they had left to their children in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska and Illinois, who who suddenly found the remittances stopped.

They trooped in desperation to meetings where old Doc Townsend talked about old-age pensions. New evangelists promised \$30 every Thursday in the not-distant past.

Dewey to Talk in Los Angeles Tonight; Details of Last Night's Speech in Frisco

By JOHN L. CUTLER

United Press Staff Correspondent
ABOARD DEWEY CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Sept. 22 (U. P.)—Governor Thomas E. Dewey winds up his Pacific coast campaign tonight with an address from Los Angeles' huge Memorial coliseum when he will outline the Republican program for expansion of unemployment compensation, old age pensions and minimum wage laws.

The address, which will be broadcast at 10 p. m. (Indianapolis time) over N. B. C., will be a followup to last night's speech from St. Francisco when he promised, if elected, to find a middle road between "New Deal regimentation" and "a reactionary philosophy of dog-eat-dog" to post-war jobs and security for all without loss of personal or political freedom.

A round of meetings with leaders of the aircraft and motion picture industries, labor organizations and political groups will precede the evening address.

Dewey and his party were accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Earl Warren as they moved south into the populous Los Angeles area, which holds 40 per cent of the state's nearly 4,000,000 voters.

Makes Initial Bid

Dewey made his initial bid for California's 25 electoral votes last night before an overflow crowd of 15,000 who jammed San Francisco's Civic auditorium to hear the G. O. P. nominee charge that the Roosevelt administration has "failed utterly" to solve the problem of political freedom and economic security.

"Saturated as it is with the defeatist theory that America is past its prime, the New Deal can see only two possibilities for America—ever-increasing regimentation as one alternative, and reaction as the other," he charged. "It believes that economic security can only be purchased at the price of freedom."

"That argument is false. Our people do not want to see this country dragged further toward complete government control over every aspect of our lives. Neither do we want to go back to the reactionary philosophy of dog-eat-dog."

A Middle Ground

There is a middle ground, Dewey insisted, which involves a limited amount of government intervention into the daily lives of business, industry and agriculture.

"Whether we like it or not, and regardless of the party in power, government is committed to some degree of economic direction," he said. "Certain government measures to influence broad economic conditions are both desirable and inevitable."

For example, Dewey said there should be limited government control of money and credit to keep interest rates stable, a government work program to take up the slack in employment which private enterprise cannot absorb, and support prices on basic agricultural products.

He promised that the days when men and women "had to work for whatever they could get" are gone forever.

"Government's first job in the peace time years ahead will be to see that conditions exist which promote widespread job opportunities in private enterprise," he said.

"There are many means to that end, including the creation of foreign markets and the promotion of foreign trade. If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then government can and must create additional job opportunities."

Dewey said he did not mean jobs on the federal payroll.

"If all of us should go to work for the government," he began, pausing as the crowd laughed uproariously at the unintentional humor of the remark, "I do not need to point out that our system then would be no different from communism or fascism."

As an alternative he proposed three principles of government action which he described as "the exact opposite of the New Deal."

ONE: "Its objective must be not to restrict individual economic opportunity but to widen it."

TWO: "(It) must be administered by men and women who believe in and understand American workers, American businessmen and American farmers."

THREE: "The role of government cannot be the purely negative one of correcting abuse, of telling people what they may or may not do."

Dewey said he recognized the danger of either "complete government regulation" or "complete reaction" in government intervention into the social and economic picture. He charged that the Roosevelt administration in 12 years has failed to face the situation frankly and courageously.

Confident of Stability

"Instead," he said, "it has sought to buy the favor of one group and then of another."

"It has pretended to be the generous uncle for each group, meanwhile playing one against the other for political profit."

"It has built up a towering bureaucracy which today reaches into the smallest village in the country and directly affects the lives of all our citizens."

"It has sought to fasten upon the individual citizen the deadening hand of bureaucratic control."

Dewey said he was confident that the nation can achieve stability and prosperity without loss of personal freedom or a return to "cut-throat" competition.

"There is much that government can do," he continued.

"Our repressive tax laws, which now operate to penalize incentive and to put a brake upon the kind of enterprise that makes job opportunities, must be drastically revised," he said.

He promised to discuss his own tax program later in the campaign.

"Government regulations which discourage and wear down producers in every field must be revised," he went on. "The whole atmosphere of studied hostility toward our job-producing machinery must be replaced."

"We must have laws that are sufficiently simple and clear so that men can know what they are allowed to do."

"The man who has an idea that could lead to greater job opportunities must feel that government is as anxious for him to succeed as he is himself."

"That means that government must cease to pursue policies which foster antagonism and mutual distrust between workers and employers."

In conclusion, Dewey repeated his pledge that the federal government must concern itself with economic problems which affect the economic future of all the people.

"We are not going back to the days of unregulated business and finance," he said. "We are not going back to the days of unprotected farm prices. We are not going back to leaf-raking and the dole. We are

not going down the New Deal road to total control of our daily lives." Instead, he promised, "we are going forward on the better road . . . to achieve in peace what the New Deal could only achieve at the cost of war—jobs and opportunity for all."

Release Shoes Of Non-Leather

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (U. P.)—The office of price administration announced yesterday that non-leather shoes with rubber soles "have been removed from the ration list."

OPA said, however, that the action would not release any considerable quantity of footwear from retailers' shelves.

All shoes containing leather—with or without rubber soles—are still rationed, OPA pointed out, adding that the new regulation merely permits manufacturers of non-rationed canvas shoes to place rubber soles on their product.

CIVIC LEAGUE MEETS
The Grandview and Northside Civic league will meet at 8 p. m. Monday in the Sutherland Presbyterian church.



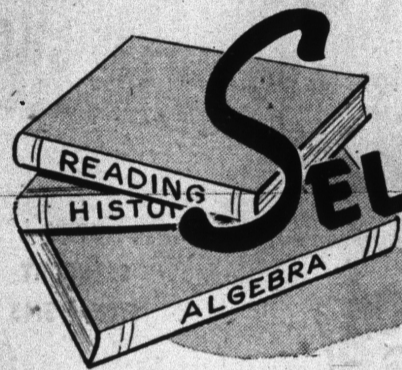
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—Children's Shoes, Downstairs at AYRES.

AYRES DOWNSTAIRS STORE



SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS
From Our Downstairs Youth Center

C. Tots' coat sets in wool-top fleece; warmly lined; zipper leggings; natural wine, blue, red, brown; sizes 1 to 6 \$13.98

D. Toddlers' wool-top fleece coat sets with velvet trim; warmly lined; zipper leggings; rose, red, coper, sizes 1 to 3 \$8.75
Matching Hat \$1.00

A. Little girls' simulated hand-knit sweaters; all wool; California-knit; copen, red, white rose; sizes 3 to 6x \$3.00
All wool suspender skirts; solid colors, plaids and checks; pleated all around; sizes 3 to 6x \$3.00

B. Little boys' cotton knit bib-top overalls; heavy quality; washable; Navy blue with nautical trim. Sizes 1 to 8 \$1.29
Cotton knitted polo shirts; stripes and solid colors; pastels and dark colors; sizes 1 to 6 75c

E. School girls' menswear grey weskit suit with red applied felt trim; front-and-back pleated skirt; sizes 7 to 14 \$5.00
Rayon jersey blouse to "go with"; bow tie or cowl neckline; in red; washable; sizes 7 to 14 \$2.00



1. Junior boys' reversible fingertip coats; in reprocessed wool with water-repellent gabardine reverse side; sizes 4 to 10. \$8.98
Plaid cassimere slacks in blue or brown; specially tailored for sizes 6 to 12. . . \$4.98

2. Junior boys' heavy snow suits with full belted coat and suspender pants with zipper cuff; navy blue; brass buttons; sizes 3 to 8. \$8.98
Cap to match, \$1.00

3. Junior boys' winter-proof snow suits; coat has capeskin leather front; suspender pants have zipper cuff; heavy kneepatch; sizes 7 to 12 \$13.98

4. Junior boys' sports suits with corduroy slacks; jacket has wool plaid front and corduroy back and sleeves; sizes 4 to 10 \$12.98

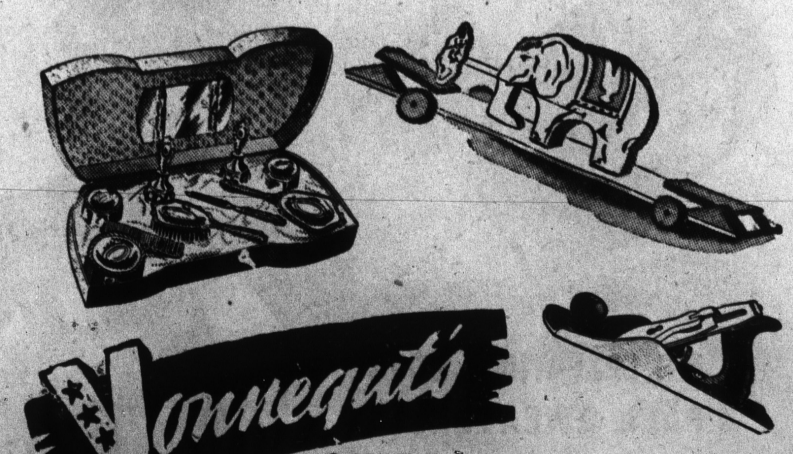
5. Junior boys' fleece overcoats in heavy fleece; lined with heavy plaid material; single breasted; fly front; sizes 4 to 10 \$15.75

All-wool cassimere slacks with zipper fly; drop-loop band; brown or teal; sizes 6 to 12. \$4.98

Boys' Downstairs Youth Center

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