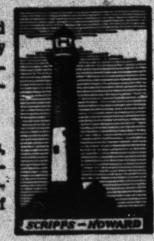


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Gives Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

## CAMPAIGN OF 1944—V

### DEWEY AND JOBS

LONG before his nomination for President Thomas E. Dewey was thinking about—and acting on—jobs for the post-war tomorrow. His interest in that vital issue is no recent campaign development.

For almost two years his state administration has worked diligently to insure high production and employment after the war. It set an objective—jobs for six million New Yorkers, or a million more than had jobs in 1940—challenged private employers to plan to reach that objective speedily, and offered them the state government's enthusiastic help.

The help has been given in many forms, from technical advice on resources, markets and plant locations to tax policies designed to stimulate expansion, especially of small and new enterprises. However, Governor Dewey has insisted that "business must lead" in the planning; that "governmental action can never take the place of the private endeavors of the people—employers and employees alike."

Yet in government's sphere we think his record is outstanding. For example, last winter the Baruch report commended the "excellent advance planning" of post-war public works for New York state and city as an example for other states and cities.

If the national administration had shown as much determination to be ready for peace there would be fewer present fears of severe, extended unemployment during a delayed transition from war.

A YEAR AGO Governor Dewey described to the New York state C. I. O. convention the jobs philosophy he is now propounding as a presidential candidate.

"Never again," he said, "must we permit able-bodied men and women, willing to work, to suffer the corrosion of long-continued unemployment. Never again must we submit to policies of artificial scarcity. Along that road lies economic suicide. Our goal is in the opposite direction. It is maximum employment and maximum production which lead to maximum consumption and an even higher standard of living."

A free society, he continued, can reach that goal only if private enterprise, operating under a profit system, provides the basis of production and employment. Government must help to create "conditions which will stimulate private enterprise to produce for peacetime consumption." But if, in peace as in war, government continues to be the prime mover of economic life, "then, inevitably, government will take all" and labor, along with business, will lose freedom and get government compulsion.

It took courage to say that to the branch of labor which tends so strongly toward reliance on a government-planned, government-dominated economy. Yet we think most Americans share the philosophy that Mr. Dewey stated then, and states now.

As President, we believe, he would practice this philosophy vigorously because he certainly would want his administration to be successful, and because it obviously could not be successful if he repeated the mistakes of Warren Harding, of Calvin Coolidge, of Herbert Hoover—or of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THIS COUNTRY cannot eat, wear, use or enjoy more than it produces. Abundant production is the only source of higher living standards, the only hope that we can carry our debt burden and escape the agonies of inflation. But, since abundant production itself becomes a curse unless it can be eaten, worn, used or enjoyed, the people of this country also must have abundant employment, abundant earning power and abundant buying power.

Mr. Dewey understands these facts. We believe his policies and practices, unlike so many of Mr. Roosevelt's, would accord with these facts; would operate resolutely against the doctrine of artificial scarcity whether it appeared in business, labor, agriculture or government, and resolutely for the doctrine of abundance.

We know his election would encourage honest, progressive, job-creating business and industry to go forward with restored confidence that their government wants them to achieve the most from the great opportunity to make private enterprise serve the welfare and happiness of a free American people, in the immediate post-war period and in the long-range future.

**"PLEASE, MR. PETRILLO"—"NO, MR. R."**  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT wrote asking James Caesar

Petrillo would he please abide by the war labor board directive lifting the ban on making recordings.

To that request the boss of the musicians' union has replied, saying no.

Our guess is that Mr. Petrillo will get away with it. He has managed to get away with more notorious defiance than this one. For he enjoys special immunity from anti-trust laws, as interpreted by the New Deal courts, and special immunity from presidential wartime powers, as interpreted by New Deal administration lawyers.

But we know what would happen to Mr. Petrillo if he were an employer engaged in manufacture or trade. When Cy Avery of Montgomery Ward & Co. defied a WLB directive, the army took over his mail order house, and two husky soldiers carried Cy off the premises. But nothing like that will happen to Caesar. For he's a labor union leader, drawing about \$80,000 a year in salary, expenses and perquisites—and our government mustn't be harsh with him.

### MR. ROOSEVELT SAID

YES, we are on the way back—not just by pure chance, my friends not just by a turn of the wheel, of the cycle. We are coming back more soundly than ever before because we are planning it that way. Don't let anybody tell you differently.

*He said that in 1938.*

### REFLECTIONS—

## Problem Child

By Joe Williams



NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—On my recent trip to St. Louis I found the good people out there in an angry emotional sweat over the fact that a 13-year-old boy, in what was probably a moment of childish whimsy, had messily slain his foster mother and just missed performing a similar service for his foster father, the latter failure being due, no doubt, to inexperience, although one out of two is not a bad average for a beginner.

But the good people of Missouri were not outraged so much by the shooting as by the fact the teen-age murderer was brought to trial, exposed to all the customary forms of justice and sentenced to 20 years in the state penitentiary. Up welled the cry that the Big House is no place for a little boy, especially stripped of his gat, or rodney, and that he should be sent to the reform school, the findings of the court notwithstanding.

### Judge Faced With a Unique Dilemma

IT THEN developed the presiding judge had entertained this thought himself but was persuaded otherwise when he learned that the reform school was currently teeming with the little murderer's roughish companions, most of whom were somewhat older, and, inferentially, that much more vicious; so it seemed the judge, faced with a unique dilemma, compromised on the penitentiary as a place more likely to unfold and stimulate little Frankie-Deford's finer nature.

In due course, Father Flanagan, of famed Boys Town, an institution of great social merit, interested himself in the case, visited the Missouri board of probation and parole and urged that the boy be given over to him for further upbringing, insisting with a logic which must appeal to everybody, except possibly the slain woman and her soul mate, that no 13-year-old boy can possibly be a murderer in the generally accepted sense. The padre's appeal was still under consideration when I left St. Louis, and little Frankie was saying he didn't want to leave the penitentiary, anyhow, because it was the best home he ever knew, which is, as the padre complains, a shocking indictment against society, or, in more specific terms, the background against which this young ruffian first looked upon life.

### Quite Too Young to Be Glamorized

WELL, I'm all for turning him over to the padre for a sionizing job on his character. And, while I do not wish to appear cynical, I must argue Frankie is quite too young to be glamorized and, therefore, accepted as a distinguished criminal figure. I will far if he got off to a good start and might have gone far if John Law hadn't stepped in; but, even so, he is still a sand lotter, and in his present status he would not be permitted to operate night clubs, own racing stables or finance judgements. Indeed, I doubt if they'd even let him open a pool room in New Jersey right now, although I would not want to bet too much on this proposition.

These are days when the young progress fast in all fields, but it is well to keep in mind that the Al Capones, Dutch Schultzes and Legs Diamond's, all of whom successfully defied rehabilitation, had to serve a long, testing apprenticeship before they achieved the dignity of a "public enemy" rating, the championing of political bosses and the adulation of moronic readers.

Frankie is too small. Throw him back. And if anyone can straighten out his twisted little mind and soften his flinty soul it is the good padre of Boys Town, Neb. Good luck to you, Father, and to you, Frankie. I'm afraid you're going to need it.

### WORLD AFFAIRS

## Moscow Mission

By William Philip Simms



WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—There is reason to believe that the Churchill-Eden surprise visit to Moscow may be an eleventh-hour attempt to settle the dangerous Soviet-Polish dispute and save the threatened Dumbarton Oaks charter for a post-war world.

The whole purpose of the new organization as made public Monday is "to maintain international peace and security . . . to develop friendly relations among nations

to achieve international co-operation . . . and to afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends."

Yet it is a tragic fact that while the four big nations—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China—were formulating these very principles, one of them was disposing of several smaller nations to suit itself, thus refusing to follow its own advice.

### Fate of Small Nations at Stake

#### SAYS PARAGRAPH 3, Section A:

"The parties to any dispute . . . should oblige themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The security council (which the big powers dominate) should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means."

Yet one of these powers has steadfastly refused to accept American, British or other mediation, conciliation, arbitration or any sort of friendly intervention in Eastern Europe where the fate of several small nations is being determined by the will of that power alone.

Just what mission Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden have in Moscow remains to be revealed, but if they can persuade Russia to conform to the spirit of the proposed charter, the chances for the successful launching of the new league of nations will be greatly enhanced.

In Washington there is a steadily mounting uneasiness among the supporters of world co-operation lest Russia, through her disregard of the very principles now being put forward to guide the post-war world, wreck all chance of American collaboration.

The United States Senate will almost certainly refuse to underwrite boundary changes and shifts of millions of peoples from one country to another at the dictation of a single power.

### Won't You Ever Learn?

THIS ARGUMENT is that if one of the Big Four architects of the charter under which the rest of the world shall live, now refuses to live up to its own rules, it is not likely to behave differently in matters directly concerning it in the future.

Under "Pacific settlement of disputes," Article 5 goes on to say: "The security council (the Big Four) should be empowered, at any stage of a dispute . . . to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment." Already the little members of the United Nations are questioning the right of the big members to tell them to settle their disputes by a formula which they, themselves, ignore.

"Like the Delians under the ancient Athenians," signed a noted wit among the small-nation envoys here. "I suppose we must expect to be told, when we rise up and demand our rights: 'Won't you ever learn that, as the world goes on, right is a matter between equals?'

Churchill, Stalin, Eden and Molotov have an opportunity to allay some of these suspicions and fears.

## It's a Cockeyed World



## The Hoosier Forum

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

### "THEY ARE ALL ON THE CUFF"

By James E. Metzler, Attila

It is a favorite pastime of the fourth-termers to brag of their hero's length in office and sneer at Dewey's so-called lack of experience. But there is experience and experience.

To begin, Roosevelt was born with millions. He never earned a dollar. He never paid his way. Dewey, a typical small town boy, inherited nothing. He earned what he has. He paid his way from the beginning. No one can show where Roosevelt ever made a success of any business. Dewey was a successful lawyer before he ever held public office. As public prosecutor, he was a notable success.

Both were governors of New York. Roosevelt left the state in debt. Dewey has balanced the budget and accumulated a surplus for post-war problems.

Roosevelt has been president 12 years, in 10 of which he had full control, and his has been a record of dissension, waste and debt. Quite a contrast to Dewey's co-ordinated, budget-balancing government of New York. Of course some good things have been accomplished in these 12 years, but only half accomplished. For good, bad or indifferent, none of the things Roosevelt has done has ever been paid for. They are all on the cuff.

A dead-beat never pays. Will we continue on this dead-beat economy by electing as President a man whose proven record as governor and President is one of waste and whose creative ability is limited to creating debt? Or will we elect a man, who from the beginning has shown ability in private and public business, who has successfully governed our largest state, and has in all instances paid his way?

"HOPE I CLEARED UP YER MIND"

By Myrt, Indianapolis

Shore Ery, I kin try to set yuh strate on a few of these here questions about who alls president and sech . . . Gosh dern, Ery, I don't see how you could make seek a turrible mistake—such as wonderin' who's our president . . . seems as if I can't remember when Mr. Roosevelt wasn't our president. But you see these danged Republicans sort of have a notion that we're a still livin' in one a them danged democracies whar you yer bound to change fellers up that in the white house over four years or sem sech member. So they've gone and got them a fellas named Dewey, and they've sort a put him up on a box and he's got himself a platform or leastways that's what they call it. Now this hyar platform is what you've been hearin' bout, Ery, and it stands for all the things he's indispensible, cuz golly, he must be else he wouldn't want ta be president forever. Hope I cleared up yer mind.

Ya know Ery, I reckon I like a good laugh bout as well as the next feller, and I've been havin' a heap a fun for the last twelve yars now, but gosh dern it all, if I had my chere of comedians fer the white house I'd jest natcherly pick my old friend Bob Burns instid.

Rekon I'd better git ta milkin, now, but fer I go I do want to stratin' ya out on that mud slingin' business. Mud slingin', Ery, is what you do when youaint got any facts, ya jest natcherly ferget bout money and debts and labor disputes and that thang they call a platform.

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There are only two ways of life and they cover all of the "isms," including Americanism. You can live as Americans live, as individuals, bearing their responsibilities, making their standard of living as high as their ability will permit, with their souls and minds and bodies free. Or you can live as so much mass with a few very rugged individuals at the head of the state, that will keep you busy working for the sacred few, for the meager assurance that you will be fed so that you can work and that when you die the state will bury you.

You are right that jobs are of greatest importance, because they produce income, and income greatly determines the standard of life. It is absolutely insane, however, to compare the economics of any nation to a country where the people can fill their pockets with bonds and go to the poor house in an automobile, the trailer of which is loaded down with gadgets and labor saving devices that in any other country would make men feel like kings. Shame on the absence of appreciation.

Daacke, I know you are not a "spring chicken," nor am I. I have lived a long full life in America. Through hard times and good times, through sorrow and joy of distress, have never failed to see the sun shine on this great country that is more youthful and more fruitful than those who wish to change it. My only hope and anxiety is that men who follow us can find in America the fullness of life, the freedom of spirit and the joy of appreciation that has been mine. And I have never had more coveted health.

**DAILY THOUGHTS**

And God looked upon the earth, and, behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted His way upon the earth.—Genesis 6:12.

WICKEDNESS is a method in man's wickedness, it grows up by degrees.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

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