

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1944

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

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## Dewey Pledges 'Greatest Housecleaning in History'

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discuss the question of "who will outbid the 'One Thousand Club' for control of the captive Democratic party and will talk about the subversive elements which now seek to take over the country."

Governor Dewey last week blasted the 1000 club; which he said sought to raise Democratic funds by \$1000 contributions for which special privileges would be granted.

Last night he said that "I have not offered the government of the U.S. for sale at \$1000 to any man and I never will to any one at any price."

In these final campaign days, Governor Dewey is trying to get over the idea that, come peace, he is the man who can best promote America's economic well-being—that he can give incentive to business and provide jobs and again make "getting ahead" a part of America's creed.

### "No Argument"

He is saying, in effect that of course we're in a war, and that he wants to win that war and organize effectively for peace, that he favors such domestic advances as collective bargaining for labor, social security and other recent gains, and that there isn't any argument about them.

But, he is contending, the New Deal can provide no solution to the problems America will face when war ends because President Roosevelt "has offered no program for the peace-time years except the same one which failed for eight straight years of peace from 1933 to 1940."

### "A Shocking Thing"

"It is a shocking thing that my opponent, after 12 years a President, felt compelled to announce as news, last Saturday night, that he believes in the enterprise system," Governor Dewey said in Buffalo.

"Yet in all his campaign speeches, my opponent has not indicated how he will achieve in post-war years when he so tragically failed to achieve in pre-war years."

Again he charged that under Mr. Roosevelt it took a war to solve the nation's unemployment problem, and said that while the President promised jobs for all Americans when peace comes, "on the record his promise of jobs is worthless. It will still be worthless, of course, even though it is repeated again and again and again."

### Sisteries F. D. R. Pledge

Repeatedly, Mr. Dewey threw the phrase "again and again and again," at Mr. Roosevelt—stating intended to recall the 1940 Roosevelt pledge that no American boys would be sent into foreign wars—in charging that other Roosevelt promises were no good.

Mr. Dewey is underlining the resentment of small business and white-collar workers—"the forgotten men and women under the New Deal"—and contending that "American businessmen know that the New Deal way of being mindful of their problems has been slowly to drown them with a rising flood of rules, regulations, questionnaires, reports and directives."

### Dewey Makes Bid For Massachusetts

By JOHN L. CUTTER  
United Press Correspondent

ABOARD DEWEY CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Nov. 1.—Governor Dewey, in a strong bid for Massachusetts' 15 electoral votes, today scheduled three stops—Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester—and a major radio address tonight from

## Smokers Hunt for Cigarettes As Supply Hits Rock-Bottom

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used to sell to sub-jobbers in a competitive field that kept prices low. Now, knowing they can get almost any price they ask, some jobbers are selling to nightclubs and to saloons and direct to retailers, this executive continued.

"Their price per case used to be \$72," he said. "Now it runs from \$75 to \$80 to retailers and saloons and up to \$90 to night clubs. We cigarette manufacturers know the jobbers who are selling illegally, but we can't cut off their supplies legally."

Eric Calamef, president of the Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, confirmed the existence of the black market, but said it merely was causing an uneven distribution rather than contributing to the shortage.

All manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers agreed that the basic causes of the shortage were, in order of importance: 30 to 50 per cent of popular brand output going to the armed forces; large but unknown quantities going to occupied and liberated countries; greatly increased civilian demand; a slight reduction in manufacturing output due to the manpower shortage; uneven distribution.

States which tax cigarettes were faced with reduced revenues. New York's cigarette tax income was off \$20,453 so far this fiscal period

### OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

All Data in Central War Time

Nov. 1, 1944 | Sunsets: 5:54

Precipitation 24 hrs. end: 7:30 a. m.: .00

Total precipitation since Jan. 1: 29.67

Temperature since Jan. 1: 4.05

The following table shows the tempera-

tures yesterday: High: 54

Atlanta: 72

Baltimore: 55

Chicago: 74

Cincinnati: 77

Cleveland: 52

Denver: 55

Evansville: 50

F. Wayne: 55

Indianapolis (61V): 55

Kansas City, Mo.: 62

Milwaukee: 58

Minneapolis-St. Paul: 77

New Orleans: 75

New York: 61

Oklahoma City: 61

Omaha, Neb.: 54

Portland, Ore.: 55

St. Louis: 55

San Antonio, Tex.: 71

Seattle: 55

Washington, D. C.: 45

## Thousands of Nazis Caught in Trap



British troops reach the Maas (Meuse) river, trapping an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 Germans unable to flee across the bombed out bridges. Canadians driving through the south Beveland are crossing the causeway to Walcheren and are attacking the remainder of the Nazi garrisons at Flushing, sole remaining barrier to the Scheldt river and Antwerp.

## TOKYO REPORTS SUPERFORT RAID

### Claims Huge Craft Driven Off Before Damage Is Inflicted.

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The fact is that for years we should have been building 1,000,000 homes a year just to get back up to the standards of 1940. But, under Mr. Roosevelt, we got an average of only 380,000 homes a year."

All in all, Mr. Dewey contended that President Roosevelt to date has offered no program for the peace-time years except the same one which failed for eight straight years of peace from 1933 to 1940."

As an alternative, he outlined an eight-point program for the future which he promised a Republican victory in November would bring. He listed:

ONE—Government policies toward the goal of full employment through full production at a high level of wages for the worker and an incentive for the business man to succeed.

TWO—A new tax structure eliminating tax deductions from wages as low as \$11 a week; reduced personal income tax rates; lowered income tax on business; simplification of tax laws "and then stick to it over a period of years."

THREE—Expansion of social security coverage to "every American."

FOUR—"A definite and secure floor under farm prices."

FIVE—"Restoration of 'free collective bargaining in America,' setting up of a permanent fair employment practices committee and putting the labor department under the leadership of a man from the ranks of labor."

SIX—"Abolishment of most of the government reports now required from business."

SEVEN—"Bringing a 'competent staff of prosecutors into the department of justice so that we can bring to an end business monopoly in this country instead of just talking about it."

EIGHT—"Establishment of an all-new basic between the President and the congress that once again each shall have respect for the other and be willing to work together again."

Recalling President Roosevelt's own arguments with congress, Mr. Dewey declared:

"That is what three terms of unlimited power does to a man. That is why four terms, or 16 years, is the most dangerous threat to our freedom ever proposed. That is one reason why I believe that two terms must be established as the limit by constitutional amendment."

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in his communiqué yesterday that a "conservative recapitulation" showed that planes from the 1st and 3d fleets had shot down 1462 enemy aircraft, destroyed another 1132 on the ground and destroyed or damaged 232 in the two months beginning Aug. 30.

American losses for the period, Nimitz said, totalled approximately 300 carrier planes, but many of the pilots and air crews were rescued.

Allied sources here placed Japanese production of all planes at 1500 a month, but this figure included passenger and other civilian types as well as warcraft.

Jap Plane Losses Outstrip Production.

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 1 (U. P.)—American carrier planes alone are wrecking Japanese aircraft faster than the enemy can build them, Pacific fleet headquarters disclosed in a communiqué announcing the destruction of 2594 to 2846 planes by the 1st and 3d fleets in the past two months.

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No popular brands entered the San Francisco retail trade for 10 days in August, and for two weeks in September retailers got only one-half of their quotas. Some 500 United Cigar stores scattered across the country were being rationed by their management. Each store may sell a specified number of packs each day and most of them were selling their allotments before noon. A Chicago chain of tobacco stores was selling cigarettes three hours a day, five days a week.

Those whose cases were discharged by Judge Niblack are C. H. Hamilton, Elrod Westmoreland, H. P. Patterson and T. H. Nolling. Judge Niblack urged adoption of an over-all comprehensive tax ordinance to resolve conflicting features of the present code.

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