

NEW REYNOLDS PARTY ACTIVE

Hitler Tactics Used to Exploit U. S. Discontent.

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representatives talk of achieving power by approved political means, others now are preparing for violence. An ex-convict Nationalist from Chicago is going into Midwest communities organizing local hoodlums into a terroristic force.

I know these things because I have been correspondent which has passed between principals of the Nationalist movement, records of some of their closed meetings and reports of their utterances, both private and public.

I have examined volumes of their publications which regularly are reaching thousands of readers.

Sharing Reynolds' leadership in the movement is Gerald L. K. Smith, rabble-rouser, founder of the "America First party" and idol of various "mothers" groups.

Reynolds, contact man for the movement in official government circles and high society, denies that he is collaborating with Smith.

In Reynolds' Office

But Smith's Washington headquarters are in Reynolds' office, in the Colorado building.

Around Reynolds and Smith moves a circle of satellites, such as Carl Mote of Indianapolis, partner of two small public utilities and president of the National Farmers' Guild; Mrs. Lyle Clark Van Hyning of Chicago, head of "We, the Mothers Mobilize for America, Inc.," the Rev. Gerald Winrod, popular known as the "Jayhawk Nazi" of Wichita, Kas., and the Rev. Harvey Springer, a Denver rabble-rouser who is called "the Cowboy Preacher."

It was Mote who, in the July 1943, issue of his paper, "America Preferred," said:

"If we were not such foolish people, long ago we would have put an end to all this hypocritical cant about democracy. . . . We would recognize all this palaver about democracy for what it is—a totally deceitful and insincere attempt to make of America another Fascist state."

Clever Operation

The Nationalist forces are being wielded by a clever operator who has a shrewdly conceived plan of organization and a "party line" that is all things to all the people whom the Nationalists want to attract.

It appears to be more than a coincidence that each new pronouncement incorporated in the party line is picked up simultaneously by the affiliated groups. The line includes:

Blanket opposition to all international agreements for peace and economic stability — an opposition which is not based on fair-minded "realist" principles but is used by such Nationalist spokesmen as Smith to incite hatred of a "super-state" dominated by British imperialists and Communist savages."

Want Negotiated Peace

"Bring the boys home now," meaning a negotiated peace.

Enactment of laws to crush labor unions and free business of all regulation.

Abolition of the Federal Reserve system, which, Nationalists charge is an agency by which "international bankers" control our economy.

Severance of all relations with Stalin.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill plotted the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor during the conference on the Atlantic ocean."

And now, the Nationalists have added to their party line the case of a man who was convicted of treasonous action. They demand freedom for Tyler Kent, a former clerk in the U. S. embassy in London, who was imprisoned by the British on charges of turning over to German agents copies of documents taken from the embassy.

Tried It Before

The Nationalist plan of organization is outlined by Reynolds in his booklet, "How to Become a Political Leader in Your District," addressed to party workers.

He tells them to unite in cells of 10 persons each and to meet in homes so that all the members will know each other intimately and "subversive" characters will be kept out.

The Nationalist groups tried unsuccessfully three times before to become a united political force once under George E. Deatherage, who is under indictment for sedition; a second time in Rev. P. Coughlin's heyday, and again with retired army Gen. George Moseley as leader.

Each time the effort failed because the individual groups would not surrender their own rackets.

Plans No 'Mistakes'

The Reynolds' organization doesn't intend to make any mistakes this time. It has a Nationalist confederation in which all groups can unite while retaining their autonomy. It also has a Nationalist party for political action. A third division is the Nationalist committee, an "educational" body to which industrialists are told they can make tax-exempt contributions.

The treasury department, however, says such contributions are not tax-free.

TOMORROW—Nationalists Take Over Farmers' Group

BUTTER NOW BACK TO 16 POINTS A POUND

WASHINGTON, July 16 (U. P.)—The ration value of creamy butter was back down to 16 points a pound today.

The old 24-point value came to an end at 12:01 a. m. Sunday. The OPA said the move was made possible by reduced military requirements. But it warned that points would be raised again if supplies disappeared too quickly.

Country butter remained at 12 points a pound.



JUDGE DENIES BIAS FOR STEPHENSON

Hampton Circuit Judge Cassius M. Gentry today again defended his right to hear the retrial plea of D. C. Stephenson, ex-Ku Klux Klan grand dragon, now serving a life term for murder.

Judge Gentry denied the state attorney general's charge that he is "biased and prejudiced" in favor of Stephenson.

The state is seeking a change of venue on Stephenson's petition for a retrial. Judge Gentry denied the change, then the state supreme court mandated him to show cause why the venue shift shouldn't be granted.

Meanwhile, Stephenson is asking permission to remain in the Hamilton county jail at Noblesville until his retrial plea is heard. Atty. Gen. James A. Emmert said he would demand the former grand dragon's return to Michigan City when the venue question is settled.

JANITOR FOUND DEAD

Robert Bruce Gibson, janitor for Ed Duncan Printing Co. was found dead yesterday in his room at 412 E. Court st. He was 65.

WLB COUNTERS THREAT BY ITU

Halts Action on Disputes in Newspaper Cases.

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immovable object as the board is an irresistible force."

WLB struck back. It ordered its newspaper commission to hold up action on all pending voluntary agreements between the I. T. U. and publishers. The aim is to determine if these agreements contain the provisions which the union holds are outside the board's jurisdiction.

The next move is up to Mr. Randolph. He left Washington, presumably for I. T. U. headquarters in Indianapolis, before the board came through with its answer to the union's attacks in the third heated public hearing on this controversy.

Previously Mr. Randolph and other union officers had declared in a formal statement that the action which the board took would be "brazen and illegal" and that the union "will respect no such decisions and will resist the application thereof in any manner or by any means at its disposal."

WLB Can't Force Them

Further, the officers said: "Any attempt on the part of the board to pursue that course would inevitably disrupt the printing and publishing industry of the nation and the responsibility therefor rests squarely upon the war labor board."

The International's officers declared also: "The members of the International Typographical union produce newspapers through their labor, which may be had under conditions satisfactory to them.

"If they decide not to produce newspapers there is nothing the war labor board can do to force them to produce newspapers.

"If they do not get what they want from the employers or from this war labor board they will not produce newspapers. The members of the I. T. U. are as adept in applying 'slowdowns,' 'sidetowns,' 'strikes' or 'lockouts' as are the members of the war labor board. . . .

"The proposed action will be of no help to the publishers in whose behalf the board seems to be functioning."

Members Applaud

Jack Gill of Cleveland, union secretary-treasurer, nimbly shifted the I. T. U.'s stand in this way: "No outside agency is going to arbitrate the laws of our union."

Applause came from rank-and-file I. T. U. members at the hearing.

Up to this year, the venerable I. T. U. was credited with the best record in the country in wartime strikes. Also, with its more than 80,000 members, it had the highest number of closed shops.

The change in reasonably peaceful relations with employers began to show about Jan. 1, when new union laws went into effect. These, according to "Editor and Publisher," organ for the industry's management side, "suspended the democratic process" and gave the union's executive council powers to order strikes and to override arbitration agreements, change the strict regulations governing strikes and lockouts, and enforce as "laws" a number of working conditions which previously had been subject to negotiation.

I. T. U. Is Criticized

"This publication," said Editor and Publisher, "has pointed with pride many times in the past to the International Typographical Union as an example of an enlightened and sincere union, one that abided by its contracts and was a firm believer in the principles of arbitration."

"Now, under a new set of officers, suspend the democratic processes formerly existing in the union rules and disregard the heretofore sanctity of I. T. U. contracts. . . . These union rules are an attempt to undermine and destroy fundamental relationships between newspaper publishers and newspaper mechanical unions. They deprive local unions of any autonomy in important decisions affecting their livelihood. They make any arbitration procedure a mockery and waste of time. They resolve all union disputes, large or small, into an ultimate strike threat."

Board Was Unanimous

The War Labor Board was unanimous, so far as the record shows, in its order against Mr. Randolph and his colleagues, although it was understood that the board's labor members refrained from voting. The board's order contained these statements:

"The I. T. U. has challenged the authority of the government of the United States in time of war to provide for the peaceful adjustment of labor disputes."

"It has placed it 'laws' above the 'laws' of the U. S. congress. It persists in this policy, despite the fact that newspapers are a vital and indispensable part of our war economy."

Vincennes Man Is Elected State Commander of VFW

Ralph E. Welton of Vincennes is the new commander of the Indiana state department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Elected yesterday in the annual state encampment in Indianapolis, he succeeds Leon V. King of Indianapolis.

Local men elected to state offices are Alfred L. Chew, quartermaster, and Clay Batchelder, judge advocate. Mr. Chew is a member of the Sgt. Ralph Barker post and Mr. Batchelder belongs to the Hoosier post of V. F. W.

Other officers are Charles Klaubo, Hammond, senior vice commander; Paul A. Benning, Terre Haute, junior vice commander; I. E. Seldat of Anderson, chaplain, and Dr. Whitefield Bowers of Lafayette.

The streamlined encampment, attended by 50 delegates, adopted a resolution to "broaden and clarify" the G. I. Bill of Rights pertaining to vocational and educational training.

The present system of obtaining veterans' loans for homes and business also was criticized as being "too complicated." According to recent surveys by the National Savings and Loan associations, the veterans are having difficulty in finding available units for purchase in 89 per cent of the cities.

Delegates also favored adoption of an amendment to boost the government guarantee of \$2500 on business loans under the law.

SEEK SOLDIER IN SLUGGING DEATH

Police sought a soldier here today in the slugging death of John Miller, 56, of 1462 S. Harding st.

Involved in a fight near a tavern in the 1800 block of Howard st. Wednesday night, Miller was admitted to the Emhardt clinic from a neck injury received in the fracas, Deputy Coroner Leonard Cox said.

Detectives said two witnesses described Miller's foe as "a man in soldier's uniform."

Rites for the victim will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at New Maysville Baptist church. Burial will follow in New Maysville cemetery.

A resident of Indianapolis for 10 years, Mr. Miller was employed at the Ball Park Wrecking Co.

He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Evelyn Dove, Mrs. Irene Shinn, Mrs. Pauline Phillips and Miss Josephine Miller, all of Indianapolis; two sons, S. Sgt. Leslie D. Miller, and Coxswain 3-c John Q. Miller, stationed on the West coast, and a sister, Mrs. Cletus Paige, Texas.

Angered by Violence

"Being a person of Japanese descent, I'm aware of discrimination that is practiced by people who dare not see further than the color of our skin. Several cases of violence against Nisei families on the coast are reported. It makes

Wounded Nisei Chides Friend For Turning Against America

WASHINGTON, July 16 (U. P.)—An American soldier of Japanese ancestry sat up in his hospital bed and thought out carefully what he should say to his friend, also a Japanese-American, who had renounced his U. S. citizenship.

He was at Hammond General Hospital, Modesto, Cal., recovering from a head wound suffered in France. His friend was in a relocation center in the west.

After long thought, the veteran began writing.

"It is not my purpose to get in an argument with you," he wrote. "Your difficulty, however, is shared by thousands of Nisei like me in a manner completely different. I'm an American to the last drop of my blood."

Beating for Crimes

"Japan is taking a good solid beating for her crimes," he continued. "Because she's never lost a war till now she may have a notion that it is a wonderful thing. That, I think, is one reason why she must be utterly beaten this time for a lasting peace."

"I'm glad to hear your family is well," he continued. "I still remember the time I said goodbye to your folks before I went overseas. I'm rather disappointed now, though, because you have lost faith in your country."

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