

## Dewey Blames F.D.R. For Wartime Strikes

SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—(P)—Holding President Roosevelt directly responsible for "most of the serious wartime strikes," Thomas E. Dewey tonight assailed the New Deal labor policy as a political football and declared his first act as president would be to appoint an "active, able" secretary of labor.

"The New Deal is exclusively responsible for most of the serious wartime strikes," he said in a prepared address. "The chief blame goes directly into the White House, and to its agency created at the top of all this chaos of agencies—the War Labor Board."

In what was regarded by many listeners as a thinly-veiled allusion to current demands for an increase in the little steel wage formula, Dewey declared that the new deal has "set the stage for a great gesture—a big favor to labor before election day."

This gesture, he said, has been "carefully designed to make labor believe that something it is justly entitled to is a special gift from on high from the New Deal."

The Republican nominee, opening an intensive four-speech campaign on the Pacific coast renewed his criticism of Labor Secretary Frances Perkins with these words: "For 12 straight years of New Deal bungling, the Department of Labor has been left in the hands of an estimable lady who has been secretary of labor in name only. For all practical purposes, we have neither a secretary of labor nor a department of labor today."

"We need a secretary of labor. We need a department of labor. Twelve years is too long to go without them. Sixteen years would be intolerable."

Dewey coupled Miss Perkins with Interior Secretary Ickes yesterday as the first two cabinet members he would replace if elected this November.

In his third and perhaps his most confidently phrased speech of the campaign, Dewey outlined his labor program after assailing present administration policy as one of "delay, bungling and incompetence" which he said was subject to the "caprice of one man."

He would:

1. Appoint an able secretary of Labor "from the ranks of labor."
2. Restore the function of the labor department and make it unnecessary for the "working men and women of America to knock on door after door... to find out what their rights are."
3. "Abolish many of the wasteful competing bureaus filled with men quarreling for jurisdiction while American citizens stand and wait."
4. "Abolish privilege for one group over any other group."

The nominee, who addressed a cheering crowd at the civic auditorium, called for retention of the National Labor Relations Act, collective bargaining and the right to strike, but denounced the Smith-Connelly no-strike act as having failed to solve the problem of wartime shutdowns.

"In the 12 months prior to the passage of the Smith-Connelly Act there were 3,359 strikes," he said. "In the 12 months following the passage of that act there were 4,418 strikes."

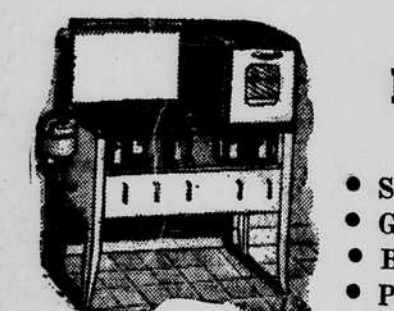
The Smith-Connelly act, which forbids strikes in government seized war plants under pain of fine or imprisonment, will expire with the end of the war "as it should."

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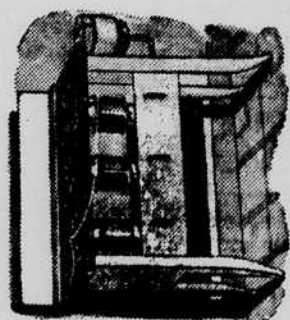


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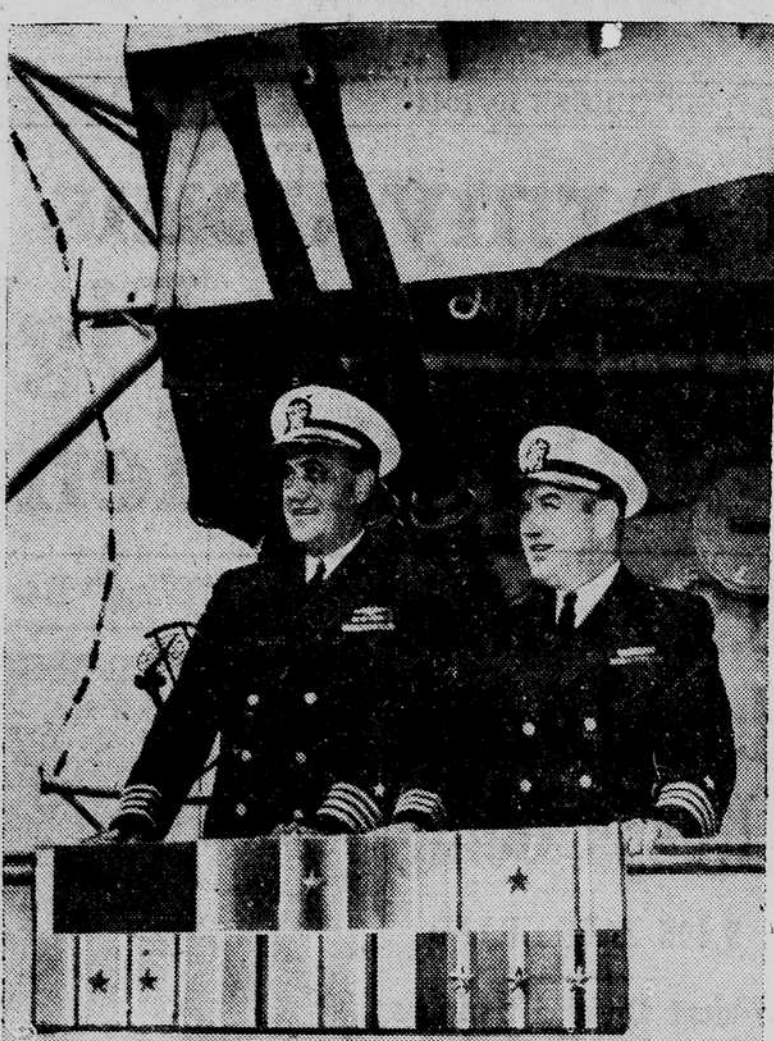
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## NEVADA BACK FROM WARS



STANDING ON THE BRIDGE of the battleship Nevada as she comes into New York harbor are Capt. Powell M. Rhea (left), Fayetteville, Ark., commanding officer, and Comdr. Howard A. Yeager, Salinas, Kan., executive officer. On the bridge rail below them are service ribbons telling of the ship's battle achievements in two wars. (Purple Heart (upper left) is for Pearl Harbor damage. Navy photo. (International)

## TODAY and TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN  
German Democracy

As our troops enter Germany, let us here at home pause and reflect before we line up, dig in, and start throwing bricks at one another about how the Germans should be treated. We do not know who the Germans will be that come forward as the army, the Gestapo, and the organization of the German national states fall apart under the blows of the Allies.

Until the character and the purposes of these post-war Germans have become manifest, no final decisions can be reached on such questions as whether Germany should be partitioned or decentralized, on whether the German nation is to be regarded as a liberated or as a conquered people.

The one thing we must avoid like the pest is the assumption that ours is the responsibility and the power in determining what the post-war Germans are to be. Perhaps I do here an injustice, but as I read what is written by Miss Dorothy Thompson, I get the impression that she thinks it will be our fault, especially Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Roosevelt's, if there is not a strong, brave, freedom-loving democratic movement in Germany. Their terms are too harsh. They demand unconditional surrender, and they make no promise that the German Reich is to emerge intact after its attempt to conquer Europe.

Now I say that this argument puts things upside down. It is because there is no evidence yet that there is a strong, brave, freedom-loving democratic movement in Germany, that so many serious people are driven to contemplate the extremely difficult projects of a drastic peace. If the Germans were fighting for freedom, Miss Thompson would not have to argue with Lord Vansittart. The new reporters would settle the argument for her. The difference between their views is that Lord Vansittart says that as a matter of fact he sees no signs of an effective German democratic movement, whereas Miss Thompson feels sure that signs or no signs the democratic movement exists, but that we are too stupid to see it, too prejudiced to encourage it, and so benighted that we are throttling the tender elusive little thing.

I am sure that almost every one would be greatly impressed and influenced by a German democracy fighting for freedom. That there have been many Germans who have fought for freedom, and paid for it with their lives, is certain. But when we see how the Poles and the French organized underground, and resisted and defied the Gestapo, have we not the right to ask where is the comparable German resistance movement?

At the time the generals rebelled last July there was no German popular movement. Is it reasonable to tell us that the generals were ready to accept our terms but that the people had not organized a national resistance to Hitler because they thought our terms were too severe?

The crux of the German problem is the absence of effective German popular resistance to Nazism, militarism and pan-Germanism. If it had existed, if there had been a German democracy, there would not have been Hitler. Because as yet there are no reliable signs that a German democracy is coming forward, we are driven as a mighty poor second best to consider all the measures which no one in his senses likes any better than Miss Dorothy Thompson likes them.

The military government of a country like Germany, the prolong-

ed control of a great nation like the German, the reduction of its territory, or beyond that its partition, is an appalling thing to undertake. We should not be considering it if there were any evidence that a freedom-loving German democracy was rising to overthrow the Nazis, and to purge and regenerate Germany.

What we must put aside entirely is the allegation that we could produce and evoke a German democracy, and that if it does not appear, it is our fault. Only the Germans can produce a German democracy. The Germans are the only nation who have succeeded in doctrinating themselves and multitudes elsewhere with the idea that some one else is always responsible for what they do and for what they do not do. Always they are in the end more sinned against than sinning. If they accept Nazism, it is because the Allies gave them a harsh peace. If they do not rebel against Nazism in 1944, it is because the Allies do not promise them a soft peace.

Is it not time to agree that if the Germans want to be treated like a free nation, then they must fight for their own freedom as all people who are genuinely free have had to fight? Let Germans come forward to open the path to our armies, and by their deeds prove that they are being liberated and not conquered. Fawning on our troops proves nothing, except that they are used to the idea that might makes right; and we need not be surprised or impressed if crowds that cried "Heil Hitler!" begin to cry "Heil Patton!" Let Germans purge the Nazis, and they will prove what can never be proved in manifestos written in New York, that a Germany exists with which her victims can begin to deal on a basis of moral equality. (Copyright, 1944, for the Star)

## With The AEF

## Near Misses And Such Things

By SID FEDER  
(Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)  
SOUTHERN FRANCE, Sept. 10.—(Delayed)—(P)—Pvt. John R. Herrera, Delta, Col., and George Hitsman, Grand Rapids, Mich., will tell you Jerry likes his vino. They ought to know, because if a group of Jerries hadn't inhaled a lot of it Herrera, Hitsman and the rest of their battalion aid group would be prisoners.

The entire station was captured just south of Lyon and the Germans marched their prisoners for miles.

"They even tried to make us carry their equipment, but we kept throwing their stuff into ditches," recalled Pvt. Arnold Wiseman of Charleston, W. Va. Then Yankee artillerymen, knowing nothing about the Yanks' capture, shelled the road.

"It was really something," explained Sgt. Stanley J. Malone of New York City and Corp. William Duncan of Birmingham, Ala.

## DUPLIN SOLDIER GETS ARMY MEDAL

WARSAW, Sept. 18.—Rom Alpha in of Beaulieu has received the Purple Heart for wounds received in the Normandy campaign. He is now in a hospital in England. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Weeks of Faison, Route 1, have been notified that their son, Pfc. Woodrow Weeks, was killed in action in France on July 25. He had been in the Army since 1941 and overseas since February, last.

Cpl. William L. Bostic, U. S. Navy, son of Mr. Estella Maready of Chiniquapin, has been wounded in action, according to a War department notice.

William K. Kelly, son of the Rev. Geo. M. Kelly of Magnolia, was promoted to corporal and has received his silver aerial gunner's wings.

William Houston Carroll, stationed in Alaska, son of Mrs. Charles F. Carroll of Warsaw, has been promoted to corporal in the Army. His mother has been informed.

Pfc. Norman H. Barr, of Camp Murphy, Fla., is spending a furlough with his wife and mother, Mrs. Anna Barr.

Henry D. Farrior, stationed in Italy, has been promoted to a corporal in the Army. He is a son of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Farrior of Warsaw.

Sgt. Paul Johnson, son of Mrs. Charlie Johnson of Warsaw, was recently transferred from Iceland to England.

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## PROPOSALS INVITED FOR UNIFORMS

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Wilmington until 10:00 o'clock A. M. Monday, October 2, 1944, and then publicly opened and read at a meeting of the City Council for furnishing the following articles of clothing for the Police and Fire Departments:

### POLICE DEPARTMENT

- 8 Officer's Uniforms
- 38 Patrolmen's Uniforms
- 8 Uniform Overcoats
- 3 Pairs Trousers
- 45 Caps

### FIRE DEPARTMENT

- 3 Chief's Officer Uniforms
- 6 Captain's Uniforms
- 5 Lieutenant's Uniforms
- 34 Firemen's Uniforms

The above quantities are approximate, and the City reserves the right to increase or decrease same.

Detailed specifications may be obtained from the office of the City Clerk, and bids in order to be considered must comply with specifications. Samples of the material to be used must be submitted with all proposals and each bidder must state in his proposal the name of the firm who manufactures the uniform offered.

Any alterations to insure proper fit are to be included in the price submitted.

The City of Wilmington reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed proposals should be submitted to J. R. Benson, City Clerk, Wilmington, North Carolina, and marked on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for furnishing clothing for the Police and Fire Departments."

Dated this 18th day of September, 1944.

**CITY OF WILMINGTON**

By J. R. BENSON, City Clerk

The Germans and their prisoners took cover in a house where they found five barrels of wine—on which the Jerries proceeded to operate "after coming out from under a table where they tried to hide from the barrage," Sgt. James G. Macharas of Lynchburg, Va., recalled.

The more the Germans drank the warmer they got. They began laying aside their equipment, including guns. That was alright with Herrera and Hitsman, who went around quietly picking up weapons until they had them all; then they captured their captors.

An hour later the aid station was back in business in the same house.

Pvt. Charles Barnes of Alford, Tex., and Americo D. Chiarito of the Bronx, N. Y., were just sitting in a jeep waiting for two officers to return from a patrol when a column of Germans came marching down the road.

"I thought they were prisoners," Barnes explained, "then I noticed no Americans were with them."

The doughboys had only one

gun between them, so they hid in some bushes. When the column came up the unarmed Barnes stepped out of hiding and yelled "Lay those guns down, you sonsabos". Then calling into the bushes as though there was a force of Yanks there, he yelled, "Somebody come out with a rifle on the double."

Out stepped Chiarito to cover the Jerries. It was a lovely sight a few minutes later to see two GI's with one rifle herding 17 enemy soldiers, including one officer, down the road toward the PW pen.

Whether Sgt. Bob Blair is a horseplayer or not he just lost a photo finish and doesn't mind saying he doesn't care a bit. Sergeant Bob, who is from Plainview, Tex., operates around this front as an artillery section chief. The other day Jerry started pouring a barrage on his position and Bob made a beeline for his foxhole. When he was about 20 feet away, a German shell beat him into it. Bob recognizes odds in a hurry. He didn't go near any foxhole for the rest of the day.

## Winston-Salem Man Dies After Automobile Wreck

WINSTON-SALEM, Sept. 18.—(P)—Dewey Le Burke, 35, of Winston-Salem, died at a hospital here this morning following injury in an automobile accident in which five other persons were hurt last night about 6 o'clock.

Burke's wife and two children, Clifton Lee, 5, and Elizabeth Ann, 3, sustained injuries when the car in which they were riding was in collision with another automobile, whose owner was not immediately ascertained. These victims, together with Miss Louise Mize and Harvey Painter, occupants of the other car, were patients at the hospital.

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Heavy glass defrosting tray, size 10 1/2 x 12 1/2 x 1 1/2.

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98c  
Comfortable size for carrying... 21 inches long! Strong cane-holding frame. Firmly woven splint.

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Weatherstrip  
10c  
Reinforced hair felt. Easy to tack on.

**WEATHER-STRIP**  
3c  
Easy to put on doors, windows, or anywhere weather-strip is used. Can be cut with regular shears. Keeps out drafts... saves fuel and money.

**BUCK SAW**  
\$1.69  
Fast cutting, 2-gauge taper blade. Filed and set, ready to cut. Hardwood easily installed.

**WET MOP**  
58c  
Long handle mop with a quality mop head of strong 4-ply cotton yarn. Well sewed. 8-oz. size.

**FLOOR BRUSH**  
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Keep basement, garage, etc., tidy with this strong, durable brush. Gray horse hair and fiber. 12 inch size.

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