Washington, D. C. DISCHARGED VETERANS

President Roosevelt has just received a suggestion from Chicago's Mayor Ed Kelly designed to aid in the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

Kelly, acting on a proposal from his wife Margaret, head of Chicago's tremendously popular servicemen's aid organization, has urged FDR that men be permitted to wear their uni-forms for three to six months after they are discharged, if they want to.
Kelly pointed out that 30,000 Chicago
boys have been discharged from
service and that many return home, after a year or more's absence, feeling thoroughly out of place in the community in civilian clothes. Many folks don't even know the

boys have been off to war serving their country, Kelly has pointed out. Discharge buttons, promised many months ago, are still not issued to men everywhere. Even though disabled, they no longer can enter servicemen's centers for recreation, no longer receive special rates in thea-

Kelly also wrote the President that, during the last war, men were allowed to keep wearing their uniforms for some time after their dis-charge. Many walked the streets in uniforms hunting jobs and received preference because they were vet-

Note-Chicago's servicemen's centers have done one of the best jobs in the U. S. A., have served more than 12,000,000 meals free.

CONGRESSIONAL SOLDIERS

It's not nearly so bad as in the last war, but several younger members of congress are having trouble as they seek reelection, because they are in congress and not in the army.

In most cases, the "slacker" charges are simply whispered.

In one case, political opponents

are whispering about a congressman who has received the navy's Silver Star for gallantry in action. He is Lyndon Johnson of Texas, who saw his bunkmate killed beside him in the South Pacific.

Representative Albert Gore of Tennessee, who is 36, is another who has been smeared in a whispering campaign. A father, Gore waived his congressional immunity last winter and was inducted into the army as a private. However, at the re-quest of the President, he returned to congress before he began train-

Others who have felt the lash of criticism because they are serving their country in the office to which they were elected are Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, Jamie Whitten of Mis-sissippi, Lindley Beckworth of Texas, and even Representative Warren G. Magnuson of Washington. The 39-year-old Magnuson, now running for senator, has seen more of the western Pacific theater than most western racine theater than soldiers and sailors in the area, was serving on the aircraft carrier from which General Doolittle's planes took off for the first bombing of

AIR-COOLED CONGRESS

While war workers swelter in movie theaters and while govern-ment officials suffer in Washington's flimsy temporary buildings, the high-cellinged house and senate office buildings enjoy air conditioned comfort—even with congress ad-

journed.

Although the capitol air-conditioning equipment is being geared to use the smallest possible amount of freen gas, the fact remains that it took a special deal with WPB to release the 14,000 pounds needed. Meanwhile, movie theaters serving war workers in the South have been denied freen because of military demands. mands

Capitol Architect David Lynn says he's the man to blame, not members of congress. He says not a single member has taken the matter up with him.

Probably no one is directly to blame, unless it is the WPB of-ficials who played favorites in releasing the freon. No one begrudges the congressmen their air-conditioning, but their buildings, because of ck walls and high ceilings, would

In the army's huge Pentagon building, the freon supply has been cut to the bone. The result, accord-ing to workers there, is that the atmosphere is elightly warm. Last year they claimed it was far too chilly, with many colds resulting.

MBC's popular "Labor for Vic-tory" radio program will be sus-pended for the summer after nearly two years on the air. Reason is the AFL won't cooperate with the CIO in putting it on.

« Insiders report that the recent visit of Polish Premier Mikolajczyk to

Washington was highly successful.

The Polish government is now expected to purge itself of anti-Russian leaders such as Beck and Pilsudski. In return, Russia will sign a treaty of cooperation with Poland similar to that with Czechoslovakia; also will give the Poles more territory

Taxpayers will get some jolty eading in Prof. Harold Groyes' Production Jobs and Taxes," pub-lahed by McGraw-Hill for the com-nities on economic development.

## **GOP FORESEES VICTORY WITH DEWEY-BRICKER**

Republicans Unite Solidly Behind Governors' Ticket For Presidential Race.

By GEORGE A. BARCLAY
AMID scenes of harmony and
enthusiasm that proclaimed
to the nation the Republican party's unity of purpose, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York was chosen the party's wartime nominee for the presidency at the national convention in Chi-

the national convention in Chicago.

The delegates, whose nominating intentions had been apparent long before they assembled in Chicago, picked the 42-year-old governor by a 1056-to-1 vote. Then they made it an all-governor, East-Middle West ticket by choosing Ohio's John W. Bricker for the vice-presidential nomination. A single Wisconsin delegate, Grant Ritter, farmer of Beloit, had cast a single ballot for Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the presidency. Governor Bricker was nominated unanimously.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican standard-bearer in 1940, was quick to congratulate Governor Dewey.

"You have one of the great opportunities of history." he told the

"You have one of the great oppor-tunities of history," he told the nominee in a message sent from New York City.

Flies to Chicago.

Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1932, Governor Dewey flew to Chi-cago from Albany, New York, to deliver in person his acceptance speech to the delegates. Vast crowds surging around the Chicago Stadium hailed the nominee when he arrived from the airport. Inside the conven-tion hall he was given a tri-umphant ovation that ended only when Congressman Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, house minority leader and permanent chairman of the convention, succeeded in gaveling silence.

Governor Dewey's speech was forthright and direct. It was received with rousing cheers by the delegates and the 25,000

the delegates and the 25,000 citizens who thronged the convention hall to the rafters.

The nominee accepted his great new honor with a piedge to "end one-man government in America," crush Germany and Japan's will to make war and devote himself to "rewinning freedom" at home.

The New Deal administration, he told the delegates, has grown "old and tired and quarrelsome in of-fice" and is unequal to the great, pressing problems of war and

Keep High Command.

Declaring that the military conduct of the war "must remain completely out of politics," Governor Dewey said he wanted to make it "crystal clear" that any change in administration would not involve changes in the high command. Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Adm. Ernest J. King, com-mander-in-chief of the U. S. fleet, are

mander-in-chief of the U. S. fleet, are doing a "superb job" he declared and should retain their present position and responsibilities,
Governor Dewey made known unmistakably that he will stand squarely on his party's foreign declaration and brook no postwar international plan that contemplates a super-state. He did envision, however, American participation with other sovereign nations in a cooperative effort to prevent future wars.

employment a first objective of na-tional policy. He declared the New Deal had never had an employment policy and finally got people to work only after the country had entered war.

High interest had centered in the platform-building job on which the drafting committee headed by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio had toiled. Special attention was focused on the controversial foreign policy plank which had offered the

policy plank which had offered the only issue capable of producing a rousing inter-party battle.

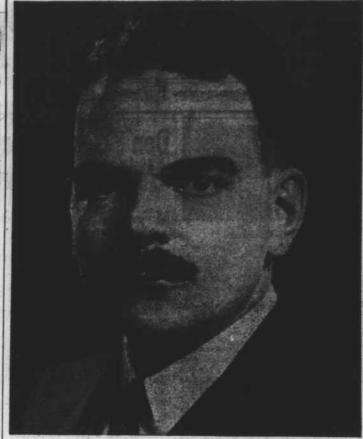
The result, however, was a compromise—a middle-of-the-road statement calculated to conciliate internationalist and pro-nationalist elements in the party at the same time. This foreign policy plank favors American participation in postwar security measures through "organized international cooperation," but shuns membership in a World State.

In sessions of the platform committee preceding the presentation of its report, the governors of 15 states had sought to have more positive and binding commitments on post-

Highlights . . . . . .

ROMANCE: Mr. and Mrs. Thom BOMANCE: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dewey became acquainted in Chicago in 1923, when Mrs. Dewey, the former Frances Hutt of Sherman, Texas, and Dewey were both music students at a summer course. Five years later when both had gone to New York for further study they were married. Mr. Dewey was practicing law at the time, and Miss Hutt was singing the lead in a musical comedy.

## Republican Party's Choice



GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY OF NEW YORK

war international collaboration included. Their views had the vigorous support of Wendell Willkie. But the prospects of any convention-floor battle quickly faded when the dele-gates shouted their acceptance of the platform without any audible

Hail Dewey Leadership. The convention's action on foreign policy as well as on other planks in the platform confirmed the view that the Republican party will look to Governor Dewey for decisive leadership. For the delegates left to the nominee the responsibility for interpreting the platform and grans-lating its planks into a definite pro-

The platform's statements urging safeguards for the intrenchment and expansion of American farming, in-dustry, commerce and labor were tions of traditional Republican doctrine.

The farm plank, for instance, recommended what it calls an "American market price" as opposed to subsidies, at the same time leaving the door open for aid from the government when and as needed. It promises the American farmer abundant production of food and fiber crops. It proclaims the need of guaranteeing farmers "freedom from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs."

Realistically enough, the farm

Realistically enough, the farm plank gives heed to the fact that new surpluses might develop in the postwar world, with markets declin-ing, and it endorses the principle of crop adjustment only in times when surpluses to be dealt with are judged to have become abnormal and to have exceeded "manageable pro-portions."

Domestic Objectives.

In the field of domestic policy, the platform enunciates a number of objectives. These include "taking the government out of competi-tion with private industry" and pro-motion of fullest employment through private enterprise.

The platform pledges full support in restoring small business to a profitable basis by elimination of "excessive and repressive regula-

Decentralization of govern-Decentralization of government controls, return to consti-tutional government, abolition of "wasteful government spend-ing," protection of the rights of "free American labor" — of which the party proclaims it-self the "historical champion" all are given their place in the program which the Republican party seeks to effectuate.

The labor plank is paced by a vigorous denunciation of the New Deal administration of labor laws. Gov. Warren's Keynote Address.

Governor Warren's keynote address was a vigorous performance. He listed these objectives of the party:

"To get the boys back home again-victorious and with all speed.
"To open the door for all Ameri-ans—to open, not just to jobs, but to

"To make and guard the peace so wisely and so well that this time will be the last time that American homes are called

ALBANY TO WHITE HOUSE: ALBANY TO WHITE HOUSE:
The New York gubernatorial office
has been the training course for four
Presidents and two unsuccessful
candidates. Dewey is the seventh
nominee to come before the national
electorate after serving in Albany
as governor. Four of the previous
governors have reached the White
House: Martin Van Buren, Grover
Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and
Franklin D, Roosevelt.

on to give their sons and daughters to the agony and tragedy of war."

Elaborating on the principle of providing jobs as well as oppor-tunity, Governor Warren declared that the formula lay in stimulating production to full blast, in a climate avorable to free enterprise.

After accepting the permanent convention chairmanship, Representative Martin ripped into the New Deal ideology, which, he said, "... lives upon vast streams of government debt, and taking its shapes and destinies from the directions of the said o

tives of a bureaucratic elite under the command of a self-inspired

"The first thing the Republican party will do when it comes into power will be to restore to congress its responsibility and function as the people's special instrument of con-trol over their government," Mar-tin said

Herbert Hoover Speaks.

As the party's elder statesman versed in international affairs be-cause of his experience as Allied food administrator during the first



GOV. JOHN W. BRICKER

the question of foreign policy, say-

"It is obvious from the rise of nationalism that ideas of world supergovernment, no mat-ter how idealistic, are already dead . . Peace must be based upon cooperation between inde-pendent, sovereign nations."

Speaks for Women.

Speaking for the women, Rep. Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut raised the question of the U. S. doughboy's wants in the future.

"G. I. Joe wants his country to be secure, from here out. . . ." "If Jim could stand here and talk

to you, he'd say: "Listen, folks, the past wasn't per-fect. But skip it. Get on with the business of making this old world

. . . We come to choose a president who need not apologize for the mistakes of the past, but who will redeem them, who need not explain G. I. Jim's death, but will justify

Bricker Stirs Delegates.

The honor of nominating Governor Dewey for the presidency went to Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska. Governor Bricker who had withdrawn his own candidacy had withdrawn his own candidacy seconded the nomination with an eloquent speech in which he de-clared he was "more inter-ested in defeating the New Deal philosophy of absolutism than being president of the United States," so he was asking the Ohio delegation to east its vote for Governor Dewey. With Ernie Pyle at the Front

## Nazi Snipers Caused Real Trouble to Yank Invaders

Snipers Remain in Hiding; Surrender When Ammunition Gone

By Ernie Pyle

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—Sniping, as far as I know, is recognized as a legitimate means of warfare. And yet there is something sneaking about it that outrages the American sense of fairness.

I had never sensed this before we landed in France and began pushing the Germans back. We have had snipers before—in Bizerte and Cassino and lots of other places. But always on a small scale. Here in Normandy the Germans have gone in for sniping in a whole-sale manner. There are snipers everywhere. There are snipers in trees, in buildings, in piles of wreckage, in the grass. But mainly they are in the high, bushy hedgerows that form the fences of all the Norman fields and line every roadside and lane.

It is perfect sniping country. A man can hide himself in the thick fence-row shrub—

We must have stood and talked

all hands, both American and French. In a few minutes every-

Then a ruddy-faced man of middle

age, who looked like a gentleman

farmer, drove up in one of those one-horse, high-wheeled work carts that the French use.

He had a German prisoner in uni-

form standing behind him, and an-

other one, who was sick, lying on a stretcher. The farmer had captured these guys himself, and he looked so

him to take a bow at any moment.

asking us for instructions. A man who looked as if he might be the

town banker asked what he was sup-

We told him to bring them to the

truck, and asked how many he had.

To our astonishment he said he had

70 in the woods a couple of miles

way, 120 in a nearby town, and 40

As far as I could figure it out he

Another worried-looking French

man came up. He was a doctor. He said he had 26 badly wounded Germans down at the railroad sta-

tion and desperately needed medical supplies. He wanted chloroform and

sulfa drugs. We told him we would

When we finally started away

when we maily started away from the crowd, a little old fellow in faded bine overalls ran up and asked us, in sign language, to come to his cafe for a drink. Since we didn't dare violate the spirit of handsacross-the-sea that was then wafting about the town, we had to sacrifice ourselves and accept.

a long bare table while the little Frenchman puttered and sputtered around. He let two policemen and his own family in, and then took the handle out of the front door so no-

The Germans had drunk up all his

stock except for some wine and some eau de vie. In case you don't

know, eau de vie is a savage liquid made by boiling barbed wire, soap-suds, watch springs and old tent pegs together. The better brands have a touch of nitroglycerine for

So the little Frenchman filled our

tiny glasses. We raised them, touched glasses all around, and vived la France all over the place,

and good-will-towards-men rang out through the air and tears ran down

In this case, however, the tears were largely induced by our violent

efforts to refrain from clutching at

our throats and crying out in anguish. This good-will business is a tough life, and I think every Amer-

ican who connects with a glass of eau de vie should get a Purple

Thousands of little personal sto-ries will dribble out of D-day on the Normandy beachhead. A few

that I pick up from time to time I

The freakiest story I've heard is of an officer who was shot through the face. He had his mouth wide open at the time, yelling at somebody. The bullet went in one cheek and right through his mouth without touching a thing, not even his teeth, and out the other cheek.

will pass along to you.

our cheeks.

body else could get in.

had captured them all himself.

posed to do with prisoners.

in another town.

have some sent.

French people kept coming up and

with himself that I expected

body was going around with French tricolor in his buttonhole.

fence-row shrub-bery with several days' rations, and it's like hunting a we must have stood and talked for an hour and a half. It was a kind of holiday for the local people. They were relieved but still not quite sure the Germans wouldn't be back. needle in a hay-stack to find him. Every mile we They were still under a restraint that wouldn't let them open up riot-ously. But you could sense from little things that they were glad to advance there are dozens of snipers left behind us. They pick off our solhave us. A little French shopkeeper came along with a spool of red, white and blue ribbon from his store. He cut off pieces about six inches long for

Ernie Pyle diers one by one as they walk down the roads or across the fields. It isn't safe to move into a new bivouac area until the snipers have been cleaned out. The first bivouac I moved into had shots ringing through it for a full day before all the hidden gunmen were rounded up. It gives you the same spooky feeling that you get on moving into a place you suspect of being sown with

In past campaigns our soldiers would talk about the occasional snipers with contempt and disgust. But here sniping has become more important, and taking precautions against it is something we have had to learn and learn fast.

One officer friend of mine said

"Individual soldiers have become sniper-wise before, but now we're sniper-conscious as whole units."

Snipers kill as many Americans as they can, and then when their food and ammunition run out they surrender. To an American that isn't quite eth-ical. The average American soldier has little feeling against the average German soldier who has fought an open fight and lost. But his feelings about the sneaking snipers can't very well be put into print. He is learning how to kill the snipers before the time comes for them to sur-

As a matter of fact this part of France is very difficult for anything but fighting between small groups. It is a country of little fields, every one bordered by a thick hedge and a high fence of trees. There is hardly any place where you can see be-yond the field ahead of you. Most of the time a soldier doesn't see more than a hundred yards in any

In other places the ground is flooded and swampy with a growth of high, jungle-like grass. In this kind of stuff it is almost man-to-man war-fare. One officer who has served a long time in the Pacific says this fighting is the nearest thing to Guadalcand that he has seen since. We went to the far end of the

square, where three local French policemen were standing in front of the mayor's office. They couldn't speak any English, but they said speak any English, but they said there was one woman in town who did, and a little boy was sent run-ning for her. Gradually a crowd of eager and curious people crushed in upon us, until there must have been 200 of them, from babies to old

Finally the woman arrived—a little dark woman with graying hair and spectacles, and a big smile. Her English was quite good, and we asked her if there were any Germans in the town: She turned and seked the relicences asked the policeman.

Instantly everybody in the crowd started talking at once. The sound was like that of a machine that increases in speed until its noise drowns out all else.

Finally the policemen had to shush the crowd so the woman could an-

She said there were Germans all around, in the woods, but none whatever left in the town. Just then a German stuck his head out of a nearby secondstory window. Somebody saw him, and an American soldier was dispatched to get him. Barneville is a fortunate place, because not a shell was fired into it by either side. The lieutenant with us told the woman we were glad

us told the woman we were glad nobody had been hurt. When she translated this for the crowd, there was much nodding in approval of our good wishes.

rubble, and vehicles drive over the

top of it.

Bombing and shellfire from both sides did it. The place looks exactly like World War I pictures of such places as Verdun. At the edge of

Pyle Finds a Difference in Stories of Two Wars The most wrecked town I have | the town the bomb craters are so

seen so far is Saint Sauveur le Vicomte, known simply as "San Sah-Vure." Its buildings are gutted and leaning, its streets choked with immense that you could put whole houses in them. A veteran of the last war pretty

well summed up the two wars the other day when he said:
"This is just like the last war, only the holes are bigger."

The main roads are macadam and the side roads gravel, winding, nar-row, and difficult for traffic.

ASK ME ANOTHER

The Questions

1. Approximately how much of the total land acreage of the Unit. ed States is covered with forests? 2. What is a peccadillo? 3. When was FDR first inaugurated?

4. With what group of men is the name Ethan Allen associated?
5. What physical force throus people off revolving turntables at

amusement parks?
6. What state, North or South
Dakota, was admitted to the Union first?

The Answers

1. Approximately one-third of the United States is covered with

2. A petty fault.
3. March 4, 1933.
4. The Green Mountain boys.
5. Centrifugal force.

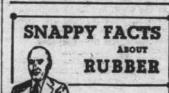
6. Both were admitted to the Union on the same day, Novem ber 2, 1889.

MEDICATED Soothe itch of size rathes by sprinkling POWDER FOR Mersana, the soothis FAMILY USE lieves diaper ras



Buy War Savings Bonds

FRETFUL CHILDREM MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POW



Back in January, American troops recaptured from the Japs the first invaded rubber-producing land. They took possession of Saidor in New Guinea with its 300 acres of rubber trees. All Saidor rub-ber normally goes to Aus-tralia.

Informed rubber officials insist that when peace comes, our synthetic rubber plants will be just as whet to the security of the American people as they are during the war period. They say that the amount of post-war synthetic which will be made in this country offer the war will depend upon the total world demand for rubber and upon the crude prices established by planarude prices established by planarude.

In war or peace

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