

Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune
 WISCONSIN RAPIDS TRIBUNE CO., Publisher
 Entered as second class matter March 1, 1920 at the post office at Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.
 Published every afternoon except Sunday at the Tribune building.
 Member of
 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
 WISCONSIN DAILY NEWSPAPER LEAGUE
 NORTHWEST DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION
 THE INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION
 AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
 The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of publication of the news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
 Subscription rates:—By carrier an afternoon of publication in Wisconsin Rapids, Brod., Nekeosa, Port Edwards, Adams and Friendship, 50¢ per week or \$10 per year in advance. By mail in Wood county and adjacent counties \$6.00 for 6 months, \$5.25 for 3 months, \$1.75 for 1 month, in advance. Outside of Wood county of adjacent counties in zones one to six, \$9.00 per year, \$6.00 for 6 months and \$2.25 for 3 months. In zones seven and eight and Canada, \$11.00 per year. In foreign countries, \$20.00 per year. Special rates for men and women in the armed services, 50¢ per month. Above prices strictly in advance.

ATTENTION CARRIER SUBSCRIBERS
 If you do not receive your paper by 6:00 p. m. phone your carrier by whose number will be found on your collection card or call No. 10 and a newspaper will be delivered to you immediately. Office closes each night at 6:30.

Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God.—1 John 4:7.

If you wish to be loved, love.—Seneca.

FRIDAY SHORT TALKS

America goes into the final stretch of her first wartime election campaign in 80 years, with both major political parties increasing the sound and fury of their arguments, dining at voters throughout the land in the final fortnight of a campaign which pollsters right now figure is very nearly a 50-50 race. Taxes, national debt, winning a war and then winning a peace, making or not making treaties with other lands, making or not making commitments about post-war peace organizations, plans for reconverting a nation's manhood and factories and farms for peace—all of these are discussed during these final tense days before election. For the voter who is the recipient of all these arguments, it is well to remember to keep a cool head, knowing that many of the arguments are not so much concerned with saving the nation as in saving the party—and the jobs which go to the winning party organization.

Those sportsmen who say—and we are one of them—that they love Wisconsin's out-of-doors more than almost anything else, have a chance tomorrow to burn up much of that lovely scenery. Forest rangers warn that the marshes and fields and woods are dry, dead marsh grass and fallen leaves are most accessible for the carelessly thrown match or cigar. In the areas where central Wisconsin pheasant hunters will go, the peat bog of the marshes is tinder dry, ready to catch a fire and hold it in smoldering protection, for days and even weeks. Don't let blackened acres be your tribute to Wisconsin's beautiful October, your payment for a glorious day of hunting!

The little magazine published at the Badger Ordnance plant, down in Sauk county, carries in its current issue two extremely interesting pictures. One picture shows a row of machines in the powder plant, with no people in the picture. In the other picture are exactly similar machines but with women and men workers manning those machines. The explanation accompanying the pictures tells of the shortage of labor: "Above is shown a part of the 'ghost' line at Badger Ordnance as it stands now—with no one occupying the empty buildings except the ghosts that haunt them. Below is shown a similar building where powder workers are busy getting out the powder. One entire powder production line now stands fully equipped and ready to operate, but idle for one reason only—not enough workers to operate the machines. Two thousand workers are needed immediately at Badger Ordnance to help put this line into operation and bring the plant to capacity operation." Anyone in the Tri-City community who wishes to help remedy that situation at Badger Ordnance should apply to A. E. Nelson at the U.S. employment office in the city hall here.

Is it possible that our concern, earlier during this war, with the care for our cars and tires and lives, has diminished in recent months? That would seem to be indicated by recent automobile fatality records released by the state motor vehicle department in Madison. In a central Wisconsin belt of seven counties there were 23 auto deaths during the first nine months of 1943, but in the same nine month period of 1944 in the same area that figure rose to 30 deaths. In 1942 and 1943 we were much concerned that our cars would not last throughout the war, that our tires would not last. We took seriously the warnings to drive slowly, get the utmost mileage from cars, tires and gasoline. We were told that human lives on the civilian front were precious, that accidents during wartime were a form of "accidental sabotage." We believe those warnings and took them seriously. In the present year those same old warnings seemed less important. We were getting by, weren't we? The old joke left going, didn't it? The war was going our way, wasn't it? We stepped more heavily on the gas—and accidents became more frequent. In the list of seven counties, Wood county held even—7 deaths in 9 months of 1943, then 7 again in 9 months of 1944. Clark county cut her death rate sharply—from 8 deaths in 9 months of 1943 to 3 in the same period of 1944. While Marathon county showed a sharp accident increase, from 4 to 11 deaths in the comparable periods. The figures for all seven counties are given here:

County	First 9 Months 1944	1943
Wood	7	7
Adams	1	1
Clark	3	8
Jackson	2	1
Juneau	3	4
Marathon	11	4
Portage	3	1
Totals	30	23

WASHINGTON DAYBOOK
 BY JACK STINNETT

Washington—Your capital in wartime: Rumors about Donald Nelson, resigned chief of the war production board; Leon Henderson, first head of the office of price administration, who resigned under fire; and James Byrnes, whose job as No. 1 war mobilizer and "second president" may soon be done, are all over the place. Best guess now is that Leon Henderson will return to the government in some capacity—probably as economic adviser on matters in conquered Germany, either as a member of Gen. Eisenhower's staff or as a toiler in the state department vineyards; Byrnes will quit the government altogether; and Nelson may or may not come into the reconversion picture as a top official. Much pressure has been put on Nelson to stay on; Byrnes reportedly has nixed the jobs offered him; and Henderson is talking with some of his former associates about some kind of overseas assignment.

Absolutely certain to come up as soon as congress finishes its election recess is the matter of extending unemployment compensation during the postwar period to government workers. Both President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey have declared for extension of unemployment compensation to government workers (which the house knocked out of the recent reconversion bill). This should take it out of politics. Nothing has made government workers angrier than the refusal of congress to recognize them as war workers on a par with civilians who are working in war industry.

Speaking of government workers, here's the story of the week. A young woman who maintains residence in New York, but works here for Uncle Sam had just reached her voting majority. She made a special trip to New York to register, and to take her literacy test. She arrived at her district school just as it was closing and the clerk of the registration board was coming out the door. She pleaded with him to okay the fact that she was literate. Out of her purse she pulled a notification letter that she had just been promoted to a higher stenographic job. "Doesn't that prove that I'm literate?" she asked. "Oh, no, said the clerk, "that just proves that you work for the government."

The forest service in the department of agriculture has a booming postwar plan for reforestation to make up for the war inroads on much-needed timber. It's going to be a "controversial" subject that will make postwar news. Right now, the plan is very much hush-hush for fear big timber industries will oppose it on the grounds that it will extend government control.

Federal workers here have their own particular war hero. He is Capt. Henry W. Brown, flying ace in the European theater, who has downed 30 Nazi planes. He used to work for the department of agriculture.

SO THEY SAY!

Most girls under 20 are too immature to be running loose in Washington.—Ray H. Everett, social hygiene society executive secretary.

I don't think the American soldiers liked Egypt very much. I used to try to persuade them that Egypt was a very interesting place, rich in civilization and that people paid a lot of money to see Egypt in peacetime. They thought a great civilization is founded on great plumbing.—Col. Arnold Whitridge, 9th AAF.

The Allies' victory will not be complete if the military defeat of Germany is not followed by an economic disarmament and if effective measures against German monopolies and cartels are not taken.—Red Star, Russian newspaper.

I am certain that the president (of the U. S.) at no time ever had in mind that any of the United Nations was going to pay (for lend-lease) in cash.—New Zealand Finance Minister Walter Nash.

Another protracted controversy over war debts is in the making. In our own interest we should wipe the lend-lease slate clean. These transfers have enabled our Allies to fight our war for us.—Prof. Clair Wilcox of Swarthmore college.

BARBS

Guns and dogs are reported guarding Hitler. It always has been a safe bet that eventually he'd go to the latter.

Cheer up! Winter weather always visits a few times before coming to stay.

A young heifer was sold in Wyancong for \$20,000. It must be related to the one our last steak came from.

Smart people go after their chance instead of waiting for it.

Moths are always so busy chewing the rag they don't stop to think how much clothes cost.

VIEWS OF PRESS

It is brave of the women to get into national politics, but can they take it? What if the opposition makes cracks about "a lot of tired old girls?"—Detroit News.

HOLD BOTH RESPONSIBLE

A policy expressed Monday by local authorities relating to the arrest of minors found in taverns of the county will go far toward relieving tavern-keepers of the whole responsibility of keeping within the law. Following a checkup of numerous taverns Saturday night and the arrest of a minor who was sold whisky, Dist. Atty. L. L. Brenner said that hereafter when minors are found in taverns and are sold intoxicating liquor, they will be subject to arrest the same as the person who sold the liquor. This is the only effective and fair way to combat this evil. No one will argue that tavern-keepers should be released from their obligation to exercise extreme care in getting out drinks to their customers, nor should anyone argue that minors who flaunt the law and patronize bars ought to be excused. In many cases minors attempt to hide their true age and in other ways seek to obtain liquor which should not be served to them. The best way of stopping that is to clamp down on them by hauling a few into court and, if necessary, dealing out maximum fines and sentences. The day of warnings has now passed; the only way the sheriff and district attorney can show they mean business is to adhere to the policy of holding both the buyer and the seller responsible because they are jointly to blame and should be treated in the same way.—Waukesha Freeman.

Tch, Tch, No More Butcher Boys



Fourth Term Named By Dewey's Supporters As Reason for Choice

By ARCHIBALD M. CROSSLEY
 Dewey voters in the pivotal states give as the greatest single reason for their choice their disapproval of a fourth term. In general, the reasons selected as the most important reflect disapproval of continuing the present administration. At the start of the Republican campaign, a sample of the electorate appeared to be less concerned with post-war jobs and prosperity than with other things. This sample was objecting to New Deal spending and taxation, wanting better governmental appointments and better management, saying that "Roosevelt wants too much power," and asking for the breaking up of "political rackets." The desire for keeping away from foreign problems was minor. Comparatively few objected to Roosevelt because of age. The comparative standing of the eight "biggest reasons for voting for Dewey" follow:

	% of Total Dewey Voters
1. Against fourth term	20.4%
2. To reduce spending and taxation	19.4
3. For better appointments and better management	16.2
4. Roosevelt wants too much power	15.2
5. To break up political rackets	12.3
6. For jobs and prosperity	7.0
7. To keep away from foreign problems	5.8
8. Roosevelt is getting too old for the job	3.2

The issue of the fourth term assumes relatively greater importance when analyzed by 1940 vote. Of those who voted for Roosevelt in 1940 and are shifting to Dewey, the fourth term accounts for 24 per cent, compared with 19 per cent for the Wilkie voters for Dewey, who were more concerned with spending and taxation. The fourth term is the principal reason given by Dewey voters in the middle and lower economic levels, among women, among those in the younger age group and among Negroes.

The following analyzes the three principal reasons for favoring Dewey in percentages of total Dewey voters:

Reason	Men	Women	Management
Against fourth term	19	23	17
To reduce spending and taxation	22	17	16
For better appointments and better management	22	21	15
Roosevelt wants too much power	19	19	16
To break up political rackets	19	4	17
For jobs and prosperity	17	22	20
To keep away from foreign problems	21	20	16
Roosevelt is getting too old for the job	21	17	14
Other	23	19	11
1940 Roosevelt voters	24	15	13
1940 Wilkie voters	19	21	18
Metropolitan areas	19	19	18
Non-metropolitan areas	23	21	13
A. F. of L. Members	13	14	8
C. I. O. Members	19	17	7

Among the lesser reasons, the following comparisons are interesting: Women Dewey voters are more concerned than men with keeping away from foreign problems, and with presidential power. Men Dewey voters, on the other hand, are more concerned with jobs and prosperity and with political rackets. Jobs and prosperity are of concern to the younger voters, "rackets" to members of the American Federation of Labor in the Dewey voter sample.

TREES GROW IN HOUSE WALLS

Halcyon House in the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C., attracts the eye of nearly every passerby. Built in 1700 by Benjamin Stoddard, first secretary of the Navy, trees grow out of its walls.

"Pancake" diesel engines put out more than four times the power-per-pound than former diesel engines, and occupy only a third of the space.

Lincoln High-Lights

BY STEVE HILL

Last week, when the annual homecoming celebration was in full swing, all other events were rather unceremoniously put in the background. However at that time a series of one-act plays, quite worthy of note were presented by the Dramatic club. Of the three plays, one entitled "Herbie's First Date," with Don Love having both the title and lead role, was judged to be the best of the three.

This week three more one-act plays were given by the same organization. Although all three had many merits, the judges decided that "Little Darling," a comedy under the direction of Marjorie Rockwood and Susan Severance, was better than the other two. In this play it was generally agreed that Pat Breed turned in the best performance as a little girl who wanted to see her likeable second sister (Dorothy Wilcox) win the affections of the nationally known football hero Lew Manders (Earl Gardner). The flaw in Pat's plan was the much disliked older sister (Barbara Freeman), who tried her best to win Lew away from her sister. In the end, due largely to Pat changing Lew's mind, everything turned out for the best.

School Paper

At Wednesday's assembly a short skit was given by the school paper staff, followed by talks by Dennis Simons and Mr. Ritchey, both of whom urged all students to subscribe to the student paper for the coming year. This year we have an editor, who is a fairly recent addition to our student body, but definitely is not new to journalism. This fellow, Tom Van Dreem, received much practical experience in the journalistic field in a Green Bay high school, at a time when such activities were not stressed very much at Lincoln high. Tom's assistant editor is Jill Severance. These two have many capable people on their staff, and an excellent advisor, Miss Veve. With the aforementioned all working together efficiently, the result should be some very good school papers.

Bonds and Stamps

For the fifth consecutive week, the school surpassed all previous records for war bond and stamp sales. The record this week was the all but perfect percentage of 99.7.

Up The Street — And Back

From Police Chief R. J. Exner at Washington comes an invitation to attend "graduation exercises of the FBI National Police Academy October 28, . . . Washington, D. C." Police Chief Exner next week will have completed the 14-week course in special police training, will return again to administer law enforcement in Wisconsin Rapids.

You can almost spot those returned Dakota pheasant hunters by a certain restlessness which betokens an upset stomach. Old timers blame it on the strongly alkaline water.

The OPA ruling against extra gasoline for school teacher attendance at the state teachers' convention in Milwaukee November 1 "is mighty tough on us," we heard one school ma'am tell another. Mighty tough on Gimblets, too.

Surest sign that an all-too-short local football season has come to an end is the taking down of the bleachers at Witter field this week. A trip to the blood bank is a revealing experience for most. Your instruments, slung tommyguns over their shoulders and wandered back through the door into the night.

History of Mukden Incident Teaches Need for Strong International Organization

BY PETER EDSON

MAJ.-GEN. FRANK MCCOY, president of foreign policy association, which plays host to President Roosevelt for his Oct. 21 speech in New York on foreign policy, had a leading role in the main preliminary bout leading up to the present Pacific war. Most people have forgotten the story and some of its more amusing details were never printed, but the whole thing has a direct tie-up with present planning for a United Nations peace organization, and so is again timely.

On Sept. 21, 1931, the Chinese government appealed to the old League of Nations "to take immediate steps to prevent further development of a situation endangering the peace of the nations"—the occupation of Mukden, Manchuria, by Japanese troops on Sept. 18. What had actually happened was that the Japs set off a bomb on the railroad tracks outside Mukden, then sent their troops in to massacre the Chinese garrison of 10,000 men. The Jap story was that the Chinese had planted the bomb to wreck a fast express due at the time. Unfortunately for the Jap story, it developed later that the train had already pulled in the Mukden station before the bomb went off. But the Japs explained that by saying that the engine and train had "jumped" over the rail under which the bomb had been planted, and they actually produced the rail, bringing it into court in its undamaged condition, as evidence.

For months, the League of Nations didn't get around to doing anything about this historic train wreck which was to lead up to wrecking the whole Far East, but in January, 1932, a commission of five members was appointed to investigate. The Earl of Lytton was named head, and though the United States was not a member of the League, General McCoy was named as an American representative.

McCoy had served as director general of the American Red Cross relief mission to Japan after the 1923 earthquake, knew all the high Japanese from old Baron Tanaka on down, and was one of the few Americans for whom the Japs had a healthy respect. This was of extreme value to the Lytton commission, which in its investigations on the ground constantly ran into Jap obstruction.

JAPS: TOLD TRUTH, FOR ONCE

The commission arrived in Tokyo Feb. 29 and was received by the emperor. The Jap foreign office, strangely enough, cooperated with the commission, produced records and witnesses and did not lie. But events in Manchuria were in the hands of the military clique led by General Doihara, which took the bit in its teeth, created Manchukuo, set up Henry Pu-Yi as puppet ruler, and did just about as it pleased without reference to Tokyo, which didn't know what was going on.

The Japs in Manchuria also produced witnesses, but they were all primed to tell the most fantastic stories, such as the one about the "leap-frogging train." Also, the Japs took a very solicitous interest in

reporter went to Stevens Point with a group of donors from the Tri-cities yesterday afternoon. Those giving their first print are usually surprised at how simple and painless it all is.

Harder to take than the actual blood donating is getting turned down for minor physical reasons. Yesterday it was two of the huskiest men who were told they could not be taken. Rejections are made for any of several reasons—slight temperature, slow pulse, high blood pressure, and weight among others.

People from the Rapids seem to be unusually healthy, though, for the percentage of rejections among groups from here was much smaller than expected.

This might be called an obituary in reverse. John Schenk is not dead. Contrary to whatever you heard yesterday afternoon, that John Schenk around town today is not a ghost.

Curious how such rumors get started, but the story that he dropped dead yesterday afternoon was seriously believed and repeated by many. John says it is not true.

Private Bregar Abroad By Dave Bregar



"Shhh! He's been complaining about the noisy traffic through here!"

OUR MEN IN SERVICE

Pvt. William T. Luchinske, of 1011 Sixteenth street south, has received an honorable discharge from the U. S. army at Moore Field General Hospital, Swannanoa, N. C. Private Luchinske served with the 134th field artillery unit in the southwest Pacific until tropical disease caused the entire unit to be returned to the United States for hospitalization.

Receives Promotion

Clyde E. Bates, 31, has been recently promoted to the grade of staff sergeant while serving overseas with a B-24 Liberator group commanded by Lt. Col. Phillip R. Hawes, Pearl River, N. Y., in the capacity of armorer mechanic.

Bates entered the AAF in June, 1942 and attended the armament school at Lowry field, Colo. He worked for the Nekosa Edwards Paper Co.

His wife, Mrs. Agnes M. Hilgers Bates, lives on Route 3, Wisconsin Rapids. Bates attended the Lincoln high school and Witter Vocational school.

Arrives in France
 Mr. and Mrs. George E. Rickman, Route 1, have received word from their son, Cpl. Raymond R. Rickman, that he is now somewhere in France.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. F. Mathews, 311 Twelfth street south, that Lieut. George M. Mathews has arrived in France and has been assigned to the 597th bomb squadron.

Sgt. Tech. William J. Mathews recently arrived in New Guinea.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jacoby have received a letter from their son, Cpl. Alvin Jacoby of the tank corps, stating that he has been in Belgium and that he is now in Holland.

West Saratoga

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Francis and family visited the Peter Johnson home in Big Flats on Sunday.

Miss Ilene Davis of DeKalb, Ill., is visiting at the Floyd Ross home.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Sonnenberg and daughter Mrs. Carl Clemens and sons Bob and Junior visited Carl Clemens at River Pines sanatorium in Stevens Point on Sunday.

George and Jessie Amundson of New Rome spent Sunday at the Howard Amundson home.