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Hear the right, O Lord, attend unto my cry, give ear unto my prayer, that goeth not out of feigned lips.—Psalm 17:1.

Prayer is the world in tune.—Vaughan.

THE POPE ON PEACE

With more than a little solemn fervor, Pope Pius has raised his voice in support of all those who are laboring today—at the Dumbarton Oaks conference and elsewhere—for a just and lasting peace. In an address marking the end of the fifth year of the war, he has spoken movingly of the "terrible disaster, both spiritual and material," which humanity has suffered and of the impelling need to guard against a repetition of it.

"An old world lies in ruins," says the Pope, a world "shattered in its foundations and torn apart," and if the craving of peoples everywhere is to be satisfied, a new world must be built, "a healthier world, better directed and legally more in harmony with the needs of human nature"—a world, above all, in which the nations will work well enough together to bind up the wounds of mankind "quickly and lastingly" and to prevent a recurrence of anything like the past five years.

To this end, Pope Pius unequivocally declares himself in favor of international organizations, "avoiding the omissions and deficiencies of the past," to preserve the peace "in accordance with the principles of justice and equity," not hesitating to use the sword—if necessary and if juridically and morally proper to do so—"to safeguard the observance of rightful obligations and prevent a temptation to conflict." In other words, the world needs a collective security system with teeth in it, one equipped to stop any future Hitler in the first act of aggression.

The Pope, however, considers such an organization as only part of what is required if our international society is to have health in the future. Long before the war began, he repeatedly warned that the world was basically sick, primarily because it had begun to travel far from the religious or Christian spirit. This century has been an intensely pragmatic and ultramaterialistic one, with much of society inclined to scoff at the metaphysical and to measure life in terms of hard cash or what pleases the senses of the flesh—as if human beings, like cattle, were totally earthbound; as if it were all a myth about man being made in the image and likeness of God, and as if the sole function of life was to gratify one's self as much as possible until the grave opened and everything then ended in eternal negation.

From such a materialistic attitude it is but a few steps, in strict logic, to the kind of world inherent in the philosophy of the Nazis. It is not for nothing, then, that the Pope pleads for the Christian spirit as something indispensable to the success of the next peace. This applies not merely to whatever international collective security organization is set up, but also to the political, social and economic order within individual countries. Our society must get back to recognizing more fully "the moral laws written by the Lord in the hearts of men, natural law deriving from God, the fundamental rights and inviolable dignity of the individual."

Such terms may sound abstract and metaphysical, but what kind of civilization can we have if we ignore them? The truth is that everything decent in man's history up to now has been actuated by them. Christian principles are not things to be confined to Sunday church-going. They constitute a practical, working philosophy for our everyday life. Without them, it will avail us little to make elaborate plans for a better world tomorrow.

V-E-DAY CLOSING

It now seems very probable that a delegation of Wood county tavernkeepers will appear before the county board, meeting at the courthouse here Tuesday, and will suggest that the county board pass a resolution calling upon all tavernkeepers in the county to close for 24 hours on V-E day, the day on which war ends in Europe. The tavernkeepers are armed with the precedent of similar action in most parts of Wisconsin and the Midwest, and by a statement from Gov. Walter S. Goodland in which he asks for such closing. It had already been suggested that taverns in Wisconsin Rapids close on that day, but it was argued that the entertainment area flows over the city limits, and that it would be unfair to ask the city's tavernkeepers to close if, for example, the town of Grand Rapids were open. That is the argument voiced by Mayor Wm. T. Nobles, who hopes to see a countywide closing which won't be disadvantageous to any one township, village or city. All officials agree, however, that such a V-E-day closing should be complete and it should be voluntary, with county or municipal action more a sanction than an order.

WASHINGTON DAYBOOK
 BY JACK STINNETT

Washington—During the lapse between the end of the war in Europe and the time when manufacturers can get civilian goods on the market, the public is going to get a chance to go on a buying spree.

The purchasable items will be surplus "war" materials, but they will be usable by civilians. A check of various government agencies, including the War Food Administration, the Surplus Materials Disposal division, and several others discloses that there are some pleasant surprises ahead as soon as the "holy soil" of Nazi Germany is in the hands of the Allies.

Some items already are on the market. The fact that surplus airplanes are being sold to the public was written about in this column some days ago. The first small stream of GI shoes, high quality service footwear that may well become a standard work shoe, already has started on its way back to civilians too. Some army trucks are being sold to farmers who can obtain priorities from their ration boards. Some tires are being disposed of the same way.

But these things are only a drop in the ten-gallon keg that will be turned upside down as soon as the curtain falls in the European theater.

Almost immediately after that, there will be for the household great quantities of household appliances, even including such scarcities as washing machines, ironers, sewing machines and refrigerators. There will be kitchenware of almost all kinds and tableware from knives, forks and spoons to unbreakable china and glassware.

Office equipment, which has been short ever since Pearl Harbor, will be offered in great quantities. Typewriters, adding machines, filing cabinets and office furniture will be plentiful.

Before global war's end, it is estimated, there will be nearly a billion dollars' worth of clothing and clothing materials turned back into the civilian market.

The surplus food situation is a story in itself. The surplus includes nearly all of the perishables: canned goods, cured meats, cheeses. A large portion of this already is overseas and probably will be disposed of to the hungry nations which have been long underfed, but huge amounts also will be released from Army warehouses and storage depots in this country. Some estimates on surplus stocks run as high as two billion dollars.

The list could go on endlessly. It would include medical supplies, hand tools, blankets, farm lands, hardware, alarm clocks, miles of mosquito netting, obsolete life rafts, bicycles and war plants.

However, the dumping of all this surplus material isn't going to be a bonanza for consumers only. The government policy now is and will be to turn all of these things back to the manufacturers, for redistribution or reprocessing. From those sources they will flow out through the normal trade channels.

SO THEY SAY!

If peace were to come tomorrow, it would probably be several months before cars would be available.—OWI report.

From western Europe, Russia, the Balkans and Italy a grinding pressure on Germany is now steadily mounting as it intensifies. Whatever time it takes, long or short, the screws will continue to be turned until the enemy cracks.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

The failure to recognize that this war is a world illness and not due solely to German belligerency is the background for some well-meaning but futile suggestions as to a cure.—Dr. William Seifriz of U. of Pennsylvania.

The most we can hope for is that taxes will be designed to produce the minimum interference with factors and forces leading to full employment.—Roy Blough, treasury department tax research director.

We must never forget that if we are to fight our enemies at the places and times of our choosing it will be because we maintain sea power.—Navy Secretary James Forrestal.

On no account dare we ignore the great domestic problems—slums, racial prejudices, economic and political monopolies, and, above all, the threat of unemployment—which make up so much of democracy's unfinished business.—Dr. Everett Case, president Colgate U.

Boys should be encouraged to remain in school. In the army we know that boys with sound educational training respond more rapidly to military training.—Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles.

BARBS

A lot of worms are turning now—to look for a chestnut.

There seems to be no question but that Hitler will go down in history—at least six feet.

Speaking of beauty contests, have you noticed the fall leaves?

While driving autos or bargains it is safer to keep to the right.

The human tongue has only 11 muscles—all terribly strained by some people.

A research institution has proposed control of Jap and Nazi electricity. We want no more shocks from them.

The Germans are helping the Yanks understand the meaning of "the line of least resistance."

VIEWS OF PRESS

HORSE CHESTNUTS
 We have always had a fondness for gathering horse chestnuts and that time of year is now at hand. Perhaps this liking comes from association with that old and favorite poem about the village blacksmith who stood under the spreading chestnut tree.

There are not many of these trees left. We know of one on Division street in Jim Howard's yard. Jim likes the tree O. K., but as it becomes the center of a little too much interest at this time of year he has tried to keep it trimmed down so that the net crop would be within reason.

He performed a major operation in tree surgery about a year ago and when he got through the tree looked as though it would give up at the slightest provocation. But it survived the saw and Jim is busy picking up horse chestnuts by the bushel.—Merrill Herald.

Humpty Dumpty's Last Stand



German Peace Terms Already Set; U.S. May Keep 100,000 Men There

The United States will probably keep an occupational army of 100,000 in Germany, with Great Britain and Russia each keeping an equal force there, as part of the sacrifice that must be made to help guarantee permanent peace once the Nazis have been forced into unconditional surrender.

This is the declaration of Quentin Reynolds, famous war correspondent, in a signed article in the current issue of Collier's. On the basis of talks with official peace draftsmen of the United States, Great Britain and Russia, he reveals that "the blueprints for the eventual peace were drawn some time ago."

"A good guess for the immediate future would be that we'll move some 300,000 troops into Germany and keep them there," Reynolds writes. "Russia, Britain and ourselves could each contribute a third of that number." Then at some later date, he adds, the three powers may adopt Russia's proposal to use a three-power air force to police Germany.

"It isn't pleasant to visualize American youngsters spending part of their youth policing a foreign country, but the men could be replaced at fairly short intervals," he

points out. "It isn't pleasant, but we're all after a permanent peace (something the world has never had) and, to attain it, we will have to pay a high price."

Reynolds also asserts that four other "mistakes" in the Hitler-declared Versailles treaty are likely to be corrected by the already-drawn blueprints for permanent peace. These likely provisions are:

1. Germany will be deprived of a standing army, instead of being permitted, as by the Versailles treaty, an army of 100,000.
2. Germany will be demilitarized—that is, forbidden to make any weapons for the next 50 years.
3. Germany will be denied all aircraft, including "sports planes" in which many Luftwaffe pilots learned to fly prior to the war.
4. Germany will be forced to surrender not only her arms but her war potentials: the machinery for making arms, explosives, machine tools, and aircraft.
5. Germany will have her chemical industry rigidly controlled, and her raw materials will be rationed to manufacturers "only when the evidence is conclusive that they are to be used for the making of peace-time commodities."

The present war would have been averted," Reynolds says, "if the Versailles treaty had not allowed Germany a standing army of 100,000 men. Give a country an army of 100,000 men (we had only 180,000 in 1940) and she can make a nucleus for an army of millions. Give a country an army of absolutely no men, and she will have considerable trouble making it grow."

He also declares that "plenty" of the United Nations statesmen with whom he has talked, "are going to raise very strong voices" if anyone proposes that Germany should be permitted to manufacture any small arms. They would permit her to import such arms from foreign countries for internal policing purposes only.

"In short, our peacemakers (I hope) are thinking of a post-war Germany which has no army, no navy, no air force, and no military, naval or air attaches stationed abroad," Reynolds asserts.

"Stringent and if necessary harsh supervision over Germany for the next 50 years or so is not a gesture of revenge. It is merely a matter of security."

Indian Boy, Johnny, Successful

By IAN MACTAVISH
 In Wisconsin Welfare Magazine
 His original name might have been Little Chief Crowflight, but it wasn't. His name is no more exciting than the names of most of the boys in Wisconsin so we will just call him Johnny.

Johnny is an Indian lad. He is about 20 years old now and is in the armed service of his country. His story is interesting, not because he is in the armed services, nor because of any dramatic qualities, but simply because it typifies the service rendered to dependent Indian children by the state division of child welfare.

Up until the last of the 1930's, most of the Indian children in need of help were taken care of in Indian boarding schools. The schools, however, including the one at Tomah, Wis. were then either abolished or had their scope greatly narrowed. It was during this period that the state entered into a contract with the federal government to care for the dependent Indian children of the state. Johnny was one of the first Indian boys whom the division of child welfare acquired.

Johnny's home had been broken through a combination of illness of his parents and their inability to get along together. There were no relatives to take him so he was sent, at a very early age, to one of the Indian boarding schools. The boarding school was abolished and Johnny was turned over to the division of child welfare. At that time the department of Indian affairs of the department of the interior contracted to pay up to 28 dollars per month per child to the division of child welfare for the keep of each Indian boy or girl taken by the division.

After careful investigation a home was found for Johnny with a white family not far from the place of Johnny's birth. So much depends upon first contacts, upon choosing the right sort of a home for a young boy. This is the reason that the division moves rather slowly; this is the reason why skilled, trained caseworkers are needed. The makeup of the boy or girl must be considered, the makeup of the family with whom the child is to live must be taken into account. The personality of the child and the personality of the family must be fitted together if the child is to develop normally and successfully.

Johnny lived with his foster parents, went to school in the local grade schools, and then on to high school. He was one of the leaders of his classes all during his high school years. He played on the high school basketball team. Just

before his graduation from high school he was inducted into the armed forces. Of course, he was given his diploma. Before he was drafted he tried to enlist in the air force, but a minor defect in vision kept him out of that branch of the service.

Now all of this seems commonplace, prosaic, but it is the stuff from which life is made; it is the daily grist of the division of child welfare. It is to the credit of the division that the service rendered to its care does not become commonplace or routine.

A child growing up in his own home, with his own parents, naturally takes on more or less the characteristics of the parents and the personality problems arise which often lead to tragic results. How much more difficult is the problem of personality adjustment when the child comes into a home after his own character has been partly formed. It is when one considers the complexity of the problems to be solved in successful placement of children in boarding homes that one appreciates the work done by the division of child welfare in handling the Johnnies—and Jennies, too—entrusted to its care.

It is heartening to read the prosaic report: "Indian boy, Johnny, successful."



Paris, Sept. 18 — (Delayed)—(AP)—France is a land of ceremony: you find a ritual for everything from opening a bottle of champagne to paying a bill—and most of these rituals begin or end with a shaking of hands.

French people shake hands when they meet you and they shake hands when they leave you. And if the conversation lags at any time they probably will pump it up by grabbing your hand for another shake and start saying "bon! bon!" over and over again.

As a matter of fact, most conversations in French seem to consist of rapid series of interchanged exclamations of "Oui, oui!" "Alors, alors!" and "Non, non!" which could be translated roughly as "yes, yes!" "well, well!" and "no, no!" This obviously leads nobody anywhere and as a result French conversation to the great mass of American soldiers in Paris seems rather pointless. "Nobody gets to first base in that language," is the general verdict.

The Parisian Handshake
 The Parisian handshake has none of the vibrating qualities of the Anglo-Saxon handshake, which resembles two men trying to cam down an excited mallet milk machine. In France it's more like an old-fashioned game of Indian hand-wrestling.

When you meet a friend you grab his hand at about chin level, grip hard and then give one long, violent downward jerk, letting go quickly when your hand is perpendicular to his left shin.

Then you both try to regain your balance.

A Frenchman with a broken arm would be absolutely tongue-tied because no conversation in this country starts without a handshake and a polite "comment allez-vous?" (how go you?)

Walters in French restaurants are pained to hysteria by thirsty soldiers who open champagne by twisting out corks or pulling them with corkscrews. The garcons prefer the gentle ceremony by which they manipulate the cork from the bottle gradually with the fingertips until the imprisoned bubble gas blows the loosened stopper free with a violent popping sound. If the cork doesn't hit the ceiling you're a bush-league.

Pay Is Going Up for Sure; Every Worker Wants It, Politicians Can't Say No

BY PETER EDSON

ALL signs now point to a nation-headed labor board recommendation that basic wage rates of American industrial labor be raised. You can't find any man or woman in the country who will say that he or she shouldn't have a raise, and you can't find any politician who will argue against wage raises, especially just before an election. A new wage policy would therefore seem to be in the bag and you can chalk this up as one of the slickest and best-timed breaks the Democratic party ever got. The charge will probably be made that "they planned it that way."

Before arguing yourself blue in the face about the ethics of this maneuver, consider first whether the war labor board has any right to declare a new wage-raising policy, under the laws and executive orders which set it up. A curbstone opinion would seem to be that the board does have this authority, but take a look at some of the arguments:

In the first place, the board's authority extends until six months after the end of the war, as declared by the president or congress. That means not just the end of the war against Germany, but the end of the war against Japan, which may not come before 1946. So there is no danger that the board's jurisdiction might be running out.

BOARD MIGHT BE OUT OF A JOB

UNDER executive order 9017, setting up the board, it is charged with finally disposing of labor disputes which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war. The board might therefore find itself out of a job if the secretary of labor should not certify a case to the board as affecting the war effort, but the board itself has frequently taken the position that any labor dispute, even a strike in a conflict plant, is most certain to have a detrimental effect upon the war effort.

It is a question, however, whether this situation would be equally true after the end of the war in Europe. To war labor board Chairman William H. Davis, this V-E day is even more significant than election day, because it is more imminent and because after V-E day the country will have a divided economy—part war economy and part a deliberate effort to convert to peacetime production.

The war labor board has been giving a great deal of thought lately as to what effect this V-E day will have on its wage policies. And Chairman Davis admits frankly that

in this coming period of a two-headed economy, he doesn't know whether a strike in a conflict plant will affect the war effort or not. His present inclination seems to be that even though the board is a war agency, if it is expected to settle disputes affecting the continuing war effort against Japan, it must have some pattern on which to base its settlement.

SHORTAGE OF GOODS, ABUNDANCE OF LABOR

"UNAVOIDABLY," he says, "we are on the threshold of a new wage policy for a period in which we will have a shortage of goods and an abundance of labor." But he points out that the change in policy might easily be different from the policies demanded by the A. F. of L. and the Steelworkers.

There is one field in which the board might be limited. This comes through the fact that the board has no discretion in making any changes in the administration's wartime stabilization policy as set forth in presidential executive orders 9250 and 9323.

Executive order 9250, creating the office of economic stabilization and outlining stabilization policy, declares that "The national war labor board shall not approve any increase in wage rates prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942," with certain exceptions.

The same principle restated in executive order 9323 of April 8, 1943, directing no further increases in wages or salaries, except to correct standards of living or to compensate for rises in the cost of living from Jan. 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942, as set forth in the Little Steel formula.

These orders look like a tight fence—with an open gate almost every 10 feet. What the courts would or could do in preventing the war labor board from declaring a new wage policy that might seem to be in contradiction to these orders, is something you'll have to ask the Philadelphia lawyers. While waiting for your answer, the president could easily dash off a new executive order, repealing 9250 and 9323 and declaring something else to be the post-war stabilization policy, or the reconversion stabilization policy.



Ernest Kroll, Jr., who enlisted in the navy on August 7, left September 12 for Farrago, Idaho, to begin his training. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kroll, 421 Adams street.

Recovering from Fall
 Bernard N. Michels, first class petty officer, who has been on foreign duty in the Atlantic and who returned to the United States September 1, has written his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Michels, from a naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., that he is recovering from results of a fall aboard ship.

His brother, George L. Michels, machinist's mate third class, who has seen 17 months of action in the north and south Pacific, has returned to the United States for advanced training and graduated from a turbo-electric school in July at Syracuse, N. Y. He is now receiving advanced training at Miami, Fla.

Both brothers enlisted in the navy, George 25 months ago and Bernard three months later. At University of Michigan Kenneth A. Polansky, 1410 Baker street, and H. D. Palmater, 210 Morrill avenue, Port Edwards, are both studying in the navy V-12 program at the University of Michigan and are playing in the university marching band.

Ftc. John Rogers of this city writes from the Pacific theater of operations that, although he may spend this Christmas in a foxhole, he hopes to be home for Christmas in '45. Says Private Rogers: "Leroy Hesse (who was killed in action in that area) was a hero and his folks can be proud of him."

Private Bregger Abroad By Dave Bregger



"We can't help it if your commanding officer's a crank on button-shining—you're violating the blackout!"