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GOVERNOR DEWEY'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's annual message to the Legislature, delivered in Albany today, poses a moot question for the thirteen million inhabitants of New York State.

In the twenty-nine-page fulsome brochure covering all activities of our Empire State during the twelve-month period just ended, the governor tagged one subdivision - VETERANS. He speaks of benefits to the services man.

"There will undoubtedly be many proposals," claims the state executive, "for . . . benefits to veterans, including unsecured loans, a bonus and other direct or indirect cash benefits."

Such requests should bear careful scrutiny, based on the ever present thought that veterans are not a "class separate and apart". According to Dewey's figures, "the million and a half veterans with their wives, parents, children, brothers, sisters and other relatives will constitute at least eight out of every 10 people in the State of New York."

Therefore, any drain imposed on the state pursestrings must inevitably be borne by eighty per cent of the people who vote them.

Such a viewpoint represents a common sense acceptance of the facts; undoubtedly, we will see the soldier vote kicked around the voting field to be put in play by cheap politicians who think only of making a fist down so as to retain possession of the ball.

Yet such a course, points out the governor, "will degrade the most precious sentiments of loyalty and obligation to veterans."

In an effort to forestall any "shenanigans", the governor is advising the state Legislature to create a "bi-partisan joint committee of both houses which should confer with the State Veterans Commissions . . . so that all proposals may be studied in an atmosphere free of partisan politics."

Those who honestly back a program of justice to the men and women who gave so much to their country will find little cause to disagree with Dewey.

ARMY DISCIPLINE

An editorial appearing in yesterday's New York Times condemns 61 demonstrators in Manila and Le Havre for open opposition to the redeployment delays.

In railing lack of military discipline, the Times wrote, "The men demonstrating in Manila and Le Havre are reverting without warrant to a civilian status. They are still soldiers; they are still soldiers. What they have done is indefensible, and they should be made to understand this."

These are harsh words; yet they represent a considerable portion of American opinion. Certainly those admirers of discipline will find echo to their thoughts.

The men who congregated to see the speech of their commander-in-chief are the same ones who sought jagged holes in the Japanese home defense. The adage concerning the proof of the pudding illustrates quite clearly why the strength of the American flag last August savored well on the tongues of Axis enemies.

However, here is proof that discipline is so necessary to combat that it has broken considerably. The end of the conflict brought

back civilian thoughts to the men in olive drab, and the monotonous days of inactivity which followed helped little to dispel the gloom of being muzzled in the time worn straitjacket.

Apparently, therein lies the trouble; the nerves of men waiting to come home are worn thin by the necessity of spending weeks in redeployment camps.

We need Congressional action to legislate a constructive policy for replacing men in high point groups. The commanding officer of the Philippines, aware of the responsibilities not known to the individual soldier, surely must not deplete his force beyond the danger point.

Meanwhile, the breakdown in military behavior is to be deplored.

VANDENBERG'S ATOMIC FEARS

After reading Secretary Byrnes' official statement regarding atomic energy, we wonder why Senator Vandenberg of Michigan ever became so worried over America's losing the secret of A-bomb construction.

Here are the spotlighted checks, mentioned in the Byrnes communication.

(1) The charter of the United Nations Organization cannot compel obedience on the part of any nation; this includes shedding the cloak of atomic secrecy.

(2) Any action taken by the international Atomic Commission must be approved by the Security Council; decisions of the latter require concurrence of the five permanent members, including the United States. Our one vote could thus refute the majority.

(3) And any atomic project securing the unanimous approval of the Security Council would still require the "green light" of the U. S. Senate by a two-thirds vote of its members before Washington was committed.

How could any atomic secret slip through that mass of human impediments? The concluding words of the Byrnes statement—"I think the interests of the United States are fully protected"—appear quite redundant.

Truthfully, with these elaborate checks, one wonders whether the Atomic Commission can ever venture forth without having its ears sheared and nailed to the veto post.

Senator Vandenberg, what we need are fewer checks on the Atomic Commission; international cooperation can never grow in an atmosphere unfriendly to bestowing international responsibility.

TRAFFIC DEATHS

Motor Vehicle Commissioner Clifford J. Fletcher sounded a note of warning yesterday with indications that New York State suffered a sharp rise in traffic deaths during 1945.

Based on the figures up to November 1, 1945 the commissioner estimates that 1,800 persons were injured fatally in the annum just passed; this would mean an increase of about 14 per cent over the 1944 death toll.

The end of gasoline and tire rationing and the removal of war time driving restrictions make reckless speeding the piece de resistance for a majority of drivers.

Let's keep our eye on the ball; the worst driving conditions of the year appear in the next two months.

THREATENED MEAT STRIKE

If the threatened nation-wide strike of 350,000 pecking house workers should take place on January 16, Auburn with other American communities will face a decided protein shortage.

Because meat bulks so heavily in our national diet, proper wisdom dictates that we now draw plans for the possible emergency. Poultry, fish and eggs constitute a suitable diet and as such should be closely guarded.

Acting on the initiative of Markets Commissioner M. Malcovin Fertiz, New York City spokesmen of the chicken and fish interests have met and taken steps to watch this distribution.

In case of an egg shortage, representatives of the industry have assured the commissioner that priority deliveries would go to hospitals and other institutions. Also promised is a crackdown from local officialdom for any violators of the OPA price list. Fertiz will seek jail terms and fines under the Sharkey Law for any who step off the line.

Because the dairy industry boasts no substituting surpluses

THE NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

News Behind the News

WASHINGTON

By RAY TUCKER

PREJUDICE - Americans are still unpopular with many South Americans, despite loans to buy warships and cargo vessels for Brazil, a steel mill for Chile and war-time stock-piling purchases which brought unparalleled prosperity to the Latin Republics.

Washington's diplomats deplore fresh evidence of the existence of this ancient prejudice against the "Yanqui," for they believe that a firm and friendly understanding among South America, Central America, Caribbean countries and the United States is an international essential in the years ahead.

Washington's diplomats deplore fresh evidence of the existence of this ancient prejudice against the "Yanqui," for they believe that a firm and friendly understanding among South America, Central America, Caribbean countries and the United States is an international essential in the years ahead.

But there are even more practical reasons for a rapprochement. With Europe virtually a dead continent in so far as private trade is concerned, with Russia aloof and suspicious and with the Orient an unknown quantity for many decades, friendly relations with every capital to the south are regarded as a distinct national asset.

Our tourists, our movies, our stage performers and even our traveling Congressmen and statesmen, he believes, are a liability rather than an asset to Uncle Sam. Until they change their manners and outlook, he thinks that we ought to keep them at home.

RESENT - Oddly, and fortunately, enough, Key South American representatives do not appear to harbor any deep prejudice against the Truman Administration or the official exponents of our policies. But they do resent the personalities and technique of some of the individuals Washington has sent down there as diplomats, Army-Navy missions and purchasing agents.

SHOCK - It is probable that President Truman and Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Latin Republics Division, will soon shake up our diplomatic staff in S. A.

DEFICIENT - The Mexican spokesman maintains that Yankee statements have never made any sincere attempt to try to understand the South Americans. He charges that they are deficient in psychological finesse.

In his opinion, our diplomats try to apply to a sensitive people the same rough-and-ready technique they use in their conduct of domestic politics - "a little bluff, a little adroitness, a little blarney, complete absence of sensitivity, all in good faith, but with total ignorance of Latin idiosyncrasies."

Back of the Headlines

By LOUIS F. KERMIE, United Press Staff Correspondent

Real harmony among the Big Three Powers is under a slight strain as the United Nations Assembly prepares for its first meeting.

That is so despite the successful conference of the three foreign ministers in Moscow, at which concessions were made all around and a better atmosphere created to offset the London failure of the big five.

The aura of suspicion has not been dispelled completely. Certain official and unofficial pronouncements from London give evidence of uneasiness on Britain's part.

The strongest hint of British dissatisfaction with the concessions made at Moscow came from the outspoken London Economist, an influential organ of British liberal thought.

The Economist did not like the failure of the Moscow conference to reach an understanding on Russia's supposed claims in Persia, Iraq and Turkey. It felt that Britain is being pushed around. The article said:

"The reasons for the British diplomatic setback at Moscow are obvious . . . as the smallest of the Big Three, Britain does not enjoy the independence and freedom of action of either America or Russia."

"The Russians also are very ready to counter what they believe to be the perennial danger of a hostile Anglo-American block by playing one ally off against another."

"In this case, owing to the inexperience of Mr. Byrnes as a negotiator and America's general diplomatic myopia when any area other than the United States is concerned, the Russians have succeeded in separating their two allies and Britain has been left isolated . . . Mr. Bevin has received little or no backing from Mr. Byrnes in his desire to raise the Persian issue."

Ernest Bevin, the British foreign secretary referred to, intimated no such thing in a conference last night with the United States press. He made, however, an evident plea for straight dealing among the Big Three. It is to be assumed that he referred to the unofficial Russian demands on Persia and Turkey when he deplored "war of nerves" tactics among the powers and said: "The Germans made this sort of thing a very fine art."

stressed the problem of relieving world-wide economic misery and taking care of the European refugee problem, which, he warned, "unless it is settled, will remain a cancer on the body politic for a long time to come."

The conclusion may be drawn that Britain, at least, will press the matter of bread, shelter, clothing and a decent standard of living as the primary problem of the UNO before final decisions are made on boundary and political problems.

Sets Out to Unify GOP

By THOMAS L. STOKES

Washington, Jan. 9. - There has been much talk recently about Congress and the way it has balked at President Truman's program, and the chatter has increased since the president went on the radio and told the people about his troubles.

The natural result was to arouse curiosity about the two parties in Congress and how they operate. This has brought the discovery that not all are split up as the middle between Conservative and Progressive so that there is no real party responsibility in Congress.

It's not a healthy situation, particularly in these times. Every so often a political leader comes along who gets his party to follow one general direction. That is rather hard in our country and takes what is sometimes called "a heap of man."

Franklin D. Roosevelt did that with the Democratic Party for quite a spell, and Woodrow Wilson before him, and Teddy Roosevelt before him with the Republican Party without much success.

Now it is going to be tried on a smaller scale, in one state, by a Republican House member who has exhibited progressivism and rare independence in the face of a hostile party leadership which punished him by withdrawing good committee assignments - an old army game around here which is part of a freshman's hazing.

This gentleman is Rep. Charles M. LaFollette (R., Ind.) who has announced for the party's senatorial nomination in his state for the seat now occupied by Senator Willis (R.), recognized as an old guard member. Mr. LaFollette admitted he has an uphill pull. Among other things, senators still are nominated by party convention in his state, which makes it easier for the bosses to rig the deal. But Mr. LaFollette plans to stump the state and talk straight to the folks in the effort to stir up grass roots pressure.

The state convention is June 13. Mr. LaFollette has a quality about him, aside from his ability and courage, that is scorned by old political hands, but which the people understand and like when it's real as in his case. This is idealism. He has a dream for the Republican Party, the sort of dream young Abe Lincoln had, the sort that Senator Borah (R., Idaho) had the sort that Wendell Willkie had.

It is the "radical" party. By "radical" he explains that he means "fundamental" and therefore, he says, "forthright." That last word, he says, "includes those intellectual and moral integrities which are essential to the maintenance of our republic."

The Republican Party, he says, "was the radical party when it came into being. It was radical and faced the greatest social and economic issue in the country, slavery, four-square."

He thinks there are similar great issues today which have to do with the welfare of the people. His belief is that "economics, social thinking, racial thinking and governmental implementation are, and must be dynamic; today they are moving forward toward increasing the real freedom of man, which will come out of greater security."

People can attain these goals, he says, only through political parties. If political parties fail to meet the need, "the frustration thereby built up can and will destroy representative government. The danger of this happening today is greater than in any period in our history, including that which preceded the civil war."

He does not see how the Democratic Party can meet it, with its southern wing all-powerful in Congress.

Judging from what happened at the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago recently, the Republican leadership represented there can not meet the need either. Mr. LaFollette, who is in a minority group among Republican progressives in the House, has quite a job to do.

He deserves well, for he is getting down to the fundamentals. (Copyright, 1946, United Feature Syndicate)

Realty Transfers Harry L. and Aida Collins of 2 Baker Avenue have sold property in that street to Charles and Virginia Nashouts of 49 Clark Street for not to exceed \$6,000, according to deed filed in the county clerk's office.

George V. and Henrietta R. Hickey of 1 Lawrence Avenue have sold property at 15-15 1/2 Lawrence Avenue to Catherine Ryan of Oswego for not to exceed \$3,000. James and Elpha Rickley of Moravia have sold property in that town to Elmer F. and Dora B. Nye of Moravia for not to exceed \$3,500.

Cleaning indoors with inflammable fluids has time and again caused explosions, bad burns and a house in ruins.

MACKENZIE'S AP World Traveler

Paris, Jan. 8.—No cessation in history has meant as much to world peace as does the meeting of the United Nations organization assembly in London . . . a circumstance that is quite apparent to anyone standing here on the edge of a Europe which is struggling to avert utter chaos.

This moves one to the thought that it might have a salutary effect if the members of the assembly could come here to Versailles and spend a few moments in silent contemplation of the mess made by the League of Nations which was created here a quarter of a century ago.

There were various reasons for the failure of the league, but in essence it was due to the fact that a lot of member nations weren't prepared to go all-out to ensure peace. They were like the man who makes a confession of religion but at the same time has mental reservations regarding his pet sins which he isn't prepared to abandon. Selfish interests were developed in the league.

Now we are beginning a new effort to outlaw war, and the situation is far more dangerous than it was at the end of the last conflict. Both Europe and Asia are in that unhappy state of disorganization where anything could happen.

The world is looking to the UNO. Dispatches from London make it clear that the atomic bomb is leading the agenda. Well, all nations want the atomic bomb controlled, of course, but I venture the thought that probably they fear the distrust and suspicion which have been created by the existence of the bomb more than they do the terrible explosive power itself.

The distressed countries are looking to the new United Nations organization to dispel the suspicion and iron out the difficulties which have been retarding the rehabilitation of Europe and Asia.

Funeral of Eugene McFall The funeral of Eugene J. McFall, who died Sunday morning in Auburn City Hospital, was held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Langham Funeral Home, 31 East Genesee Street.

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OPALICE TODAY and THURS. BRIGHTON STRANGLER Shows at 8:47 - 6:28 - 9:10 PLUS COFFEEURE

Body Snatcher Shows at 8:47 - 6:28 - 9:10 PLUS COFFEEURE LATEST WORLD NEWS

CAPITOL TODAY thru THURSDAY THE BERRY SINGER Shows at 8:47 - 6:28 - 9:10 PLUS COFFEEURE LATEST WORLD NEWS

CRIME, INC. Shows at 8:47 - 6:28 - 9:10 PLUS COFFEEURE LATEST WORLD NEWS

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Breakfast in Hollywood Party FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th

First Harvard President Greenville, N. H. (UP) - Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, is buried in an old cemetery in Greenville.

Bring This Ad to Worth \$1.00 ON ANY PERMANENT LISTED IN AD

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S.Z. CUDDLES SAKAL WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1946

PLUS MERIE MELODIE CARTOON LATEST NEWS

EMPIRE MONDAY-TUESDAY January 14-15, at 8:30 P. M. ON ONE STAGE

LEONIDE MASSINE'S Ballet Russe Highlights

Beulah Hightower, Helen Komarova Anna Aronson, Yvonne Lousky, Nellie Lousky and Leonide Massine

STREETORY ORCHESTRA - GENE KAHN, MUSICAL DIRECTOR SOLE OF TICKETS - BURLINGAME 218

Buy Bonds—For Keeps!

of butter, cheese and milk, in case of a walkout, America may come to a position behind the black eight-ball.

If local citizens will use the same restraint as they did during the war, in the event the present crisis materializes, we can undoubtedly weather the storm without difficulty.

at the same time, Bevin made the point that he did not consider these political issues to be the most urgent ones, and expressed the conviction that they can and must be settled by the great powers without friction.

He sounded the keynote of British policy when he declared that the real task facing the world is economic. Without implying that political problems can wait, he