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An Able Public Servant Retires .

THE retirement of James A. Farley today as Postmaster General passes as a routine procedure since Mr. Farley's resignation was announced some weeks earlier, to become effective August 31. Likewise in a campaign year, more emphasis was given to Mr. Farley's surrender of his duties as Democratic national chairman than to his impending departure from the National Cabinet, because of possible political implications of the first change.

But since Mr. Farley today ceases to be a public servant, a full realization is possible of the loss occasioned by his retirement. The people admittedly lose a most capable Postmaster General who has given the best possible service for the last eight years; and the Postoffice Department loses an administrative head who was able to inspire both the respect and regard of the entire force with whom he has served.

The Postoffice Department will go on as usual, and it is testimony to Mr. Farley's efficient administration that the varied work of that department will continue without dislocation. The best executive, whether in business or government, is the man who so perfects organization so that it can continue without him. Jim Farley is such an executive and it was this demonstrated ability which caused him to be drafted for two important executive posts in private business.

The Postoffice Department under Mr. Farley's direction has become one of the best run large-scale enterprises in the entire country. During the unprecedented years of the present Administration the department has handled its ordinary tasks well and has assumed extraordinary duties without interfering with the speed and efficiency of the mail service. Registration of aliens is a recent case in point.

But no doubt Mr. Farley, and his legion of friends, take the most pride in the regular work of the Postoffice Department. The principal functions of handling mail and parcel post are now performed so well by the Postoffice Department that the public is able to take them for granted. Likewise, Mr. Farley's foresight and progressiveness have enabled him to expand the comparatively new airmail service to volume proportions that have permitted a lower postage rate.

Mr. Farley leaves a working personnel in the Postoffice Department which is both efficient and loyal. At many times in the past those workers have given public testimony of their high regard for "the boss," who was friend as well. In such respects, Mr. Farley has displayed the qualities of leadership which have marked him as an exceptional man in public

It is somewhat difficult to think of Jim Farley solely as the retiring Postmaster General without recalling his immense value to his own party as its national chairman. The first Roosevelt nomination in 1932 was due primarily to Jim Farley's organizing genius, and that same ability, coupled with such other capacities as executive direction, figured largely in subsequent successes of the Democratic party. Jim Farley knew thousands of loyal Democrats throughout the country, just as he knew innumerable postal employes. He was able to call them all by name, carried on correspondence with them, and in addition to their support as Democrats, Jim Farley won their friendship and affection as was shown by the ovation given him at the Chicago convention.

Mr. Farley will be sorely missed by these fellow Democrats, the rank and file of his party and of the Postoffice Department. His absence from Cabinet meetings and at the councils of his party

likewise will be felt. Jim Farley's genial personality, his poise, his cool judgment and his friendliness have been invaluable assets to the Administration and, in fact, to the whole country. Jim Farley always keeps his head; he know the virtue of silence; he is a leader of men because he first is a master of self. He is a shining symbol of the self-discipline which every American needs. Private business gains and government loses immeasurably by the withdrawal of Mr. Farley from public service. And the Democratic organization may find it has lost its great balance wheel, as well as the most astute generalissimo it ever had.

Jim Farley's success at his new tasks is certain because his varied capacities, his energy, loyalty and other qualities have been well demonstrated in the nearly eight years of his dual role of Postmaster General and national party chairman.

Safety Achievement.

IN THE fact that Tyler had no traffic fatalities in a year and 15 other cities none during the first seven months of 1940, there is reason to hope that the time is not far distant when the public will become fully alive to the perils of recklessness and highway travel will become safe.

Certainly, the motorists, pedestrians, enforcement agencies and safety advocates of those 16 cities deserve the highest praise for the traffic records they have set for the rest of the State to emulate. Other than Tyler, the cities were Midland, Pampa, Sweetwater, Denton, Vernon, Kilgore, Henderson, Corsicana, Brownsville, Temple, Longview, Denison, Sherman, San Benito and Uni-

By comparison, Fort Worth's traffic fatalities occurred at the rate of 11.23 per 100,000 population in the seven-month period. The difference in population between Fort Worth and the 16 cities having no traffic deaths by no means extenuates the lack of safety precautions in this city. In fact, the larger city should have served as a model for the smaller places. The latter have proven that death on the highways is avoidable.

Criticism of Guardsmen.

QUALIFIED criticisms which Regular Army commanders administered to National Guardsmen, even Regulars, for shortcomings in the recent Louisiana maneuvers were thoroughly familiar music to veterans of the last World War. Only civilians, who have missed the rare opportunity of suddenly being thrust into rigorous military training, failed to fathom the point of the Generals' remarks.

Soldiers participating in the maneuvers had an abundance of both the willingness to learn and the spirit which is best known among service men as morale. But they lacked the seasoning and discipline which come to troops only after months of training and army life.

The Generals were actually aiming their criticisms not at the soldiers participating in the maneuvers but at the system of training which provides only a few weeks each year when at least a year is required to turn out a trained soldier. The point was offered in support of the year's training period for the National Guard which soon will go into effect. But it should have still greater application to the hundreds of thousands who would be called under a selective service plan. If the draft is delayed until after war is declared, these men will not be soldiers in the proper sense of the word. They will have the morale and the willingness to learn—but not the seasoning and discipline which are necessary for the well-trained soldier. And the lack of preparation will be felt most sorely by the men themselves.

Campaign Time BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Here it is upon us all And the radio will blare! There'll be pictures on the wall And in windows everywhere. There'll be words in hot debate, Fathers arguing with sons, But we'll run our ship of state Without armored tanks and guns.

Here's the campaign year again And we'll wrangle pro and con, But no hatreds will remain When election has gone. We'll wear buttons on our coats Showing where our favor runs, But we'll settle it with votes,

Not with bayonets and guns.

There'll be speeches over long. There'll be charges false and true. We shall argue right and wrong Just as free men always do; There'll be meetings and parades, There'll be pamphlets by the tons But there'll be no barricades, Diving stuka raids or guns.

These are grievous times for all And the issues very great, But whatever storms befall, Safe will ride the ship of state, For however we divide. Until comes election day Every question we'll decide

In the good old Yankee way.

McNary: A Party Man

Senator McNary's speech of acceptance as Republican vice presi-dential nominee was true to his character as a man of fair ability, sincere patriotism and more than ordinary understanding of agricultural problems, but, as always, an

BY CLARENCE OUSLEY.

intense partisan. For example, he began by saying that the Nation has long neglected its defenses, "both spiritual and material," for which he bravely de-clared: "No party is solely responsible." And yet, in the same breath, he charged the Democratic Adminis tration with hindering, if not actualstifling, the great energies of America. He said: "We of the minority have perhaps, failed in vigi-But the overwhelming re sponsibility rests upon the party in power."

He quite ignores the repeated warnings of the President and the partisan rebukes of representative Republicans for his "war monger ing" before all men of even ordinary intelligence perceived the perils which a conquering Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan have brought fair-minded people that no prominent man of either party proclaims the truth that the graet body of American citizens were responsible in the fact that they imagined themselves secure from attack by our once impregnable barrier of the seas, and their representatives in Congress either shared their delu-sions or lacked the courage to oppose their ill-informed attitude.

The Senator's partisanship is emphasized in my mind by an inci-dent which I happened to witness. He was presiding at a hearing by Senate committee on a bill to reg ulate futures dealings in cottonseed oil. I attended the hearing and admired the Senator's understanding of the welfare of cotton producers. It was mentioned that Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Com-merce, had indorsed the bill. Mc-Nary, with the most contemptuous sneer I have ever witnessed upon a human countenance, said: "Why mention Hoover?" McNary despised Hoover for his lack of sympathy with farmers and particularly for his opposition to the McNary-Haugen pill for farm relief, and yet when was nominated for President McNary was most valiant in advo-

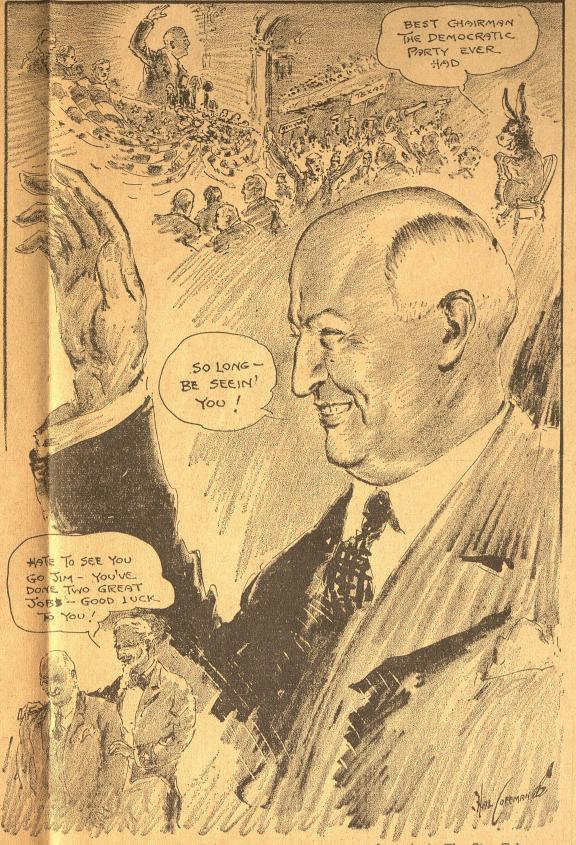
Reciprocal Trade Agreements. While it is well known that the Senator, with many other Republican partisans and a few representa-tives of agricultural and livestock interests, have opposed Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements McNary seemed rather to go ou his way as a running mate Willkie, who prior to his nomination had indorsed the policy, to ex oress most positive objections to the policy as inimical to the wel are of farmers. Secretary Hull has shown in repeated analyses of the existing agreements that farmers have gained more than they have lost in the concessions by one or both agreeing countries on tariff and other trade barriers. The declarations on this subject seem to be the more unnecessary at this time because of the difficulty of ne-gotiating additional agreements in the present state of world upset. Apparently the Republican candidates did not get together on all issues at the conference held immediately after the national convention. No doubt Democratic tacticians will be smart enough to try to draw out further expressions from Willkie and to stress the lack of harmony between the head and tail of the ticket.

Commendably the Senator gave direct indorsement to the main social security objectives of the New Deal, and quite naturally he dis cussed the ever-present and impor tant responsibility of conservation of our sadly diminished timber sup-Living in the region of the tall trees, he has intimate knowledge of the need of forest preservamight have recognized the fine work of forestation done by the CCC boys at the inspiration of the Democratic President. In like manner he vir tually indorsed the Roosevelt policies of the national harnessing of water power for the generation of cheap electric current.

His Farm Policies. Naturally students of current affairs were most interested in the farm policies to be pursued by the chief author of the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief "twice vetoed by a President," as McNary phrased it, without making the embarrassing acknowledgement that the twice-vetoing President was Republican Calvin Coolidge. But he stopped short of a detailed discussion which he promised to make later in the campaign. What he said amounted to an indorsement of several of the New Deal farm projects including parity payments and soil conservation, with only a vague hint of opposition to restricted production. His views of agricultural betterment were based mainly upon the contention of preserving the Amer ican markets for the American farmer by tariff protection. This, of course, could be made to conserve the whole of American consumption for the benefit of American farmers by excluding imports, but I looked in vain for any practical proposal of how to increase the export of American farm prod-ucts. It is the lack of exports more than the excess of imports that constitutes the major problem of agricultural prosperity, for on the whole we produce vastly more of many staple commodities like cot-ton and wheat than we can conime. And I wonder what Senator McNary vould recommend when other countries resenting our increased tariff rates would resort to reprisal methods, of which we have sufficient hints in existing trade quotas, tariffs and exchange re-

It is plain to my mind that the good Senator from Oregon finds himself in a most uncomfortable po-

Today's Hal Coffman Cartoon



-Hal Coffman's cartoons appear exclusively in The Star-Telegram.

Disputes Strike Record. Editor Star-Telegram: In the evening home edition of your paper of Aug. 26, 1940, appears an editorial the headline "Strikes In-

The ditorial was evidently based upon information furnished you by B. C. Forbes, financial commenta-tor. However, regardless of what Forbes may have said about it, I submit that his statement is misleading. The facts as compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, show the number of workers involved in strikes, also the idle man-days, from 1933 to 1939, inclu-

1933, workers involved in strikes, 1,168,272; man-days idle, 16,872,128. 1934, 1,466,695; 19,591,949. 1935, 1,-117,213; 15,456,337. 1936, 788,648; 13.-901,956. 1937, 1,860,621; 28,424,837. 1938, 688,376; 9,148,273. 1939, 1,170,-

These statistics appear in the June, 1940, issue of the monthly Labor Review, which is the official publication of the United States Department of Labor.

To look at the over-all picture, it shows that Forbes when he selected the year of 1938 to compare with 1939, picked a year that had the least man-days idle of seven years to compare with last year. It appears from the statistics that there were actually less strikes in the year 1939 than there were in the two preceding years; unquestionably, the bituminous coal strike which involved so many men, caused the man-days for idleness to be increased.

I beg to call attention to the fact

that the figures of 1939 were compiled prior to the inauguration of the defense program, and statistics now show that for the year 1940 strikes are on the decline.
Your editorial above referred to

being based upon false premises, you have necessarily reached a wrong

I further submit that organized labor has pledged itself to do, and is doing everything within power to further the preparedness DEE ESTES, 201 Moore Bldg.

Where Our Danger Lies.
Editor Star-Telegram In the Aug.
22 issue of The Star-Telegram,
Charles Johnson of Gainesville, Texwrites of the vast amount of English propaganda in this country. I would advise Mr. Johnson to turn his attention to German propaganda and forget about the English propa-

I thought the preparedness program was for the protection of our own country, in case of war or invasion. But Mr. Johnson says it isn't for that purpose at all, that it is for the benefit of England. However, he shouldn't be alarmed at my ignorance, for, you see, I live out here in West Texas, where there are quite a number of carbon black plants and the great volume of plants and the great volume of smoke that ascends daily keeps me screened off from the enlightened

Mr. Johnson likewise states that it was England who induced France Belgium and "other countries" to New Deal policies and fealty to a policies and New Deal policies and fealty to a many. The "other countries, I suppose the which hardly deserves it."

Holland. Now I thought these countries were neutral and that they had the solemn promise of Hitler that they would not be molested. I also thought that Hitler's army of mur-derers marched in on these helpless, inoffensive people and massacred them, taking over their govern-ments. You see, I didn't know that they had joined England in a dec-laration of war against Germany! If Mr. Johnson hadn't shed "light" on the subject and come out in de-fense of Adolf, no doubt some of smoke screen would have felt resentful toward Adolf. That, course, would have been a miscar-

riage of justice. I was strong for universal training, as I have three boys, all of draft age. I felt that I wanted my boys to have every bit of training possible, in order that they might know how to take care of themselves in case they had to go to war. But after having Mr. Johnson's assurance that we are in no danger, that the talk of war and military training is all "foolish hysteria," I saw my mistake.

However, I wonder if Mr. Johnson remembers that there was some "foolish hysteria" in Belgium, Norway, Holland and Denmark prior to their invasion. There were a lot of "enlightened" people in those countries who knew that Adolf wasn't going to declare war on them. And they were right; he didn't; he merely sent along his murderers to "protect" them from England! I guess the smoke out here must be the cause of it, but I thought we

had a great President. I thought he had done everything possible to keep us out of war and to keep war from spreading to other countries, until I read Mr. Johnson's charge that the President was going take this country into war for the benefit of England. That was a shock, and I don't mean maybe!
I believe Mr. Johnson is a true, loyal American citizen. Johnsons I have known have been, and I guess I have known a hun-So let's forget about English propaganda and turn our attention to fifth columnists, foreign spies and the German bund. There is where our danger lies.
CHARLEY C. MARR.

Box 591, Borger, Texas.

An Acute Crisis Evident. Editor Star-Telegram: Senator Wheeler said in Congress a few days ago that to pass the Compulsory Military Training Bill "would slit the throat of the last democracy

Yes, the throat of democratic United States is about to be slit, but not by the passage of the bill, but by Senators Wheeler, Holt, and all indifferent' Americans who ask: 'What's the use?

We have examples in the defeated democracies of Europe where their political leaders kept their ears to the ground selfishly fearing losing in the next election. The selfish groups which they represented preerred their individual ease and comforts to the general welfare of the masses. Where are their ease and comforts now?

President Coolidge in his message (Dec. 6, 1923) to Congress said: "We want no more war. But we want no

people who neglect their national defense are putting in jeopardy their

I believe that I can conscientiously voice the opinions of a great majority of the American mothers (being one myself) and of the women active in church and club organizations, etc., as favoring an adequate preparedness program for the defense of the Western Hemisphere. We realize that it is the only

means by which we can preserve the American way of life in peace and on all sides by totalitarian countries. We know that on the day the last stronghold of democracy is destroyed that there will be no place for women in business, church, club organizations in a totalitarian gov-ernment. We will cease to exist as a power for good in our nation. We realize that the emancipation of woman and her position in our national fate is a contribution of a democracy whose birth came from the great teacher of Nazareth.

Our Pacific neighbor, totalitarian Japan, is stealthily creeping upon mocracies of Europe while England is giving her all, alone in a death struggle for the ideals' of democracy, and blood thirsty avaricious nations at her vitals.

Japan has dominated the Far East since 1918. She seized her opportunity while the nations of Europe were deadlocked in the trenches of Flanders, Champagne, and Poland to pounce upon the possessions of Germany in China and her islands in

During the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, she grabbed a foothold in Siberia. After the peace conference which closed the World War, the nations realized the dangers arising from Japan's imperialism, and observed her eagerness for further

A Disarmament Conference was called to convene in Washington, D. C., in 1921. To forestall any limitations that the conference might make as to fortifications in the Pacific. Japan secretly dispatched thoufortify her islands before her rep resentatives departed for the con-

In the conference Great Britain and the United States promised not to fortify their islands in the Pacific. Without fortified bases it will be difficult for the United States to protect her possessions in the Pacific. Today only the influence of the presence of the United States fleet in the Pacific is holding at bay this nation. Japan is ready to begin snatching on any sign of weakness manifested by the United States. It may be possible that a victorious Germany may extend to us

the hand of friendship as "the spider We who desire adequate prepara-

tion in the democratic way in order to keep at peace, haven't the jitters once. But any delay in our preparedness program is offering the hand of appeasement to Hitler. Gen. George C. Marshall told his press conference a few days ago: "Time is the dominant factor and time is fleeting." MRS. J. S. BOWLES, 252 McKinley, Fort Worth.

Views of the Nation's Press

BULLITT'S WAR REMARKS SUBJECT OF HOT DEBATE.

Public criticism of Ambassador William C. Bullitt, warning that the United States is in danger of attack by totalitarian military forces, has aroused editors on both sides of the question. Some defend and others attack the envoy. The discussion also extends to his indorsement of General Pershing's advice that this country should furnish destroyers for Great Britain.

Quoting Mr. Bullitt's statement that this country "is in as great peril as was France a year ago," the Toledo Blade declares: "Words like this have been spoken before and by many people. Their unusual significance lies in the fact that today they are spoken by a man who, per-haps above all others in America, has been in a position to find ou and who is now in a position to know. He knows the whole story of French unpreparedness and the inside story of the French break-down. Ambassador Bullitt believes in immediate passage of the bill for military registration. And he backs up General Pershing in the general's advocacy of giving immediate help to Great Britain by the sale of some of our old destroyers."

"What Mr. Bullitt did," it is pointed out by the Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript, "was to assert that France had gone soft, that the men of France had refused to work, that the political leaders of France had failed their people by assuming to make it easy for them. Mr. Willkie had said the day before that under softening, money - borrowing ways this Nation was in danger of going the Blum way. Mr. Bullitt said the same thing with all the force he could bring forth. He hit the American softening as hard as he could."

"Some Senators wanted to ques-Tribune, "when he was in Washington last Spring. He took the first Clipper ship he could board for France and the Senate did not pursue him to the plane. He's back again. Even now it might do a great deal of good to inquire into the secret diplomacy of the American Government. It will come out some time, but when it is too late, when it is just something to shake the head over."

"Surely Secretary of State Hull," contends the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, "can not and will not stand much longer for Mr. Bullitt's indiscretions." The speech is described by the New Haven Journal-Courie as "an official pronouncement," and that paper adds: "Why is not the lead in such a significant shift of foreign policy taken by the Presi-

dent?"
"If it be close to treason," suggests
the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "to inform one's country that the enemy is at the gates, Bullitt can reply with Patrick Henry, 'Make the most

THE ANGEL OF AVA.

The ability of human beings to display that mysterious quality

which can only be termed divine has no greater example than in works of charity. While a great deal of giving is done quietly, unostentatiously and without publicity, on the other side of the ledger must be charged a great deal of giving which is done in quite the reverse manner. To most persons, the quiet, anonymous type of philanthrophy is much more appealing. It is for this reason that the story of the Angel of Ava is

such a good one.

The population of Ava situated in the State of Missouri, is only 1,373 The Angel of Ava, who is also af fectionately called the "Sunshine Friend," is a man who left the community some years ago. No one in Ava knows his identity. He is a mysterious man who strikes through the mails—with cash donations. He leaves happiness, but no trail. He first came to attention last February when he mailed cash to three former merchants and the widow of a merchant. With each donation went a note saying, "Use this, and try to make someone as happy as this makes you."

Other similar awards came to light. With each donation went an encouraging note to the receiver .--Atlanta Constitution.

20 Years Ago

(From the files of The Star-Telegram, Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 1920.)

Pat M. Neff of Waco was elected Governor of Texas, decisively defeating former United States Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey in a bitterly fought runoff election.

Fort Worth advanced into the ranks of cities of the 100,000 class as the decennial census placed its population at 106,682, a gain of 45.2 per cent in the 10-year period. population figure placed Fort Worth in sixty-fouth place among cities

Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik minister of war and marine, took personal command of the Russian army after relieving General Tuchatschewski, 28-year-old "Soviet Napoleon," because of his failure to take Warsaw

Terence McSwiney, hunger strik-ing lord mayor of Cork, Ireland, talk and barely could raise his head, but firmly refused to break his fast except upon unconditional release

Tarrant County Commissioners Court began an investigation of a jail delivery in which nine prisoners escaped from the county jail by overpowering three guards.

Accounts published by two Britinvestigators confirmed reports of the assassination of former Czar Nicholas an dhis family at Ekater-inburg on July 16, 1918.

The value of Fort Worth property subject to municipal taxes was placed at \$128.203,419, a rise from \$85,102,918 the previous year.