



# The Cisco Daily Press

and CISCO DAILY NEWS  
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## Defense and the Labor Board

THE National Labor Relations board, bone of contention in Congress, in labor circles and among employers, has suddenly become involved in the American defense program.

Controversy arose when Attorney General Jackson was asked to rule on whether a firm engaged in defense production was guilty of Wagner act violations if the board said it was, or whether it was up to the courts to make the determination. Jackson said the board had the power to tag any firm as a violator—and that the ruling would have to stick until a court reversed it.

It stands to reason that a defense program, to reach its highest efficiency, must depend largely on the men in the factory. Any employer who might seek to exploit his workers for his own profit should, of

course, be penalized. But it must be the offender, the employer—not national defense—who is punished.

Charges brought before the labor board are often technical, open to wide interpretation. The board does not conduct its cases in a judicial manner. Few of the customary courtroom rules apply.

Furthermore, the makeup of the board and the Wagner act itself have roused considerable argument. At the moment there are only two members of the board—Dr. William Leiserson and Edwin S. Smith. J. Warren Madden, whose term has expired, has neither been reappointed nor replaced.

Leiserson and Smith are perpetually at odds over matters of fundamental policy. The economic and political beliefs of the third man on the board will therefore be an all-important factor.

THE national defense program seems a pretty large item to hand over to a non-judicial body in which few people have complete faith today. Under the present system, the board might arbitrarily designate any firm involved in a case before it as a violator of the Labor Act. And if such a decree barred that firm from obtaining defense contracts, valuable time could be lost until a court handed down its decision.

Nothing more important than the defense program has ever hit this country. It is not a thing to be meddled with. It is the clear duty of the government to guarantee that defense building goes on, without delay, free of profiteering, free of politics.

New Deal warplanes are just ghosts to Willkie. One of those flying fortresses, dropping a 1000-pound bomb, can sure leave haunting memories.

With Chamberlain out of the cabinet the umbrella manufacturers lose the best publicity gag they ever had.

Conscription by the selective method is so democratic that it goes so far as to incorporate the best feature of bingo.

An Indiana college is drilling an oil well to help support itself. Everyone is just gushing over the financial possibilities.

## Another Brennero Conference



2. Q—Will each local registrant receive a definite number?  
A—Yes. After the registration is complete in each local area, the registration cards will be shuffled and mixed before numbering. Each person will then be assigned a serial number, and a list of these numbers in each local area will be posted for public inspection. It is contemplated that there will not be more than 3,500 registrants in any single area, so the serial numbers will run from 1 to 3500 or less.

3. Q—Will Number 1 in each area be the first man called for classification?  
A—No. Numbers corresponding to the numbers in each local area—probably from 1 to 3500 will be placed in a container in Washington, D. C., and a drawing for order will take place. For example, Number 2875 may be drawn first, then Number 147, then Number 3033, and so on, until all numbers have been drawn. The order in which they were drawn will then be made into a code list.

4. Q—Will the first number on the code list—say Number 2875—be the number of the first man in each local area to be called?  
A—No. To insure the most complete impartiality in the administration of the selective service act, another drawing will be held. This time only one number will be drawn—possibly by the President of the United States. This

number might conceivably be 3033, and will be known as the key number. This will be the number of the first man called in each local area for classification.

5. Q—After the numbers have been drawn in the national lottery, what will happen then?  
A—A list of numbers, in the order in which the men will be called for consideration, will then be posted in each area so that all may know how soon he may expect to be called. Each man will then be assigned what is known as an "order number."

## BRUCE CATTON'S AMERICAN ROUNDUP

### NEA INVESTIGATORS NOW SEEK COMMUNIST EXPOSE FROM SAPOSS, MAN THEY ONCE FOUGHT

BY BRUCE CATTON  
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—Don't overlook the Smith committee's current effort to prove that Communists have been running the labor board. An immensely interesting story lies back of it all.



Convinced that the board is more or less loaded with Communists, the Smith committee has been looking for some board official who might prove a sore enough about the situation to spill the beans. And the man the committee finally tagged for that role is the very man whom the committee itself a few months ago was denouncing as the worst of Communists—David J. Saposs, head of the board's economic research division.

So far, the squeeze play hasn't worked. It has landed Saposs in the position of a man who bumped into himself in a revolving door, but it hasn't resulted in the hoped-for revelation. But the steps in the drama are significant.

**FAR FROM COMMUNISM**

IN its report last spring Saposs was the one board official the committee excoriated as a Communist. Shook by the committee's charges, Congress refused to appropriate any money for the work of Saposs's division. Saposs, who is so far from being a Communist that he enjoys the support and confidence of the board's lone "moderate" member, Dr. William Leiserson, felt that he was somewhat being made the goat, and tried to do something about it.

What Saposs did was visit two congressmen—Keefe of Wisconsin and Engel of Michigan—and have

## Uncle Sam's Selective Service

(Editor's Note: Below is one installment of a series of questions and answers on the peacetime military training program which has been prepared under the direction of the state director of selective service, J. Watt Page.)

**5. Registration—The Actual Procedure**

1. Q—What, exactly, will the registrant have to do on October 16?  
A—He will report to his local polling place between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on Wednesday, October 16, 1940, to answer questions on a registration form which will be asked by the registration officials.

2.—How long will this registra-

tion take?  
A—The registration for each individual will require about 20 minutes.

3. Q—What questions will be asked?  
A—The registration form includes questions on the registrant's name, age, mail address, telephone number, employer's name and address, the place and date of birth, the citizenship, and the name of a close relative of each of the registrants.

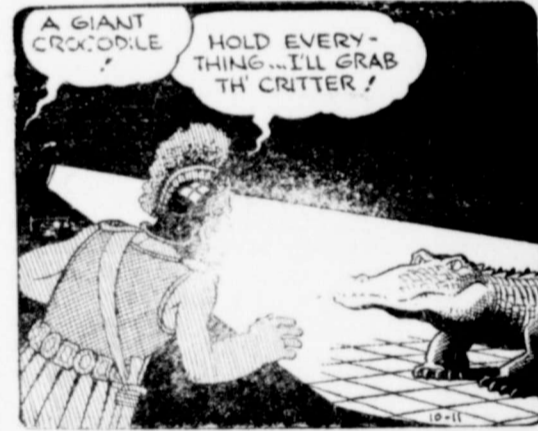
4. Q—Is a physical description required on the registration blank?  
A—A brief physical description will be made by the registrar noting the race, height, build, color of hair and eyes, complexion, and obvious physical defects of each registrant.

4. Q—Will the registrant swear to his answers?  
A—Yes. After the form is filled in the registrar will read the answers back to the registrant who will then sign the registration form with the declaration that his answers are true. The registrar will also sign the form.

**6. The National Drawing**

1. Q—In what order will the registrants be considered for classification and induction into service?  
A—One of the basic principles of a selective service system is that all registrants shall be treated on an equal basis. The order in which individuals will be considered for classification and possible service will be determined by lottery—a national drawing.

## ALLY OOP



## RED RYDER



## OUT OUR WAY



By Hamlin

By Fred Harman

By Williams







