

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## La Grande Evening Observer

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Page Four

### Blessed Eventing



**EVENING OBSERVER'S PROGRESS PROGRAM**  
**IRRIGATION**—Complete the Grande Ronde Valley irrigation project.  
**LA GRANDE**—A city of 10,000—Extend the city limits.

#### TODAY'S TEXT

They have corrupted themselves, their spot is not the spot of his children: they are a perverse and crooked generation.—Deuteronomy 32:5.

#### THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Cease, every joy, to glimmer in my mind,  
But leave—oh! leave the light of Hope behind!  
—Campbell

#### The World May Be Sure

"The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war... with all the vigor we possess to a successful conclusion."

In his first public statement after taking office, President Harry S. Truman gave to the world of friend and foe alike an assurance of courageous leadership and national unity that is profoundly true. The world may indeed be sure that under the stunning impact of the loss of a great leader, this country will not falter or turn aside from the goals of victory and peace toward which it is advancing.

It will not turn aside if only because the momentum of our national strength and national will makes it impossible. Our power of arms is not impaired, nor is the world's effort toward lasting peace essentially weakened, even though one of the most powerful and persuasive voices which spoke and planned for peace is now silent.

But while our momentum carries us forward, we must redouble our effort

in preparation for that time when the momentum is spent and present plans have been completed. The first and most obvious contributions must be a loyal and united support of the new president by the people, and active and immediate help from official and unofficial government leaders.

Much of President Roosevelt's most important work was of a personal and secret nature. Probably only a very few men, most of them unofficial advisers, shared fully with him all the momentous plans of war and peace. It is most unlikely that Mr. Truman, in the comparatively obscure role of vice president, could have been adequately informed.

It therefore becomes the urgent patriotic duty of the late president's intimates to give Mr. Truman their complete and hearty co-operation.

It goes without saying that President Truman's task, with the best possible assistance, will still be a grievously difficult one. It would be difficult for anyone.

The new president has inherited not only the leadership of the United States in the midst of its greatest war, and on the threshold of epic peril and perilous national and international adjustments to peace. He has also inherited the structure of the country's longest administration and all the volatile personal differences it contains.

Succeeding an already historic figure in the biggest job in the world, he deserves and needs the wholehearted support, the patient and sympathetic understanding of the people whose government he now heads.

We intend to follow our system of democracy, capitalism and individual enterprise. We shall leave it up to each country to decide what it wants. We shall make it clear that we will not countenance any other government undermining us.—Commander Harold E. Stassen, united nations conference delegate.

## Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Here is one tip-off as to how Harry Truman will operate as president of the United States—namely how he handled his old Truman committee.

A lot of myths have grown up about that committee, chiefly that it was run by Hugh Fulton, its counsel. Fulton was a good fact-finder, but it's sheer baloney that he ran the committee. Real fact is that it was a good committee and had some A-1 members. They all ran it.

Truman believed in teamwork. He didn't move without keeping his committee informed and having its support. He worked also with the republicans of the committee—Brewster of Maine, Burton of Ohio, Ball of Minnesota and Ferguson of Michigan—and they reciprocated.

A lot of people around Washington think it may be a good idea to have more of this kind of teamwork. During many years under a spectacular president, government officials had drifted into the habit of letting things slip because they know "the boss would take care of it." Now Truman is likely to adopt the policy of letting every man handle his own business, and if things slip, getting a new man.

#### Morgenthau Resigns

After the funeral services at the White House, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau called on President Truman and brought with him a letter of resignation. Truman read it over and said:

"But I want you to stay on with me."  
Both Morgenthau and Truman were still grief-stricken by the sudden death of their mutual friend.

"Now you know how I feel, Mr. President," replied Morgenthau. "Roosevelt told me many times, 'Henry, you and I came down here together from Dutchess county (where both Morgenthau and Roosevelt have estates) and we will go back together.' Now he's going back and I feel I ought to go."

"But," maintained the new president, "you have a lot of work to do here and I want you to stay."

"Mr. President, I am glad to serve in time of war and I will do anything I can to back you up," replied Morgenthau, "but you are entitled to a free hand and to choose your own men. I have one boy with the Third army in Germany and another of my sons is fighting off Okinawa right now. But I will carry on under two conditions: If you think I am the best man for the job, and if you will back me up 100 per cent. That's the way it was with Roosevelt and that's the only way I will stay."

"Well, that's the way it will be, Henry."

replied the new president. "I will back you up 100 per cent if you will stay."

In the end, Morgenthau agreed.

Note—Though Harry Hopkins had the reputation of being Roosevelt's closest friend, actually just before the late president left for the Crimea conference, he told his last cabinet meeting: "Now if anything should happen to us while we are gone, it's up to Henry Morgenthau to call the cabinet together."

#### Truman Highlights

Should there be a vacancy on the supreme court, President Truman's first choice probably would be his old friend, Sen. Carl Hatch of New Mexico, author of the Hatch act... It seems odd for a democratic president to be taking advice from hard-boiled republicans. But when the new president met with senatorial friends on his first day in the White House, he proposed addressing congress for only five minutes. Because of Roosevelt's death, he felt his message should be very brief. Republican Senator Vandenberg, however, urged a longer message, and other senators agreed. Truman accepted their suggestion.

Biggest political problem faced by Harry Truman is to keep the support of the huge segment of liberals which, rain or shine, for better or for worse, always followed Franklin Roosevelt.

FDR knew they could never leave him. During the first eight years of his administration, he was their idol. And during the last four years, when he swung to the right, the liberals had no place else to go. Roosevelt knew it and sometimes treated them like step-children. But they had to take it. Since Roosevelt's death last week, however, some of his old liberal friends, among them labor leaders controlling huge blocs of votes, have been putting their heads together. Some have decided that if Truman swings to the right, they will bolt.

They figure that they have much greater political bargaining power if they are independent. In the old days the republican party was often more progressive than the democrats. Today Stassen of Minnesota, Warren of California and Dewey of New York are putting through some distinctly liberal measures. Therefore, if the Truman administration swings over to the conservative southern wing of the democratic party, the liberals figure they can do business with the republicans.

Already they have held one meeting and have even gone so far as to start a skeletonized organization. So holding both wings of the democratic party together may be Harry Truman's toughest job.

## WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

"Seeing that the women have their hair clean and waved and polish on their nails is one of the most necessary parts of mental treatment," says an army colonel. The officer is setting up a mental hospital for WAVE, WAC and women Marine patients, in which there is to be a fully equipped beauty salon.

Women have become so dependent on beauty parlors for building up their egos and lifting their spirits, you sometimes wonder what women did to meet the small crises of life before every town had its share of beauty parlors.

The modern woman rushes to a beauty salon to talk hair rye or get a facial or a new hair-do the minute she recognizes the

unflattering truth her mirror reflects.

It is to the beauty parlor she turns when her husband becomes interested in a pretty girl, or tinges his compliments with sarcasm.

She goes to a beauty parlor before she has the courage to apply for a job or ask for a raise.

And she wouldn't think of entering a hospital as a patient without first making certain she looks as well as possible—no matter how awful she feels.

So, no wonder a beauty parlor is important equipment in a hospital for women mental patients. If perfectly normal women find beauty care so necessary in helping them to face life's problems, women with mental ills are bound to need it even more.

## Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

Buried in the confidential transcript of senate foreign relations committee executive session hearings of the past two months is the record of a mix-up with the department of state over postwar international civil aviation treaties and executive agreements drafted at the 54-nation conference in Chicago last fall. Bringing the whole thing out in the open may be an effective way to clear it up.

Root of the controversy has been stated by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan as a need to decide which is more important—for the senate to give away America's future in the air, or to embarrass the president and the state department by requiring them to rescind three executive agreements on international civil aviation already declared in effect and binding on this government.

These executive agreements would commit the United States to a "freedom of the air" policy in international commercial aviation after the war. What irks a number of the senators is that they have not approved this action as government policy in treaty form, and they think the president doesn't have the legal power to put it into effect by executive agreement.

Twice the senate formally asked the White House to delay action till the senate could determine policy. But through jumbles and misunderstandings, Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in charge of congressional relations, thought he got approval to go ahead with the executive agreements from Sen. Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Sen. Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, chairman of the commerce committee and a delegate to the Chicago conference. The trouble stems from that.

Senator Connally has frankly admitted to his committee, "I probably got the committee into a jam. I am probably to blame for this situation."

Senator Bailey has likewise confessed

that in conversation with Secretary Acheson on the subject of the executive agreements, "I talked agreeably about it and I did agree, I am willing to admit."

Connally thought Bailey had approved the executive agreements and Bailey thought Connally and the foreign relations committee had approved them and in this misunderstanding they both apparently in effect told Acheson to go ahead. Actually neither committee approved and the ticklish situation they are now confronted with is how to cover up their own tracks and still save the president's and the state department's faces by not making them suck back the executive agreements.

In this predicament, Sen. Wallace White of Maine has offered a resolution asking the foreign relations committee to delay action on the permanent civil aviation convention which would set up a postwar international organization to regulate air commerce. Effect of the White resolution, if passed, would be to ask the state department to rescind U. S. adherence to the executive agreements which define the five freedoms of the air and set up interim control over international flying until the permanent organization can be established.

Assistant Secretary Acheson has expressed himself as exceedingly unwilling to withdraw U. S. approval of the executive agreements, since it would put this government in a bad light.

But the senators themselves are in such a bad position that they cannot force a showdown, and in this mutual embarrassment no vote has been taken on the White resolution. Instead, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky has been asked to take the matter back to the White House and see what can be done next.

So the postwar aviation issue is clouded and no one knows where the matter stands. It is a matter of some place for it to land.

Back sound on all this confusion will be given in this space tomorrow.

### Side Glances



"I can't imagine what they see in her unless it's because she giggles at all their jokes!"

## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

By WM. E. MCKENNEY, America's Card Authority

#### A PROBLEM ARISING IN PENALTY CARD

Here is one of the most interesting problems of rules that I have seen, from a player's standpoint. The declarer won the opening heart lead in the dummy with the king, led a small club from dummy, finessed the queen and it held. The queen of diamonds was then cashed and West showed out. At this point, the declarer led the queen of spades. West played small, and a small

♠ A 6 2	♣ K 6	♦ A K J 7 4 2	♥ 6 3
♠ Q J 7 3	♣ Q 4 2	♦ Q 6	♥ A Q 7 4
Rubber—Both vul.			
South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1♦	Pass
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Opening—♥ J			
20			

that is seven. Now he has to make the ace of spades and another spade.

Well, I presume you made the same mistake most of us did. You said to let East pick up the jack of clubs and force him to play his lowest spade. Unfortunately, East's lowest spade is the king so he wins the trick and leads through the queen of hearts.

If he had treated the jack of clubs as an exposed card, East would have won the trick with the king of spades but would have been forced to return a club and South could have made the contract.

## IN FORME YEARS

30 Years Ago

Jake Biever, who had never been recognized as expert fisherman before, had Adolf Newlin, Bert Hughes and the rest of the professionals looking to their laurels. He hooked a 26½ inch trout near Hilgard where most of the fishermen believed big fish did not exist.

The maximum temperature of 88 degrees at noon, was the highest for the date in 15 years. In 1910, April 19 showed a record of 80 degrees, and the average was in the 70's.

15 Years Ago

Unless a 100 percent count for La Grande can be secured by the census enumerators, indications are that the 1930 population will go on the government records as between 8,000 and 9,000.

C. A. Bingham of La Grande bought the greater part of the real estate of the Wallowa Lake Wonderland.

Ray Chenault, son of I. E. Chenault, left for Russia. He is with a construction company which constructs steel buildings for a fishing concern.

10 Years Ago

Representatives of towns entering baseball teams in the Blue Mountain league, moved the schedule for 1935 ahead by two weeks. The schedule will provide 10 games from each team.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Damerell celebrated their silver wedding anniversary with a buffet dinner for 16 guests. Guests were appreciated of the betrothal of Atha Damerell, daughter of the host and hostess, to Ellis Taylen.

### This Curious World



NEXT: Let's hope the earth keeps moving.

### Funny Business



"If our ration token offering be, we're having dinner guests!"

### SO THEY SAY

One of the most interesting manifestations of their (German civilians) sentiments is the way they laugh at us and make the equivalent of American wisecracks about what they consider our ridiculous lack of military pomp and fanfare.

It should be obvious to the German people that their only choice is between unconditional surrender now or unconditional surrender a little later after much of the Reich has been destroyed, city by city.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

We shall have our differences with each other (at San Francisco), but we shall hold these in place. I shall member that in a large and complicated partnership like ours no single partner is going always to have his own way about everything.—British Ambassador Lord Halifax.