

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## La Grande Evening Observer

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### Spelling It Out



## Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

LOS ANGELES—Last week this column dealt with the refreshing atmosphere of San Francisco, the manner in which it had built itself up from the ashes of earthquake defeat; how its perseverance could serve as an example to peace-striving, war-weary nations.

This is now vigorously denied by the folks in Los Angeles. Their city, say my friends of the City of Angels, has accomplished much more inspiring miracles. If the United Nations had held their conference in Los Angeles instead of San Francisco, I am now informed, they would have wrapped up the peace of the world in a neat bundle decorated with Hollywood stars and been ready to go home long ago.

Such conflicting views, with ardent arguments on both sides, constituted a tough dilemma for a columnist. Anyway, this much is definite: It did pour rain in San Francisco the day the conference opened.

Correction—After the death of Franklin Roosevelt, this column published an intimate story of the late president's first political victory as told by him to this writer—namely, his defeat of "Blue-Eyed Billy" Sheehan, nominated for the U.S. senate by Tammany Hall and the Ryan traction interests. John F. Killen, former editor of the New York Democrat, now writes that the name of Albany's political boss who opposed FDR, was not "Pinkie" McCabe, as published by me, but "Packy" McCabe. Killen also supplies the following additional interesting information regarding FDR's first big political victory:

"Charlie Murphy (whom Roosevelt indirectly defeated in the Sheehan senatorial fight) was then at the zenith of his power as leader of Tammany Hall. So Murphy tried to clip the wings of this new FDR leadership which had given Tammany its first defeat in the state-wide control of the Democratic party.

"Hence the grapevine in Tammany club-houses began gossiping that young Roosevelt was anti-Irish, anti-Catholic, etc., and there was much Tammany jeering when Leader Murphy substituted James Aloysius O'Gorman instead of Sheehan for senator. The 'dude from Hyde Park wouldn't take Sheehan,' sneered the Tammany boys, 'so Murphy gave him O'Gorman to swallow. Now he's on the spot and done for.'

"But immediately, FDR announced that O'Gorman's selection was 'great' and lined up his followers for O'Gorman, who thus became U.S. senator.

"Since that time," concluded Killen, "no one ever questioned Roosevelt as to his tolerance of race, color or creed, and Murphy took occasion to emphasize that he never believed Roosevelt was ever prejudiced against the Irish. So Franklin Roosevelt, as always, turned his first political crisis to his own advantage."

The two key spots to keep your eye on in the Truman administration are the justice and interior departments. They are the two big potentialities for plunder band. One, interior, has charge of the public domain, the big oil lands, the grazing rights, the tremendous power leases of Bonneville dam, etc. The interior department was where Warren Harding came a cropper, and that is where the big moguls of the west already are angling to get their man adroitly placed. Justice is even more important—

Income taxes—The decision whether to prosecute or not to prosecute means life or death to the big city political machines, and more than anything else they would like to have a close pal in the driver's seat as attorney general. . . another key spot in justice is the anti-trust division. Anti-trust division is a vital key to the whole American business layout after the war. Watch it closely.

Before John Snyder of St. Louis was appointed federal loan administrator, White House friends went round to get Jesse Jones' reaction on various appointees, including Cliff Durr, Synder and Emil Schram. Jesse gave a sour recommendation to Snyder who previously had worked under him. According to Jones he was not competent enough for the job. But now that Snyder has the job, Jesse has been telling friends that he put him across.

General Marshall's crack against lone congressmen visiting the war front was interpreted on capitol hill as being aimed at Clare Luce, congresswoman from Connecticut who had been sojourning on the Italian front since early March. Last winter also, La Belle Luce visited the Italian front for more than a month. Mystery of how she got airplane transportation now seems to have been solved—her friend General Lucian Truscott, commanding general of the Fifth army in Italy.

Latest front line wisecrack: The people of liberated Europe should declare war against the United States. Then they could all surrender and eat like our German war prisoners.

## WE, THE WOMEN

By RUTH MILLETT

Whenever women with war jobs are questioned about their post-war plans, many of them say firmly that they want to continue working after the war.

But it isn't likely there will be jobs for all the women who want them, for already employers are talking about who shall get preference after the servicemen.

So, the woman who wants a job in the postwar world should be making plans for it right now. Evidently wanting a job isn't going to be enough.

The women who will get the jobs and keep them are the women who have given the best accounts of themselves during the period when jobs were plentiful.

Any woman who wants to keep right on earning a pay check ought to be sure she is

actually EARNING hers right now.

She ought to check up on herself and see whether or not she has given as much to her job as she should have and whether she has brought to it not only efficiency but a pleasant personality and the ability to get along with other employees.

Sassy Susies have held down jobs during the war and so have Troublesome Trudies and Lazy Louises. But they haven't made any records that will make employers want to keep them on or move them into other jobs, when it comes time again to pick and choose employees.

It isn't too late right now for the women who have been trading on their "indispensable" status to turn over a new leaf and start giving more to their jobs.

## Behind Scenes in Washington

By PETER EDSON, La Grande Evening Observer Washington Correspondent

Anyone thinking that all the problems of the world are going to be settled at the United Nations conference here is doomed to disappointment. Yet many people persist in this misbelief, and all kinds of misconceptions are rife, as shown by questions asked and criticisms offered by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a United Nations organization to maintain peace and security. And this constitutes a threat against the success of the conference. Much of the confusion can be avoided by sticking to one fundamental concept:

The most that can be done is to lay the foundations and put up the framework for a house which it is hoped will be occupied by an international organization that in time may start to begin to commence to do some of the things misinformed people believe are going to be done now.

Specifically, delegates from the 46 nations will write a Charter. That's all.

This Charter will be like the articles of incorporation for an international big business. The business which the corporation will carry on when it gets going will be the business of preventing future wars.

In writing the Charter, the San Francisco conference will be guided by the rough suggestions drafted at Dumbarton Oaks last fall, but those proposals will be completely rewritten, subtracted from and added to by amendments and revisions.

This will be a long and involved process. Many people on the outside may become impatient and lose interest. After the great fanfare of publicity over the opening sessions, the San Francisco conference will become maddeningly dull. Many lobbyists and pleaders for special causes may give it up as a hopeless job and go home, particularly if their expense money runs low.

If the war folds in Europe, if things in Washington start popping under President Truman, if domestic issues get hotter than this nebulous international stuff, a lot of the press and radio people will be ordered back where they came from, and a dog watch will be set up to see whether the San Francisco conference lives or dies.

At about that time the conference will be settling down to its long hard grind in half a hundred or more committees, each given the job of studying one particular question or drafting one particular section. They will be fighting commas, semicolons, clauses and reservations all over the place.

If a few nice fights can be stirred up over giving Soviet Russia three votes, or if some delegation takes a walk, that will help keep the interest alive. But don't count on it and above all don't give up hope and damn the diplomatic dodges to eternal oblivion.

What is important about San Francisco is what comes out at the end, not what goes in at the beginning. Don't lose sight of the big objective.

If at the end of one or two or even three months the San Francisco conference produces a Charter which does just three things, you can put it down as a success. Those three things are:

1. Create an organization which will deal with future threats to world peace and so stop wars by removing their causes before they happen.
2. Make provision for gearing a World Court into this machinery so that when nations do get into arguments they can settle their disputes by international law instead of by force of arms.
3. Establish a formula for international machinery which will see that the dependent, colonial areas of the world are governed with justice and not exploited or held in subjection.

Don't look to San Francisco for the solution of any disputes connected with World War II. San Francisco won't settle what will be done with Germany or Japan, won't fix the boundaries of Poland, won't free India, won't decide what to do with war criminals, won't settle Francisco Franco's Spanish omelet and won't make Chiang Kai-shek cooperate with the Communists.

Some of those things will be settled when the terms of peace are dictated. Others may become legitimate business for the United Nations organization after it is set up. But as far as San Francisco is concerned, forget 'em.

### Side Glances



"No sausage again today? I suppose the next excuse will be that we have to feed the Germans!"

## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

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

### A LESSON IN WHEN TO REFUSE A TRICK

Today's hand has two very good lessons in it. As a matter of fact, it could almost be referred to as a Sylvia hand, but I think that East's is too good to call it a Sylvia play.

Now of course the natural thing to do when you win the opening spade lead is to lead the ten of diamonds and play low

Hand analysis table showing cards in each suit and dealer information.

South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass  
Opening—♠ J

diamond would refuse to win this trick. But you can see that if you win the trick, regardless of what you return, the declarer has no problem making the hand.

Therefore the real defensive play is not to win the trick with the queen. Naturally the declarer, I suppose few players with the queen and one

Q—Who was Robert Raikes?  
A—The originator of Sunday school, in 1735 in Gloucester, England. His purpose was to get gangs of young ruffians off the streets.

Q—How long is the Danube river?  
A—1750 miles, from the Black Forest to the Black sea.

Q—What people eat clay?  
A—The Otomacian Indians of South America mix it with their food.

Q—What famous composer was born in Leipzig, Germany?  
A—Richard Wagner, in 1813, the year Napoleon lost a decisive battle there.

Q—What is the Jap term for black marketing?  
A—Bargaining in the dark.

or will continue the diamond and will probably finesse again.

However, a good player will protect himself two ways on this hand. He will lead the ten of diamonds and play the jack from dummy so that if East does make this clever defensive play of refusing to win with the queen, he now has another play available and that is the club finesse. After taking the club finesse, he simply lays down the ace and another club, hoping they break three-three.

## IN FORMER YEARS

### 30 Years Ago

A storm which began in eastern Oregon yesterday continued, blanketed the Grande Ronde valley with three inches of wet, soggy snow, and higher elevations with much greater depths.

Ulrich Lottes found a coin in his cash drawer that may have intrinsic value far higher than its 50-cents face value. It was minted in 1814, but was in fine shape. One peculiarity of the coin is that instead of the edges being milled they were stamped the words "fifty cents-half dollar."

### 15 Years Ago

The Rev. and Mrs. William Crosby Ross of Boise, returned to their home after visiting in La Grande with friends. He formerly was pastor of the Presbyterian church here.

Two La Grande boys took part in the annual relay meet between Oregon State and the University of Oregon. They were Clara McKennon, U. of O. and Claude Anson, O.S.C. McKennon's running was spectacular in that he came from behind in the half mile of the sprint medley relay to win. Anson was a member of the OSC team which won the four-mile relay.

### 10 Years Ago

Margaret McAllister, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McAllister and a student at Whitman college, was elected vice president of the student body for the coming year.

Angel Metropoulos was elected representative of the Wallowa Odd Fellows lodge to the grand lodge meeting in Salem. He recently was re-elected head of the lodge at Wallowa, his former home.

### This Curious World

Advertisement for 'The English Language' book, featuring a cartoon of a man with a speech bubble and text about word counts and a 'Quoting Odds' section.

**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**  
And thinkest thou this, O man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God?—Romans 2:3.

**THOUGHT FOR TODAY**  
We should look at the lives of all as at a mirror, and take from others an example for ourselves.—Terence.

### Keeping Up With the British

The British government has announced plans for a huge new aeronautical research establishment to be built after the war near Bedford at a cost of millions of pounds. Construction of the new center will take several years, and in the meantime research will continue at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough and in the laboratories of private aircraft manufacturers.

Special attention is to be paid to the newer problems of aerodynamics, such as the behavior of aircraft at speeds above that of sound, problems which the advent of jet-propelled planes have already posed.

Our military authorities have been conducting, as part of the war effort, similar research, in cooperation with the national advisory council for aeronautics. The work, and of course, the findings and conclusions are war secrets, at present. One interesting discovery can be disclosed, however. And that is that when plane speed nears that of sound, all previously proven rules and laws of aerodynamics mean nothing.

For the sake of our future defense and our future in commercial aviation, continued cooperative research by government and private industry is essential.

And there would seem to be little occasion for fear that competition with Britain would lead us into an "armament race." The future role of aviation is peaceful and productive. Competition in research and engineering will be healthy and, it seems to us, inevitable among progressive nations.

### Interesting Relics

American soldiers in Germany have come upon some interesting old relics of a bygone time, living in comfortable seclusion until disturbed by the advancing invaders.

One of them was the Princess Hermine, widow of Kaiser Wilhelm. "He was a poor old man with the wrong sort of children," she said of him. "He loved Germany."

Another was the ancient, massive, iron-visaged Marshal von Mackensen, idol of two generations of Prussian Junkers and perfect symbol of German militarism. "Can't you do something to stop the Russians from killing my chickens?" was his complaint to his American captors.

There were others, too, including a few fatuous, nazi-loving Hohenzollerns. But these two are enough to provide another compelling reason for unconditional surrender and the pursuit and punishment of war criminals.

Heaven forbid that Adolf Hitler should escape to grow old in half-forgotten, half-forgiven exile and one day be called a "poor old man who loved Germany" or that Himmler or any other top nazi should live to complain, at 96, that the citizens of a country scourged by his own country's mass murders were actually killing his chickens.

### Funny Business



### SO THEY SAY

We must never, never forget the revolting, savage cruelty of the Japs. They must never be allowed to escape this war with only a military defeat.  
—Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler at Manila.

Manila is dead, and Tokyo must die—not in reprisal but as a defense measure necessary to insure Pacific peace.  
—Brig. Gen. Charles P. Romulo.

For sheer physical hardship and suffering one will never see anything more frightful than the green hell of Bougainville.  
—Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler in Manila.

Let us keep our perspective and ruthlessly resist anything which will make us fritter away the fruits of our victory in this war as we did those of the last war.  
—Arthur Sweetser, president Woodrow Wilson foundation.

"I expect to get tired, sir!"