

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

NEW WHITE HOUSE TEMPO

Harry Truman has now been President of the United States for a little over two months—two of the most historic months in the nation's history. These two months are sufficient to get a fairly accurate gauge of how the new President will function for the rest of his term.

On the surface there is a new atmosphere in the White House when you walk into it these days. If, for instance, you drop in on White House Secretary Charlie Ross, he is cordial, courteous, but brief. There is no invitation or inclination to sit down and gossip. This business-like atmosphere prevails throughout the entire White House staff.

If you go on in to see Ross's boss, you get in on time. There are few waits. And the little man on the other side of the big, broad, shiny desk listens intently. He wants to hear what his visitors have to say. These are two definite innovations.

Truman gives the impression of having a firm grasp on all domestic problems. He knows them thoroughly—undoubtedly better than Franklin Roosevelt during his latter years, when he was devoting all his time to the war.

One of Truman's frequent replies to callers when they urge sanction on some special idea is:

"I realize that. But it takes time to do all these things, and seldom have so many important things confronted us all at one time. I'll get around to that just as soon as I can."

One thing that worries him most is our foreign affairs. The new President frankly realizes it is his main weakness. He does not have Roosevelt's international background, therefore has to rely almost wholly on his diplomats.

Truman's method of running the government is that of picking good men and giving them free rein. This is a good system, and we could have had more of it in the past. But it breaks down when the President is not sure he can rely on the men picked to perform the most important job we now face—building up the peace after the war. Truman told Stettinius, for instance, that he was to be his own boss at San Francisco. But he found that Stettinius called him on the phone once or twice a day to get his approval of almost every decision.

Unlike Roosevelt, Truman does not hesitate to fire a man who doesn't produce. He let Leonard Reisch go back to his radio job in Atlanta the day after he handled himself badly in a press conference. He transferred Edward D. McKim, his administrative assistant, after it became known that the genial and likeable McKim seemed too engrossed in Mrs. "Hope Diamond" McLean's dinner parties and the social whirl of Washington.

MACARTHUR ONCE FIRED EISENHOWER

Sometimes it is from quirks of fate or personal jealousies that heroes are born.

Old army friends of General Eisenhower couldn't help but remember this as they gathered to pay him tribute.

For, if it had not been for a personal row with General MacArthur in the Philippines, Eisenhower probably would be in a Jap prison camp today instead of receiving the plaudits of millions.

When MacArthur retired as chief of staff and began the reorganization of the new Philippine army, he took with him to Manila one of the bright, up-and-coming men of the army, Col. Dwight Eisenhower. But, after some time in the Philippines, things didn't go well, and MacArthur fired him. Eisenhower went back to the U.S.A. to climb to fame and the top command of the American army.

If he had remained with MacArthur, he probably would now be with Gen. "Skinny" Wainwright and the 16 other American generals taken prisoner by the Japs.

BASEBALL AND UNITED NATIONS

In San Francisco, a delegation of Philadelphians called on Australia's External Affairs Minister Herbert Evatt to ask that the city of brotherly love founded by William Penn become the seat of the United Nations in the future.

Dr. Evatt listened carefully. Then he replied:

"I can't vote for Philadelphia until the Phillies get out of the cellar. I'm afraid it would give the United Nations a defeatist attitude if both Philadelphia baseball teams were at the bottom of their leagues."

CAPITAL CHAFF

New Hampshire's one-time isolationist Senator Tobey has got religion. He is so anxious to avoid another war that he has become one of the most ardent advocates of international co-operation. Tobey even blasted (indirectly) his old friend and colleague, ex-Senator Danaher of Connecticut, who, while an executive of the Republican national committee, used his position as ex-senator to go on the senate floor and lobby against the reciprocal trade agreements act.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

POLITICAL UNREST GROWS IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON. — Those senators back from Europe had far more to say than they offered in interviews. Their private reports on their quick-study of the western end of the continent would make your ears curl. Here are some of the things they did not make public.

De Gaulle is staving off an election in France because he fears the communists will sweep him and all democrats into the discard. The impending election in the British Isles may do much to determine how she will stand against the sweeping surge, as defeat of Churchill would mean appeasement of communist expansion. He, himself, is afraid of it. Yet Churchill and De Gaulle are fighting each other.

De Gaulle ordered the Syrian shooting by his French forces because he saw Britain going back into the Middle East in the old way and thought he could do the same thing. Churchill dislikes him and is suspicious of him, although the French general is probably the only remaining road-block to communism in France. De Gaulle is existing in control only by adroit double-handed juggling of French political factions.

The French people are not as fully filled with admiration of us as the cheering movie newsreels sometimes suggest. They see American soldiers not always as their liberators but as highly paid strangers (etrangers) who travel in jeeps while others walk, and are well-fed, while they are not.

The French powers likewise resent the presence of American forces in North Africa because we tend to give the Arabs ideas of liberty which the French do not consider healthful for their colonists.

Their ruined industries, shortages of materials and unbelievably extreme decay in morals are combining to break the stamina of the nation and make it an easy prey for any opposition to existing rule—and the sole, present, powerful opposition is the political absurdity known as communism.

Their heritage runs back into a great love of liberty as deep as our own, but they are to a considerable extent a peasant people, and therefore easily subject to harsh, disciplined leadership of dictators. So far they have not come to that yet, but there is resignation apparent among millions of them who do not have enough to eat and not enough work. They are in the mood for subjection by any overrunning political power.

In Italy, communism is much stronger than dispatches have led us to suspect. The revolutionary movement is kept down mainly by the American military force of occupation. It seems to have all the political spending money there is in hand-to-hand circulation there. All the symptoms of dejected resignation apparent in France are also present in Italy, including the decline in morals.

The Belgians and Dutch seem to have much more character, more stamina, are more insistent upon liberty and christian principles. They are trying harder to revive. Their people show less moral decay.

Whether the people in Anglo-French-American Germany can be made democratic is yet unclear. They are not only dejected but sullen and all believe they face years of dire existence as their penalty for making war. The anti-fraternization policy of General Eisenhower is likely to be changed to permit our soldiers to mingle more with them.

But these areas, all of them, are in our sphere of democratic influence, and therefore the most favorable sections of the continent. The Russians have everything else in their lap (except possibly Greece, which is held on one knee, so-to-speak) and everything the Russians have is completely blacked out from the rest of the world.

Nothing valid or penetrating is known by us of Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Austria, or Czechoslovakia, except that Stalin is there setting up the kind of governments he wants, and one other confirmed fact — all anti-communist opposition is being liquidated.

The Polish issue, which we discuss so extensively, is a minor matter as compared with this whole of middle and southeastern Europe operating on a Russian axis.

If conditions are as bad as they are known to be in our end of Europe, it would be unreasonable not to suppose that they are twice as bad in the unknown poorer end.

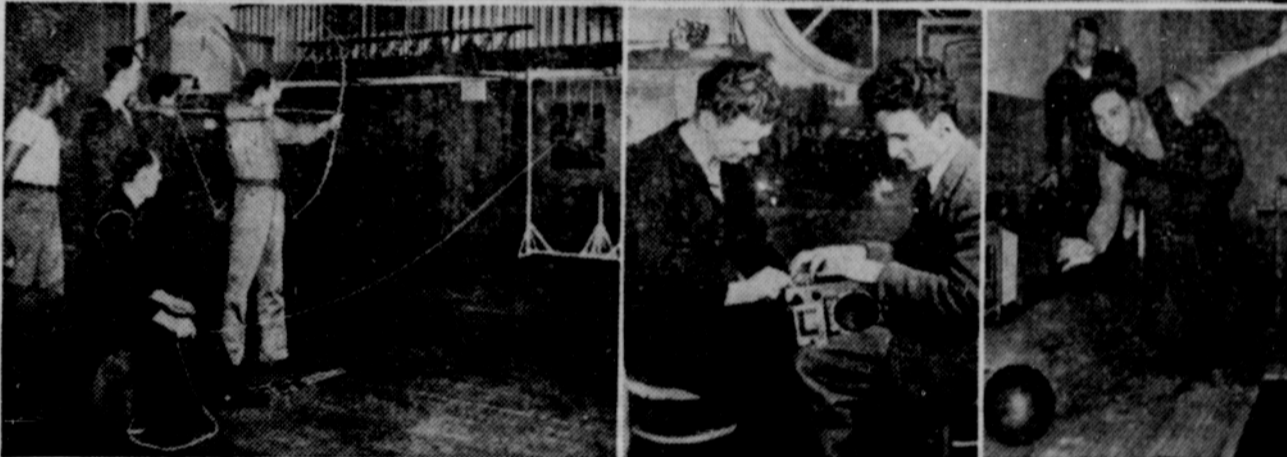
Many courses of probable action are being discussed. Anglo-French relations certainly need to be fixed at once. Rapprochement between De Gaulle and Churchill is called for. More intelligent and earnest American leadership to back the people in Europe who like our way of life (which was their historic way) is needed.

Allied Hero Returns to a Grateful Country



General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower is shown in upper circle as he was welcomed home by his wife. To his right is his father, David, and his mother is to his left. Lower left shows the hero and his bride in 1915, shortly after he married Mamie Doud of Denver. Lower center shows him as he finished his training at West Point. Lower right shows the Eisenhower family taken in 1902 at their home in Abilene.

Blind Vets Learn to Play and Work Again



At the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, navy men and marines who lost their sight in the service of their country are engaged in a baseball game, as shown in the upper photo. They follow the movement of the oversize ball by sound. Lower, from left to right, archery, radio repairing and bowling.

Market Lamb Show Pen Winner



Award for best pen of three at the Chicago Junior Market Lamb show went to Sherwood Stouffer's beauties of Mount Morris, Ill. Entries were received from every state in the Midwest. Young Stouffer, who is 17, was awarded second prize for his pen of five lambs at last year's show. The prizes are a trophy and cash award.

G.I.s Drive Strike-Bound Trucks



Soldiers took over the job of driving trucks in Chicago as members of the truck drivers' union walked out. Thousands of soldiers were shipped to Chicago to keep essential trucks moving, carrying food and war supplies. Photo shows the M.P.s assisting an army driver into the cabin of one of the trucks loaded ready for delivery.

Twin Brothers Meet



Sgt. Granville J. P. (left) and Cpl. Martial Harris, twin brothers, are shown when they met for the first time since babyhood days. They were separated by death of both parents and did not learn of each other until the army located them and brought them together.

Youngest U.S. Citizen



Charles Franklin Cohen becomes the youngest person to be sworn in as a citizen in the United States. His father, Sgt. Max Cohen, is in the Canadian army.

Farm Topics

Steps in Shearing Sheep Simplified

One or a Thousand Its Rules Are Necessary

The following steps, condensed and simplified, are given for guidance and improvement of the shearer, whether he handles one or a thousand sheep.

1. First strokes are downward from brisket. Run three or four



Steps in Shearing.

strokes down from under right foreleg to flank to open a starting place for strokes across belly.

2. Remove body wool with nearly straight - around strokes across belly. Shear inside of right leg from foot toward tail. Continue strokes until leg and hip are cleaned.

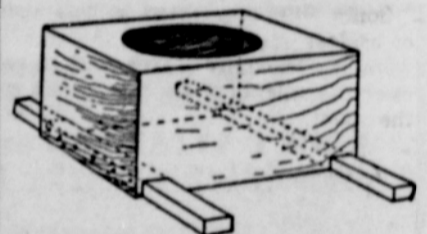
3. Open up neck with stroke from brisket to jaw and on right side of neck, then left jaw, side of face and top of head. Shear left shoulder and foreleg.

4. Shear the left side with long strokes from hip to shoulder.

5. Finish shearing left side, taking two strokes beyond the backbone the whole length of sheep's back and neck. Shear right side of head and neck.

6. Shear right side of shoulder and right side down to hind leg. Shear right hind leg, starting near backbone.

Holder for Feed Pail



The accompanying sketch shows a simple device for feeding calves from a pail without having to hold it. The holder prevents the animal from tipping over the feed pail.

Agriculture In the News

W. J. DRYDEN

Onions

Next to salt, the world's most valuable seasoning is the onion. It has come to be recognized as a leading garden "must."

Alexander found the onion in Egypt. He fed it to his troops in Greece in the belief that it excited martial ardour.

Seed Onions A new hybrid has been produced in California which yields 38 tons to the acre.

In 1597, John Gerard reported that onions were good against the biting of a mad dog, for colds, bites, to grow hair, for burns, or gun wounds. He also said it caused headaches, weakened the eyes, dulled the senses and provoked oversleep.

The volatile oil of onion has been found by Russian scientists to contain a bacteria-killing substance. Onion paste is being used in Russia to heal wounds and guard against infections.

Dehydrated onions have proven a most important item for overseas shipping. French dried onions promise to become more popular as the supply of odorless onions becomes larger.

Feed Needed by Cows

In planning the dairy cows requirement, two tons of good quality legume or mixed legume hay should be harvested per cow, or one ton of good quality legume hay or mixed legume roughage, and three tons of silage per cow.

Twenty bushels of corn and 20 bushels of oats should be harvested for each cow. In addition five bushels of soybeans, when silage is provided, or 2½ bushels where silage is not available.