

THE ALAMANANCE GLEANER

FDR-Truman Top '44 Slate Of Democrats

Platform Stresses International Post-War Organization for Peace.

By GEORGE A. BARCLAY

Amid historic demonstrations acclaiming his 12-year record in the White House and the promise of his future service, President Roosevelt was renominated for a fourth term by the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

Only one ballot was necessary to give the President 1,086 votes. Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia received 89 votes, his support coming chiefly from Southern delegations who registered a protest against the fourth term and the New Deal. James A. Farley, former national committee chairman and manager of Mr. Roosevelt's first two campaigns, received one vote. His name had not been placed in nomination.

In one of the most hotly contested battles for the vice presidential nomination in the history of the party, Sen. Harry S. Truman of Missouri, whose chairmanship of the senate committee investigating the war program had won him national recognition, captured the position. The Missourian won on the second ballot when he overcame a long lead piled up by Vice President Henry A. Wallace on the first poll.

A crowd which jammed every seat and flowed over into the aisles and galleries of the Chicago Stadium cheered the President's acceptance speech which he delivered by radio from an undisclosed Pacific coast naval base, whither he had arrived from a cross-country trip. The President described this journey as "in the performance of my duties under the Constitution." Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana, permanent chairman of the convention, introduced the President.

Nation's Choice. In outlining the future as he saw it, and stressing the necessity of planning for forthcoming eventualities, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"The war waits for no elections. . . . The people of the United States," he added, "will decide this fall whether to turn this 1944 job — this worldwide job — to inexperienced and immature hands, to those who opposed lend-lease and international cooperation against forces of aggression and tyranny until they could read the polls of popular sentiment, or whether they wish to leave it to those who saw the danger from abroad, who met it head-on and who now have seized the offensive and carried the war to its present stages of success."

No. 1 item in the President's analysis of "the job before us in 1944" is fast and overpowering victory over the Axis. Next is the formation of an international organization which would make future wars impossible, and third is the building of a firm economy for returning veterans of the war.

Concise Platform. President Roosevelt's desire for a concise platform was fulfilled when the convention ratified by acclamation the 1,500-word document presented by the resolutions committee. It was one of the shortest in modern times, with most of its planks single sentences.

Chief interest centered in the platform's declaration for a postwar international organization based on sovereign equality and with power to use armed forces if necessary to preserve peace.

On the race question, the platform declared: "We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional power to protect those rights."

The platform urged steps promoting the encouragement of risk capital and new enterprise and promised special attention to the natural resources of the west. It urged reduction or repeal of wartime taxes as soon as possible.

Relaxation of wartime controls at the earliest possible moment was promised, along with a pledge of special aid to small business and a declaration against monopolies, cartels "or any arbitrary private or public authority."

For agriculture, the platform pledged: price guarantees and crop

Campaigns for Fourth Term



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

insurance; farm parity with labor and industry; steps to foster the success of the small independent farmer; aid for the ownership of family-sized farms; broader markets; extension of rural electrification.

Continuation of the administration's policy of full benefits for ex-service men and women with special consideration for the disabled was promised.

"We make it our first duty to assure employment and economic security to all who have served in the defense of our country," the platform added.

The labor plank pledged the enactment of additional legislation as experience may require, including amendments or repeal of any law which has failed in its purpose.

Barkley's Tribute.

Dramatic scenes accompanied the nominating speech by Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky. President Roosevelt's service, he said, is a "record of achievement in national



SEN. HARRY S. TRUMAN

and international affairs so amazing and successful that his friends proclaim it and his enemies dare not threaten it with destruction."

Senator Barkley's address precipitated a demonstration which lasted more than half an hour. This was followed by four seconding speeches.

Truman became a bandwagon candidate after southern states which had scattered their votes between Senator Bankhead of Alabama, Senator Barkley of Kentucky and a long list of favorite sons began to switch their votes to Truman.

Preconvention interest had centered on this contest for the vice presidency and excitement mounted as the three-day meeting progressed. While the delegates had before them President Roosevelt's statement that he would vote personally for Mr. Wallace if he were a convention delegate, they also were informed that he likewise thought Senator Truman—or Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas—would add strength to the ticket that will oppose the Republicans' Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker.

The official tabulation of the second ballot for the vice presidency, taken on the evening of the convention's third day, after more than four hours of oratory was: Truman, 1,078; Wallace, 66; Justice William O. Douglas, 4; and Gov. Prentice

Cooper of Tennessee, 22. Vice President Wallace had received 429 1/2 votes on the first ballot, compared to Truman's 319 1/2.

Mr. Wallace was quick to congratulate the winner and urge his support. "My own defeat is not a loss to the cause of liberalism," he said. "That is obvious in what happened here at the convention."

Following his nomination, Mr. Truman was escorted to the platform amid the cheers of the overflow crowd. In a speech lasting barely a minute, he said he would continue his efforts "to help shorten the war and win the peace under the great leadership of President Roosevelt," and then, stating that he did so "with humility," he accepted the nomination.

Those suggested for the nomination, in addition to Truman and Wallace, were: Sen. Scott S. Lucas of Illinois; Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy; Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina; Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma; Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, War Manpower commissioner; Sen. John H. Bankhead of Alabama; Sen. Alben Barkley of Kentucky; Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee; Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahony of Wyoming, and Sen. Elbert Thomas of Utah. Added starters were Gov. Herbert O'Connor of Maryland and Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, who were put in the race by first-ballot votes.

Political observers were definite in their belief that Truman would strengthen the Democratic national ticket. They pointed out that in choosing the Missourian the party had a candidate whose voting record in the senate has been consistently pro-Roosevelt and friendly to labor. The fact that Truman is a veteran of World War I, with a distinguished record, is likewise regarded as a strong asset. That he is acceptable to labor was indicated by the action of Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action committee, one of Wallace's chief supporters, who declared that Truman was satisfactory to his group. In the South, Truman likewise should attract support. It was southern delegations which started the Truman stampede that culminated in his nomination.

Gov. Kerr's Keynote.

Unusual interest had focussed on the keynote speech delivered by Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, for it was the first time the Westerner had faced a national party meeting.

Veteran convention attendants were agreed that the Oklahoman's performance ranked high among such performances in their memory. Caustic in his denunciations of the opposing party and fervent in his praise of the Roosevelt administration, Governor Kerr brought cheers from the delegates time after time.

Enunciating traditional party doctrine, he declared that the election of a Republican administration this year would bring about "the certain return of 1932" and would "invite disaster."

Robert E. Hannegan, national chairman, told the delegates and guests that "the fortunes of war have been too hard to win to be gambled away in the inexperienced hands of a new commander-in-chief."



Notes of an Innocent Bystander:

The Intelligentsia: Sumner Welles' "Time of Decision," a Book-of-the-Month special, is rated in Washington and London as the most important book yet on the diplomatic history of this war and the diplomatic future of the world. . . . Look mag's color photo of FDR was taken since his recent illness—the best of him yet. And you can't retouch technicolor! . . . Anita Colby, the darling of the Stork, Morocco and Colony set (who made the Powers girl famous), is now feminine director of the Selznick Studios, if you will pod'n their lorgnette. . . . Eth Barrymore is being booked for a lecture tour. Her subject will be the "high points in the life of the Barrymores" . . . "A Soldier's Letter to Mrs. Luce," in the Nation, should be read by everybody. . . . A Waterbury editorialist complained about a New Yorker's one unimportant error in the same edition the editorialist's own paper apologized for three of its own. Haw! . . . Hero Commando Kelly's Satepost fee (\$25,000) and the \$25,000 from Zanuck were taxed \$13,000!

"Do Nothing Till You Hear From Me," which was high on the Hit Parade only a few broadcasts ago (and has garnered a mint for Duke Ellington), was written by Cootie Williams, Duke's ex-trumpet genius. Cootie peddled it to Ellington for \$25. . . . Its real name is: "Concerto for Cootie" . . . Rooms are so scarce in navy-crowded Norfolk, Va., that Herb Fields and his band (playing at the Palomar) had to rent six motor cars to sleep in. . . . The name Winchell appeared in the Congressional Record long before the current one started worrying those in Washington, who have good reason to worry. His name was Benj. Winchell. The oldest papers in the files of Congress relate to Ben and his son Ruggles. The papers date back to 1758. . . . Radio networks have altered the well-known lines of the song, "Beyond the Blue Horizon." The wordage—lies the rising sun—has been switched to "the setting sun."

Midtown Vignette: It happened in the Stork Club the other night. . . . Corp. Brod Crawford, former Hollywood actor, saw a lieutenant at the bar, a buddy from Movietown. . . . He greeted him by his first name, of course. . . . The lieutenant stiffened and in tones colder than Sophie Tucker's ice-box replied: "Address your superior officer as a soldier." . . . After 15 minutes of heated argument the session ended when the officer gave the corporal a direct order. . . . Infringement of which is punishable by a court martial. . . . A witness to the episode relayed it to a colonel seated in the rear. He was Col. Butch Morgan, one of the real tough guys who fly our fighting planes. He is the most decorated hero in this war. . . . Colonel Morgan walked over to the lieutenant and said: "Lieutenant, where do you know Corporal Crawford from?" . . . "Hollywood, sir," was the reply. . . . "What did you call him in Hollywood?" asked Colonel Morgan. . . . "I called him Brod," was the answer. . . . "Well," said the Colonel, "when you meet a friend of post, you address him by his first name, and don't go pulling your rank on him—and that's a direct order from your superior officer."

It has been estimated that 55,000,000 Americans go to the movies every week. The film industry is one place where mediocrity pays handsome dividends. Producers of B films are among America's highest paid executives. Those celluloids also reap the most loot. . . . Too many ambitious youngsters believe that beauty is the only qualification for film success.

Quotation Markmanship: Raymond Moley: Walks as if balancing the family tree on his nose. . . . V. Kitchen: There's no use itching for something unless you're willing to scratch for it. . . . H. Savoy: She was as light as a feather, and she didn't weigh much either. . . . A. Bierce: A fork is an implement used by a civilized man to put dead things in his mouth. . . . Toni Eden: An American who takes off his coat for his country is worth 10 who just take off their hats to the flag. . . . Billy Sunday: Try praising your wife, even if it does frighten her at first. . . . J. Lorimer: The best way to hold a man is to make him want to hold you. . . . Maude Warren: Everybody is able to give pleasure in some way. One person may do it by coming into a room, another by going out.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Germany Admits 'Grave Situation' As Allies Continue to Advance; Study World Oil Marketing

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



France—Surprised by sniper while on patrol, U. S. Doughboys make for ditch and prepare to return enemy's fire.

SECOND FRONT:

Hedgerow Battle

Beautiful in peace, treacherous in war, the hedgerowed fields checking Normandy's picturesque countryside were the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of World War II, with desperate Nazis using them to conceal their rifles, machine guns and artillery to impede the relentless advance of the American doughboys.

Farther to the east, Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadian forces girded for a large-scale assault against strong concentra-

tions of German armor in the plains below Caen, while enemy units continued to jab into their flanks to unsettle their positions.

As the Allies edged forward in northern France and received a continuing stream of reinforcements, some allegedly direct from the U. S., American and British aviators were swooping down on German communications lines in efforts to disrupt the flow of enemy reserves and supplies to the flaming front.

German Soil
No longer able to maneuver freely on the vast spaces of Russia, and with its back to its own homeland, the German army on the northern sector of the eastern front found itself confronted with the problem of being forced to stand up and fight or allow the Reds to carry the war into their own country.

As the Russian army became the first Allied force to approach the threshold of Germany, bitter fighting continued to rage before the enemy's "Gothic line" in northern Italy, where the Nazis again took advantage of the high mountain country to slow up the Fifth and Eighth armies advance to the rich agricultural and industrial regions beyond.

As the Germans fell back toward their East Prussian border in the north, German propagandists made no bones about the critical situation, declaring that the time had come for the complete industrial and military mobilization of every man in the Reich capable of working or bearing arms.

PACIFIC:
Spotlight Shifts

The spotlight in the ever widening Pacific warfare shifted back to northern New Guinea, where 48,000 desperate Japanese sandwiched between U. S. beachheads all along the coast, repeatedly attempted to break through the iron ring being forged around them.

In the islands farther to the north, U. S. warships and planes continued to pepper the important stepping stones to the Japanese mainland, with Guam below captured Saipan the major target.

Despite the ferocity of their attacks in New Guinea, the position of the Japanese forces was hopeless, with Yanks occupying large patches all along the 600 miles of coastline to their west, and other Allied forces firmly entrenched to their east.

FOURTH TERM:

F. D. R. Willing

One week before the Democratic national convention met in Chicago, Franklin D. Roosevelt, looking cool in his seersucker pants and white shirt, but wriggling nervously, told a gathering of 200 quiet newspapermen that if the people of the U. S. decreed, he would be willing to serve a fourth term as president.

With the country's objective being a speedy end to the war, a durable peace and the creation of a prosperous economy, F. D. R. said that he would have to accept a fourth term as a "good soldier" if the people again called upon him to remain at the helm of state.

F. D. R.'s announcement was front page news the world over, with both British and Russian papers playing it up without comment. The German radio disclaimed interest, saying: ". . . One is convinced here (in Berlin) that military and political issues which are now at stake are not to be influenced by this or that President of the United States."

DIPLOMACY:

Good Neighbors

Provision of American transportation facilities for movement of goods to Mexico, and close economic cooperation between the two countries in peace as well as war, dominated the formal discussions of U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla.

Not only did the U. S. promise to help hold up the Mexican economy by maintaining the shipment of goods to the good neighbor, but it also agreed to furnish technicians and equipment for bolstering the country's own sagging railway system.

Basing their discussions on a program drawn up by a U. S.-Mexican commission created as an outgrowth of President Roosevelt's visit with President Camacho in 1943, Hull and Padilla announced that the two governments agreed to "discourage trade barriers which may unduly interfere with the economic development of Mexico and trade between the two countries."

Oil Parley

Organization of an international administrative agency to provide orderly marketing and development of world oil resources will be the principal topic of discussion of a formal oil conference between the U. S. and Britain.

The conference promises to be of particular interest in the U. S. with depletion of American reserves as a result of record war time production for the supply of the major bulk of Allied needs, and with the projected construction of a private pipeline across Arabia to the Mediterranean with U. S. government funds.

The conference will follow technical discussions between petroleum experts of the two countries, with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Lord Beaverbrook being in charge of the U. S. and British delegations.

AGRICULTURE:

Bumper Crops

Overcoming machinery and manpower difficulties, U. S. farmers are expected to turn in bumper crops in 1944, the department of agriculture reported, with the wheat harvest anticipated at an all-time high of 1,128,000,000 bushels, 119,000,000 over the former top of 1915.

Prospects were reported good for all grains, with the corn crop expected to approximate 2,980,000,000, the fifth largest in U. S. history. Although near record harvests were predicted for hay, fruits, vegetables and soybeans, and a 20 per cent increase in truck produce for the fresh market is anticipated, the department looks for smaller dry beans and peas, peanuts and potato crops.

Harvested acreage was set at 355,000,000 acres for the 52 principal crops, largest since 1932, and 2 per cent over last year.

Unloading Trouble

Latest problem to arise as a result of the manpower complications resulting from the war, is the unloading of grain cars at wheat markets, with permits needed for shipments from 11 points in the southwest.

With no less than 22,000,000 bushels of wheat standing in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas because of the unloading situation, it was predicted that about six months would be required to move the crops from these states and Colorado instead of the usual 60 to 80 days.

Large crops and insufficient rail cars were said to be contributing factors to the terminal crisis, but, except for bad weather, there is no threat of grain spoiling in the fields.

Rare Twins



In one of the rarest cases in medical annals, Mrs. Frederick D. Smith of East Fort Chester, Conn., (in picture) gave birth to twins 11 days apart, with a 4 pound, 12 ounce girl following a 4 pound, 7 1/2 ounce boy.

DRAFT:

Depends on War

Future induction of the over 30 group depends entirely upon the course of the war, Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey declared, in discussing present draft policies calling for the induction of all possible able-bodied men under 26, and all men between 26 and 29 not necessary to an essential industry.

In revealing that there were 4,217,000 4-Fs, selective service officials told a congressional subcommittee that one-third of the U. S. population was physically or mentally unfit, and recommended a program of public clinics tied in with private doctors, to improve civilian health.

In commenting on draft policies, Hershey said that unless the military situation should take unforeseen turns, maintenance of the size of the present army would continue to determine induction calls.

POPULATION:

Big Shifts

As a result of military and civilian migrations in the U. S. between 1940 and 1943, the south and west gained more than 4,000,000 inhabitants while the north-central and north-eastern states lost approximately 2,000,000.

Twenty per cent increases were noted for Arizona, Florida, Nevada and California, with the latter state alone, with its great shipbuilding and aircraft industries, showing a boost of 1,559,135.

Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota lost more than 10 per cent of their populations, but New York showed the greatest numerical decrease, with 620,939.

Lord Beaverbrook