

# MEET THE PRESIDENT: (No. 3) From Senate to White House



(Third of a Four-Part Feature)

Almost overnight, Senator Harry S. Truman was raised from relative obscurity to national prominence as chairman of the war investigating committee. So high was its prestige that the granting of funds for its work was almost automatic. After the first appropriation, the senate never voted less than \$100,000 at a time. Truman's committee became the symbol for honesty in carrying out war contracts.

Before the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1944, Truman turned down suggestions from his friends that he enter his name as candidate for vice president.

"I have the best job any man could have, and I want to stick to it," he said. But Truman was drafted as a compromise candidate, to be Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth term running mate. Resigning from the war investigating committee, he campaigned vigorously.

Three months after his inauguration, President Roosevelt died. Harry S. Truman, whose formal education ended with high school, a former Missouri farm boy who had always worked hard and lived simply, moved into the high-

est office in the land, faced with a tremendous responsibility.

"Last night the whole weight of the moon and stars and all the planets fell on me," he told reporters. "Please pray for me. I mean that."

In his first speech to Congress, Truman endorsed a world organization to maintain the peace. President Roosevelt had arranged the San Francisco Conference, in which statesmen of 50 nations produced the Charter of the United Nations. He died 13 days before the delegates were to convene, and President Truman carried on in his place.

On his 61st birthday, May 8, 1945, President Truman announced the unconditional surrender of Germany. "For this victory we join in offering our thanks to the Providence which has guided and sustained us through the dark days of adversity," he said. He led the nation in humble thanksgiving and joined in solemn prayers for world peace.

At Potsdam, he conferred with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and, after the latter's defeat in the British elections, with Prime Min-

ister Clement Attlee. The Big Three discussed a master plan for reconstruction of Europe and for dictating unconditional surrender terms to Japan. Truman's primary objective was to get final agreement on Russia's entry into the war against Japan. The meeting took place from July 17 to August 2, 1945.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, who supervised the war work of American scientists, has revealed that President Truman made his decision to use the atom bomb against Japanese cities while attending the Potsdam Conference. On August 6, 1945, Hiroshima, once Japan's most modernized city, was blasted to ruins by an atomic explosion. Three days later half of Nagasaki was reduced to rubble. Next day Japan offered to accept the Potsdam surrender ultimatum.

V-J Day was proclaimed on September 2, the day the Japanese signed unconditional surrender terms aboard the battleship Missouri, anchored in Tokyo Bay. "God's help has brought us this victory," said President Truman. "With His help we will attain peace and prosperity for ourselves and all the world in the years ahead."

AP NEWSFEATURES

## Farm Questions and Answers

(Compiled by Extension Service at State College)

**Question:** How can a dirty egg be cleaned without reducing its market value?

**Answer:** The egg should be washed in hot water which ranges in temperature from 140 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. If the egg is washed in cold or lukewarm water, the contents of the shell contract and draw in the outside dirt and bacteria. But when hot water is used, it's a different story — the egg expands, thus causing the inside pressure to force the dirt out of the egg shell pores. It's better, of course, to protect eggs so they won't get dirty, since any kind of washing destroys the egg's natural protective coating.

**Question:** Is it necessary for a producer to have his cotton classed to get a government loan?

**Answer:** Yes, the cotton must be classed by a government classing office before the grower may obtain a government loan. The loan is made on the grade and staple shown on the class card returned to the grower or the class received by the warehouseman.

**Question:** Is wet paint (on farm buildings and fence posts) dangerous to stock?

**Answer:** Yes. The lead contained in many kinds of paint can kill domestic animals, especially cattle. While paint is wet, animals are attracted to it because it contains linseed oil. Dry paint doesn't exert the same attraction. That is why it is important to keep stock away from wet paint and discarded paint buckets. An animal suffering from lead poisoning will slobber and choke, show signs of colic, and will eat less. Dairy cows poisoned by wet paint will drop off in milk production, and sometimes a poisoned animal will run about and appear to be blind. A veterinarian can give an antidote if called in time. However, prevention of the trouble is far better than cure.

## Goat Wouldn't Budge, Woman Is Saved

SCRANTON, Pa. (U.P.)—Mrs. Inez Leccese, Keyser Valley, credits her life to her pet goat, Nanny. Mrs. Leccese was leading the goat to a stake where it was tethered most of the time. Suddenly the goat balked and refused to advance another step. Mrs. Leccese was attempting to force the goat ahead when the ground collapsed a few feet in front of her, leaving a 35-foot pit, the result of mining operations.

## ARMY CHIEF WELCOMED HOME



SECRETARY OF THE ARMY Kenneth Royall (left) arrives at the airport from Europe and is greeted by Chief of Staff Gen. Bradley (right) and Undersecretary of the Army William Royall, making a three-week tour of American military bases. Royall found U. S. troops in "splendid shape." (International)

## Methodist Youth Fellowship Sets Meeting, Feb. 7

New officers for the Methodist Youth Fellowship will be nominated at the February meeting to be held in Waynesville Methodist Church on February 7.

The following nominations have been slated by the committee:

President: Beulah Mae Mauney, Hazelwood; Jimmy Galloway, Elizabeth Chapel; Lillian K. Medford, Lake Junaluska.

Vice President: Jerry Alexander, Canton Central; Dorothea June Gidney and Joan Reno, Canton First.

Treasurer: Wayne Howell, Bethel; Margaret Noland, Crabtree.

Commission on Worship and Evangelism: Mary Chris Gates, Canton Central; Frances Anders, Morning Star.

World Friendship: Bill Rhea, Canton First; Peggy Noland, Elizabeth Chapel.

Community Service: John Terrell, Lake Junaluska; Elizabeth Medford, Rockwood.

Recreation and Leisure: Kathleen Cooke, Bethel; and Rose Ann Duckett, Canton First.

All Methodist young people are urged to attend the meeting on February 7.

Do not overfreeze desserts made in the refrigerator; serve them as soon as possible after they are firm.

# MEET THE PRESIDENT: (No. 4) Peace Problems—Hot and Cold



(Last of a Four-Part Feature)

Peace brought new problems, both domestic and international, to the quiet Missourian in the White House. The nation was plagued with a record number of strikes as prices skyrocketed into inflation. Sharp disputes over ideologies of the East and West developed into a "cold war" between the United States and Russia.

Idleness due to strikes and walkouts rose to 116,000,000 man days in 1946—three times the figure for the previous year. Truman broke the paralyzing railroad tie-up in the spring of 1946 after two days, by threatening to run the trains with troops.

War-time price controls were dropped in June, 1946, when President Truman vetoed a watered-down bill for extension of the OPA. The bill, he said, offered only a "choice between inflation with a statute and inflation without one."

For the first time in 15 years, the Republican party gained control of both houses of Congress in 1946. And then Congress passed the Taft-Hartley labor law

over Truman's veto, banning the closed shop and amending the Wagner Act to restrict other union activities. President Truman's programs for universal military training, broadening of Social Security coverage, long range housing, and the St. Lawrence waterway were rejected. Other major legislative measures pressed by Truman won approval, however. These included unification of the armed forces, change in succession to the Presidency, appropriation of \$100,000,000 for Greek-Turkish aid in accordance with the Truman Doctrine, appropriations for Marshall Plan foreign aid, and ratification of peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

The Truman Doctrine called for material aid to "help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes." The plan of Secretary of State George C. Marshall called for American aid on the basis of European self-help. Both programs have been denounced by Russia.

To feed hungry lands abroad, President Truman urged such voluntary measures as meatless and eggless days. Millions of tons of foodstuffs were sent to Europe.

In 1947 alone, 18,433,000 long tons were sent overseas to meet the threat of "mass starvation."

Truman's popularity was at a low ebb when his campaign for election in his own right began in 1948. Southern "states rights" delegates marched out of the Democratic National Convention to form their own party when Truman refused to back down on his civil rights program. Henry Wallace formed a Progressive Party, with the obvious intent of drawing glib votes away from the President. Few prognosticators thought Truman had a chance to defeat Thomas E. Dewey with his smooth-running Republican campaign machinery.

When a Missouri voter suggested that Truman withdraw from the Presidential race, he replied: "I was not brought up to run from a fight." At every whistle stop he castigated Congress as "the worst we have had since the first one met." His outspoken campaign was in sharp contrast with the quiet and colorless Dewey drive. When the votes were counted, Harry S. Truman had been elected President on the basis of a one-man campaign that all the experts had foredoomed to failure.

AP NEWSFEATURES

## Say, "I Saw It In The Mountaineer."

Announcement of

INTEREST TO ALL READERS . . .

# RAIFF'S of Canton

## Announce

that

### BENNIE REECE

OF SYLVA

Is Now Associated With RAIFF'S

Bennie extends a cordial invitation to all his friends to visit him at RAIFF'S . . . and assures all that it will be well worth their while to see what this BIG STORE offers in the way of savings and selections.

Remember . . .

You can find what you want at . . . what you want to pay at . . .



## State College Hints To Farm Homemakers

By Ruth Current  
State Home Demonstration Agent

Long-handled equipment needed by homemakers:

Even small considerations count in saving time and strength on cleaning jobs around the house, household equipment specialists believe. For example, the length of the handle of any cleaning tool is important because it affects the stooping which causes unnecessary fatigue.

In brushing up floors a long-handled dust pan and a push broom are recommended instead of the common short-handled dust pan and dust brush because the long handles save back-bending. Before buying a vacuum cleaner, it is a good idea to try it out to see whether the handle is the right length for comfortable use.

When waxing the floors, spare the back by using a long-handled waxer.

When washing kitchen or bathroom floors, use a long-handled mop rather than the arduous hands-and-knees method.

Even in dishwashing a handle may prevent stooping. If the sink is too low or too deep, a dish mop is better than a dish cloth because its handle saves that wearisome bend-over. A rack for the sink helps build up the pan.

Few Bacteria In Frozen Foods: Reassurance from Experiment Station scientists that if properly prepared, foods have few bacteria when home-frozen. This test was made on vegetables. Miss Nita Orr, specialist in frozen foods, State College, will be glad to give you correct methods for properly preparing food for freezing.



## Arrest Increase Shown In Report By Canton Police

With 857 arrests made by local officers during the year 1948, violations of various laws showed a hike of 125 over the previous year, when 734 arrests were recorded.

As was the case in 1947, drunkenness headed the list with 496 arrests made, or more than half of all the charges listed. The second highest for the year was 71 for driving drunk.

More arrests were made in April on public drunkenness than in any other month, with 57 listed, the report shows, while May led in speeding charges with seven arrests made, and September for driving drunk with 12 cases.

Violations contributing to most of the arrests were as follows: Driving drunk 71; violation of traffic ordinances, 35; speeding, 32; no drivers' license 18; assault 17; warrants 15; reckless driving 27; dogs running at large 20; drunk and disorderly 12; affrays 6. Other charges ranged from six to one.

## FISH YIELDS FALSE TEETH

OSKALOOSA, Ia. (U.P.)—Warren Freil is telling about the 48-pound drum fish he hooked while fishing in the Gulf of Mexico off Port Isabel, Tex. Inside the fish, Freil says, he found a partial set of false teeth.

Want Ads bring quick results.

## Beware Coughs From Common Colds That HANG ON

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back. **CREOMULSION** for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

## Court Scares Defendant, Lawyer Worried, Too

PRESCOTT, Ariz. (U.P.)—Avery Fisher is a free man today but he had a few worrisome moments in a Prescott courtroom.

When things began to look tough for Fisher, charged with dangerous flight of an airplane, he turned to his counsel, Jack Ogg, and whispered:

"This doesn't look so good and this is the first time I've ever been on trial."

Ogg whispered back: "Don't give up yet—this is my first time in court, too."

It seems that Ogg only recently opened a law office here after graduating from the University of Arizona.

The jury took two hours to find Fisher not guilty.

## PAY YOUR 1948 TAXES

# NOW!

### Penalty Begins

# February 1, 1949

A penalty will be imposed on all unpaid taxes February 1st. Pay up today, while the matter is still fresh on your mind, and save this penalty.

## SEBE BRYSON

Tax Collector, Haywood County