

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1953

Wagner Wanted Willkie To Run With FDR in '44

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—An old man who came to this country from Germany at the age of eight died in New York the other day. He was almost 76, and during those years he had written more laws to help the common man than any other person in the history of this nation.

Most people will remember Bob Wagner for those laws—old age pensions, unemployment insurance, the Wagner Labor Relations Act—and rightly so. But I shall always remember him because of a role he played in trying to get Wendell Willkie to run with Franklin Roosevelt on a coalition Democratic-Republican ticket in the closing years of the war.

Had those efforts been successful in 1944 the postwar history of the United States might have been entirely different.

I have never written this story in full, partly because I played a personal and confidential role in it. However, most of the people involved are dead now, and there is no reason why it cannot be told.

In the early summer of 1944 when it was apparent Franklin Roosevelt planned to run for a fourth term, the jockeying for No. 2 spot on the Democratic ticket became intense. The friends of Henry Wallace demanded that he be renominated as Vice President. Friends of Justice William O. Douglas, led by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, were less vocal but more persuasive.

Many Southern Democrats still urged Jimmie Byrnes; while the big city bosses—Ed Flynn of the Bronx, Ed Kelly of Chicago, Frank Hague of Jersey City and Bob Hannegan of St. Louis—were bent on nominating Harry Truman.

All knew that the life expectancy of the President was such that the man who became Vice President was likely to end up in the White House.

Willkie Gets FDR's OK

During the period between his defeat in 1940 and 1944 I had come to know Wendell Willkie well. One day in New York some weeks before the Democratic convention I sounded him out on the idea of being the Vice-Presidential candidate on a coalition ticket.

At first he pooch-pooched the idea, said the Democrats would never go for it. But the more we talked about it, the more he warmed up. Finally he agreed to stand still until Roosevelt himself could be sounded out.

The man who did the sounding was Leo Crowley, then head of the Federal Economic Administration. He came out of the White House with the confidential information that the President would welcome the idea of Wendell Willkie as his running mate, provided there was a spontaneous move from the Democratic convention to nominate him.

He added that he didn't want anything that smacked of a political deal.

Simultaneously he scribbled a note to Willkie in longhand, and it was later typed by his secretary, Grace Tully. The President left for the West Coast and Alaska almost immediately, so he never actually signed the note, but it was mailed to Willkie.

Wagner Sparks Move

The Chicago convention began at once. The problem there was to arrange the spontaneous move for Willkie that FDR wanted, and to this end I told Sen. Wagner, the grand old man of the Democratic Party, about our conversations.

He reacted with enthusiasm. His plan was to make the Willkie nominating speech himself, and he delegated Leon Keyserling, his former secretary, later head of the Council of Economic Advisors, to start writing the speech. Wagner called in various members of the New York delegation in my presence to unfold the Willkie idea, and they too were enthusiastic. I was a little surprised that Edward Loughlin, then head of Tammany, volunteered to second Willkie's nomination.

Wagner talked to other key Democrats at Chicago while I talked to several newspapermen, among them David Stern, then publisher of the Philadelphia Record. They agreed that, faced with the deadlock between Wallace and Truman, the Willkie nomination should be a natural. They also felt that Willkie's name on the ticket would be a great thing for the unity of the nation.

Most of this took place during the preliminary days of the convention, actually before the convention got down to business. Officially Willkie wasn't supposed to know what was happening. However, I had been on the phone to New York keeping him posted, and at one point Sen. Wagner seemed so confident that our plan would succeed that this message was conveyed to Willkie. "When the nominating speech is made placing your name before the convention, the only thing we ask is that you make no comment. Give the movement a chance to grow."

Sen. Wagner felt that the psychological moment to make the nominating speech was after the expected deadlock between Truman and Wallace had developed. But he made one mistake, and there was also one factor that he could not get around. This was the fact that Roosevelt was on his train crossing the continent and either could not or did not want to take telephone calls.

Big City Bosses Win
Therefore Wagner relied on the President's supposedly closest political advisers—Ed Flynn, Bob Hannegan and the big city bosses. This was his great mistake.

For at about 3 a. m. on the day before the balloting on the Vice Presidency got down to grips, Wagner got word from the bosses that Roosevelt wanted Truman, not Willkie.

The Senator was a man of party discipline. During his long career in the Senate he had almost never bucked the President. He had been brought up that way—from the days he and Al Smith had served together in the New York legislature. So he did not argue. He did not question the word of the party bosses. Nor would he make the Willkie nominating speech in view of their veto.

Personally I always doubted that Hannegan et al had ever really reached the President. For there was no step they would not have taken at that time to put across their man.

Thus a great chance to unify the nation failed. Wendell Willkie died shortly after this, and I have always been convinced that as much as anything he died of a broken heart—not so much over this, but because this came on top of other disappointments. For him the excitement of living was no more.

And not long afterward, the other great man, Robert Hannegan, who came to this country as an immigrant boy from Germany, who had pioneered a new social program for his fellow men—unemployment insurance, old-age insurance, a standard work week, the curtailment of child labor, a nationwide system of employment bureaus, workmen's compensation, the right of labor to bargain—got sick.

The other day he died. But the help he gave millions of other people will continue through the decades long after his name, his courage and his compassion for mankind have been forgotten.

Cause TV Glow
Because white shirts sometimes cause a glare on TV screens, pastel colors usually are worn before the cameras.

Wagner talked to other key



4700 14½-24½
by Anne Adams
Half-Size Style

Play, work, go to town in this smooth step-in! It's a joy to wear—no frills makes ironing a jiffy job. Jiffy-sewing, too! Choose crisp cotton for coolness, quick tub-ability!

Pattern 4700: Half sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ skirt and bodice trim take 2½ yards 35-inch; bodice and the skirt trim take 1½ yards.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Send 35 cents in coins for this pattern—add 5 cents for each pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send to Anne Adams, care of Pattern Dept., P. O. Box 6710, Chicago 80, Ill. Print your name, address, size and style number.

It Happened In Ogden 50 Years Ago

Ogden and Salt Lake City were assured of high-class baseball this season, with William Binford to handle the home team. M. S. Browning and G. L. Becker were backing the team with \$500 for forfeit money. Catcher Hansen had signed with the Ogden team and a pitcher named Jensen was here from San Francisco.

George B. Smyth Jr., had returned from Keokuk, Ia., where he attended the funeral of his mother.

Supt. William Allison had presented the Carnegie Library with some valuable maps, and George F. Brown had given the institution 36 volumes of Bancroft's History.

The back panel of Mrs. Fred J. Kiesel's carriage was broken.

20 Years Ago

Weber High School had won the final leg of the Sears-Roebuck baseball trophy by taking the final game of the three-game series with Ogden High, said Coach Mark Ballif. Ogden lost 22 to 7.

Railway workmen and officials had met at the Ogden Union station building to honor Morris Fisher, 68, who was retiring after 36 years service.

Harriet Elmore Ellis, 76-year-old Syracuse woman, had died.

Alf Christensen, veteran trap-shooter, had captured first place in the singles, doubles and handicap targets at the weekly shoot of the Ogden Gun Club.

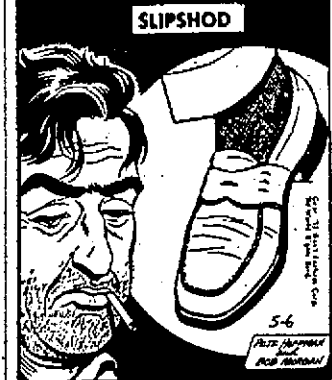
Lengthy Trail

The Appalachian Trail, extending 2,050 miles from Mt. Katahdin, Me., to Mt. Oglethorpe, Ga., is a public pathway through 14 states that rates as one of the seven wonders of the outdoor world.

Forbidden Food

The Easter egg custom probably arose because in earlier days eggs were forbidden food during Lent and were always eaten on Easter Sunday, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Why We Say...



No Shoes
This word for one who is lazy or not thorough shows the emphasis placed on the wearing of shoes. Slipshod actually means "one wearing shoes" alluding to the fact that slippers take little effort to wear.

You Must Help Yourself Elude Mental Troubles

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

Clyde G., 34, is a neurotic art student.

"Dr. Crane, I was discharged from the Army as a psychoneurotic," he began mournfully. "Since then, I have spent over \$1,000 going to doctors. But they tell me they've done all they can for me."

"But still I sit around and try to analyze myself. I guess I think too much. But I keep hoping I'll find some doctor who will cure me."

"Then I can get a job and live like normal people. So can you cure me?"

Coddled Minds

No, I can't cure him any more than his other doctors could. For we doctors don't cure you, anyway.

You must cure yourself! And the sooner Americans learn that simple fact, the less mental ailments we'll have.

We doctors can help you by directing your thinking along the right channels. But you must then make the plunge.

Wouldn't it be silly for Clyde to want his doctors to teach him to swim, but always refuse to get into the water?

Nobody can teach you to swim. Neither could I do Clyde's swimming for him, nor can anybody else, doctor or layman.

For "swimming" is always an individual task which the swimmer himself must perform.

The same thing is true in mental medicine. But millions of Americans still seem to think the doctor can do their mental "swimming," as it were.

So stop coddling yourself like that. Instead, get into motion. For normal motions will soon lead to normal emotions!

Get Into Motion

"But I'm afraid to go to work," Clyde protested, trembling. "I just can't do it."

"Why can't he do it? He's able-bodied. But he simply has stage-fright. That's no fatal malady. Everybody has stagefright whenever he fackles something out of the ordinary."

So whip up your courage. Normal people go to work in the morning. So if you feel abnormal, why not become normal again by doing what normal people do. That means, go to work, regardless of your quavering emotions.

For if you go through normal motions, you'll soon begin to have normal emotions and normal thoughts.

You folks who feel you are abnormal simply need to act like normal people for a few weeks and then you'll begin to feel like normal folks.

There is no royal road to swimming or mental health. You have to earn both of these by doing the hard work yourself.

Nervous Breakdowns

Nervous breakdowns usually develop because of a see-saw type of conflict between two deep emotions. These may be desire vs. conscience.

So get the facts. If you consult your doctor, write out your complete case to save him time.

Then face the issue. Do what you know is the proper thing, even if it seems like you will die in the process. You will not die.

Mental patients need to exert their attention upon other people and quit moaning about themselves. So join the "Compliment Club," which requires you to pay three honest compliments per day for 30 days.

For that experiment trains you to think positively and look for virtues instead of faults and vices. Meanwhile, it takes your attention off yourself. So you will soon become brave and popular and gay.

Send for my bulletin "How to Prevent Nervous Breakdowns," enclosing a stamped return envelope, plus a dime.

(Copyright by The Hopkins Syndicate Inc.)

Please address Dr. George W. Crane, Hopkins Syndicate, Meloit, Indiana.

English Lesson

By W. L. GORDON

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

Do not say, "The United States are equal to the emergency." Say, "The United States is equal to the emergency."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

Anesthetist (one who administers anesthetics). Accent second syllable, not the third.

OFTEN MISPELLED

Emissary; observe the two s's and the y.

SYNONYMS

Object (verb), oppose, disapprove, contravene.

WORD STUDY

"Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: PENCHANT; a strong leaning or attraction; a strong inclination. "Weak-willed persons have a penchant for adopting the course of least resistance."

First Planned City

Mexico City was planned by Cortez and approved by King Ferdinand of Spain in 1513. First planned city in North America, it replaced pillaged Tenochtitlan.

Five in One

Wyoming has an area of approximately 100,000 square miles, which is equal to the combined areas of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.



757
by Laura Wheeler
Zoo Coasters

Protect your table tops! Amuse guests with "conversation coasters!" Perfect for iced tea, tall summer drinks. Make each coaster in a different color—guests can identify their glasses.

Pattern 757; fast, easy crochet directions for three coasters.

Send 25 cents in coins for this pattern—add 5 cents for each pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send to Needlecraft Dept., P. O. Box 5740, Chicago 80, Ill. Print plainly your name, address and pattern number.

Exciting value! Ten, yes ten popular, new designs to crochet, sew, embroider, knit—printed in the new 1953 Laura Wheeler Needlecraft Book, plus many more patterns to send for—ideas for gifts, bazaar money-makers, fashions. Send 20 cents for your copy!

Ike Works, Plays Hard, Doesn't Pull Any Rank

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON—If the first 100 days are the hardest, Dwight D. Eisenhower has passed the first milestone on the four-year endurance run.

The transition from U. S. commander-in-chief of military forces in Europe to commander-in-chief of the whole United States and its myriad problems all over the world has done something to the Eisenhower personality.

While he was always under the public eye as a national hero, today he is under a microscope. Every triviality—every frown, smile, cold stomach-ache or lost golf ball is now world-shaking news. Let him say he likes grits, and—bingo! Somebody sends him five pounds a week for life.

It would be hard to say which is the most significant of these tremendous trifles. Some might say that he showed his real character when he climbed out from under high-rank tradition and donned a Homburg for his inauguration.

The Homburg is still the trademark of a striped-pants diplomat out for a spot of tea. It isn't a crush job to go golfing in on a rainy day. But it's at least one step less formal than a silk stove-pipe. So that set the tone for his administration.

A general of the Army can put up a pretty formidable front when he wants to throw his brass around. But President Eisenhower has shown that he wants to be a man of all the people of these United States, as he has said himself.

He showed this when he started inviting congressmen—all the congressmen, that is—to lunch or breakfast. Also when he invited all the 30,000 screaming small fry of Washington to roll Easter eggs on his private putting green.

In all this new Republican democracy—capital R and small d—there is only one place where Ike has so far drawn the line. He doesn't want to take time being photographed with beauty queens or prize cake bakers unless they represent national organizations or have national significance.

The canard that these publicity seekers would have to be accompanied by their congressmen has been denied by the White House. Otherwise, the job of being official greeter has been turned over to Mamie Eisenhower, who, incidentally, seems to be doing all right, too.

Sketches

By BEN BURROUGHS

"Choir Time"

Sing out, dear children, in clear voice... the choirmaster said... and as a thrush on leafy limb... the choir raised its head... each singing note from swelling tiers... flowed soft on voices gone... that echo through the years... the ivy-netted granite walls... took life from hymns to God... and golden rays of sunlight... gave birth to moss-patched sod... angelic were the faces of... the innocent and mild... and rainbow colors of stained glass... my deepest heart beguiled... and as the notes fade softly... and dreamy shadows fall... and silver silence wraps its cloak... in reverence I recall... the past not too far distant... when I had once been there... singing with the children... enrapt in God's old lair.

If You're Tired All the Time, Find Out Cause

By DR. EDWIN P. JORDAN

All of us suffer fatigue sometimes, but there are some people who are just always tired, seemingly without any reason.

The proper balance between work, recreation and sleep has to be worked out, of course. Change of occupation is not often recommended in these cases, because it usually does not succeed. Many people need to learn how to relax when they have the chance. The adoption of a balanced diet with plenty of vitamins is beneficial where the abnormal fatigue is at least partly due to faulty diet.

Some stimulating drugs are dangerous and should not be used unless under the advice of a physician.

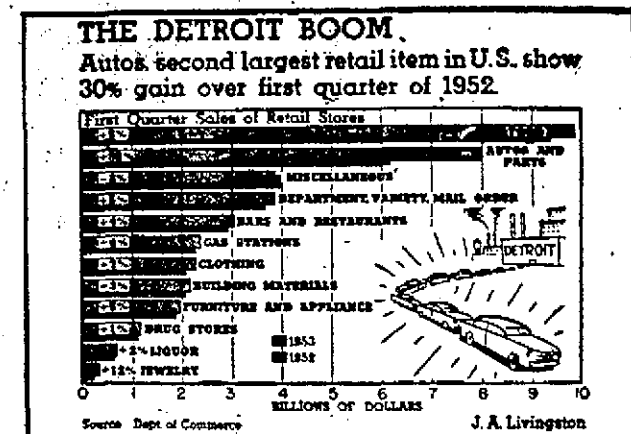
Some who complain of being fatigued cannot identify the cause so easily. A true disease is sometimes at fault. For example, an anemia often shows up by lack of pep. People who suffer from chronic infections or disturbed bodily functions are also likely to feel tired all the time. Broken arches, overweight and many similar conditions also show by producing a state of chronic fatigue.

Diabetes, heart disease, tuberculosis, vitamin deficiencies, low blood pressure and low metabolism are among the disorders which may be discovered.

Need Right Treatment

When a definite physical condition can be found the proper treatment can be started. Each disease must be attacked by the measures which have been shown to be useful.

Those who are abnormally tired should first review and study the kind of life they are leading to make sure that they cannot solve the problem by simple means. If this cannot be done then the advice of a physician is indicated. If some physical cause—such as one of those mentioned—can be found, treatment is likely to be effective.



Tight Money Is What's Worrying Detroit Now

By J. A. LIVINGSTON

DETROIT—This town's worried. But not about automobiles.

At General Motors and Ford, talk about tough selling and buyers staying away from dealers in droves is brushed aside. At Chrysler, officials say the \$100 price cut in late March was just the tonic their dealers needed. "If we could only get enough steel..." is the industry's chant.

No, what worries Detroit is something out of its line—the U. S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve System. Officials or economists don't want to be quoted by name and you don't find unanimity. But you find a large majority opinion that Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., are underestimating their own power.

"This is strong medicine," said one economist.

"These boys may be bringing on a depression, and once they get automobile sales down and unemployment up, they'll find it awfully hard to turn things around. Marriner Eccles used to say that trying to get business men to borrow when business was poor was like pushing a string. True enough. But you can use a string to choke off good business. Then you'll have one sweet time pushing on that string to revive it."

A Loose-Money Town

What bothers Detroit is tight money. This has always been a loose-money town. Automobiles became what they are today because Americans discovered they could buy while they ride. Without installment credit, this country would never have had a 4.6 million-car year in 1929, or 6,600,000 cars in 1950, or aspirations for a 5,500,000-to-6,000,000-car year in '53.

And money's tight. You'd have thought you were in Wall Street or in the Chicago offices of Halsey, Stuart & Co., to hear the word go round among the financial men in banks and automobile companies here that Southern Bell Telephone Co. had rejected the Halsey bid for its 3½ per cent debentures. Southern Bell was too polite to say it thought the bid was too low, or that the price of money was too high. What it said was: "We wish to make a further study of market conditions."

This isn't customary Detroit fare.

You'd expect excitement over the strike at Ford's Canton, Ohio, plant, which makes basic forgings, and could tie up Ford works elsewhere, or over the statement by Charles R. Cox, president of Kennecott, that copper supplies have increased since the end of controls because of increased imports from Africa and greater availability of scrap.

Sitting Tight Is Easier

Southern Bell epitomized and emphasized the anxiety. The rise in interest rates can't help affecting finance charges on automobiles. Car buyers will have to

pay more for their money. That ups the monthly payment. But some influential economists here go beyond that. They argue that the growth of the population requires a 3 per cent to 4 per cent annual increase in the money supply. It's the Federal Reserve Board's duty to see to that increase. Otherwise people won't be able to buy all the products industry can produce. Instead, the Reserve and the Treasury are checking the growth of the money supply.

"They're putting on too much anti-inflation pressure," said one analyst. "This new 3½ per cent bond issue takes money out of the market at a time when banks, business men and consumers need money. This competition of the Treasury with the ultimate consumers will hurt."

Detroit, in other words, is turning the Treasury-Reserve policy inside out. The feeling is that banks won't be free lenders any longer. First, because the banking system is in debt to Federal Reserve Banks and that's a restraining influence. Second, because investment holdings of banks—government and other bonds—have declined in price. If banks want to raise cash to make loans through sale of bonds, they'll have to take losses of five, six and seven per cent. Bankers don't like that. It calls for a much of an explanation to boards of directors. Sitting tight and hoping for the bond market to turn around is easier.

"Neutral"—Like Russia!

That, of course, is what Southern Bell is doing. It's counting, perhaps, on a fall-off in demand for money—which would mean a fall-off in business. Then, money rates would drop and it would be able to get more favorable terms. Detroit economists would like to interest rates to ease off too—but for an entirely different reason. They'd like to see the Federal Reserve pump a little credit into the money market. Two ways are talked of:

1. Reduce reserve requirements of banks. If this were done, bankers would be able to increase loans without incurring further debt at the Federal Reserve Banks. In fact, they'd be able to pay off present debt, which would make them feel easier.

2. Buy government securities. In other words, the Reserve should purchase from banks, insurance companies, and other investors governments they want to sell. This would increase reserves of banks. Then banks would feel easier about lending money.

It would also take the pressure off interest rates. That would make it cheaper for people to finance purchases of cars and homes, it would make it cheaper for businesses and municipalities to borrow. It would raise bond prices and make banks, particularly country banks which own long-term governments, feel better about their accounts.

One man summed it up this way: "Maybe the Federal Reserve thinks it's neutral. Well, it's neutral in this business—yeah, like Russia!"

69% Favor 'Under God' In Oath of Allegiance

By GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON, N. J.—By a ratio of more than 3-to-1, the public favors adding the words, "Under God," to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States.

As amended the pledge would read as follows:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

A resolution to add the two words was recently introduced in the House by Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich.).

Rabaut said that mention of the nation's dependence upon the deity would help to combat the doctrine of "the wicked idolatry of the state impregnated into fertile young minds by Hitler and by his Soviet imitators."

Handed 'A Card'

Each adult questioned in today's survey was handed a card on which the revised wording of the oath of allegiance to the flag was printed. He was asked to read it along with the interviewer.

The question: "It has been suggested that the words, 'under God,' should be added to the Oath of Allegiance to the Flag so that it would read:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

"Would you favor or oppose this change?"

The vote:
Favor change 69%
Oppose 21%
No opinion 10%

100%
Little difference of opinion was found between men and women. Older people, however, are somewhat more inclined to favor the change than are younger people.

Slightly More
Protestants are slightly more in favor than are Catholics.

The Washington Pilgrimage, a non-sectarian organization devoted to the recognition of the basic sources of the nation's religious heritage, has for several years advocated the voluntary use of the words "under God" in the pledge of allegiance.

One of the reasons given by sponsors of the change is that the present oath might equally apply if we, like some other countries, recognized only the State as supreme and as the author of human liberties.

Lincoln, after first writing his Gettysburg Address without those words, inserted "under God" when he delivered it.

The pledge, written in 1892, did not become official until 1945 when Congress passed a law proclaiming it so.

Victim of Broken Home Whines and Acts Bored

By BEULAH FRANCE

(Q) "My boy, who's 11, drives me crazy whining. He constantly complains about 'nothing to do.' I work all day. I can't take him somewhere every evening. I do take him Tuesday nights to the high school swimming pool. Wednesday night he goes to the movies while I attend night school. Two other nights he goes to the boys' club but that bores him. Boy Scouts bore him too, so does the radio. He spends his weekends with his father who doesn't live with me. What can I do to keep him happy?"—Mrs. V. C.

(A) Isn't he interested in school? How about homework? And playmates his own age? I can't figure out which weekday nights are left for boredom. Six evenings he's out, according to your tabulation.

In your letter you say that you have no television set. "I use the money one would cost to take him on trips to museums, the zoo and the beach," you explain. "My object is to have him happily occupied but to keep for myself a moment to rest in as I must hold my job."

Victim of Broken Home

I believe your son is too miserable emotionally to be "