

Harry Truman's Life Story Proves Again 'Cabin-to-White House' Road Is Still Open

President Advanced From County Offices To Head of Nation

By Elliott Pine

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Forty years ago Harry Truman was plowing behind a mule on a Missouri farm. Today he is in the White House, in many ways the most powerful man in the world.

The new president was born in Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884. Four years later his parents, John Anderson and Martha Young Truman, returned to Jackson county, 125 miles north, which was the ancestral home of both. Harry grew up on the 600-acre family farm in Jackson county near Grandview. His mother, still alive at 92, remarked reminiscently last fall when he was elected to the vice presidency:



PRES. HARRY S. TRUMAN

sonal speeches and assisted in party organization work.

The young man's integrity and energy were effective and he was placed on the ticket for county judge in Jackson county. Truman won, and discharged his duties well during his two-year term, 1922-24. He was defeated in his try for reelection, however, the only political setback in his career. (The office of county judge in Missouri corresponds to county superintendent in other states.)

Truman studied law at night during his term of office, and gained admittance to the bar. Then in 1926 he was elected presiding judge of Jackson county which includes Kansas City, and environs.

Handled 60 Million Dollars.

"I had charge of the spending of \$60,000,000 for highways and public buildings," Truman said later. "Nobody ever found anything wrong with that, and it wasn't because they didn't look, either. We built more miles of paved roads in Jackson county than in any other county in the country, with only two exceptions."

Truman was repeatedly reelected to this office until 1934. He had sought the nomination for governor in 1930, and for county collector in 1932, but party heads advised him to wait a little longer. Then in 1934 came the big chance. Pendergast put Truman on the ticket for the U. S. senate. This was not such a favor as it might seem, for Pendergast did not expect victory in that year. By a peculiar stroke of luck, however, the opposition was divided between two strong candidates, and Truman's own popularity sufficed to win him a seat in the august upper house. During his first term Truman remained somewhat obscure, making few speeches, and in general following the lead of Missouri's senior senator, Bennett Clark.

With few exceptions, Senator Truman supported the party program. He voted for the original agricultural adjustment act, the Wagner labor act, social security, the Tennessee valley authority, and the joining of the World court. In his second year he voted for the Florida Ship canal and Passamaquoddy dam project. The only measure he opposed was the President's veto of the bonus payments.

In 1938 and '39 he supported preparedness appropriations and lend-lease. He was chairman of a subcommittee that investigated railroad finance, leading to the Transportation Act of 1940. His work in drafting the Civil Aeronautics authority was outstanding for thoroughness and practicality.

In 1940, after squeaking through the Democratic nomination battle

with only 7,000 votes to spare, he won the election by a wide margin. Soon after resuming his seat he became interested in reports of extravagance in construction of army camps. Truman requested funds to set up an investigating committee, with himself as chairman. Within a few months the committee uncovered widespread waste, excessive purchasing, profiteering and inefficiency in military contracts. In the first report the committee attacked "needless waste" amounting to \$100,000,000 in the army's cantonment construction program.

Plenty to Investigate.
Complaints poured into the committee's headquarters. One concerned inferior steel plate in naval construction—an investigation disclosed a serious situation, which was corrected. The committee brought about a reversal of policy when housewives complained about a shortage of sugar for canning. Thirty-one reports were issued—all unanimous on the part of the six Democratic and four Republican members. The committee was instrumental in consolidating the various and conflicting war agencies into the War Production board. It helped to end bottlenecks in synthetic rubber and aluminum production. It advocated subcontracting to small war plants.

"The thing to do is dig this stuff up now and correct it," Truman declared. "If we run this war program efficiently there won't be any opportunity for some one to undertake a lot of investigations after the war and cause a wave of revision that will start this country on the downhill road to unpreparedness, and put us in another war in 20 years."

These famous investigations put the "Truman committee" in the headlines time and again. Senator Truman grew into a national figure. President Roosevelt took increas-



The President's mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, now 92, still lives in Independence, Mo.

ing interest in him. So did Robert Hannegan, national Democratic chairman, who knew Truman in Kansas City. When the dust settled at the convention in Chicago last summer, Harry S. Truman found himself nominated as vice president. Victory at the polls in November thrust him into the second highest office in the land.

As vice president Truman had less opportunity to act independently than while in the senate, since as presiding officer of the upper house he could not take sides, as often he wished to do. Unlike his predecessor, Wallace, he did not travel abroad on any special missions for the President, but remained in Washington close to affairs of state.

Shrewd, Practical Man.
The new President is considered a shrewd and practical man, a middle-of-the-road liberal, with an ability to get along with conflicting factions and to compromise when necessary. Capital observers think he will rise to the demands of the enormous task ahead as have other vice presidents suddenly called to vast responsibilities.

Personally, the new President is a modest appearing man of almost 61. He stands 5 feet, 10 inches tall, weighs about 170 pounds, and is trim and well proportioned. Until they entered the White House, he and Mrs. Truman lived in a five-room apartment. They had no house-servants, as Mrs. Truman, who has been her husband's secretary for years, also preferred to take care of the apartment herself. The Truman's only child, Mary Margaret, is studying at George Washington university. She is 21, and a junior. Her hopes are for a career in music.

All his life President Truman has been a "joiner." Even as a child he often attended the Presbyterian Sunday school, although he is a Baptist. In youth he enlisted in the National Guard, and stayed in service for a dozen years until 1917. His fraternal connections include the Elks, the Masons (he was state Grand Master for Missouri in 1940-41) and the Anah Templars.

Mary Margaret Truman, new "princess" of Washington, is tall, blonde, 21, and a junior at George Washington U. She is a popular member of Pi Beta Phi sorority, and is active in college musical organizations. Her soprano voice has been heard in summer productions of the Denver Opera company. She is majoring in voice, and hopes for a concert career. It's more than possible that Margaret may be the first White House bride since Woodrow Wilson's day.



Canning Is Food Insurance for Winter (See Recipes Below)

Early Canning

Strawberries and rhubarb, green peas and asparagus are all flaunting their gay colors before our eyes and begging to be eaten, either now or later.

One of the most basic rules in canning is that fruit and vegetables should be canned at the peak of the season to be their best. If you want a good product, you will have to put up a good food is another way of putting this rule across.

Canning at best does not improve the food, it simply preserves it for future use. Unless strawberries are sweet and bright in color, they will not become so in the jars. The same is true of everything else which we put up.

Less canning sugar will presumably be allotted this year than previously, and it would be well to decide just how much of what you are going to put up before you start in using sugar. It will have to be strictly budgeted if it is to reach over all the winter's needs.

Those of you who have canned while sugar has been rationed know that it is possible to can with a great deal less sugar if you will put the fruit up not quite so sweet. Most of us can do with less sugar as long as we have nice looking jars of fruit.

One of the "musts" on your canning list this year should be several jars of jams, jellies and preserves to spread on bread next winter if butter supplies are low. The family will greet these fruit concoctions with cheers:

- Strawberry Marmalade.** (Makes 12 6-ounce glasses)
2 oranges
2 lemons
½ cup water
½ teaspoon soda
1 quart strawberries
7 cups sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

Remove peels from oranges and lemons; cut off white membrane. Force peels through food chopper. Add water and soda. Cover and simmer for 10 minutes. Add orange and lemon pulp and juice. Simmer for 20 minutes. Add crushed strawberries. Measure 4 cups prepared fruit; add sugar. Bring to boiling and boil 5 minutes. Remove from heat; stir in fruit pectin. Let stand 5 minutes; skim; seal in hot, sterilized glasses.

- Currant Jelly.** (Makes 4 to 5 small glasses)
1 quart currants
¾ cup water
Sugar

Wash and pick over currants but do not remove stems. Mash a few in the bottom of a preserving kettle and continue until all berries are used. Add water, cover and heat slowly. When fruit is thoroughly heated, put into a jelly bag or in several thicknesses of cheese cloth and drain off juice. Measure 4 cups juice, bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Add 3 cups of sugar and boil 3 minutes, or until jelly sheets off a spoon. Pour into several hot sterilized glasses, cover with paraffin and store.

- Strawberry and Rhubarb Jam.** (Makes 6 to 8 Glasses)
3 cups cooked pink rhubarb
3 cups strawberries
4 cups sugar

- Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus.**
Mixed Vegetables in Bologna Cups
Creamed Potatoes
Perfection Salad
Toasted Muffins and Jam
Chocolate Souffle
Beverage

Use tender red rhubarb, trim off hard ends, wash without skinning, cut into small pieces. Mix fruit and sugar, let stand several hours. Cook gently in preserving kettle until thick and clear. Pour into hot sterile glasses and paraffin at once.

For canning spring's first fruits, use the directions given in these recipes to save color, food value and quality.

Canning Strawberries.
Use only fresh, ripe, firm and sound berries. Wash and stem. To each quart of berries add 1 cup sugar. Place in a porcelain enameled kettle (to prevent the berries from turning dark), let stand until juice flows. Cook slowly to the boiling point, then rapidly for 3 to 4 minutes, then cover kettle and let stand overnight. Drain berries and pack into hot sterile jars. Heat syrup until it boils, pour immediately over fruit to within one-half inch of the top of the jar. Adjust cover and process in hot water bath 8 minutes or in pressure cooker 5 minutes under 5 pounds pressure. Remove jars, let cool and store.

This is an excellent, if unorthodox method for canning rhubarb. It is prepared by baking the fruit and then canning:

Canning Rhubarb.
Wash tender, rosy rhubarb and cut into ½-inch pieces with a sharp knife. Measure the rhubarb and place it in a baking dish and add ¼ as much sugar by measure as rhubarb. Cover and bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven 30 to 35 minutes until rhubarb is tender, but whole. Pack into hot sterile jars immediately after removing from oven and process 10 minutes in a boiling water bath or 5 minutes at 5 pounds pressure in pressure cooker.

Canning Asparagus.
Wash young, tender asparagus and remove tough ends. Cut to fit into jar or in ½-inch lengths. Tie into small bundles and place in a saucepan. Add a small amount of boiling water and cook 4 to 5 minutes. Place immediately into hot sterile jars, adding boiling liquid to within ½ inch of the top along with 1 teaspoon salt to each quart. Adjust cap and process immediately in a pressure cooker, processing pint jars 35 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

Canning Peas.
Select tender, even-sized green peas. Shell and wash. Place in saucepan with boiling water to cover. Heat to boiling. Pack as hot as possible into sterile jars. Add 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon sugar to each jar. Process in the pressure cooker 50 minutes at 10 pounds.

Vitamin Value and Retention.
The more quickly you work once the fruits and vegetables are collected, the better they will retain their nutritive qualities. Everything should be in readiness so there is no time lost going from step to step. If jars are stored in a cool, dark place there is a better chance of their keeping their vitamins and minerals.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK

Daffodil Cutwork Pillowcases Tulip Apron Makes a Nice Gift

5400



5291

Cutwork Pillowcases

LINEN, cotton or mercerized thread are all suitable for the fascinating art of "cut work." The spring daffodil design illustrated is lovely done in all white or in daffodil yellow. The design is 16½ inches long and 8 inches high at the center. Buttonhole stitch and satin stitch are used throughout the design.

To obtain transfer patterns for the Daffodil Cut Work Pillowcases (Pattern No. 5291) and complete instructions on how to do cut work embroidery send 16 cents in coin, plus your name, address and the pattern number.

Tulip Apron

PRETTY aprons are hard to find these days—and very expensive! So why not sew up a couple of gay and giddy hostess aprons for gifts. Three-quarters yard of a pastel cotton will make one—use your brightest and cheeriest scraps for the appliqued tulips.

To obtain complete pattern and finishing instructions for the Tulip Applique Apron (Pattern No. 5400) send 16 cents in coin, plus your name, address and the pattern number.



To avoid a musty odor in metal teapot that is seldom used, keep a lump of sugar in the pot.

To keep the potholder handy when working around the stove, tack a piece of tape onto the holder and place around your neck.

A secret to making delicious potato salad is to cut the potatoes while they're warm and while warm add the onions and salad dressing. As the salad cools, the flavors will penetrate the potatoes.

To clean a vase, cut newspapers into small pieces and swish the pieces around in soapy water on the inside.

Wash your oil cloth in a mixture of skim milk and turpentine. It will make it look like new.

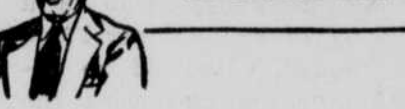
Hang up dresses and suits, but not sweaters. Lay them flat in a drawer so they will retain their shape.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
530 South Wells St. Chicago.
Enclose 16 cents for Pattern.
No. _____
Name _____
Address _____

LEARN BEAUTY CULTURE
Make from \$125 to \$250 monthly in diversified profession. Big demand for our graduates. Learn quickly at low cost. Nebraska's newest, up-to-date beauty school, teaching latest methods. Spring classes now forming. Liberal offer to students enrolling at once. A post card will bring details.
NEBRASKA BEAUTY SCHOOL
4707 So. 24th St., Omaha 7, Neb. MA.5254

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER



The contented cow will be more so after the war, when B. F. Goodrich research men expect low-cost rubber will make possible rubber mattresses or floor covering for stables.

War-born synthetic represented 80 per cent of the nation's rubber consumption in 1944, reports John L. Collyer, President of The B. F. Goodrich Company. In 1941 man-made rubber was less than one per cent of our consumption.

The destruction of some 5,000 tires a day on the American battlefronts is one understandable reason for subordination of civilian tire needs to those of the military.

Jerry Shaw

In war or peace



Buy More U.S. War Bonds ★



Mrs. Bess Truman and her daughter, Mary Margaret, relax in their Washington apartment.

New 'First Lady' Doesn't Like the Spotlight

The new First Lady, Bess Wallace Truman, has a retiring disposition, although she has been associated with her husband in public life for more than 20 years. Much of this time she has been his secretary and adviser, listening to his speeches, answering his mail, and doing other important duties. Nevertheless, she has no personal desire to make any speeches, or to take any active part in politics.

When she was married 25 years

ago in the Trinity Episcopal church of Independence, Mo., she "thought and hoped that she was settling down to keeping house and doing church work in her home town."

The new mistress of the White House prefers to wear blue, as have several other First Ladies. It goes well with her blue eyes and gray hair. But she is not particularly interested in clothes. Her hobby is reading. Dickens and Scott are favorite authors.