

# The Anniston Star

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## Hague Is Beaten

The outcome of the election held two days ago in Jersey City, New Jersey, is of more than local significance, marking the defeat of a political machine that had received nationwide attention as a phenomenon of American life.

When Frank Hague, now 73, resigned in 1947 after having served 30 successive years in the office of Mayor, he was succeeded by a nephew, Frank Hague Eggers, who has just failed in his effort to win another term.

The Hague machine was opposed this year by several tickets—straight Republican, reform Democrat, bipartisan. There also were single candidates for the five places on the city commission, which names one of its number as Mayor.

Usually a political organization prevails at the polls when the opposition is split: "divide and conquer." And certainly the machine fashioned by Frank Hague was a powerful and well-oiled one.

In the past this political figure had been effective in labeling his opponents as "silk-stockings, crackpot-do-gooders, economic royalists who hate common people, liberals who really are Socialists at heart, or at least anti-Catholics."

This year, however, the main onslaught against the Hague organization was led by a former cog in the machine, Frank V. Kenny, leader of the triumphant ticket, played the game as Hague played it, and had lieutenants who likewise were well versed in the Hague strategy.

Moreover, union labor was politically more powerful Tuesday than in 1938, when Mayor "I Am the Law" Hague had C. I. O. organizers deported from Jersey City.

On that occasion, he explained: "The people here do not want the C. I. O. to come in here and disrupt things. That's why they are behind me, and if that picture makes me a dictator, why, we ought to have more dictators like this in the country."

It's gratifying to note that the voters of Jersey City now have repudiated the Hague machine, just as the Crump organization was defeated in Tennessee not so long ago. Such politics obviously are not in the American tradition of an unfettered electorate.

## Oil's Important Role

American petroleum reserves must be wisely conserved and skillfully developed if this nation is to remain militarily strong. For the effectiveness of our Army, Navy and Air Force depends upon adequate supplies of oil, absolutely assured. And foreign oil is not sure oil in time of war.

It is for this paramount reason that title to the oil lands must needs vest in the Federal Government, where exploitation can be coordinated and controlled.

It also is for this compelling reason that there can be no relaxation of efforts to manufacture synthetic oil, and in this connection, Secretary of the Interior Krug made some heartening disclosures the other day.

Speaking at the dedication of the nation's first coal-to-oil demonstration plants at Louisiana, Missouri, he declared that liquid fuels can be made out of coal at a price not too far above oil prices and from oil shale at competitive prices.

Mr. Krug traveled to the scene of his speaking engagement, we are told, on the first train in American railroad history to operate on synthetic diesel fuel, produced by the hydrogenation plants located 90 miles from St. Louis.

"The increasingly strong private interest in this program, coupled with expenditures for research and cooperation development," the Secretary of Interior declared, "have satisfied me that the first aim of our synthetic liquid fuels program has been accomplished."

He added, however, that there is one "tremendously important step yet to take—the construction of at least one or two full-scale commercial-size plants."

Since there is general agreement among Mr. Krug and other experts that synthetics from coal and oil shale ultimately will supply a substantial part of our liquid fuels, no time should be lost in constructing facilities for the production of such necessities to our economic and military security.

## 1950 Census Is Near

With the approach of a new decennium, Census Bureau authorities this month will test plans for the 1950 census. And while Anniston is not included in the list of localities across the nation where questions and procedures in the check on population and agriculture will be assayed, details of the tests should be studied here so as to ease the task of enumeration next year.

The Census Bureau's representatives will start their full-scale "dress rehearsals" of census-taking in two Southern States next Monday. The places to be covered are Anderson, South Carolina; Edgefield County, South Carolina; Stephens County, Georgia, and part of Atlanta. Census enumerators will visit "every dwelling unit and farm under conditions simulating the 1950 census."

In the week of May 23 smaller tests will be conducted on a sample or poll-type basis in 64 "strategically located" counties throughout the country. Questions on age, citizenship, education and employment will be asked in the survey. In addition, agriculture census questions will cover farm ownership, crop and livestock production and an inventory of the number of livestock and poultry. All of this data is, of course, vitally important to wise planning for the future.

## Macedonian Maneuver

Working zealously during the past few months to revive and inflame the centuries-old problem of Macedonia, the Cominform well might have its sights set on Marshal Tito, the heretic, in Yugoslavia. It perhaps is believed that by fomenting the historic longing of Macedonians for a free and autonomous state, political pressures can be developed to crush the Yugoslav "Iron Man," who thus far has successfully resisted economic pressures.

The flames were fanned high in March when the Macedonian National Liberation Front, meeting in Greece, gave emphasis to the apparent Cominform strategy of linking the efforts of the Communist rebels in Greece with the aspirations of Macedonians for independence. More recently, Moscow has taken to the airwaves to carry forward its war of nerves on the Macedonian question. On April 14, a Moscow radio broadcast in the Macedonian language was monitored for the first time in Paris.

Although a partisan movement within Yugoslavia Macedonia is not at all impossible, Moscow may have a far harder task than it expects. Under Tito Yugoslav Macedonians already have achieved a measure of self-government, making up one of six federated Yugoslav republics. Moreover, Tito has respected Macedonian language preferences, and, as a matter of fact, has caused the works of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Shakespeare to be translated into the Macedonian tongue for free distribution even in the rural areas of the Macedonian republic. Under Tito's rule, numbers of public buildings have been erected in Macedonian towns.

There is, in addition, a conflict in the aspirations of the Macedonians themselves. Macedonia, which has not been a separate territorial entity in more than 2,000 years, is now roughly 50 per cent in Greece, 40 per cent in Yugoslavia and 10 per cent in Bulgaria. Although there are Macedonian separatists in all three sectors, there are other groups desirous of making Macedonia a province either of Bulgaria or of Yugoslavia.

The Cominform plan apparently calls for consolidation of the three parts into a separate "free" Macedonian state. This new puppet nation would isolate Yugoslavia by establishing a link between two loyal Cominform satellites, Bulgaria and Albania. Moreover, it would provide Moscow with a direct line of communication to the Adriatic, via Bulgaria, Macedonia and Albania, and also the new state would provide direct access to the Aegean Sea via Salonika.

Thus far Tito has been able to hold his ground, avoiding any step that would give the Cominform propaganda machine a basis for charging that Yugoslavia has joined the Western "enemies of the peoples' democracy." The Cominform can convince only its most faithful adherents that Yugoslavia has joined with the Athens Government in common cause against a free Macedonia. However, to resolve the Macedonian problem along permanent lines, a new Balkan peace formula, fashioned by the United Nations, will be needed.

## Disservice To Education

The cause of education hardly will be served by a Federal Court ruling recently handed down in a case involving school officials of Gloucester County, Virginia.

Finding what he thought was non-compliance with an earlier court order to equalize educational opportunities in a segregated county school system, the judge in the case assessed fines of \$250 each against the superintendent and three members of the school board.

Such fines obviously are excessive, for they have been meted out to a professional school man, whose salary doubtless is modest, and to private citizens who, in practically all instances, serve without pay because of a sense of public duty.

The effect of the judge's action, instead of expediting an equalization effort in the Gloucester County school system, easily might be to make school administration generally unattractive. This sad eventuality is strongly suggested by some facts in the Virginia case.

It is a matter of record that the defendant school officials attempted to raise funds for school improvement through a bond issue; this was turned down by a vote of 591 to 368.

The officials then turned to the State Literary Loan Fund, which, despite a shortage of cash, gave top priority to a request for \$50,000. Moreover, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia was recorded as having expressed his belief that a second request for an additional \$50,000 also would receive favorable action.

There are, to be sure, many controversial points in the record of the trial, but the apparent inference is that Gloucester County school officials are being punished for the position taken by the voters of that county.

## New A. P. I. President

Today's formal installation of Dr. Ralph Brown Draughton as president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn marks a great forward step in higher education, not alone in this state but throughout the nation as well.

In the 77 years since its founding, A. P. I. has grown from an institution of six faculty members and 80 students to its present combined total of approximately 9,000.

And to an ever broadening extent during this period, A. P. I. has provided the vital educational facilities from which has stemmed much of the progress of this part of the country.

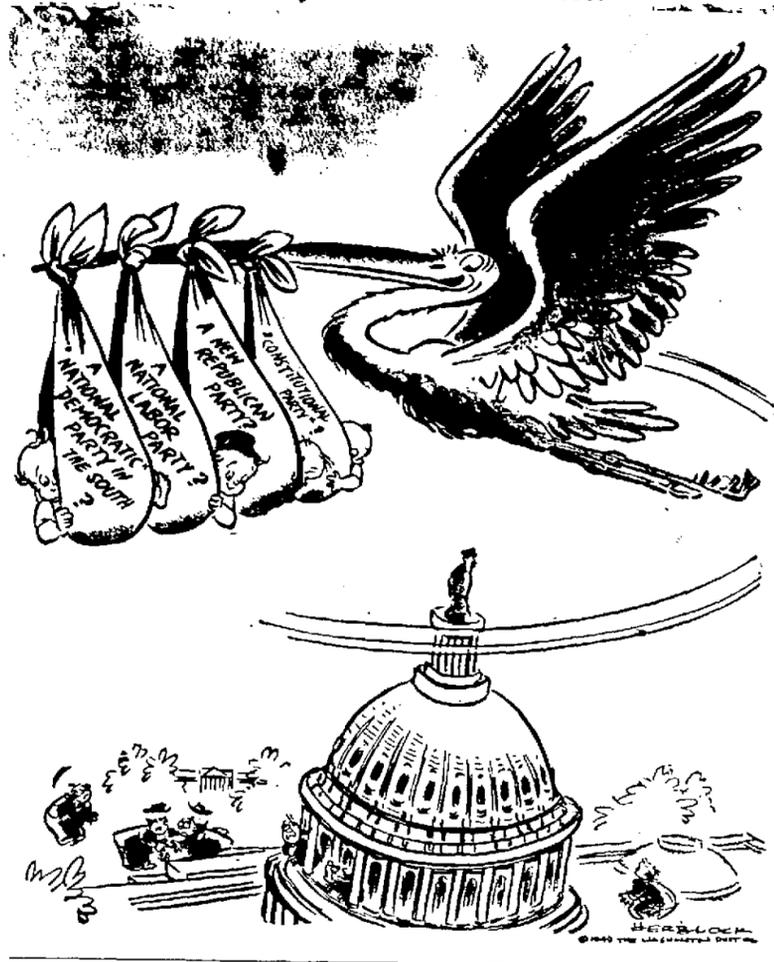
Dr. Draughton is due no small measure of credit for the great advances that have been made at Auburn, for he long has been intimately connected with the progressive endeavor being carried out there.

A brilliant administrator and with a humanitarian, Dr. Draughton has served ably as acting president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute since the death of former President L. N. Duncan in the Summer of 1947.

This paper commends Mr. Walker Reynolds of this city and his associates on the Board of Trustees of A. P. I. for their rare good judgment in naming Dr. Draughton as eighth president of one of the nation's leading institutions of higher learning.

Auburn will continue to grow in size and usefulness, we are sure, under the competent guidance of its new president to whom we extend congratulations and sincere best wishes.

## "You Guys Order On Of These?"



## Diplomatic Muddle

### Relations With Franco's Spain Not Quite Clear

By DEWITT MACKENZIE  
 AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

You would think that after following diplomacy's devious paths for more than a generation, both at home and abroad, one would become accustomed to diplomatic idiosyncrasies—but your reporter still encounters difficulties.

Take, for instance, the case of Spain, which is under a totalitarian dictatorship of the Fascist brand, headed by Generalissimo Franco. The story runs like this: Just over two years ago the United Nations denounced the Spanish Government and called on members of the peace organization to withdraw their diplomatic heads from Madrid. Some nations, including the United States, Britain and France, recalled their Ambassadors. Others stood pat.

UN Changes Mind

The other day the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to change the status of the black-list. Members would be given full freedom as regards their diplomatic relations with Madrid. This is despite the fact that there has been no change in the form of Franco's regime.

That brings us up to May 3 when the U. S. State Department gave Spain permission to negotiate directly with the Export-Import Bank for an American loan.

The next day Secretary of State Acheson said this country had no political objections to an American Government loan to Spain, but that the U. S. A. doesn't see how Spain can qualify for such credits until it makes fundamental economic reforms.

Two days ago Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate he saw no reason why the United States shouldn't send an Ambassador to Spain. He agreed with Senator Brewster of Maine that "pressure of other nations" (Britain and France) has kept the State Department from recognizing the Franco regime. Senator Connally said there is no inconsistency

## Anniston 25 Years Ago

MAY 11, 1924

Leading ladies ready-to-wear merchants, the Kiwanis Club, St. Michael's Clinic, and 50 of Anniston's most beautiful women and girls will stage a Summer Fashion Show at the Noble Theatre on May 21-22.

Miss Eugenia Thompson will entertain tomorrow afternoon at 4:45 o'clock with a musical in honor of Mrs. D. T. Cannon and Miss Alice Cannon of Salsbury, N. C., who are the charming guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stringfellow at "Amicenza."

## Religion Day By Day

By EARL L. DOUGLASS TO NEWCOMERS

This article is intended for those who have just moved into a new community.

You may be lonely in a new community. That of course is not the only place where you will experience loneliness, for loneliness is a state of mind which sometimes lays hold upon us very vicariously when we are in the midst of large crowds or gay company.

You may be discouraged because all your neighbors do not come in immediately to see you. But give them time. They are looking you over, and they should.

Probably the thing your neighbors are trying to find out about you is whether you are bold and pushing. They want you to come into the community and be accepted by them, not rush out and try to make them accept you. Give them time; be independent; they will like you better in the end.

Except for a few spots where the malignancy of snobbery has gotten into people's souls—and the people who contract this disease are people who feel insecure about their own social position—you will find the people of this country, and of every other country, wholesome, friendly, willing to make up with strangers, and eager to be helpful. If they are slow in showing their friendliness, it is probably because they are shy. Almost every human heart is, at its center, very warm.

## Side Glances

Extravagance is when a woman buys something her husband thinks she doesn't need!



## Washington Merry-Go-Round

### Birthday Party

President Feted At Larz Anderson Mansion

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Truman really had the time of his life at his 55th birthday party—so much so that he stayed until 2:05 a. m. and had Speaker Sam Rayburn grousing under his breath about keeping everybody up so late. For, under official protocol, no guest—not even the Speaker—can leave until the President himself says good-bye to his hosts.

Mr. Truman enjoyed every minute of it—even unwrapping the birthday gifts. There were 70 presents, from the 70 supposedly "intimate" friends who gathered at the Larz Anderson mansion which saw some of the most famous social events of the early century.

To unwrap 70 birthday presents is quite a chore, especially in front of a big crowd of people. The President tackled it bravely, but was pleased when Vice President Alben Barkley came to his rescue.

The Vice President's running-five comment on the President's presents resembled the patter of a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat.

"These won't do you much good," said the Vice President, holding up a pair of swimming trunks for all to see. "The cameras can't get anywhere near you, Mr. President."

Is Margaret Hope-Chesting? Attorney General Tom Clark, who is annual host to the President on his birthday, proposed the chief toast of the evening in a speech that was not as good as one of his Supreme Court arguments. Mr. H. T., replying, accepted a set of after-dinner coffee cups from the Cabinet.

"I'm going to take these home and give them to a blue-eyed blonde who was sick and had to stay at home tonight," said the President in reply. "That is, with your permission."

"What do we care who he gives 'em to," said Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder in a side remark to Undersecretary of Defense Steve Early.

Other guests, however, started a pleasant buzz of speculation as to whether Margaret was filling her "hugs chest."

It was the Vice President who told Margaret the most fulsome tribute.

"One of the loveliest members of the Truman family has not been toasted tonight," he began, and continued with a musical in tribute which no one around the capital except Barkley can give.

During the dinner, Frankie Govan went from table to table playing the accordion. For the Vice President he played "Wagon Wheels" while Barkley sang. For the Chief Justice he played "My Old Kentucky Home," and at the request of Secretary of the Navy Sullivan, he played "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." Sullivan, Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York and Steve Early supplied an uncertain vocal accompaniment.

Sam Rayburn On Texas The speech of the evening came from Governor Rayburn. "Of course, us Texans," said Sam, "never talk much about ourselves. But there was a Bostonian who came down to San Antonio and saw an old building near the center of town.

"What's that?" he asked.

"That's the Alamo."

"What happened there?"

"Didn't you ever hear what hap-

pened there? That's where about thirty odd Texans held off 10,000 Mexicans, and before they were finished they had run out of ammunition and had to hold off 5,000 Mexicans with the butts of their guns."

"And what's that?" asked the visitor from Boston, pointing to a statue.

"That's a statue of the Texas Ranger. Single-handed he killed 163 outlaws, all armed with guns."

"The Bostonian was silent for a minute. Then he asked: 'Did you ever hear of Paul Revere?'"

"The Texan scratched his head, but finally replied: 'Oh, yes, he's the man who sent for help.'"

The President's birthday cake was in blue and gold and had only three candles. After he had blown them out and the desert was finished, the ladies retired and Mr. Truman dragged Jose Turbi, who had flown especially from Hollywood, courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Barney Breeskin, who had come from the Shoreham, courtesy of Maxim Lowe, over to the piano. And for the next 45 minutes, Mr. Truman, President, and Mr. Turbi, pianist, took turns at their favorite melodies.

The President played first—Paderewski's "Allegretto in G." Then he went into a number of Chopin, which Turbi said was seldom played by anyone—"Battle of the Waterloo."

"I'm just nuts about Chopin," exclaimed the President.

Turbi played the same pieces over, at the request of Mr. Truman, and did a somewhat more polished job. But those gathered around the piano agreed that Mr. Truman himself was no slouch of a musician.

This concert for gentlemen only took so long that Bob Merrill of the Metropolitan Opera—only man present dressed in white tie and tails—got started late.

And Jessica Dragonette, who didn't eat because she expected to sing right after dinner, didn't get started until midnight. She sang several opera selections—on an empty stomach—concluding with "Some Enchanted Evening" from "South Pacific" by request. As the party broke up a couple of hours later, Mrs. O. Max Gardner, widow of the late Ambassador to Great Britain, finally took Miss Dragonette over to the Mayflower to try to score up a sandwich.

Turbi wound up the evening by playing another hour, and looked a little worn out before it was over. However, "a request from the President is a command," he commented as Truman shot various requests at him.

By this time the white orchids sent to Mrs. Tom Clark by the White House were quite droopy, though pretty Mrs. Clark bore up bravely. Over at one side of the room, Judge Bennett Clark of Missouri and Sam Rayburn were wise enough to sit at a little table where no one could see if their heads nodded.

Lanson champagne, 1942 was served during dinner, and the highballs—perhaps by design—didn't come round until just before the party broke up at 2 a. m. Everyone went home cold sober—which was definitely not the case at the President's birthday party last year.

## Water Profile

Lady Face Falls, on the Inlet to Stanley Lake, in Custer County, Id., was so named because woman's face is discernible in the descending waters.

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