WASTEFUL WORRY

You can change your personality and be a great success, George Crane tells how in today's "Worry Clinic" which you'll find on the back page

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Lawmaker Likens Truman To 'Nasty Little Gamin'

SENATORS APPROVE PEACE-TIME DRAFT

Insults Fly As Truman, Congress Square Off

Strong Language Used In House

WASHINGTON — (AP) — In a House speech, Rep. Clevenger (R-Ohio) likened President Truman today to "a nasty little gamin" slinging mud.

Clevenger hit back at the President's description of Congress as the "worst" in history. He called him "High Tax Harry" and suggested some "Congress-tanned Missouri Jackass hide" may be on the market after the elections.

Democratic Leader Rayburn of Texas called Clevenger's an "amazing performance." He said such language should not be used toward "any President."

Also on Capitol Hill, Harold E. Stassen said President Truman had made an "unjustified, unstatesmanlike" statement.

The Republican Presidential aspirant gave the Senate Appropriations Committee his opinion of the President's lashing of Congress on a cross-country speaking trip. Stassen was before the committee to oppose House cuts in the European Recovery Program funds.

Stassen had just said he thinks Congress has made "one of the most constructive two year records in foreign policy of any Congress in the history of our nation."

Chairman Bridges (R-NH) asked: "Then you don't agree with the President's statement that this is the worst Congress in the history of the Congress?"

Stassen said:

"I view that as an ill-considered, ad-libbed remark that will have an unfortunate effect on the action which the President and Congress should together take in the interests of the country. It was an unjustified and unstatesmanlike statement."

Even before this crept into the ERP hearings, it was clear the President's remarks had pulled off the political gloves all the way around. Republicans were firing back such retorts as "poorest President."

That crack came from House Republican Leader Halleck of Indiana, talking with reporters.

Rep. Smith (R-Wis.), said President Truman should not have used the language he did, but "I don't think we ought to sink to his level."

After the Bridges - Stassen exchange, Sens. O'Mahoney of Wyoming (he's being mentioned as a possible Vice-Presidential running-mate with Truman) and Tydings of Maryland got in some Democratic licks at the Senate hearing.

O'Mahoney said it appeared its Republicans could "adlib to their heart's content" in attacking the President, but took a totally different view when the President attacked them.

O'Mahoney accused Bridges of injecting "politics" into the hearing. He demanded to know what Stassen had to say about his opponents in the Oregon primary.

"I stated specifically in Oregon that I had a high regard for Gov. Dewey," Stassen replied. "I have never, Senator, reflected upon the sincerity, integrity or right to a difference of opinion of a fellow Republican.

The name calling started at Spokane where Mr. Truman, openly bidding for votes on his Western tour, lashed out anew at the GOP-controlled Congress.

He told a civic celebration that the people deserve more of the present Congress if they fail to vote in November.

Then, in an exchange with a Spokane reporter from the rear platform of his special train, the President cautiously referred to The Chicago Tribune and The Spokane Spokesman-Review as "th. worst in the United States."

Those papers, he added, "got just what you ought to have—you've got the worst Congress in the United States you've ever had."

There was no immediate comment from publishers of either paper.

But GOP Congress members struck back swiftly and pointedly.

"There are a lot of people," commented House Republican Leader Halleck of Indiana, "who think Mr. Truman is the poorest President we have had since George Washington was elected."

WEATHER

Partly cloudy, warm tonight and tomorrow; widely scattered thundershowers Friday afternoon.

Temperature at 2:00 today	81
High and low last 24 hours	79-59
Sunset today	7:37
Sunrise tomorrow	5:08

More Weather Data on page 11-A

Labor Secretary Dies

Illness Is Fatal To Schwellenbach

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, 53, a former Senator and Federal judge, died today after a long illness.

President Truman, a close friend and Former Senate colleague, was notified immediately. The President is in Schwellenbach's home state of Washington on a speaking tour.

Mr. Truman received the news at Olympia "with the deepest regret." He termed Schwellenbach "a warm personal friend . . . a great Senator, a great judge and a great Secretary of Labor."

The White House said Schwellenbach died at 3:40 A. M., EST at Walter Reed Hospital where he had been a patient since May 28.

Mrs. Schwellenbach was at his bedside.

CARDIAC FAILURE

The White House statement attributed death to "cardiac failure which complicated his recent illness." Funeral plans are incomplete.

There was no immediate indication who Mr. Truman might pick for the cabinet post.

David A. Morse is Undersecretary and has been serving as Acting Secretary during Schwellenbach's illness.

Schwellenbach took over the Labor Department three years ago after Frances Perkins, one of the original members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, stepped out.

SECRETARY SCHWELLENBACH

Schwellenbach's death came in the midst of widespread labor troubles.

See LABOR DEPT. on page 11-A

Dewey Plugs For Full Aid Fund Amount

GOP Candidate Seeks NC Votes

RALEIGH — (AP) — New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey said today that he favored the Marshall Plan appropriations. He added, "I'm for the full amount."

Dewey told North Carolina Republican leaders at a breakfast, that "this time I want to spend that money like hard headed business men instead of soft headed saps."

Dewey Coming Here

Governor Dewey is scheduled to arrive in Charlotte tonight about midnight. His train for New York leaves at 12:35 A. M., and he plans to have some 30 minutes here to meet and talk with supporters.

No special plans for his reception here have been made. A number of Mecklenburg party leaders, including County Executive Committee Chairman Ernest M. Morgan, were planning to meet Gov. Dewey in Morganton and come to Charlotte with him.

Before starting out on an intensive, one-day tour of North Carolina's rich Piedmont area, Dewey said that since the end of the war the United States had spent $20,000,000,000 in foreign aid. He said it was "scattered over the world with a lavish hand" and that "today we are farther from peace than we were on V-J day."

He said that the Marshall plan appropriations could be used to build up the Western European nations as a great bulwark against Communism.

Obviously replying to President Truman's criticism yesterday of Congress, Dewey said, "We have an Administration that does not understand that the function of the United States Government is to keep the people free, and not to regulate every aspect of their lives. We have maintaind thus far, principally through the resistance of Congress, that free enterprise is about 1,000 time as effective as government enterprise."

Turning to domestic problems, Dewey said that when he became governor of New York after a Democratic administration he found chaos, and that it was necessary to make a thorough housecleaning.

Next January, he said, "I promise the biggest, fastest housecleaning in the history of the Federal Government."

Dewey charged that President Truman had been working for years to clean the Communists out of the Federal Government, but had not succeeded.

"The way to do this," he said, "is to elect a president who won't appoint Communists in the first place."

Making a bid for Democratic support in North Carolina, the New York governor said: "I appreciate the long friendship of North Carolina Republicans, and I suspect quite a number of Democrats of North Carolina have held for me that same friendship in the past."

At a brief news conference preceding his breakfast, Dewey reiterated previous charges that President Truman's proposed civil rights program is "a clumsy and crude copy of the Republican platform of 1944." He said the Republican platform was moderate and workable. He said he was sure the party at its convention would write a plank that would "continue the great progress that we have made in the past years, and at the same time be agreeable to all elements of the party."

Says 'National Honor' At Stake

Stassen Joins Opposition To Foreign Aid Slashes

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Harold E. Stassen pleaded with Congress today "not to tarnish the national honor of our country" by cutting European recovery funds.

The Minnesotan, a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, said a cut would be a "breach of commitment" to the sixteen European nations co-operating in the economic recovery program.

Stassen, at his own request, was a witness before the Senate Appropriations Committee. That group is considering a House-pitted appropriation bill trimming a billion-plus dollars from the $5,300,000,000 that Congress authorized last Spring for recovery aid to Western Europe.

Stassen asked the committee to recommend that the Senate vote the full $5,300,000,000 and insist that the House agree to it.

"I feel very deeply that much more than dollars, or materials, or recovery is involved," Stassen said. "The most precious metal in all the world is directly concerned. I consider this to be a question of the national honor of the United States of America."

The Minnesotan took issue with President Truman indirectly by praising the record of the Congress. Yesterday, Truman called this Congress "the worst" in the country's history.

Stassen said:

"With all the difficulties that are naturally present with a Congressional majority of one party and a President of another, you have nevertheless made one of the most constructive two year records in foreign policy of any Congress in the history of our nation."

Besides the ERP fund, the bill contains money for various other foreign aid projects. One is $125,000,000 for China.

After hearing Stassen, the committee got conflicting advice about it from Secretary of the Army Royall and Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, chief of the Army's plans and operations branch.

Chairman Bridges (R-N. H.) said no provision is made for supervision of how China spends the money. He asked if there should be provisions in the bill for such supervision:

Wedemeyer said: "I recommend a very thorough supervision."

Royall said he felt this way: "If there is no chaperonage of the money it may be spent for purposes for which it is not intended.

"On the other hand, if we adopt a detailed plan of military aid we will become intimately involved in the Chinese civil war—more intimately involved than we wish to be."

Bill Calls For Service Of Men 19 Through 25

Stamped 'Must' For House Action

WASHINGTON —(AP) — A peacetime draft of men aged 19 through 25 for the armed services was voted today by the Senate.

The action came after a week of heated debate and sends the measure on to the House.

The vote was 78 to 10.

GOP leaders have put the bill down as "must" for House action before Congress adjourns—tentatively set for June 19. Some influential members of the House Rules Committee, however, are cool to the whole idea of a draft. Their opposition may delay House action.

Military leaders estimate that if it becomes law two out of every three single non-veterans in the 19-26 age group will be drafted.

The draft is part of the broad program President Truman handed to Congress as a plan for maintaining world peace. This embraced:

1. Strengthening Western European nations so they can stand against Communism. Congress has voted for the idea, but there is a quarrel now over how much money should go into the project.

2. Keeping America strong. Congress has voted funds for a bigger Air Force and stronger Navy. Mr. Truman asked both a draft law to get manpower for the regular services, and military training of all young men. Congressional leaders have turned thumbs down on the idea of Universal Military Training.

The Senate bill would keep the draft for two years. Its major provisions include:

1. Registration of all men from 18 through 25 years with a special registration of doctors, dentists and medical experts through 44 years.

2. Induction of men from 19 through 25 years for two years' service with the regular armed services. Married men, most veterans and certain others would be exempt or deferred. (The Senate was advised that the armed services will need 1,565,000 new men" during the next year. Volunteers and reenlistments are expected to supply many thousands of them.)

3. Up to 161,000 eighteen-year olds could volunteer for one year of training during the next year. They then must serve in reserves—the same as draftees are required to do after completion of two years' duty.

4. The wartime Selective Service or draft organization would be revived on a smaller scale with local boards and state directors under national headquarters here.

5. Up to 25,000 aliens could be recruited by the Army for five-year enlistments that would lead to citizenship if service is satisfactory.

6. Authorized strength of the regular Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines would be boosted to 1,795,000 men and officers. This is 349,000 above present limits.

7. Reserve units, such as the National Guard, also would expand to 1,520,000 men or 545,000 more than current strength.

8. President Truman or any future President would be authorized to seize and operate any plant, industry or business which failed to accept or promptly fill a contract or order for the armed services. This is similar to a provision in the wartime draft act.

9. The entire court martial system of the Army and Air Forces would be revised and a separate Judge Advocate General corps set up to administer military justice.

World War II veterans exempt from the draft are those with more than 18 months service since 1940, or those with more than 90 days active duty during the "shooting war." This is defined as the time between Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, and the Japanese surrender, Sept. 2, 1945.

Also exempt from draft are members of active reserve units, state and national officials, foreign diplomats, men with dependents, including wives and children, ordained ministers and ministry students.

The President is granted the authority to defer "individuals" such as science students, students for the ministry, or those specially needed in industry, agriculturil or other fields.

Doctors or dentists could not be drafted without approval of their local boards. This is to avoid stripping cities or areas of medical services and protection.

Mystery Death Probed

Slain Girl Found Lying In Creek

NORRISTOWN, Pa. — (AP) — The body of an attractive nineteen-year-old girl identified by Montgomery County authorities as Anna May Catanese, Jacksonville, Fla., was found today lying face down in a shallow creek in upper Merion Township, four miles southwest of here.

Chief of County Detectives David Ennis said the girl's skull apparently had been fractured. He expressed belief she was murdered in an automobile parked near the creek and that her body was dragged to the water.

Miss Catanese had been living with an aunt, Mrs. Josephine Lattanze at Bridgeport, just across the Schuylkill River from here.

Mrs. Lattanze told police her niece walked out of the house last night and failed to return. She reported the girl missing this morning.

The body was found lying in a creek which runs through the property of the Warner Lime Co., about 25 yards from the road.

Ennis said Nathaniel Mitchell, Norristown laborer, was standing on a small bridge over the creek — only a few inches deep — when he looked down and saw the body.

The girl was barefooted and wore blue dungarees and a multicolored man's cowboy shirt, the same clothing she had worn home from work at the Lansdale Tube Co. last evening.

Loosely draped around her neck was a black cotton kerchief and on a finger of her right hand was a small gold ring with a diamond chip. On a finger of the left hand she wore a ring with an amber birthstone.

Ennis said one of her low heeled dress shoes was found along the bank of the creek, about twenty feet south of the body while the other shoe was lying a short distance away.

Ennis, Police Chief John Boyle of Bridgeport, state police and Montgomery County Coroner W. J. Rushong sped to the scene.

Lewis Offer Is Countered

WASHINGTON— (AP) —Soft coal operators today asked John L. Lewis to agree without any strings to keep his miners working after the present contract expires June 30.

They suggested that the terms and conditions in the contract be kept in operation, subject only to cancellation by either party on five days' notice.

Yesterday, the United Mine Workers' chief had offered to extend the contract temporarily, while a new one is being negotiated—if the operators would agree to put his $100 monthly pension plan for miners into effect "forthwith."

Another Lewis condition was that any wage increases or benefits eventually negotiated should be made retroactive to July 1. In their reply the operators made no mention of that proposition.

Charles O'Neill, the operators' spokesman, said that Lewis's action of yesterday "is clearly one of delay." Lewis was not present when O'Neil presented his contract extension idea to the conference of miners and operators this afternoon. Aides who were there did not exnlain the absence of the United Mine Workers' chief.

O'Neill said, "If Mr. Lewis is in good faith and desires to assure the country of a continuous supply of coal during negotiations, he will certainly agree to this resolution."

Glittering Royal Ceremony

Mihai Takes Anne As Bride

By L. S. CHAKALES

ATHENS — (AP) — Handsome Mihai I of Romania took blonde Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma as his bride today in a glittering ceremony before a small gathering of royalty. They used crowns borrowed from the Greek royal house.

Garbed in the vestments of the highest churchman of Greece, Archbishop Damaskinos pronounced in the Greek language the solemn ritual of the Orthodox Church to unite the abdicated head of Romania's royal family to the house of Denmark.

Anne is a Roman Catholic and failed to win special dispensation from Rome for her marriage to Mihai in the Greek rite. Mihai insisted upon the Greek ceremony and upon bringing up his children in that faith, to protect his claim to the throne he says he was forced to abdicate.

HER GOWN

The ceremony went off with precision. Attractive, 24-year-old Anne wore a bright white satin wedding gown and a huge diamond necklace. She had orange blossoms in her veil and the dress was trimmed in old lace. Her long train was carried by three youngsters, Crown Prince Constantine of Greece, Prince Karl of Hesse and the Duke of Aosta.

Only about 30 persons were in the Grand Hall of the royal palace as Anne entered on the arm of her uncle, Prince Eric of Denmark. She took her position on the left of her tall, 26-year-old groom, who wore the uniform of a Romanian Army marshal.

The wedding guests — King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece, Queen Mother Helen and other members of royal families, grouped themselves about a blue velvet-covered table decorated in silver, placed before a dark walnut chapel which was especially installed for the ceremony.

Prince Eric and King Paul took the positions of sponsor of the bride and best man, and members of the royal families ranged themselved in rows behind the two.

CROWNS CONNECTED

The Archbishop, former regent of Greece, spoke the last words of the ceremony: "Isaiah horepse," which mean "with the help of God, dance." In accordance with the ancient rite, Mihai and Anne made three turns around the table. While they "danced" thus, they were showered with rice and rose petals. The royal pair's crowns were connected by a ribbon, symbolizing their union.

One slight change was made in the Greek Orthodox ritual. In the purely Greek ceremony the couple wear artificial or natural wreaths of lemon blossoms attached, one to the other, by ribbons. Today, however, they used the gold-burnished

See MIHAI on page 11-A

Fear Peace Temporary

Orders Go Out For Holy Land Truce

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Arab and Jewish troops in Palestine were being ordered today to stop killing each other, effective at 1 A. M. (EST) Friday.

Some cautious optimism was expressed around the United Nations that the four-week armistice and arms embargo would endure. There was even less hope that, in four weeks of wrangling on the Island of Rhodes, a formula for permanent peace would emerge.

It was difficult to see how the basic issue of partition could be resolved, short of armed intervention by the U. N.—and that might lead to even greater, worldwide conflict.

"ONLY FIRST STEP"

"We have achieved only the first step," Count Folke Bernadotte, the U. N. mediator, commented in Cairo on the unconditional acceptances of the truce by Israel and the seven warring Arab states.

Irgun Zvai Leumi, once the Jewish underground but now part of Israel's army, rebuked its own government for accepting the truce. It wanted all Arabs withdrawn from Palestine and said the truce terms would mean a deterioration of Israel's political and military status.

The outburst possibly is a prelude to Irgun defiance of the truce.

The Arabs have contended that Irgun and the even more extremist Stern Gang have broken past truce accords and that Haganah, now the army of Israel, has stepped in and consolidated the gains.

The United Nations tackled the problem of Russia's request that Red Army men be sent to Palestine as truce observers. Bernadotte invited 21 officers each from the U. S., France and Belgium and asked for three U. S. patrol vessels, two French and one Belgian, to watch the coast. The U. S., though opposed to having the Russians in Palestine, was understood to be prepared not to oppose directly the Russian attempt to participate. Bernadotte's plan is to freeze the military situation absolutely.

War on land, sea and in the air went on in the last hours before de jure peace.

Cairo said Egyptian naval units destroyed porh installations at Nahariya, fifteen miles north of Haifa. Egyptian land troops attacked two settlements in south central Palestine and planes bombed Behovot, twelve miles southeast of Tel Aviv

Symington said that he could not disclose the top speed reached by the Bell rocket plane but that "it is an interesting figure."

(There have been reports that the XS-1 has exceeded 1,000 miles an hour, but there is no confirmation from either the Air Force or industry.)

The XS-1 does not take off from the ground.

The little plane is carried aloft in the belly of a B-29 and is released at high altitude, probably five miles up.

Symington's statement today confirmed the disclosure of the XS-1 performance by a magazine (Aviation Week) last Dec. 22.

The Air Force asked the Justice Department to look into the publication of the story then on the ground that national security had been violated.

Attorney General Clark ruled two weeks ago that no law had been broken.

Symington said he was disclosing the XS-1 performance in the light of Clark's statement. He added that publication of further details about the XS-1 or other planes similarly under test will not be made by the Air Force for reasons of national security.

"The premature publication of data on experimental aircraft," Symington said, "permits other nations to benefit from our research, and places them on a parity with us in the practical application of such information in the development of military types of aircraft."

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON—(AP) —Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsboro today continued his ban against a strike by three railroad unions. After a hearing in Federal Court, Goldsborough granted the Government a temporary injunction. It replaced a restraining order which blocked a strike after Government seizure of the railroads.

Test Pilot Throttles XS-1 Faster Than Sound

Air Force Rocket Plane Smashes Past Sonic Barrier

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Air Secretary Symington said today the Air Force research plane XS-1 several times has flown "much faster than the speed of sound."

Symington told a news conference that so far as he knows no other plane has achieved super-sonic speed, that is, faster than sound travels.

The first and only pilot to fly the XS-1 beyond the so-called sonic wall is Capt. Charles E. Yeager, 25, a fighter pilot who destroyed thirteen German planes while serving with the Air Force.

Yeager, a native of Myra, W. Va., is a test pilot assigned to the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field, Ohio.

The speed of sound is 763 miles an hour under standard conditions. Standard conditions are with a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit at sea level.

Sound's speed of travel decreases as temperature drops. At 67 degrees below zero its speed is 662 miles an hour. This speed of sound increases as the temperature rises.

The XS-1 flies at very high altitude where the temperatures are lower with increasing height.

Therefore, the relative speed of the XS-1 when approaching the speed of sound would be only 662 miles an hour at the high altitudes.

That speed has been reached nearer ground level by the Douglas D-558 Skyrocket, a Navy research plane powered with a conventional turbojet engine.

The Skyrocket, however, flew in relatively hot temperatures where the speed of sound is higher or more than 800 miles an hour. The Skyrocket thus avoided aerodynamic problems which are encountered under conditions flown by the XS-1.

The XS-1 has a wing span of 28 feet, a length of 31 feet and is eleven feet high. Its empty weight is 4,892 pounds, including more than 500 pounds of devices for measuring performance.

It carries 8,000 pounds of fuel for its rocket motor.

The plane was designed to reach 1,017 miles an hour at 40,000 feet and 1,700 miles an hour at 80,000 feet.

Symington said the Air Force has ordered additional XS-1's from Bell Aircraft at Niagra Falls, N. Y., but did not give the number.

"The plane is used solely for experimental flight purposes. The Air Force has two, one of which is on loan to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a partner with the Air Force and the Navy in the super-sonic flight program.

The XSX-1 is more strongly built than any previous plane. It will take loads equal to eighteen times its own weight.

Asked whether any other plane has exceeded the speed of sound, Symington said if any plane has reached super-sonic speed "it has not been on the flat (in level flight), it would have been in a dive."