

that Dr. Rumely had been pardoned, and it is in fairness to him that the circumstances of the pardon are published at this time.

The Security Proposals

The text of the tentative proposals submitted to their respective governments by the delegates to the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks provides ample confirmation of the claim that a large measure of agreement has been reached in the common effort to set up international machinery to maintain the peace of the world.

Our own State Department, in making public these tentative proposals, emphasizes that a great deal remains to be done before an effective international security organization can begin to take final form. The governments represented at Dumbarton Oaks—Britain, Russia, China and the United States—must first examine the tentative proposals and then prepare complete proposals which could serve as a basis of discussion at a full United Nations conference.

But it would be extremely shortsighted, especially at this stage of the undertaking, to permit these matters of unfinished business to becloud the fact that very substantial progress has been made. The governments represented at Dumbarton Oaks are not bound by any agreements which may have been reached there.

These proposals contemplate the establishment of a general international organization dedicated to the preservation of peace and the promotion of the well being of the member nations. It would have as its principal organs a general assembly, a security council, an international court of justice and a secretariat.

In the United States there will be particular interest in the proposal to empower this council, after certain preliminaries, to use military forces, of which we would contribute a part, against an aggressor. It will be said, on the one hand, that this would be an act of war, and that under our Constitution only Congress can declare war.

Another difficulty concerns the voting procedure to be followed in the council. There are to be eleven members of this council, with five permanent members representing Russia, Britain, China, the United States and eventually France.

The Rumely Pardon

In an editorial commenting on the indictment last week of Dr. Edward A. Rumely for refusing to supply the House Campaign Expenditures Committee with the names of contributors to the Committee for Constitutional Government, of which he is executive secretary, The Star stated that after the First World War he was convicted and served a prison term on a charge of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Volcanic Italy

For months past virtually all first-hand information from Italy, official and unofficial alike, has depicted an intensifying volcanic situation with increasingly darkening situations.

a somber picture of contemporary Italy. Mass unemployment, wholesale prostitution, delinquency, hunger and general hopelessness have generated an atmosphere of deep despair and disillusionment.

Mr. Antonini explains this changed attitude when he says: "With industry at a standstill and agriculture and trade paralyzed, the Italian people in the territory occupied by the Allies live almost entirely on money spent by American and British soldiers."

In this connection, it might be added that the problem of Italy's rehabilitation will be further intensified when the Germans are driven from Northern Italy and those heavily industrialized regions are added to our charge.

How do we live? It can be said in three words—working, washing, wedding—and that daily workout, eating, of course. Some of us are on eight and ten hour shifts, some on "swing" and "graveyard."

One more little thing that war has accomplished; it has practically equalized brands of cigarettes. Customers buy what is available; fool with no blind-fold tests, but go ahead and enjoy their smokes.

There are a number of "learn to write" schools. Lesson number one in any of them might well be to compel the student to look up the real meanings of such words as exotic, nostalgic, prone, infer, shambles and holocaust.

A woman who asked OPA for the ceiling price on turkeys received a 30,000-word reply. It is believed that when a zoo keeper asks for the ceiling price on elephants.

This and That

If curiosity killed the cat, it sometimes gets squirrels into trouble. They seem to be unable to resist entering all open doors, especially of garages, and particularly if there is a bag of seed therein.

Open doors to sunrooms and the like beckon to these curious animals. We know of one household in Chevy Chase, D. C., where this happened, resulting in the wrecking of many handsome flower pot containers, whatever they call them.

Squirrels become terrified, indoors, when they find themselves locked in and naturally try to get out, in the only way they know. They scarcely can be blamed for this.

It is the outdoor consumption of apples, tulip bulbs, corn and tomatoes that irks the gardener. Often a fine apple is gnawed through just for the seed.

Squirrels are very human in their curiosity, and particularly like us in their reactions to surprise happenings. The other day we found one in the garage, seated on a big sack of wild bird food. He was raking his paws down into the bag for sunflower seed.

When he saw and heard us approach, he jumped out and started for the door. We were careful to go slow, to give him plenty of time to reach the door first.

He knew that, of course, before he went in, but once he saw that open door he could not resist the temptation to see what was inside, and once inside he could no more keep from sampling the big bag of seed than a small boy could resist helping himself to an apple swinging down in front of his eyes.

Four baby squirrels, born this summer, have at last come down the maple tree to the feeder at its base. This is an ideal situation for squirrels. The tree makes them feel very much at home.

It is about a month after young squirrels get their tree-going legs that they brave enough to come down to earth. They gallop after one another in the tree for a long time before they manage to get the feel of the good earth.

The mother brought down two of the young fellows one day, but the other pair remained aloft, peering down with beady eyes at their bolder brothers.

Letters to The Star

"Stay at Home" Is Her Advice to Other Young Girls

To the Editor of The Star: With the tragic death of Dorothy Bernum, there has arisen in the minds of many readers speculation about Government girls and the protection they are given.

We on the Farms are of all personalities, shapes, sizes and creeds. We have come from every State, and even outside the States. We are from different backgrounds in both our homes and educations.

Life at "the Farms." How do we live? It can be said in three words—working, washing, wedding—and that daily workout, eating, of course.

And how much protection are we given? Are we considered any more than any other Government worker whose home is in Washington?

My advice to any girl under 20, or to one who has never worked before is: "Stay at home." We meet many discouragements; we get so homesick we sometimes meet ourselves in the hall.

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This Changing World

By Constantine Brown

The arrival of Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Moscow is considered in American and foreign diplomatic quarters here as of greater importance than the two previous meetings between the British leader and Premier Stalin.

The visit is said to have been decided at the Quebec meeting last month when it became obvious that nothing but a heart-to-heart talk between the British and Russian premiers would straighten out by number of political questions on which depends the future collaboration of the big three.

It is an open secret that in recent months a number of problems in which we are only indirectly concerned but which have an important bearing on the future have developed between Great Britain and the USSR.

Official quarters which have a fair knowledge of what happened at Teheran say that in the political discussions among the big three which preceded the military agreements, Russia was given a free hand in Eastern Europe (Finland and Poland) and in the Balkans.

The fact that London has been dealing in its own way with the Greek and Yugoslav governments merely confirms for the layman the assertions of the diplomats of what occurred at Teheran.

Peter even accepted Tito, who had gone on record as saying the King could not return to Yugoslavia unless the people of that heterogeneous country asked for him by a popular plebiscite.

McIntyre Farris, Willkie chairman four years ago, is hard at work for Gov. Dewey, and so is John S. Barcombe, chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles County, which casts 42 per cent of the entire California vote.

Unless Mr. Willkie left some memorandum stating his future political plans, his choice for President this year between Mr. Dewey and Mr. Roosevelt will remain unknown.

Mr. Willkie has never announced any definite policy for 1940. Mr. Willkie incurred the resentment of many old line Republicans. It was because of this and his flat refusal to make concessions to his party leaders that he was unable to make headway in his campaign this year for renomination.

Mr. Willkie was a crusader if he was interested in a cause, as he was particularly out for collaboration by the United States in the postwar world.

Mr. Willkie's health remained good and had he not campaigned for the election of Mr. Dewey, he would have helped promote a Dewey election.

German Troop Resources

By Maj. George Fielding Eliot

We have been getting a good deal of information as to the character of the German forces along their western frontier during the past few weeks. Front correspondents have told us of the scarcity of good infantry; the few reliable infantry battalions available are being used over and over again for local counterattacks.

Many of the German units facing our men—especially in the Rhineland—are Panzer units, formed since the general mobilization of July 20 and not yet equal either in training or equipment to the terrible demands of modern battle.

The German dependence, therefore, is on material rather than men—especially on Panzer units, formed since the general mobilization of July 20 and not yet equal either in training or equipment to the terrible demands of modern battle.

All of which reinforces the view that we have only to break through the strongly established defensive "crust" which the Germans have constructed; that once we can do this and get our armored and motorized divisions loose in open country, the Germans will be unable to continue organized opposition anywhere in Western, or at least Northwestern, Germany; anywhere, let us say, between the Rhine and the Elbe north of the Black Forest.

Now there has come in a detailed account of the German order of battle on the front being attacked by the British 2d Army, which goes a long way toward further confirmation of this view. This British account gives the German strength on this front as 12 infantry divisions (actually about the equivalent of 10 divisions) and about five Panzer divisions with a few scattered tanks and 88-mm. self-propelled guns on the British left, between Tilburg and the River Maas; one infantry division is between the Rivers Waal and Lek (presumably west of Nijmegen).

Letters of Willkie

To Lawrence Revealed

Had Reached No Decision on Candidate, Says Writer

By David Lawrence

Efforts by one side or the other to say which Wendell Willkie would have voted are merely wishful thinking by partisans. For he intended to reach no final decision as to which candidate he would support until the very end of the campaign.

This intent is plainly revealed in letters written by Mr. Willkie under date of July 5 and July 12 and Aug. 1 of this year. The correspondence developed in connection with dispatches written by this correspondent which read in part as follows:

"July 5—Many a man in public life has made himself a martyr to a cause and his name has lived on in history—long after the names of men who actually became President have been forgotten. Wendell Willkie has a chance to do a service to the nation and to the Republican party in particular by carrying on a public campaign that will hold Gov. Dewey tightly to the first part of the plank on foreign policy in the platform and dissuade him from appealing the isolationists or nationalists in the party who wrote the second part of that plank . . .

"Mr. Willkie has congratulated Gov. Dewey on his 'opportunity.' Presumably this means that Mr. Willkie, as a private citizen, along with millions of others, will wait to see between now and November what the Governor does with his 'opportunity.'

Comment of July 5 In commenting on the foregoing Mr. Willkie in a letter sent from New York on July 5, 1944, wrote: "I read your article. None has been written of late which I appreciate more. You outlined exactly what I expect to do."

On July 12, 1944, Mr. Willkie, referring again to this correspondent's dispatch of July 5, wrote from New York: "I want to repeat what I have said in my first letter—nothing that has been written has stated my attitude or intent so well."

Then on July 31, 1944, this correspondent wrote a dispatch which read in part as follows: "Ever since the Republican convention was held, there have been rumors that Wendell Willkie will support Gov. Dewey, but this does not have the slightest foundation. Almost every day some Willkie supporter joins the Dewey ranks and this is taken to have some particular significance."

"Actually, authentic information has reached here that Mr. Willkie has not made up his mind yet whether he will support Gov. Dewey . . .

"The Republican party platform, adopted last June in Chicago, did not measure up to Mr. Willkie's ideas. He said so emphatically. But he found also much to criticize in the Democratic platform adopted in July. He fought for principle. Never does he give up his own personal ambitions. In the event of a Dewey defeat in November, Mr. Willkie undoubtedly planned to hold himself available as a liberal Republican candidate for the presidential nomination in 1948."

Mr. Willkie never announced any definite policy for 1940. Mr. Willkie incurred the resentment of many old line Republicans. It was because of this and his flat refusal to make concessions to his party leaders that he was unable to make headway in his campaign this year for renomination.

Mr. Willkie was a crusader if he was interested in a cause, as he was particularly out for collaboration by the United States in the postwar world. He said what he believed and let the political chips fall as they would. His was a great personality. Like other crusaders, he was uncompromising. Whether he ever would have made the grade as a presidential candidate again is a question. But that his death is a real loss to the country is no question whatever.

Mr. Willkie's health remained good and had he not campaigned for the election of Mr. Dewey, he would have helped promote a Dewey election.

After reading the foregoing article in the press, Mr. Willkie wrote from New York under date of August 1 as follows: "It could not have been said better nor more accurately. Of course, you appreciate the basic reason that I would not fight for the principles in which I believe at the convention was because the Dewey forces in New York did not include me as a delegate-at-large. I would have liked very much to have been able to fight for some of the opinions in which you and I believe on the convention floor."

On August 30 this correspondent had his last talk with Mr. Willkie, in which the latter indicated that there was no change in his attitude or in the program that had been outlined in these dispatches in the preceding July and that he was still waiting to read the remainder of Gov. Dewey's speeches.

From the foregoing it can hardly be concluded that Mr. Willkie had made up his mind either way. He was like other independent voters, who wanted to see what Mr. Dewey would do on the subject of foreign policy in the closing weeks of the campaign. Since fate deprived Mr. Willkie of the opportunity to read the remainder of Gov. Dewey's speeches, it would seem best for all concerned not to try to infer what he would have done if he had lived through the campaign.

The final decision will never be known because all the evidence and all the argument in the case had not yet been submitted and Mr. Willkie had the fairness not to prejudice anybody or anything.

Blue Water's Edge

The man who owns an edge of spruce-lined shore With mountains near, blue water at his door, The morning sun, lake-rippled on his wall, Has all the heart desires to recall. No secret of the lake is kept from him, Who knows each changing mood, enchaunting whim—Calm days of mirrored sapphires lanced with gold, Storm-angered billows, wind-lashed to grey cold, Clear nights of moon-washed silver, bright as day To light each gliding craft upon its way. No matter what world-wide paths he must take, The man whose heart has known and loved the lake, Will always come back to his edge of shore, Where peace shines in blue water at his door. PAULINE SOROKA CHADWELL.