

Truman Calls Congress Into Special Session

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all profess to be for these matters, but the 80th Congress failed to act.

"They had enough men and they had a cloture (a rule under which Senate debate can be gagged to shut off a filibuster). There were enough people that would vote for cloture."

Some Southern Democrats, angry over the convention's adoption of a stiffer civil rights plank than its own platform committee had urged, said they believe the Republicans will lose no time in putting a civil rights bill before the Senate at the special session.

These same Dixie law makers promised the same long-winded debate that has bottled up such moves in the past.

Republicans regarded the prospect of a Democratic filibuster with more glee than they seemed likely to register over Mr. Truman's demand that they solve the housing and inflation problems—and pronto.

Forecast Victory
Declaring at the start that "Senator Barkley and I will win this election and make these Republicans like it," Mr. Truman said the special session will show whether the Republicans "can fool the people with such poppycock" as he said was in their platform.

This removed the last doubt that the president plans to make the record of congress the full keynote of his campaign against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Mr. Truman called back into action a congress that has many diverse Republican elements at a time when there is little question that Dewey and Gov. Earl Warren of California, his GOP running mate, would like to be the sole mouthpieces of the Republican party.

At the same time, however, Mr. Truman laid himself and his administration open to daily onslaughts from Republican lawmakers who individually could command little public attention for their views.

Whatever the outcome, Mr. Truman was credited by many of his admirers with having dealt a strong and doubt-bitten political stroke. Its apparent aim: to blot out the record of the last-ditch Dixie fight against his nomination and to put the Republicans on the defensive.

Dixie Bloc Takes Beating
The 20-minute show Dixieland put on for Russell had a hard time getting started but was

more liberally sprinkled with rebel yell.

They put Russell, who has called Mr. Truman's proposals a "civil wrongs" program, as their protest candidate after Gov. Ben Laney of Arkansas quit the race.

They collected slightly less than one-fifth of the convention's 1,234 votes for their candidates.

They took a hard licking, 925 to 309 in an attempt to tack on to the platform a states' rights statement.

But the crowning blow was the 651 to 382 vote by which the convention decided to write into the platform a flat endorsement of Mr. Truman's civil rights program.

All in all, it was a revolt that failed—so far as the convention was concerned.

Dixie Convention Stated
What it would accomplish at Birmingham day after tomorrow remained to be seen.

Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi issued the formal call for that Dixie conclave to nominate a states' rights ticket and draft a states' right platform.

But Russell threw cold water on that. He said he wouldn't take part.

What Mr. Truman has lost in electoral college votes by the public split in his party can't be counted with any accuracy yet.

Alabama already has instructed its 11 electoral votes to be cast for somebody else. Mississippi might follow suit. No one knew whether other Dixie states would.

In a close election, however, that might be enough to throw the verdict to the Republicans, especially with Henry A. Wallace's third party likely to cut into the Democratic popular vote in the big states.

Many of the Southerners made it clear they are not bolting the party.

Killer, Would-Be Suicide Suffers Memory Lapse

SEATTLE, July 15.—(AP)—Harborview County Hospital attendants said Vernon S. Allen apparently did not remember to-day that he shot his sweetheart fatally and tried to take his own life yesterday.

Allen, 42-year-old former Navy radar instructor from Spokane, told hospital attendants he believed he had been in an automobile accident. Suffering from a self-inflicted neck wound, Allen was listed as in unsatisfactory condition but the hospital reported he was improving steadily.

Detective Austin Seth said Allen killed Lt. Comdr. Margaret Jones, 41, also of Spokane, senior Wave officer of the 13th Naval district, because she rejected a marriage proposal.

Shooting Of Italian Red Breeds Chaos

(By the Associated Press)

The Communists in Italy, in the wake of the attempted assassination of Palmiro Togliatti, the leading Italian Communist, have temporarily paralyzed the country with a general strike.

Riots resulted in at least six deaths. The Communists were challenging the very life of the government of Alcide De Gasperi, who defeated them at the polls in April. But the government declared a back to work movement was beginning.

Togliatti improved from his three bullet wounds. Disorders had broken out in Rome and nearly every major Italian city. The general strike stopped transport, the radio and newspapers. Only bakers and dairy workers were exempted. The Sicilian student who shot Togliatti had given the Communists a chance to try to win Italy by violence, a thing they were unable to do through democratic processes.

Action on Vital Bills Demanded by Truman
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session starting July 26 "will be the test," Mr. Truman said. He added that the American people will decide how to vote in November "on the record," not by "reading a mere platform."

After outlining his prospective requests to the special session, the president said:

"Now, my friends, if there's any reality behind that Republican platform, we ought to get some action out of a short session of the 80th Congress. They could do this job in 15 days if they want to. And they'll still have time to go out and run for office."

The speech was received enthusiastically by the delegates and some 14,000 spectators who swarmed it out through a long night in convention hall.

Mr. Truman shook his head in scorn as he reviewed his unsuccessful efforts to get congressional action on price control, low cost housing, federal aid to education, a health program, social security extension and civil rights.

'Do-Nothing' Charge Hurdled
About most of these things, he said, the GOP "party of special interests" did nothing.

Far from extending social security, he declared, "they took 750,000 people off the social security rolls."

"They passed a bill they called a housing bill, which isn't worth the paper it's written on."

"The field of labor—we needed moderate legislation to promote labor-management harmony—Congress instead passed that so-called Taft-Hartley act, which has disrupted labor-management relations and will cause strife and bitterness for years to come if it's not repealed..."

He extended the olive branch on one issue—foreign policy.

"Foreign policy," he declared, "should be the policy of the whole nation and not a policy of one party or the other. Partisan ship should stop at the water's edge, and I shall continue to preach that through this whole campaign."

Early in his speech the president shouted a victory prediction in these words:

"Senator Barkley and I will win this election and make the Republicans like it, don't you forget that."

Appeals for Harmony
But, referring to the Southern rebellion against his civil rights program, Mr. Truman said:

"There have been differences of opinion and that's the Democratic way. Those differences have been settled by a majority vote, as they should be. Now is the time for us to get together and beat the common enemy, and that's up to you. We will be working together for victory in a great cause."

He bid bluntly for the organized labor and the farm vote.

Never in history were farmers in any country more prosperous, he asserted, "and if they don't do their duty by the Democratic party they are the most ungrateful people in the world."

And salaries, too, he continued,

have jumped. "And I'll say to labor just what I said to the farmers: They are the most ungrateful people in the world if they pass the Democratic party this year."

Pershing's Advice Not Heeded; War 2 Follows
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he commanded picked scouts sent into the Dakota territory when Sioux "ghost dancers," believing that an Indian Messiah was due, threatened to rise against the whites.

Subdues Moro Chieftain
Pershing was an instructor at West Point when the war with Spain began in 1898. He was sent to Cuba where he served before Santiago and was twice recommended for brevet promotion for gallantry.

His next field assignment took him to the Philippines as adjutant general of the Mindanao-Jolo district out of which grew the opportunity for his first swift step upward.

Subjugation of the Moro chieftain, the sultan of Bacalan, was the feat for which President Theodore Roosevelt made Pershing a brigadier general, passing over 800 fellow officers in the regular army grades of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel.

Family Dies in Fire
Because of the virtual campaign status of his command, he left his wife, the former Miss Helen F. Warren, and his three daughters and son at his quarters at the Presidio, San Francisco. During the night of Aug. 27, 1915, the residence burned, Mrs. Pershing and the daughters perishing in the flames. The son, Warren, was carried to safety by a nurse.

Francisco Villa, the Mexican bandit, raided the border town of Columbus, N. M., in March 1916, killing and wounding several Americans and carrying away considerable loot. President Woodrow Wilson ordered a punitive expedition in pursuit.

Named A.E.F. Commander
Pershing crossed the border with 10,000 men seven days behind Villa. The hunt continued for nearly a year until the trail finally vanished. The difficulties he overcame as leader of a military force operating in a country with which the United States was not at war aroused the respect of President Wilson and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

It was his recognition of that service that he was chosen over all his seniors in the service to command the American Expeditionary Force in France when American entry into World War I came on April 6, 1917. Again he had been preferred, this time by a Democratic President and War Secretary because soldierly traits were so strong in him.

His control and responsibility extended to every part of the vast American military organization that, with its vast resources, spread from the French coast to the shell-racked front of the Meuse-Argonne offensive where the last vital battles of the war were fought and the back of the German line in France broken by the Franco-American drive to Sedan.

Kept Army Intact
General Pershing's memoirs, completed just before his 70th birthday, related that from the time he arrived in France he was the storm center of demands for immediate employment of American soldiers as replacements in the thinned ranks of the war-torn armies of France and England.

But he stuck to his plan, despite almost constant pressure, of building and sending into offensive action an American army under American leadership.

Once Georges Clemenceau, combative old premier of France, tried to get President Wilson to recall Pershing, but he found the President in complete agreement with his general.

Gen. John J. Pershing Passes Away at 87
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European war as early as April 1917.

Born Sept. 15, 1860, Pershing was graduated from West Point when he was 25. He became a second lieutenant in the sixth U. S. Cavalry in July of that year.

Fought Against Indians
His appointment as general of the armies was confirmed by the Senate 33 years later. Between those two dates, Pershing served in such military engagements as

the Apache campaign in New Mexico and Arizona in 1886, the Sioux campaign four years later, the Spanish-American War of 1898 and the Filipino Insurrection in 1913.

His appointment to the command of the American Expeditionary Force in 1917 was preceded the year before by command of the U. S. forces sent into Mexico after the bandit chief Pancho Villa.

Pershing took personal command of the American troops sent to France in World War I, and immediately became involved in a hot dispute with other allied commanders, who wanted to break up the American Army and use it to reinforce the French and British armies wherever necessary.

The American general flatly refused to let his troops lose their

identity—a position for which he still was under attack 20 years later from such men as Lloyd George, wartime British prime minister.

He sharply criticized the allied decision to agree to a German armistice in 1918 without pressing beyond the River Rhine.

Feeling became chief of staff after the First World War in 1921. Three years later, at the age of 64, he retired.

Post in Cabinet Not Desired by Sen. Cordon
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burg July 26 and 27 and will spend the balance of that week in Portland. He is scheduled to talk August 1 at Corvallis and will attend the Mary's peak trek there.

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