

President Accuses GOP of Playing 'Political Checkers'

By Douglas B. Cornell

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15—(AP)—President Truman said tonight republican firemen have been too busy playing "political checkers" to put out the threatening flame of inflation.

And on improving the social security system, Mr. Truman accused the GOP of congressional arson.

"The republican firemen," he said, "not only failed to turn out the hook and ladder. They actually set fire to a couple of houses."

"They struck nearly a million Americans off the social security rolls; and their fire chief now says he is proud of them."

In an address prepared for delivery at the Indiana war memorial, Mr. Truman put new emphasis on campaign points he had made before:

That the communists "are doing all they can in this election to bring about a republican victory."

That the people can expect a republican president and congress to take them "headlong back down the road that led to the great depression."

Evidently, he said, he has offended "the republican gentleman who wants to be president" by talking about depression.

"You remember the old saying," he added, "don't talk about the house of somebody who has been hanged."

The president's address was the last major speech of a 3,500-mile midwestern campaign swing. The forum was a platform on the steps of the war memorial, facing a plaza in the heart of the city.

Mr. Truman had spent the day stumping the Hoosier state and taking political pokes at republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey and house republican leader Charles Halleck of Indiana.

Dewey was an old target, Halleck a new one. Mr. Truman said Halleck "faces backwards instead of forwards." He said personally he likes "Charlie" but "politically I'd like to put him out of business."

The republican party, he said, favors the interests of a "few small powerful business groups at the expense of the rest of the people" and this is the course that leads to depression.

The democratic party, he said, "consistently works for measures which increase and protect the purchasing power" of the great majority of the people.

"For two long years," Mr. Truman said, "we have been turning in fire alarms. And for two long years, the republican firemen have been too busy playing a game of political checkers to put out the blaze."

"They figured that maybe the

Devers Gets Requests For Highway Paper

J. M. Devers, chief counsel for the state highway commission, received a request Friday from David O. Levin, secretary of the right-of-way committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, for 275 copies of a paper which Devers prepared for the association's recent conference in Salt Lake City.

Subject of the paper was "Acquisition of access rights to highways."

ONE FATALITY REPORTED

One fatality, 801 covered accidents, and 10 claims for occupational disease benefits, were reported to the state industrial accident commission during the week ended October 14. The fatality involved Delbert Hammer, Klamath Falls farm hand.

Democrats' Foreign Policies Berated by GOP Candidate

By Marvin L. Arrowsmith

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 15—(AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, after accusing the Truman administration of "making treaties with the forces of aggression," tonight called for a "vital, realistic" foreign policy.

The republican candidate for president also declared the democrats had made "tremendous concessions" to those "forces" to "appease millions of people all over this world."

Dewey fired his charge in a speech at Owatonna, Minn., before bringing his campaign here for a major address prepared for delivery in civic auditorium at 9:30 p.m., eastern standard time. It was slated for broadcast nationally (CBS) network.

At Owatonna where a police-estimated crowd of 3,000 persons welcomed him, Dewey pledged to "bring to our government a new sense of competence and vigor and integrity, to bring to it a consistent policy which will not do as this administration has done over the years—by wobbling from side to side, making trades behind its hand with the forces of aggression—making tremendous concessions to them."

Dewey aides said his reference to "trades behind its hand" was an allusion to agreements made by President Truman at Potsdam in 1945, and not to recent foreign policy developments.

In his speech here tonight, Dewey promised that if he is elected in November, farmers will "get less politics and more practical help in soil conservation—the help

a grateful nation owes to them in the job of saving our land."

For the first time in a national broadcast, Dewey plugged for the re-election of a U. S. senator. He usually reserves that for an after-broadcast chat with his audience.

Tonight he said over the radio he was looking forward "with pleasure" to working in Washington with both Senator Joseph H. Ball and Edward J. Thye, Minnesota's republican senators.

Earlier today Ball was hit on the shoulder by an over ripe tomato as he stood on the rear platform of the Dewey campaign train at Albert Lea, Minn. Dewey had endorsed Ball's bid for re-election and the train had just started or pulled out of the station when an unidentified person threw the tomato. It splattered the black suit of Mrs. Dewey who was standing nearby.

Fighting Flares In Holy Land

TEL AVIV, Israel, Oct. 15—(AP)—Egyptian troops and planes smashed and strafed Jewish convoys in the Negev desert today and Israeli planes counterattacked Egyptian bases, an army communique announced tonight.

Some United Nations observers privately expressed the fear that the war is on again. Most U. N. personnel reserved comment, however.

The government clamped on a rigid blackout throughout the nation, including Jerusalem, just before it was announced that Jewish planes had gone into action against the Egyptians in southern Palestine.

RUSS OFFICIAL FIRED MOSCOW, Oct. 15—(AP)—The Soviet union has fired V. V. Vorobev, minister of the meat and dairy industry, apparently because he failed to fill his production quota.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Hoffman Predicts Lessening Of Europe Recovery Burden

By Sterling F. Green

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—(AP)—A cut in America's burden of recovery aid for Europe was forecast today by Paul G. Hoffman, economic cooperation administrator.

Hoffman's prediction was based on this year's economic gains in war-devastated nations of Europe.

But other U. S. officials, having in mind proposals for a new lend-lease program to rearm western Europe, were not hopeful of any boon to taxpayers in the form of an over-all cut in foreign spending.

In fact, budget bureau and treasury officials said privately that if cold-war tensions cause congress to vote military aid, next year's foreign spending might top this year's total of more than \$7,000,000,000.

Even without the lend-lease plan, this country's 1950 budget may hit \$45,000,000,000—a new peace time record—because military outlays are climbing toward a probable total of \$14,000,000,000. They now account for \$12,000,000,000 in a \$42,200,000,000 budget.

Hoffman made his forecast at a news conference. A correspondent asked whether recovery costs for fiscal 1950—the year ending June 30, 1950—might be smaller than this year's \$5,055,000,000.

Hoffman replied: "I can say this—If I think recovery has gone on in Europe to a point where we believe when we get these programs (estimates now being compiled by the Marshall plan countries in Paris), they will call for less, a smaller sum, than we have had this year."

He added: "How much, I haven't any idea yet."

Hoffman, who returned yesterday from Europe, has reported that recovery results are "worth the cost to date." Europe has made a 33 per cent gain in fertilizer production, 27 per cent in steel, and 10 per cent in electric power, he told the New York board of trade last night. Steel-making is 6 per cent ahead of the recovery program schedule, he reported.

Warren Concludes Campaign Sweep with Eugene Speech

By B. L. Livingstone

EUGENE, Ore., Oct. 15—(AP)—Winding up an exhaustive 31-day coast-to-coast campaign, GOP vice presidential nominee Earl Warren asserted tonight the republican party alone was in a position to lead the nation after next January.

It is the "only party," he declared, that can meet the specifications for "real leadership" with unified ranks and with the "ability for coming to grips" with current national and world problems.

The California governor made this his campaign summation. It was the final major address of his long political tour. He spoke before a republican rally in the University of Oregon gymnasium.

With Mrs. Warren and their six children, the candidate will go back tomorrow night to Sacramento. After a weekend of rest, however, he will enplane Monday for Miami and the American Legion convention.

On Oct. 23 he will open an intensive campaign in his home state of California which will carry him up to election day, Nov. 2.

Warren said tonight he felt the people were able to discern the main issue of the campaign—"which party is in the better position to unite the American people for the great job ahead."

"Which party offers the best hope of real leadership for our country at this time? Which party has the greatest ability for coming to grips with the problems confronting us?"

"The republican party is the only party meeting these specifications today," he asserted.

Taking a last whack at the democratic opposition, Warren said that "what is left of the present administration" was in no condition to unify or lead the American people further.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Summing up, he declared also "it has not always been an easy thing" to avoid "name-calling, accusations or bitter recriminations" in the long campaign through 32 states and 105 cities.

Old Friends, Ivan and Earl Meet at Train

Gov. Earl Warren met an old college chum when his special train stopped in Salem Friday, but the brief visit left no time for reminiscing.

A minute before the train pulled away Ivan Martin, Salem attorney, rushed up the stairs of the special platform, a clarinet under one arm and a large baritone horn over the other.

"Hello, Earl," Martin greeted the vice-presidential candidate.

"Why hello, Ivan" Warren replied. "It's been a long time since we've seen each other. I'm sorry we don't have time to talk."

After making a hasty exit from the platform Martin explained that he and Warren played in the University of California band from 1909 to 1912.

"Earl played the clarinet—a good one too," Martin said. "I blew the baritone. I thought we might strike up a duet for old times' sake, but it didn't work out that way," he said ruefully.

The strength in wheat helped other commodities. Even corn, which had weakened early, managed to reverse its trend and close

with small gains. This advance came in the face of another slump in spot market prices and continued good bookings of cash grain from the country.

Wheat closed 1½-2½ higher, corn was unchanged to 1 cent higher, oats were ½ lower, to ½ higher, rye was 1 to 1½ higher. Soybeans were 2¼ lower to ¾ higher and lard was 50 to 80 cents a hundred pounds higher.

Cash wheat moved higher around the country. There seemed to be a good demand for cash grain, coming from both the commodity credit corporation and private sources. At the same time country marketings were falling off, indicating the selling of surplus wheat was nearing an end.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Wheat Gains, Others Steady In Lively Mart

By William Ferris

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—(AP)—In a livelier trade than in any recent session, wheat scored fair-sized gains on the board of trade today.

The bread cereal started out steady and then climbed through-out most of the day. Right at the close some profit-taking put final prices just under the day's best.

The strength in wheat helped other commodities. Even corn, which had weakened early, managed to reverse its trend and close

with small gains. This advance came in the face of another slump in spot market prices and continued good bookings of cash grain from the country.

Wheat closed 1½-2½ higher, corn was unchanged to 1 cent higher, oats were ½ lower, to ½ higher, rye was 1 to 1½ higher. Soybeans were 2¼ lower to ¾ higher and lard was 50 to 80 cents a hundred pounds higher.

Cash wheat moved higher around the country. There seemed to be a good demand for cash grain, coming from both the commodity credit corporation and private sources. At the same time country marketings were falling off, indicating the selling of surplus wheat was nearing an end.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.

Some farmers cover vegetable plants with paper bags to protect them against damage from frost.