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4— Salem, Oregon, Friday, March 21, 1952

SOUTHERNER LOOKS AT VOTING

Although New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation primary has now been outdone by the results in Minnesota, an on-the-spot analysis of that New Hampshire primary of 11 days ago is interesting.

Ralph McGill, well-known editor of the Atlantic, Ga., Constitution, took a run up to New England for the campaign there. Since he's from the deep South, what he observed of the democratic party's upset of the Truman forces is more than of passing interest.

McGill described the democratic organization in the Granite state, and especially in the city of Manchester, as "the most regular" in New England. Yet "it went to pieces over the issue of supporting the president and refused to do so at the critical point—the ballot box."

The southern editor claimed that Senator Kefauver was "the big story of the campaign." The tall Tennessean knew but five persons in the state when he went to New Hampshire two weeks before the primary election. He went on his way up and down the state. McGill described him as "relaxed, beaming, patting children on the head, talking to school kids about decency in government, speaking in cafeterias of office buildings where not one in five heard all he said, shaking the blood-stained hands of meat cutters in a packing house, talking amiably to pretty secretaries in the offices."

Kefauver's method of campaign was this: "He would stop in a little town, go up to a man on the street, introduce himself, and say, 'I am Estes Kefauver, democratic candidate for the presidency. I'd appreciate if you'd introduce me around, especially to any democrats who might be here.'"

"He went into small places of business, beamed about him, shook hands, and said, 'Nice store you've got. . . . He charmed civic clubs, children, ladies and farmers.'"

Editor McGill came to several conclusions. First, "the victory (of Kefauver) points out that the democratic party is still strong—but looking for new leadership."

Second, "the Eisenhower victory is the raven croaking from above the door of the GOP headquarters, 'Taft can't win.'"

Third, "there isn't a state democratic organization in the nation that isn't worried over its chances to hold the organization together if the president again seeks the nomination. There isn't a single one which believes it could support him with any thoroughness."

Fourth, "every state democratic organization is suffering from the New Hampshire blues and hopes Mr. Truman will soon bow out so that control and discipline may be restored."

SENATE OKs JAPAN'S PEACE TREATY

By a vote of 66 to 10 the senate has voted approval of a generous peace treaty with Japan. Thirty-eight democrats and 28 republicans supported the treaty. One democrat, McCarren of Nevada, and nine republicans voted against it. Five efforts to modify it and one for indefinite postponement were defeated. The treaty will be flown to Key West for the president's signature expected early next week.

The senate then approved, 58 to 9, a separate American-Japanese security treaty and defense pacts with the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand by voice votes. However, action giving Japan its independence for the first time since V-J day will come only after six of the 11 nations which shaped occupation policies have deposited their approval with the state department. This is expected to take about three weeks. So far it has been approved by five of these in addition to the U.S. They are Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and Japan itself. Yet to act are Canada, France, Indonesia, The Netherlands, Pakistan and the Philippines.

The senate action brought to successful conclusion long, difficult and painstaking work by Ambassador John Foster Dulles, architect of the pact, who travelled more than 125,000 miles to foreign countries to negotiate it.

In a message to General MacArthur expressing his appreciation for the general's "inspiration and support," Dulles added, "In a year of national election, when partisan spirit runs high, it is good to see that it is still possible to achieve substantial unity when it comes to taking a great forward step for peace."

In brief the Japanese peace treaty restores the full sovereignty of Japan over its home islands. But she renounces title to Korea, Formosa and a number of other islands. Japan agrees to apply for U.N. membership and live peaceably in accordance with U.N. charter principles.

Japan's obligation to pay reparations is recognized; but the treaty says that because of limited resources these payments should be confined to assets she has in surplus—excess labor and unused plant capacity.

Under the security treaty, the United States is given the right to keep military forces in and around Japan. An administrative agreement already has been signed covering the facilities to be used by these forces.

Japan also agrees not to grant any military bases to a third power without U.S. consent.

What the Kremlin will do to upset the pact is a major question. Recent efforts have been directed at weaning Japan away from the non-communist powers by promises of lucrative trade with Russia and Red China.

Trouble for His Trouble

Philadelphia (AP)—Trolley Motorman Albert J. Cooney saw flames shooting out of a house, stopped his car and turned in a box alarm.

Cooney climbed back in his trolley and continued his run Thursday night. Minutes later he heard the fire sirens of truck 24. He halted his trolley.

The truck collided headon into the trolley at a West Philadelphia intersection.

Five firemen and three trolley passengers were injured, none seriously.

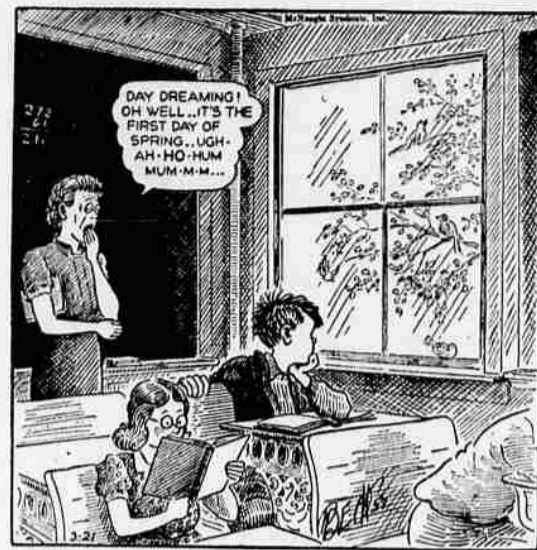
Thief With a Conscience

London (AP)—A cracksmen with a conscience blew open the safe at a trucking depot here early Friday.

He took 1,000 pounds (\$2,800), but passed up a collection box full of coins for the blind.

BY BECK

Things to Worry About



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Columnist's Mail Reveals Some Real Strange Things

By HAL BOYLE

New York, (AP)—Things a man learns from reading his mail:

There is an old popular belief that major wars break out about every 22 years—the foundation for the study of cycles, after checking wars from 559 B.C., says there's something to it—the wars also seem to come along about the same time as certain big solar disturbances. . . . So to end wars all you gotta do is cure the sun of its spots? . . . Boy, hand me that celestial ointment!

Add leap year news: It is illegal to marry your husband's grandfather in Georgia. . . . But if you want to wed your first cousin in West Virginia it's okay—if he's over 50 years old. . . . You have to wait until you're a dowdy old maid of 16 before you can go to the altar in the hills of Kentucky. . . . In conservative Massachusetts, however, you can be a bride at the blooming age of 12.

Greenwich Village today is a tourist lure and a refuge for starry-eyed young actresses, artists and Wall Street stenographers. . . . But in 1822 it was so remote from downtown Manhattan that society people fled there to escape a yellow fever epidemic. . . . Did you ever hear of the noble lady who kept a corpse in her coach? . . . She was Madame de Coigny, an 18th Century French intellectual. . . . Why the corpse? She was studying anatomy and liked to keep a subject handy. . . .

Speaking of the auto industry, there were 23,000,000 passenger cars in the United States in 1930. . . . 27,500,000 in 1940. . . . 40,000,000 in 1950. . . . And by 1960 there will be some 52,000,000. . . . The traffic prospect this raises is going to drive an awful lot of people back to the pogo stick.

Did you know that the 2,000 aliens are now serving in the U. S. army? . . . That it is more important for you to be able to read well within arm's length than it is to have "twenty-twenty" vision, which only means the ability to read an eye-sight chart at 20 feet? . . . That the first automobile ever stolen in America was snatched in St. Louis in 1903? . . . That cars are aging just like people—because in 1950 half the autos on the road were ten years old or older?

Do you fear the boss' frown when you sneak out for a morning cup of coffee? . . . Well, a poll of 1,160 companies in 45 states showed that 78 per cent have now authorized "coffee breaks" of their own accord. . . . After finding that 800 employees were spending 15 minutes a day each grabbing snacks, the Mutual Life Insurance Company installed eight mobile carts that give "breakfast-at-your-desk" service to its 2,000 employees. . . . It figured this saved \$130,000 in labor costs.

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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Politics Dominated Debate on Eisenhower's Return to U. S.

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Politics wasn't mentioned during the backstage debate on bringing General Eisenhower home, but it hung over almost every word of the discussion.

Except with a handful of senators, the real question—the security of Europe—was lost sight of.

Here is the background story of the debate over bringing Ike back from Paris.

Well before the New Hampshire primary, President Truman sent word to Eisenhower through Averell Harriman, inviting him back to Washington to testify on aid to Europe. This was at a time when Eisenhower supporters were wringing their hands over the danger of his defeat and privately urging Ike to come home. Truman's plan to bring Ike home, therefore, dovetailed right into the plans of Senators Lodge and Duff and Governor Dewey. Until New Hampshire, they were strong for it.

But suddenly, after Ike's victory in New Hampshire, they had a change of heart. Suddenly they figured their man could win without coming back to the U.S.A. Suddenly also they decided that the risk of having Ike testify on the controversial question of foreign aid was such that he should remain in Paris.

That was why Senator Lodge, the Eisenhower campaign manager, voted by proxy in the foreign relations committee to keep Ike in Paris; also why Smith of New Jersey, an Eisenhower republican, did likewise.

GEORGE SAYS NO

No matter what you think of Harry Truman, however, in this case involving the all-important question of foreign policy, he played the game straight. Truman's main idea is to get foreign aid passed.

Having already invited Eisenhower to come home and testify, he assumed this would be done. So did the joint chiefs of staff, who, until last week end, were making plans for Ike's arrival.

However, some White House advisers thought it would be more diplomatic to have the two congressional committees which must pass on foreign aid extend the official invitation to Eisenhower rather than have the president "order" him back.

So Senator McMahon of Connecticut, one of the ablest administration leaders in the senate, picked up the ball and demanded that the senate foreign relations committee, of which he is a member, extend the invitation.

When the vote came up in a closed-door session, however, politics obviously dominated the debate.

Senator George of Georgia led the drive to block Ike's return, probably because George, first, is strongly in favor of cutting the mutual-security funds; also, though a democrat, friends say that he leans toward Taft for president. Though George cooperates with his Georgia colleague, Senator Russell, there never has been too much love lost between them.

Significantly, both groups of republicans were against having Ike return. The pro-Taft republicans feared Ike might make political hay by winning over the congressional committee; while the pro-Eisenhower republicans figured there was no use taking the chance of having their man mixed up in the foreign-aid controversy.

McMAHON PLEADS

Senator McMahon opened the closed-door debate by urging that it was Eisenhower's duty to inform the senate how much money it should vote for the security of Europe.

"There's no politics being played here, at least on my part," declared McMahon. "I realize that General Eisenhower's prominence in the republican party has increased since his victory in New Hampshire. But before the New Hampshire results were known, I suggested to this committee that Eisenhower be invited here."

Tax Return One Mill Short

Buffalo, N. Y. (AP)—Collector George T. McGowan is puzzled over what to do about a corporate tax payment that is one mill short.

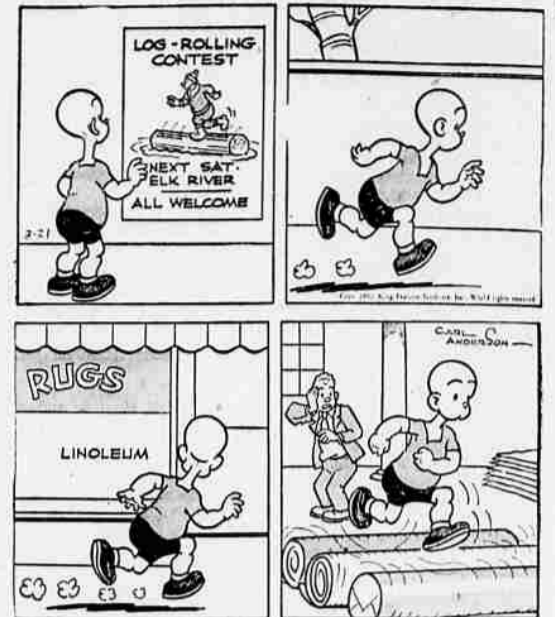
McGowan said Thursday the firm—which he declined to name—had filed a return showing a tax liability of six cents and had attached a check for two cents.

"They outsmarted themselves on that one," he said. "Corporations are supposed to pay 35 per cent of the total tax due on the first installment. This check covers only 33 1/2 per cent."

He said the payment should have been at least 2.1 cents.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



RATIONING DAYS NUMBERED?

Scrapping of Controls May Happen This Year

By SAM DAWSON

New York (AP)—Businessmen see first signs that the days of their customers' rationing may be numbered.

Decontrol won't come all at once, they admit.

But there's a chance that some price controls will be dropped next week and that before the end of the year the present form of rationing out metals and other raw materials will be scrapped.

America's productivity — and not a change in government policy — will be the lever to pry controls off business and industry, businessmen feel.

Productivity has put many goods and materials in such abundant supply that they are now selling well below the ceiling prices the government imposed to halt the price runaway after Korea.

Such goods and materials may soon come out from under controls.

Hopeful are those who produce and process wool, cotton, hides, tallow, burlap and edible fats and oils—hopeful, but far from certain, of course.

Expanding production of metals, coupled with the stretch-out in the arms program which delays part of the military demand for metals, may get industry out from under the present controlled materials plan before too long.

At the rate new production facilities are being built, still further supplies will be flooding into the market by year's end.

If the metals rationing plan is scrapped altogether this fall, it probably will be replaced by a priority system which in effect would give makers of defense products all they could use, and then let civilian goods makers have all that's left in any amount each one could get his hands on.

Industry spokesmen contend that will put laid-off men back to work, and stop present confusion and uncertainties.

Dough-Heavy But Shuns Fine

Pittsburgh, (AP)—Juice Oberman, 54, of Pittsburgh took a 10-day jail term rather than pay a \$5 fine for drunkenness, but police still don't know why—Oberman was really heavy with money.

Two policemen who searched Oberman as he was admitted to jail will vouch his money was heavy.

Included in a total of \$1,100 on his person was 34 pounds of silver coins. Police weighed them.

Shortly after the prisoner was admitted Monday he was transferred to the jail dispensary for treatment of a leg ailment of which he complained. The service is free for inmates.

Waiting for Somebody to Come Along

Philadelphia (AP)—Richard Bruder was getting home in the wee hours of the morning.

In front of his house he noticed his brother's car. Sitting in the driver's seat was an unfamiliar figure.

"What are you doing in that car?" he asked.

"Just waiting for somebody like you to come along. Hand it over," was the answer.

He told police the man took his wallet containing \$10 and a wristwatch before running off.

Advertisement for Old Classic whisky featuring the Golden Gate Bridge and text: 'IT TOOK SIX YEARS! FROM BLUEPRINT TO OPENING OF THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE. Largest Suspension Span in the world! IT TOOK SIX YEARS! TO BRING YOU THIS MATCHLESS WHISKY! Old Classic ALL STRAIGHT WHISKIES—ALL SIX YEARS OLD. Rich...Smooth...Wonderful to Taste! A MATCHLESS BLEND OF STRAIGHT WHISKIES - 86 PROOF. CONTINENTAL DISTILLING CORPORATION - PHILADELPHIA, PA.'



for a GOOD lunch