

1948 Campaign Maneuvers Started

Top Republicans Angling For Presidential Candidacy

By BAUKHAGE
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WASHINGTON.—More than two weeks before congress adjourned, the last bit of fight went out of it and it looked very much as though it would glide rapidly but smoothly to an unperturbed finish.

Then the Missouri scandal raised its ugly head. Sen. James P. Kern (Rep., Mo.), insisted that he was going to present his resolution, S. Res. 150, to investigate the justice department's handling of the alleged Kansas City vote frauds in 1946. This, despite the fact that the judiciary committee of the senate already had decided against such a probe.

To the Republicans this was by no means an unpleasant dish to have on the fire for they intend to make it one of the pieces de resistance of the campaign. But they didn't want to start it cooking before adjournment for they realized that while too many cooks can't spoil this broth, it might make everybody late for dinner — dinner back home.



Baukhage

The Democrats, of course, were set to fight it and some of the Republicans rather than prolong the battle, wanted to forget it for the present.

It couldn't be entirely neglected for, despite violent digging on the part of the Republican and Democratic national committees, no really luscious campaign issue has been unearthed.

The Pendergast issue will be used but it cannot be depended upon as a major weapon in the battle of 1948.

At present the Republicans, although they are optimistic enough concerning the final victory, realize that it cannot be achieved without some heavy artillery capable of smashing the Democratic defensive, the strongest feature of which to date is the poll—the poll that showed in July that Harry Truman still had a 54 per cent popular majority.

That is why a lot of politicians on Capitol Hill are saying: "We'll win with Dewey," not just, "We'll win." You'd be surprised to see how many good Democrats turn sadly away, without replying to the Republican boast.

There is one group, of course,

which is insisting stubbornly: "We'll win with Taft." They may admit if you put them in a corner that they can't "win with Taft now," because of the positive evidence reflected in the Truman poll and the negative evidence revealed in the Taft poll. But, they say, "Taft hasn't started to campaign. When he does he'll change all that."

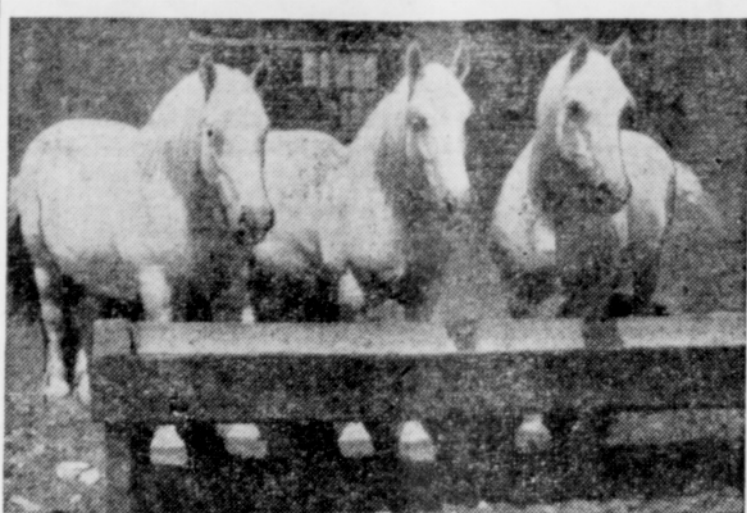
How about Warren of California, toward whom those who like neither Taft's conservatism nor Stassen's liberalism nor Dewey's deweyism are looking hopefully? Well, there is one story that Warren couldn't possibly swing the No. 1 place and that he doesn't want the No. 2 job—that what he does want is the attorney generalship.

At this writing nobody is afraid of the formation of a third party by the left-wingers who would follow Wallace in the hope of building him up for 1952 or merely to spite everybody else.

As to a "revenge" labor vote for the Taft-Hartley act, Taft's friends are going to insist that he was the man who saved it from being a really vicious anti-labor weapon. Shortly after the veto was overridden, he indicated that the clauses which muzzle the labor press and prevent them from expressing their political views should be amended.

In fact, some people who are much farther to the left than Taft, in both parties, insist that this bill is going to lose its terrors with time, that familiarity will bring, not contempt, but the realization that it may be "used" by both management and labor to their advantage just as the railway labor act, much belabored in its early days, eventually became a useful all-around gadget.

Meanwhile, the White House contingent has not been heard humming Tosti's "Goodbye."



NOSTALGIC SCENE . . . A scene dear to the hearts of old-timers is that of mares at the watering trough. These three Percherons are typical of the many blue-bloods who will be rounded up from farms throughout the U. S. to compete at the National Percheron show August 23-29 at the Ohio state fair in Columbus.

NEWS REVIEW

Aid to Poland Cancelled; Reds Delay Jap Treaty

POLAND AID: Canceled

Following a report by a U. S. survey mission that Poland has enough food to meet her minimum requirements at least for this year, the state department canceled Poland's share of the 350 million dollar American relief program.

In its announcement, the state department said that special items, such as medical supplies and supplementary foodstuffs for particular groups, could be supplied Poland through private relief agencies and other organizations.

The announcement added: "In view of the above and of the fact that funds available are sufficient to meet only the most urgent relief needs, it has been decided not to undertake a relief program for Poland."

Next on the list, according to indications, might be Hungary, where better crop prospects are in sight.

The state department said that the decision to cut off relief to Poland was based entirely on the relative needs of European countries. No official comment was made on the fact that Poland is well within the Soviet sphere of influence and that Hungary is definitely Communist-dominated.

NEW SPLIT: Peace Treaty

Russia's rejection of the United States proposal for drafting a Japanese peace treaty is showing up as another breach in the already badly weakened structure of American-Soviet unity.

In addition, it may delay indefinitely work on a peace treaty for Japan which, the United States contends, is an absolute necessity if the conquered nation is to get back on its economic feet.

American proposals for beginning the task of writing a treaty on August 19 were turned down by Moscow on the grounds that the U. S. was attempting to act unilaterally and without having made any previous agreements with Great Britain, China or Russia.

Major question now facing the United States and other nations interested in making progress on a Far East peace settlement is whether to go ahead with the writing of the Japanese peace treaty without Russia.

GUN TOTER: Coincidence

For a few minutes Washington police thought they might have a would-be assassin in their hands when they picked up a man carrying a gun inside the capitol just after President Truman had made a visit to the senate chamber.

But Clifton R. H. Spires, 39, of Augusta, Ga., arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, appeared more confused than anyone else about the affair. He seemed to think that he had a grudge against

"the big shots in Washington," but apparently held no animosity toward the President.

Later, he was sent to a Washington hospital for observation.

The coincidental appearance of President Truman in the senate chamber was the result of a dare which he took while having lunch with some of his former colleagues from the senate. He spoke for five minutes from the seat he held as the senator from Missouri, dwelling largely on the "auld lang syne" theme.

READING PUBLIC: 49 Per Cent Heard

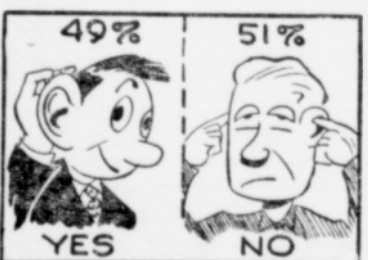
It is probably a safe surmise that Secretary of State George Marshall was shocked clear down to the bottom of his briefcase when a Gallup poll revealed that only about 49 per cent of America's voting population had heard or read of his celebrated plan for repairing and rebuilding Europe's shattered economy.

On the other hand, he could take some consolation from the fact 57 per cent of those who were aware of the Marshall plan also approved of it.

(The plan, in simple terms, was a suggestion to the European nations that they get together to work out their economic salvation on a cooperative, self-help basis. Playing a major role in financing the recovery would be American money—obtained through taxation of both the 49 per cent who had heard of the plan and the 51 per cent who hadn't.)

Here is the first question which Gallup pollsters asked:

"Have you heard or read about the Marshall plan for helping Europe get back on its feet?"



Those who had heard of the plan were asked:

"What is your opinion of the plan?"



As a footnote, the poll disclosed that while public opinion was generally in favor of Marshall's proposal, support would decline sharply if taxes had to be raised in order to put it through.



WITH the Boston Braves of 1947 making threatening pennant gestures for the first time since 1914, a somewhat inside story of the old Stallings outfit might be worth telling.

In 1914, the Braves, under the fiery Miracle Man, George Stallings, were 15 games off the pace, as late as July 4, and they were still last on July 18. Then the miracle of baseball's miracles took place, as they went on to win the pennant and beat the Athletics 4 straight.



But part of the story of the Braves of 1914 goes back to the spring-training program of that year in the South—to a pair of great competitors, possibly the greatest that ever wore spiked shoes. Their names were Maranville and Evers, the Rabbit and the Crab.

Heading north that year, I stopped off for a few days at the Braves camp in March. The main idea was to call on a few old friends, such as Hank Gowdy, Johnny Evers and Rabbit Maranville. Intending to spend only a day or so, I hung around longer, for it was the most interesting camp I had run across.

In an exhibition game that afternoon, Evers and Maranville collided at second base, each trying to cover the bag. Both seemed to be badly jolted, but neither gave any sign of being hurt.

I noticed Maranville, a few minutes later, looking for some lost object around second base.

"What were you looking for?" I asked the Rabbit in the dugout later. "Two of my teeth," he said, "where my mouth collided with Johnny's head. He's got a tough head."

A short while later, Evers was hit on the arm with a fast ball. He gave no sign of being hurt, as he grinned and started for first base.

They Could Take It

Another member of the Braves was hit, and he also showed no sign of any trouble, although he carried a lump above his elbow.

Here, outside of the genial Hank Gowdy, was a rather snarling, tough group, without too much ability. The team had Dick Rudolph, George Tyler and Bill James pitching, but they had never looked like Johnson, Alexander and Mathewson, or Feller, Newhouse, Shea and Blackwell.

As far as one could see here was a ball club that might finish sixth or seventh—or even eighth. The squad, that week, had shown no power at all. Only some pretty fair pitching.

That night, Maranville told me what was taking place.

"I lost two teeth," he said, "and I never blinked. Two men were hit, and they never rubbed their arms. We've made a rule on this club that nobody can show he has been hurt, not even if he gets a concussion, not even if he gets his block knocked off. Don't think losing two teeth was any fun. It hurt. But I never let anyone know it. I like that brand of baseball. Don't ever let 'em know you've been hurt."

The Victory Drive

I lost considerable interest in this Maranville philosophy when the Braves were last on July 4, 15 games away from the first place.

"What about it now?" I said to the Rabbit, about that time.

"Just warming up," he said. "Just warming up. Watch us in the stretch."

It was from late July on that the Braves, headed by the driving force of George Stallings, a great manager, a fighter from every known angle, plus Rudolph, Tyler and James, went to work.

Stallings told me later he lost four pairs of trousers sliding up and down the bench. "I was full of bench splinters," he said.

Dick Rudolph was one of the best, and one of the smartest pitchers in baseball history. Tyler and James came to his help. Day after day you got this refrain—"Rudolph, Tyler and James."

They caught the Giants in the stretch, picked up 15 games on one of McGraw's good teams, and then wrecked the Athletics in four straight in the world series.

And all the Athletics had was Bender and Plank and Bush, Collins, McInnis, Baker, Barry and what looked to be one of the great teams of all time—a team that had won four pennants in five years. It wasn't even a contest.

Southworth's Team

Now the Braves of 1947, just 33 years later, under the able direction of Billy Southworth, another great manager, are among the teams to beat. These Braves are a much better ball club than the Braves of 1914. But, whether or not they can show the same amount of iron in their systems as this miracle squad offered against a forlorn hope, is another guess.

It isn't often that any team has a Maranville and an Evers on the same squad, two blazing spots of flame.



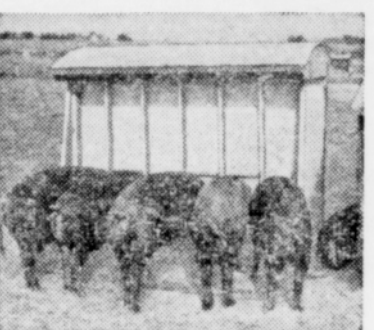
Phenothiazine Will Kill Nodular Worms

Common Insect of Hogs Present on Most Farms

You've heard so much about swine roundworms that you may think they are the only internal parasites that cause hog losses. If so, you're wrong. You're overlooking the nodular worm.

The USDA says the nodular worm is perhaps the most common worm parasite of swine, and that in some states, practically all hogs raised under ordinary conditions may be infected.

Research workers in animal parasitology are beginning to suspect that nodular worm injury to hogs is far greater than was heretofore believed. Nodular worm infections cause considerable losses to the meat industry because the intestines studded with nodules, resulting from nodular worm injury, are



This plywood self-feeder containing phenothiazine will aid in ridding hogs of nodular worms.

weak and tear easily, and this destroys their value for use as casings. These losses, of course, are passed along to the hog raiser in the form of lower prices.

Hogs entertain four species of nodular worms. The nodular worm gets to be only about a half inch long, hence is not as readily seen as the roundworm, which gets to be as thick as a lead pencil and more than a foot long. Hog raisers seeing roundworms may blame them for trouble caused by the smaller, harder-to-see nodular worms.

Phenothiazine is the only effective remedy for removing nodular worms. It destroys more than 90 per cent of them. Phenothiazine is easily given in feed—in fact, that is the safest way for a hog raiser to administer it.

Cattle Horn-Fly Trap

Considerable success has been attained in Australia using a horn-fly trap constructed in a gateway or lane through which the cattle must pass once or twice a day. The passageway through the trap is 33 inches wide and 100 feet long.

The glass in the roof is coated on the inside with DDT and protected from the cattle by coarse screen



Type of cattle horn-fly trap recommended by Macdonald college.

wire. The animal passing through the trap has to brush between and under two sets of curtains, and eight weighted strips, brush her legs and belly, dislodging the flies which rise to the light and contact the treated glass.

Anaplasmosis Gains Foothold on Range

Anaplasmosis is a febrile, infectious disease, transmitted from sick or carrier cattle or by ticks, horseflies and other biting insects. Young animals are seldom affected.

The treatment is still in the experimental stage and is largely a veterinary problem. Animals afflicted with the malady should be kept in the shade, given plenty of clean water, a little green feed, and protected against flies. Intravenous injection of mercurochrome has been used with success as well as a modified sodium-cacodylate treatment.

Remedy for Black Rot Disease Among Grapes

Use of bordeaux mixture 4-4-100 plus one pound of rosin fish oil soap per 100 gallons of spray mixture is recommended for those vineyards where black rot and downy mildew have been serious. This spray is applied just before bloom, just after bloom and two weeks after bloom. If rainfall is above normal, it may be necessary to make a fourth application two weeks after the third treatment.

Serving the Public

What does the word "advertise" mean to you? Does it mean "to warn, to give notice to, to inform, to notify, to make known to?"

Or does it mean some sort of high-powered skull-duggery involving skyscrapers, Hollywood blondes, billboards and singing commercials?

The first definition was written by Webster (not the senator, the gentleman who wrote a dictionary). The other concepts are the result of a rash of lampoonery of advertising which, while some of it may contain a grain of truth, looks to me like biting the hand that is not feeding you.

The big, bad novel about advertising at its blooming worst was called "The Hucksters," a best seller highly salted with erotica which has been turned into a movie. There is no accounting for tastes, and I won't object if you see the picture and like it. All I ask: "Don't accept the advertising sequences as the literal truth."

There is much about advertising I could loudly decry (and often do) at the risk of biting the hand that is not feeding me. But there are "hucksters" who are undertaking projects of a very decent sort of which you may not be aware.

Maybe in these past few months you've asked yourself: Why doesn't somebody DO something about a lot of things.

Something about the people killed or injured in automobile accidents every year.

Something about housing. The war ended two years ago. Yet the land of the free still isn't providing homes for the brave. Shame on all of us!

Something about the shortage of medical services. Patients are neglected, hospital wards closed because the nation desperately needs nurses. Training there is a long range, national job.

Something about world trade. Our economic future depends on unhampered world trade. Yet pressure groups make our world trade a football for selfish interests.

Something about the nation's health. Between the ages of 15 and 34, tuberculosis is our greatest killer. At any given time, 500,000 people have it. But they don't know it. Alarming? You bet it is.

Something about our kids. Your children are getting a rough deal in school. Too few teachers. Too antiquated equipment, old textbooks or none at all. Make you mad? It should.

What has all this to do with advertising? Just this: The above words were copied from an advertisement, a full-page advertisement in a recent New York Times, and perhaps other papers by this time.

NOT ALL OUTGO

Peak Foreign Income Reported

WASHINGTON.—Compensating in an infinitesimal degree for the vast sums of United States money which have flowed abroad during the post-war era for relief of devastated countries, earnings on American investments in foreign countries reached a new peak of 520 million dollars last year, it is revealed in a department of commerce survey.

The return, highest in history, surpassed by 18 per cent the best year of the 1930s and was well above the preceding peak of 474 million dollars earned in 1928. For 1938, top year of the '30s, the figure was 440 million dollars.

The higher return was largely attributed to an increase of direct investments abroad.

These are direct private business investments—not government loans. They include principally foreign branches and subsidiaries of American enterprises and foreign companies in which Americans own more than 25 per cent of the voting stock.

About one-half of the 1946 income, or 273 million dollars, was received from Latin America, and one-fourth, 128 million dollars, from Canada. The remaining fourth was divided between Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

Canada has consistently occupied first place. Countries next in importance in providing income on American direct investments were Venezuela, Chile, the United Kingdom, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

Largest single income producer was the petroleum industry, which accounted for 170 million dollars in 1946. Manufacturing was second with returns approximating 130 million dollars.

Mining and smelting produced 65 million dollars; public utilities, 50 million; agriculture, 45 million; distribution industries, 40 million, and other industries, 20 million.