

Washington Digest

The Election Has Changed Both Democrats and GOP

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WASHINGTON.—There are two experiences which no one should miss if he can help it. Coming into Paris, the "city of light," and Washington, "the city of magnificent distances," at twilight by airplane.

Lately I dropped down from the clouds upon Washington, with the lingering embrace of southern sunlight about me. The tiny sparkling lights below winked their welcome. But this esthetic experience ended brusquely when I left the airport. The winking lights stared, and by the time I reached the National Press club, eyes winked but they belonged to my colleagues who patrol the beat from the White House to the Capitol.

Fresh from the innocent delights of the vacationing fisherman, I



Baukhage

bragged about my tan, and then carelessly inquired: "What is going to happen in congress next month?"

One of the colleagues answered: "Harry Truman is lucky. He owes one debt he never will have to pay—to Henry Wallace. When Wallace bowed himself out he stepped on the red ruffles of Miss Democrat's petticoat, and pulled it along with him."

And it was generally admitted that much of the stigma connected with the charge of "coddling Communists" was removed when Wallace left. Like the Pied Piper (not of Hamelin, but once of Iowa) he piped away a lot of the "lunatic fringe" which is the eternal headache of all political parties.

The rodents in this case (both red and pink) followed the piper's dulcet promises. But the piper was unable to take his revenge. Unlike the flutist in the poem who lured Hamelin's children away when their parents wouldn't pay the rat-exterminator, Henry's piping titillated few Democratic ears. The voters didn't follow.

There were other unwept losses among Harry Truman's alleged supporters. He won the election without the solid south. The other end of the Democratic spectrum colored by the views of those who preferred mint juleps under the fragrant magnolias, to straight Yankee or middlewestern spirits withdrew discreetly and completely to their jasmine-curtained verandas. This doesn't mean they won't be heard from later, but they aren't the worry they once were.

While no one would bracket the conservatives with the "lunatic fringe," the Dixiecrats did cause many embarrassments to the Democrats. Now they are at least separately ticked.

The Republicans likewise derived certain healing qualities from the cold douche they took on November 2, not unlike Mr. Truman's. A number of their die-hards died in the struggle with the electorate.

Minority Leader-to-Be Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, is no wild-eyed radical. So what he says on the subject of change (which is what the radical always wants) is significant.

Joe warned his friends back in Attleboro, Mass., a district which probably will elect him as long as he chooses to run, that the Republicans in the recent campaign offered the people "too many Brahmins, too many plutocrats." These Republican candidates, said Joe, likewise offered too little personality, did not appeal to the people, and formed a narrow circle which prevented what he called "expansion and the opening of ranks." (Of whom could he have been thinking?)

"We digressed too far from the people," the former speaker said, and the "GOP must reorganize in the cities and towns, getting in new blood at every level." Joe was speaking then out of his deep political wisdom.

Social Legislation Is Here to Stay

Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican national committee in the recent campaign, gave another significant post-election warning to his party. Republicans must recognize, he said, that legislation embodying social gains is here to stay.

So it would appear that these men, and many of the other Republicans who now represent the GOP in congress, are as happy to be relieved, not of a lunatic fringe like the Democrats, but of an albatross around their necks.

The Republicans who are trying to re-form their ranks and rebuild for 1950 are by no means pessimistic. To quote Joe Martin again, he predicted that the GOP would snap back quicker than they went out. They know now, if some of them didn't before, they must keep in step with the times. One of the great problems the Republican national committee faced in the campaign was reconciling the pro-

gressive ideas set forth in Mr. Dewey's speeches with the somewhat pleistocene attitude (as one observer described it), of some of the ex-candidates for house and senate.

Witness the embarrassing situation in West Virginia, not to mention Illinois. The New York governor simply couldn't stomach crossing the borders of West Virginia to embrace its recalcitrant senator. Chicago on the other hand is a railway center and it was necessary for Governor Dewey to change trains there and "in Rome do as Romans do." He did, and endorsed the Republican senatorial candidate from Illinois. But the citizens of Illinois did not.

Had Mr. Dewey been elected, and had the Republican senator from Illinois been re-elected, the White House would have faced difficulties, among them the embarrassing paradox: Sen. C. Wayland Brooks opposed the Marshall plan which Dewey strongly endorsed. Taking that as a guide, it seems possible that Brooks could have been counted upon to vote against a Dewey-Dulles foreign policy as he did against Mr. Truman's.

Liberal Thought Growing in U. S.

The election, I believe, caused thoughtful people to emerge with one idea which the entire nation, regardless of its politics, will have to get used to. The thought is not original with me, but it is one that was mentioned by the only person who did predict the election result (except the man I lost a bet to). Agriculture Economist Bean said something like this:

The wave of liberal thought which appeared to have reached its zenith under Roosevelt is still on the upswing. Apparently the natural post-war reaction stopped it, but didn't start it going in the opposite direction.

Now some of you may not like that thought, but it were well to accustom oneself to the idea. Nor need you expect the pendulum ever to swing as far back as you might wish. Personally, I enjoy riding behind a spanking team in a buggy "with the fringe on top," and I wonder if we wouldn't all be better off if the internal combustion engine had never been invented. But I am willing to admit, things being what they are, that we have traffic lights and other annoying regulations.

At any rate, when President Truman takes the rostrum to deliver his message in January, he will look out on a congress which, his friends claim, he fashioned in large part with his own hand. Or I might say with his own sharp tongue from a back platform.

Harry Truman went out and fought tooth and nail, no holds barred, for the kind of congress he wanted. The people, whether or not that was their only intention, gave it to him.

And now as one somewhat cynical observer remarked to me: "Harry's got what he wanted. God help him."

He has to deliver now.

The Wednesday Democrats have turned out to be Saturday's children when it comes to getting jobs in Washington.

An elephant can do a lot of things with his trunk but he has to carry it with him when he travels. I can check mine.

The ocean is growing saltier, according to the National Geographic. Probably getting jealous of the Great Salt Lake.

Television is climbing out of its cradle, says Electrical Advertising. Let's hope it won't crawl back to meet the occupants of cradles half way.

Export of butter from the Argentine is increasing. Perhaps because it won't melt in President Peron's mouth when he tells what he'll do to people who want to prevent his re-election.

It's an ill wind (I'd say seriously ill) that blows nobody's good cigarette lighter out.

It's hard to find anything you like to eat when you're on a diet. But suppose you were an ant-eater?

Home sewing is a bigger business than ever—but what's being sewed is nobody's business.



THE most serious matter that will confront football's rule-makers at their next meeting will be unlimited substitution, where changes are often made in groups of 11 at a crack.

It is this highly diseased arrangement which permits squads, rich in



Grantland Rice

material, to use separate teams for attack and defense. It is murder for the smaller colleges and those that have no such material to call on. Imagine 292 substitutions in the Cornell-Columbia game.

Here is a rule that is hated by most of the coaches—that is despised by the public—that is highly unpopular with all real football players who happen to like both sides of the game—offense and defense. Michigan and Army might be exceptions.

Under its protecting banner, fine football players can leave college without ever having made a tackle, broken up a block, covered a hostile fumble or intercepted a pass. Most of the better football coaches are dead against it, which means that some definite changes will be made this winter as said coaches are backed up by public opinion.

It would be exactly the same if a baseball team had a fielding outfit and, in addition, had a batting order that included none of the defensive players. There are more than a few who can hit but who can't field. There are still more who can field but who can't hit. To be a real ballplayer you have to do both. This isn't true in football.

As Earl Greasy Neale puts it—"The real football player can give you from 50 to 60 minutes. If he can't, then he isn't a real football player."

Here is another side, presented by one of the best football minds in the game: "In regard to free substitutions, there is a difference between using free substitutions—using from 30 to 50 players in a game—and employing offensive and defensive teams.

"When you watch Michigan you always know who is on the field. There are two solid units, one for offense and one for defense. Each is a well-drilled team, with perfectly co-ordinated units. By resting one or the other, the coach always has a fairly fresh eleven in the field.

"They are specialists—but where don't you find specialists today. There are specialists in dentistry, medicine, architecture, advertising and manufacturing.

"Crisler with his two-team idea has produced the most interesting football ever seen at Michigan. His offense is the finest and most interesting in football. Try to buy a seat for any Michigan game at Ann Arbor."

The only answer is there are two sides to every question, the same as a plank.

Dealing in Nostalgia

BOTH the Yankees and the Giants, whatever they might do in the way of new material, have taken on a strong nostalgic turn.

The Yankees keep the able Crosetti and then send for Bill Dickey, one of the real Yankees of all time. The Giants send a hurry call to Frankie Frisch and Freddie Fitzsimmons to bring the past into the present and future.

Both these moves are popular with the fans at large. Frisch and Dickey are among baseball's immortals. They were part of the grandeur that was the Giants and part of the glory that was the Yankees.

But, Herman Hickman said when told of the famous stars from the past who once were the Blue: "I know—but I can't use 'em today."

Neither Leo Durocher nor Casey Stengel can win a pennant with the material that finished out the campaign of 1948. Durocher needs battery help and infield help. The Yankees need better catching, better pitching and infield rebuilding.

Cleveland will be even stronger than a year ago. So will the Red Sox who, in some fashion, will come up with a pitcher or two so badly needed last season.

It is difficult to believe that even Billy Southworth can repeat with that collection of ballplayers he had last year, unless the entire National league remains second-class.

The mighty Casey has put the blast on the Dodgers, but they still have enough good ballplayers to win a pennant if properly handled in the front office, or if Burt Shotton is let alone.

The teams in the first division should find the Cubs, Phillies and Reds much improved if properly directed. But the Giants' bid for a pennant is going to call for a large amount of smart rebuilding. The same is true of the Yankees, whose main strength last season was an outfield headed by Joe DiMaggio.



Night Hog Feeding Shows Good Results

Experiment May Prove Useful During Summer

What is believed to have been the first experiment in night feeding of hogs indicates that this practice may prove highly practical, at least during the summer months.

The experiment was conducted by Robert C. Turner, a Henry, Ill., farmer, who produced an average gain of 92 pounds each on a herd of 107 Duroc hogs he had on his night-feeding program for 63 days.

To encourage his pigs to eat during the cool of the night when they were reluctant to eat during the heat of the summer days, Turner erected lights in his hog lot. He had a time clock control set to switch the lights on for two night feedings, from 10 to 11:30 p. m. and from 2 to 3:30 a. m. One pole with a single 150-watt bulb and another pole with two 150-watt bulbs lighted the hog lot area, while a third pole with two 150-watt bulbs lighted the self-feeders.

Turner fed a ration of ground oats and a pelletized milk product in the self-feeders, hand fed ear corn, and provided mineral, salt and good alfalfa pasture.

His 107 pigs, farrowed in late March and early April, weighed in for the test at 7,424 pounds, or an average of 69.38 pounds each. They weighed out at 17,270 pounds, or an average of 161.4 pounds each. This



What are believed to be new records for economical and speedy pork production were established by Robert C. Turner of Henry, Ill., in his night hog-feeding experiment.

meant a total gain of 9,846 pounds of pork, about 92 pounds per pig, or an average daily gain of about 1.45 pounds per pig.

The herd consumed a total of 27,069 pounds of feed at a cost of \$1,089.91. According to these figures Turner produced his gain at the rate of 275 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of pork, or a feed cost of about \$11.70 per hundred weight.

The experiment used 148 kilowatt hours of electricity at a cost of \$7.40, or about seven cents per pig.

Plush Age on Farm



The future living quarters for Bosie and Dobbin may still be a far cry from farmhouse comforts and big-city penthouse plush, but at least some of them will have air conditioning, in the interests of more milk and better livestock health.

A new barn humidity control system which will reduce excessive barn moisture to levels that will do away with decay, rusting and mildewing equipment, and losses due to spoiled animal feed, bacteria and insanitary conditions, has been put on the market.

The new system will automatically control fans and other devices for reducing excessive animal-produced moisture which in winter often reaches 100 per cent saturation.

Contour-Seeded Fields Produce Larger Crops

Contour-seeded wheat fields produce larger crops than those seeded up and down the slope, according to recent expert reports.

Increases of two to three bushels an acre have been reported on contour-seeded wheat fields in many instances. Also, in addition to producing bigger yields, wheat fields seeded in this manner erode less. It takes little extra time to plow, disc and seed on the contour.

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This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup Is Most Effective

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. Or use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving because it gives you about four times as much for your money. Never spoils. Tastes fine.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough relief. Swiftly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for quick and pleasing results. Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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