Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Today is national newspaperboy day. The day that the carriers of the nation's newspapers stand in the limelight for a moment. But not for long. Schedules on the modern newspaper are too tight to allow the boys to waste much time, even on "their" day.

Maybe there are times when you think your carrier boy needs a little training. Maybe there are times when your paper misses the porch, or when it is late. And perhaps the boy, or girl, will come around to collect just when you are luxuriating in a warm tub.

But don't overlook the rest of it.

Remember the cold, bitter mornings when you were snug under the blankets, knowing that when the time to get up came your paper would be on the porch or in the mail box. Remember that a boy traveled through the snow and cold of early morning to bring you the news of the world.

Remember the times in the lazy summertime when you were getting in some late afternoon fishing or just loafing around. And remember that your carrier boy had to give up his recreation in order to deliver your paper to you so you could keep up with what is going on in the world.

Remember that when you are warm and dry on a rainy afternoon your carrier boy is out slogging through the rain on his appointed rounds.

Remember too, that he is an embryonic businessman. He perhaps doesn't know all the ins and outs yet, as you businessmen do. But he's learning. And learning in one of the finest schools in the world.

Here at the Herald and News we are tremendously proud of our carriers. We take an interest in them and their work and problems. And we think they deserve a lot of credit. They are surely in the front lines in the fight for freedom in our country. And they're learning that work and application to the job can pay off—both in earnings and in experience.

More power to you, boys!

Justice Department Reveals New Alien Deportation Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Justice Department blueprint for deporting scores of underworld hoodlums, subversives and other undesirables was taken off the drawing boards today and put into action.

Some 100 such persons—according to an estimate by Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery—were ticketed for expulsion from the United States.

McGranery told a news conference late yesterday that proceedings looking toward exclusion orders have been started in the past week against a half dozen "figures in the underworld and organized crime."

Some, he said, have records dating back to the bootleg era of the 1920s and the gangland days of Al Capone's Chicago mob.

His goal, McGranery said, is "to restore the dignity of citizenship" in the United States and strike at "the roots of organized crime in America."

The program, McGranery said, also covers Communists who got American citizenship by fraudulent concealments, and "the unsavory characters who have continued to be allies technically as well as in the broader sense."

Justice Department officials said that, in addition to the cases already inaugurated, including a proceeding to strip gambler Frank Costello of his citizenship and deport him, a large batch of other expulsion pickups are "in the works." Numerous additional arrests within the next few weeks were indicated.

In response to a question, McGranery disclaimed any political implications in his announced program. He said it was something he had had in mind for a long time—in some cases since before he became attorney general last May.

One reporter asked McGranery why so many alien or naturalized hoodlums had operated for years without any effort being made to deport them.

The attorney general replied, "Some of them have controlled political machines." But he declined to say whether such machines were Republican or Democratic.

In a formal statement about his exclusion program, McGranery mentioned in the same paragraph Frank Costello, ticketed for denaturalization and eventual deportation, and comedian Charles Chaplin, British subject who has had a 40-year multimillion-dollar movie career in this country.

Chaplin's private life has included four marriages and a 1944 indictment under the Mann Act, which forbids transportation of a woman across a state line for immoral purposes. He was acquitted of the Mann act charge.

Chaplin, now 63, went to Europe on a visit last month. The Justice Department announced that, when he seeks re-entry, he will be subjected to a detailed Immigration Service examination to determine if he is eligible for re-admission.

Receptions Please Truman In Whistlestop Campaign

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—President Truman assailed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Saturday as "a tool for others" and Sen. Richard M. Nixon as a Californian not worthy to lace the shoes of Republican Gov. Earl Warren.

Fighting for this big western state's 32 electoral votes, Truman lashed out at the Republican presidential candidate for what he said was his betrayal by surrender, "all of his surrenders—to narrow, selfish men and short-sighted policies."

In his sharpest attack to date on GOP vice presidential nominee Nixon—he did not mention the senatorial expense fund which created a recent political furore over Nixon—the President said the GOP turned away from Governor Warren in seeking a vice presidential nominee.

Instead of recognizing the liberal wing, Truman said, "they turned away from your liberal governor, and chose another Californian who is not worthy to lace his shoes."

Truman's speech was prepared for delivery at a luncheon in the Palace Hotel of the state and county Democratic organizations and the Independent Citizens Committee on Election Issues.

It was one of two prepared addresses in the Bay area midway on his "give 'em hell" coast-to-coast stumping tour for Adlai Stevenson.

He speaks at a Democratic rally in nearby Oakland at 8:30 p.m., PST.

Meanwhile, a Republican "truth" team, consisting of three GOP senators, changed their tactics of following on the president's heels and flew into San Francisco early Saturday from the northwest.

The three—Homer Ferguson of Michigan, Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa and Francis Case of South Dakota—said they wanted to be on hand "to answer" the President while he carries on his bay area campaign swing.

Truman, having the "time of his life," as he put it, now that he is battling again with what he likes to call the "Old Guard" Republicans, accused the Republican presidential candidate of having become entangled in the embrace of the "medical lobby" and of having "returned the favor."

As Truman talked, a heckler wanted to know, "who writes your speeches," but the President gave no evidence he heard him.

The speech writing, incidentally, is being done by a crew under the direction of a former North Carolina part-time mail clerk, Charles S. Murphy, and a team of researchers with a bag full of material they want Truman to throw at Eisenhower next week in his "I like Ike—but" onslaught.

In his chief speech yesterday, at Redding, Calif., near the big Shasta Dam, Truman predicted an end to Western resource development "if the Republicans succeed in grabbing off the White House and the Congress next November."

In his talk at Davis Truman remarked the GOP was saying the farm policy was bi-partisan in origin "but read the record."

Truman cited a list which he said showed that since 1933 the Republicans have voted against federal progress to aid the farmers.

"Only last July a majority of Republicans in the Congress voted against price supports and 90 per cent of parity for 1953-54," he said. "How in the world can the Republican party and its candidates claim they're for agriculture"

"That's what I call trying to rewrite history," he added.

Referring to agriculture and GOP presidential candidate Dwight Eisenhower, President Truman said he hates to see the "general be deliberately dishonest," and added he didn't think Eisenhower was. He said the general was in "the Army all his life and how could he know anything about farming?"

The President got a laugh out of a crowd estimated at 6,000 in Shasta College Stadium in Redding. This was to his references to Hoover Dam, which he always called "Boulder Dam" — by which it was known before the 80th GOP-dominated Congress changed the name.

"And that's the only contribution in the power field that the 80th Congress ever made," he said.

"You know, the Republicans puzzle me sometimes," Truman declared, adding that Republicans call the building of these dams "socialism."

He added:

"But they still wanted to name one for the former president. So there it stands, on the Colorado River, a magnificent monument to 'creeping socialism' and the name of it is 'Hoover Dam.'"

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Taft, Bricker, Knowland Lash Out At Truman-Stevenson Foreign Policy

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Sen. Robert A. Taft, spearhead of a three-man Republican campaign squad, ripped into a speech by Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic presidential nominee, even as it was being delivered a few blocks away last night.

The impromptu rebuttal added a crowning touch to an unusual situation where top speakers of both parties appeared in major speeches simultaneously in the same city.

Sen. Taft, scheduled for a major critique on foreign policy at the annual fall conference of the Ohio Federation of Republican Women's Organizations, tossed most of his prepared text away in favor of an attack on Gov. Stevenson's speech. The Democratic candidate spoke at Memorial Hall.

But foreign policy received attention from Sen. William F. Knowland of California and Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio, both of whom preceded Sen. Taft on the lengthy program.

Sen. Taft retained some of his original foreign policy material, saying the election of Gov. Stevenson would mean "a continuation of the wavering, unstable, pro-Communist philosophy that has almost brought this country to destruction."

To a crowd of party officials and workers jammed into the ballroom of the Neil House, Taft snapped: "Mr. Stevenson has no remedy for the Korean War," and then said:

"Gen. (Dwight) Eisenhower (GOP presidential nominee) said that in his opinion we should arm the South Koreans as rapidly as possible and when they are in a condition to defend themselves we should withdraw American troops. He recognizes that we cannot permanently maintain American troops on the continent of Asia."

Sen. Taft did not say specifically he agreed with Gen. Eisenhower. He used the statement to point up what he considers to be the positive approach by Eisenhower and the negative position of Gov. Stevenson. He continued:

"More than that, the great difference between Mr. Stevenson and Gen. Eisenhower is that the Republican candidate promises to clean out the State Department.

"On June 13 he said he would clean out the top personnel of the State Department which was all from the Democratic party. He said 'we need a new administration and I mean new in all its parts.'

"Mr. Stevenson has always been a close friend of Secretary Acheson. His election means a continuation of Acheson and a continuation of the wavering, unstable, pro-Communist philosophy that has almost brought this country to destruction."

He said the nation's foreign policy had not been bipartisan since the 1948 election won by President Truman, for responsible Republicans were not consulted after that time.

Sen. Taft accused the President and his advisers of lacking foresight into Communist intentions.

"Any schoolboy who has taken history could see that the Russians were aiming at world domination," said Taft.

Sen. Knowland, who flew from the Eisenhower campaign train to appear on the program, spoke from penciled notes. But his words were nearly identical in spots with the prepared Taft text.

Knowland, decrying the "unconstitutional" war in Korea, called for effective collective security in the East. He shouted: "I defy the Democratic presidential candidate to say there is effective collective security in the East when we put up 90 per cent of the men."

The California senator told of his visit to the Korean battlefront and quoted unidentified bomber pilots who he said were enraged at not being able to bomb Chinese Red bases, immediately across the Yalu River, from which Red jets attacked.

"I do not believe that the President of the United States, I do not believe that the secretary general of The United Nations, I do not believe that the 60 members of the United Nations have the right to send American men to fight and to die and then deny them the right to win," said Knowland.

Sen. Bricker, running for re-election, said he was proud to be a conservative and then sharply rapped administration foreign policy.

Of the Korean War, Bricker said "It's time to let the generals win the war and to take Acheson out of command of the Army."

A little later he said: "It's time to stop trading the blood of American boys for synthetic propaganda to elect Harry Truman or his satellites."

Then Sen. Taft took up the cudgel confining the bulk of his comments to that portion of Gov. Stevenson's speech dealing with the social security law.

He quoted Stevenson as saying the 80th Congress, in which Republicans had a majority, took 500,000 persons off the social security rolls.

"This is a direct misstatement of actual facts," said Taft. "He is saying what is not true and he knows it isn't true because he's a very smart man."

He said the 80th Congress added to the social security list and tried to put it on a pay-as-you-go basis. He attacked the present system on the grounds the money is used for other purposes and is replaced by "government IOU's."

Eisenhower Charges Truman Idleness In Face of Reds-in-Government Issue

By DON WHITEHEAD

Aboard The Eisenhower Special (AP) — Dwight D. Eisenhower moved his presidential campaign westward today, leaving in his trail a scalding indictment of an administration he said was "confused by the opiate" of Communist deceit.

Speaking in the 14,000-seat Milwaukee arena last night—to a house that was about two-thirds full—the GOP presidential nominee described efforts to minimize the Communist infiltration into government as "criminal folly."

And then he asserted—at least by implication — that President Truman and Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson had tried to dismiss the Communists-in-government problem lightly.

"We have all had enough," Eisenhower said, "of those who have sneered at the warnings of men trying to drive Communists from high places—but who themselves have never had the sense or the stamina to take after the Communists themselves."

With this speech, Eisenhower supported the position of Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin that disloyalty and subversion still are grave threats to the nation's security. Then he headed for Minnesota and North Dakota.

McCarthy spoke to the crowd shortly before Eisenhower began his speech—and touched off a roar of cheering, punctuated by some boos.

He asserted: "As long as I represent the people of Wisconsin I will call them as I see them—no matter who happens to be president."

He called Eisenhower a man who would "make a great president—an outstanding president." He said with a grin that he had talked with the GOP candidate but "I can't report we agree entirely on everything." The crowd laughed.

He went on to attack the administration which he said "believes in a war prosperity."

Then talking of this prosperity and the casualties in Korea, he said: "How can you separate the jobs from the bodies? It can't be done."

McCarthy was interrupted at one point by boos and then a fight broke out between two youths in the rear of the area.

"I don't let a few trouble makers bother me," McCarthy commented. And he went on with his address.

Eisenhower made it clear during a day of whistle stopping in McCarthy's home state that he didn't agree with the methods McCarthy has used in his anti-Communist campaign although he was supporting him for re-election.

McCarthy's enemies have accused him of using "smear" tactics in his campaign which has made him one of the most bitterly controversial figures in American politics.

Eisenhower has deplored such tactics and said Communists can be rooted from the government without tainting the names of innocent people.

"We have the right to call a spade a spade," Eisenhower said. "That means, in every proved case, the right to call a Red a Red. The time is past when we can hide our heads in the sands of stubborn ignorance or spend our days in the leisurely indulgence of abstract argument."

He referred to the "red herring" statement by President Truman in the case of Alger Hiss, the former State Department official convicted of perjury after denying he gave government secrets to a Red spy ring.

Eisenhower said: "There are those who cheered the blithe dismissal of the Alger Hiss case as a 'red herring.'"

And then he referred to a Stevenson speech on communism, saying "an administration servant grandly declared" Communists in government were "not very important" and too much time should not be wasted "chasing phantoms."

Eisenhower said: "Do you think these fish stories, ghost stories and animal stories are really very amusing? Such comedy touches do little to relieve the tragic knowledge that we have been for years the gullible victims of Communist espionage agents.

"These experts in treason have plundered us of secrets involving our highest diplomatic decisions, our atomic research. Tragically, we do not know how much more our security may have been jeopardized."

He added: "This, I repeat, has been a calamity of immeasurable consequence," and to minimize it "is criminal folly."

Then he said: "You can never cure malignant growth just by a hearty bedside manner."

Eisenhower had said earlier there were "some among us who argued cunningly" for the idea that democracy and communism both believed in freedom.

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Stevenson Warns American Farmers; Declares U.S. 'Never Had It So Good'

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

FORT DODGE, Iowa (AP)—Gov. Adlai Stevenson stacked the Democratic farm record today alongside what he said is a GOP "record of obstruction" and warned the nation's farmers:

"You'd better be careful what you do on election day."

The Democratic presidential nominee picked this town in the heart of the corn belt for his second major farm speech of the campaign — a speech that laid down no new Democratic promises to the people who till the land.

Instead, Stevenson cracked down on the Republican farm record and his Republican rival, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"I don't believe," he said in his prepared text, "America will entrust its future to the masters of a house divided against itself on foreign policy, on domestic policy and perhaps most of all on farm policy."

The Illinois governor pounded at Eisenhower as having admitted being "at sea" on farm problems and then taking bad advice on them.

He said in effect that the GOP has no farm policy of its own—only a copy of the Democratic platform. But it does have, he said, a "me-too" candidate running on a "yes-but" platform, advised by a "has-been" staff.

Fort Dodge was a mid-day speaking stop between major campaign addresses last night at Columbus, Ohio, and tonight at St. Paul, Minn.

Stevenson spent Friday on his first campaign swing into Ohio. He devoted the day to ripping into GOP Sen. Robert A. Taft on Taft's home grounds, jabbing at Eisenhower as embracing Taft and Old Guard isolationists, and telling the people the Democratic party is the one that understands their needs.

The crowds that saw the Illinois governor in Ohio were considerably less in numbers and enthusiasm than those which welcomed Eisenhower to the Buckeye State two weeks ago.

That was the case both in Cincinnati, Taft's home town, and in Columbus, where Taft and Stevenson were speaking almost simultaneously in halls a quarter of a mile apart.

Taft said election of Stevenson would mean "a continuation of the wavering, unstable, pro-Communist philosophy that has almost brought this country to destruction."

Stevenson said Taft is "the uncrowned boss of the Republican party"—a throw-back to his contention that Eisenhower now has surrendered to the policies of the man he beat out for the GOP nomination.

And where Taft had said Thursday night in Cleveland that the nation might go so far toward socialization under the Democrats that it couldn't turn back, Stevenson told his Columbus audience that year after year social advances sponsored by the Democrats have met with shouts of "socialism."

He was talking, the Illinois governor said, about family problems:

"Such things as seeing to it that children are fed and educated, that there are hospital beds for those who are sick, that there is dignity for those who have done a life's work, and that the scars of slums are removed from America."

At the same time, he urged expansion of the social security system—something Eisenhower has recommended, too—to cover more workers, increased benefits as living costs go up, more federal aid for education.

Stevenson took the never-had-it-so-good theme of his Columbus address and applied it to conditions on the farm in the Fort Dodge speech.

While Republicans are talking time for a change, Stevenson said, the Democrats already have brought about real changes for the farmer. The Democratic candidate declared:

"I call this change: when the farmer's income increases four times over what it was 20 years ago. That is what has happened—and in terms of what a bushel of corn or 100 pounds of pork will buy. In dollars, the increase has been 10-fold.

"You see the results around you every day. Finer houses, greater comfort, more freedom to read and travel, a more secure and a better life."

Against that, he ticked off what he said was the GOP record on farm legislation in Congress from 1933 through last year—on such things as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, soil conservation, price supports, parity payments, crop insurance, rural telephones and electricity, perishable products.

And the Republican votes as he listed them were from 2 to 1 to 40 to 1 against these programs.

Yet, Stevenson said, Eisenhower referred to them as "those programs which I understand have been overwhelmingly supported by our party."

That overwhelming support "stuff," Stevenson said, is a little "raw."

Can you trust a party," the governor asked, "that has voted consistently against your programs? Can you trust a party that votes against them, and now for a few short weeks before election, pretends to be for them?

On farm policies, Stevenson said, the GOP is a "two-headed elephant trying to go three directions at once."

One group in the GOP, he said, put together a farm plank vaguely endorsing a "sliding scale" of price supports. He said another produced an Eisenhower speech plowing under that plank. He named the third as the one that produced the voting record in Congress.

The GOP-controlled 80th Congress, Stevenson said, did put through a sliding scale law. And he said if it still were in effect the support price for corn this year would be $1.42 instead of $1.60 a bushel, and that for wheat $1.50 instead of $2.20.

United States To Retaliate For Red Ouster of Kennan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is expected to hit back soon at Russia for ousting Ambassador George F. Kennan on grounds he "slandered" the Soviets by comparing American life in Moscow to his internment by the Nazis.

Secretary of State Acheson and his principal aides started studying means of retaliation as soon as Moscow's demands for Kennan's recall yesterday plunged troubled American-Soviet relations into a new crisis.

Acheson, after a telephone conference with President Truman, forecast there probably would be a sharp new protest note to the Kremlin shortly. Officials looked for the Moscow post to be left vacant for a long time as an expression of American resentment.

The United States could expel newly-arrived Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin, but Acheson told newsmen there was "no present indication" of doing this. He apparently ruled out any idea of breaking off diplomatic relations.

As far as officials could determine, it was the first time in history an American ambassador has been ousted on the ground he was persona non grata, or personally unacceptable.

The episode overshadowed another major diplomatic development—the replacement of Sir Oliver Franks as British ambassador in Washington by Sir Roger Makins. Franks asked to be relieved after four years in the U. S. capital.

The change in British ambassadors was announced last night in London. Franks is leaving for home Nov. 28.

Makins, a tall, 48-year-old diplomat who like Franks is an economist as well, is due here in time for the presidential inauguration in January.

A former minister-counselor at the Washington embassy, Makins is a brother-in-law of William McChesney Martin, Federal Reserve Board chairman. Both married daughters of the late Dwight F. Davis, one-time secretary of war.

Should Kennan's post be left vacant indefinitely, some authorities said privately they believed it likely Moscow might voluntarily recall Zarubin, with the result that relations between Washington and Moscow could degenerate to a routine character handled by subordinate officials.

Several Congressmen, however, said they favored some sort of retaliatory action. They included Machrowicz (D-Mich), Rep. Battle (D-Ala), Sen. Morse (R-Ore) and Sen. Cordon (R-Ore).

"I don't think we ought to take this lying down," Battle said, "the only thing they understand are power plays."

"If the Communists don't want to accept the ambassador we select, then I think we should serve clear notice on the Communists that we will have no ambassador at all," Sen. Morse commented.

British officials expressed surprise and concern at Russia's move, and speculated privately in London that it would bring retaliatory U. S. action against Zarubin. The result, they said, would be a worsening of U. S.-Russian relations.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky served the demand for Kennan's recall almost on the eve of the Russian Communist congress opening Sunday in Moscow. Some authorities viewed it as part of a propaganda curtain raiser.

The demand was based on remarks made by Kennan Sept. 19 in West Germany. He compared life of Americans in Moscow with the internment he underwent in Nazi Germany after Pearl Harbor.

Although Pravda had assailed him at the time, there had been no advance hint of the belated but drastic Soviet government action which followed.

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