Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Politics are indeed in a sorry plight!

I don't refer to the mink coats and the deep freezes and the campaign funds and Korea.

What I refer to is the general loss of dignity. Where are the good old days when politics was a career to be followed for the prestige first and the money second? Not since the days of Lincoln's campaign, with the War Between the States hanging at issue, has there been an election on which hung such grave portents as the one this country faces on November fourth. But do we see any dignity connected with it? We don't.

Candidates for office are referred to by first names or by nicknames. It's Ike and Dick and Adlai and The General and The Governor. Candidates for office spend more time hunting for a quip that will be quoted by a national magazine than they do in puzzling out the issues the country faces. The people stand around and talk, not so much their own ideas, as arguing among themselves as to which radio commentator did the best job of flaying the opposition alive on the ten o'clock news.

What this country needs is more handlebar mustaches, flowered weskits, gold watch chains and pontifical dignity. If we could get a man in office who would fill in these needs he might also be able to come up with a good five cent cigar and bring back the ten cent beer.

Maybe what we need right now is a torchlight parade. The last big one was held, in practically every section of the country during the McKinley-Bryan battle when Bryan was breaking out the first principles of the New Deal and inflation with his "sixteen to one" cry. That one really had the country up in arms. And, taking their politics seriously, the people staged the last of the great night parades.

They were pretty impressive affairs, with thousands of people jamming the streets, each holding aloft his flaming torch, the flames from the lights flaring up and dying down, the smoke drifting in stringers above the crowd, the noise of the enthusiastic campaigners swelling. When they went out of fashion a bit of Americana went with them.

Of course I suppose that the advent of electric street lighting, city ordinances and what-not passed since 1896 have held them down. And you can't find the torches themselves any more. They were merely small replicas of the oil pots construction crews use to warn motorists of an open ditch today. Each one was hung on a gimbel-like-gimmick that kept the torch upright despite the angle of the pole to which it was hung.

Them was the days when men was men and politics was a personal ideal, Bud. None of your campaign-manager-handled tours of the country and high level conferences from which the people are barred.

If we had a little of that same fire today, both from the standpoint of the torches and the personal interest taken by every member of the hot stove league, I seriously doubt if the country would find itself in the mess we're in today.

Speaking of candidates in the past poses another question: What ever happened to the old-time Western sheriff?

Even the comic strips and radio programs have given him the bum's rush. Where are the days when a sheriff could be told by his ten gallon hat, his high heeled boots, bow legs, ever-ready six gun and the jovial smile breaking out under the steely gray eyes?

Nowadays sheriffs spend more time worrying about air arms of the posse, booking rooms for the visiting firemen and getting the ballot boxes repaired than they do anything else. But it seems a shame to let the breed die out entirely.

I suppose in this age of rocket guns, impending travel to the moon and the swing of children away from the cowboy outfits toward the space suit we can't expect to retain any of the flavor of the past.

But a man can dream, can't he?

As far as the sheriff of Klamath County is concerned I think I'll cast a vote for Dale Mattoon. He comes closer to filling the bill than anyone else we've seen in recent years. At least he has the big hat, the boots, the smile and the manner. I'll have to take a second look to find out about the bowlegs and the eyes. But so far as I know the man is as honest as they come, he's had experience in the job and would make the county a fine sheriff.

Ever notice lately the rigid principles followed by candidates for office? When speaking of themselves or their running mates they sound like a tenderfoot repeating the Boy Scout oath. When speaking of the opposition they sound like a poker player describing the honesty and antecedents of the opposing player who has just caught their third ace. I'm still in favor of returning to the days of pomposity and elegant (it's the only word that really describes the situation) elocution employed by our forefathers in their political battles.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Stevenson Campaigns Through Texas; Attacks Demos Who Support Eisenhower

En Route with Stevenson (AP) — Gov. Adlai Stevenson cemented relations with the regular Democrats of Texas today after challenging Gov. Allan Shivers and other bolters on their home grounds in Ft. Worth and Dallas.

The Democratic presidential nominee — who reaffirmed at the Dallas State Fair last night his op-with venerable but vigorous John Nance Garner, former vice president.

After an hour's stop in Uvalde, Tex., the Illinois governor's hastily-coupled up campaign train was scheduled to roll into San Antonio. Then he planned to fly to Houston, regarded as the principal Texas stronghold of his Republican opponent, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, traveling with Stevenson through the Lone Star State, told this reporter he is satisfied Stevenson will carry the state, despite the defection of Shivers, Atty. Gen. Price Daniel, the Democratic senatorial nominee, and others who have bolted on the so-called tidelands issue.

As he has done on other issues, Stevenson picked the hottest possible place to declare that he is for giving title to the submerged coastal lands to all of the states and not just one.

Stevenson charged that "misunderstanding has been spread deliberately" about the tidelands question.

He said the Supreme Court had held that title to the lands belongs to the United States, adding:

"We can't have it both ways. We can't be for the Supreme Court on Monday and against it on Tuesday."

He said he was "astonished at the false propaganda which has been spread about the Supreme Court decision."

"The Republicans — and, I am ashamed to say, a few erstwhile Democrats — have charged that the government is trying to steal your inland rivers, your filled lands and even your ranches," he said.

"They have told you falsely that the school children of Texas are being robbed of $2,500 a piece.

"There is not one crumb of truth in any of those charges which the general talked about so blithely during the well-deserved birthday reception you gave him."

This was an allusion to Eisenhower's statements that he favors giving the states title to the submerged lands, made during his visit to the state on his birthday Wednesday.

Stevenson said that as a matter of fact the oil income from the lands in question was so small "that there are some who say that those lands are richer in votes than in oil."

He said Shivers himself had suggested a compromise on the issue and had added that most of the oil seemed to lie 25 miles off shore, in an area to which Texas was making no claim.

Eisenhower Affirms Political Freedom; Maps Strategy For New England Tour

By JAMES DELVIN

NEW YORK (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower says his decisions "have been and will be mine alone" and that he still is a "no deal" man.

In a speech last night at Newark, N. J., the GOP presidential nominee also gave a pat on the back to Gen. George Marshall.

In his "no deal" statement, Eisenhower appeared obviously to be replying to Democratic accusations that he had come under the thumb of Sen. Robert A. Taft and Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

In doing so, he replied also to President Truman's charge at Hartford, Conn., on Thursday that he was not "sticking by" Marshall, Eisenhower's mentor and wartime chief.

Technically, Eisenhower was resting today but actually he was preparing speeches and strategy for his first campaign swing into New England on Monday, hard on the heels of Truman. The general was due to spend today and tomorrow in New York, with no announced engagements.

His camp was cheered meanwhile by the pronouncement of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat, that he could not support the Democratic national ticket headed by Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

An Eisenhower adviser said last week that Eisenhower's best chance of capturing a Southern state lay in Virginia—provided Byrd did not come out for the Democratic national slate.

The Eisenhower forces were encouraged also by a turnout estimated by police at about 25,000 persons to greet him last night in Jersey City—a Democratic stronghold once ruled by "boss" Frank Hague. Hague no longer controls the Democratic organization there.

Eisenhower himself described the gathering as the largest he had seen in a lengthy day's tour across New Jersey from Camden.

The general's foes have painted him as having swung around to the views of Sen. Taft, whom they describe as an isolationist, and of Sen. McCarthy, who has accused Marshall of being a "front man for traitors" in the loss of China to the Communists.

Without mentioning the senators by name, Eisenhower responded this way in his Newark speech:

"I have listened to suggestions made to me by Republicans from all parts of the country....

"But let me make it quite clear as to my personal responsibility for my ultimate decisions. Those decisions have been and will be mine alone...."

He said he had given no encouragement to notions that an isolationist America could continue to live either in peace or in security. He added:

"I have abandoned no part of my belief in any of the men whom I consider great American patriots. In this group stands Gen. George C. Marshall."

Eisenhower said that at the very beginning of his campaign he had pronounced himself a "no deal man" who would make no arrangement or agreement of any kind that could be interpreted "as even an implied promise of future political favor or benefit."

"I have made none," he said. "I am still a 'no deal' man."

At the same time, the Republican candidate:

Declared that President Truman, who he said "claims to be the only true friend our Negro citizens have," voted as a senator in 1942 against "lifting the poll tax restriction even for members of the armed services then fighting for this country in the war."

Accused the Democratic administration of exploiting minority groups through promises rather than performance.

Promised to call a meeting of the 48 governors, if elected president, to push a program of fair employment practices.

Called for a rewriting of the McCarran immigration law to improve the hopes of "the unhappy and oppressed."

Eisenhower was met generally by friendly and cheering crowds along his route across New Jersey, but encountered his first real concerted booing near industrial district in Camden.

The general rode in an open car through lunch-hour throngs of workers of the New York Shipbuilding Corp., the Campbell Soup factory and RCA-Victor.

At each there were some cheers and applause, but through it could be heard vehement boos and shouts of "Jersey for Stevenson.,'

Otherwise he drew friendly crowds on his automobile trip that started in Wilmington, Del., and proceeded through Camden, Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark and Jersey City. He returned to New York at about 10 p.m., EST.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

The public opinion pollsters and many political analysts have done much to foster the idea of the increasingly potent independent vote as a factor in American elections. But there are reasons to doubt the full validity of this theory.

There can be no question that more and more people are telling poll takers that they have no hard and fast political loyalties, that they "vote for the man," that they try to decide each election on its merits.

But the test is not the individual statement: "I am an independent." The test is what the voter does in the polling booth. If he has voted Democratic for four or five straight presidential elections, it is fair to label him a Democrat, despite his reluctance to accept the label.

Nor is it necessarily proof of his "independence" that a voter has consistently split his ticket, voting one way on president, another on senator, and so on.

Realistically we must recognize that in this critical age the governing choice is the one we make for president. The White House provides the nation's true leadership, be it weak or strong, and it sets the tone for the whole conduct of government. Men looking to their futures put their big chips on the main race.

By that measure, most so-called independent voters fall either into the Democratic or Republican category with pretty fair consistency. Pollsters have found that by and large they actually tend to vote Democratic by a margin of at least three to two.

Any sensible analysis of the nation's voting complexion must therefore assign these voters to the respective parties on the basis of their acknowledged voting behavior. Their loyalties may be loose and vague, but their performance in the polling booth is reasonably clear.

This does not mean, however, that there is no significance in a voter's effort to classify himself as an independent. A relatively small group genuinely deserves that tag; they shift around constantly and conform to no pattern. The remainder properly should be distinguished from the deep-dyed party faithfuls.

For even though they may show marked leanings one way or the other, they are potential converts for the opposition. Their attachments are not firm. They are not publicly willing to admit their affiliation. In many, many cases they are honestly doubtful, and give serious thought almost up to voting time to switching over. Whichever way they go, they have misgivings.

From this broad group are drawn the elements which determine our elections today. Its increasing size reflects the mounting confusion and doubt which plague Americans as they face their crucial voting task in a puzzling world. The party which can most successfully end that doubt and resolve that confusion will at some future time win the more lasting allegiance of a large share of these "independent" voters.

HAL BOYLE

By SAUL PETT
(For HAL BOYLE)

NEW YORK (AP) — There are dreams a man never outgrows. I can't explain mine. I don't even recommend them. But, anyway, I've always wanted:

To jump into a cab and tell the driver, "follow that cab! There's a five - spot for you if you don't lose him!"

To be paged in the grand salon of the Queen Elizabeth.

To appear inscrutable when the Chase National Bank asks ME for a loan.

To pound a table and tell my wife (or anyone), "this is the way I want it! And this is the way it's going to be!"

To stand at the big table at Monte Carlo and, while the beautiful duchess gasps, calmly announce, "let the million ride."

To tell my boss, "Charlie, I want you to be the first to know. I've just acquired the controlling interest. You're now working for me."

To awake in the morning and not take the 8:15 train to New York but, instead, grab Flight 742 to Paris.

To be pulled gently to the center of the stage by an adoring, grateful leading lady while the audience shouts, "author! author!"

To answer, when asked by an over - solicitous maitre d' if I enjoyed the dinner, "no."

To pull the emergency cord on the "Flying Scotsman" as it races across the Firth of Forth or the Forth or Firth or where it is they have the high bridge Hitchcock uses in his movies.

To order wine as though I knew what I was talking about.

To ask for, between tightly drawn lips, "sutures, scalpel, sponges."

To tell the C. O., "if the general will kindly button his lip, I'll explain."

To order dinner without looking at the right side of the menu.

To shout into a phone, "stop the presses! Tear up the front page while I dictate this story . . ."

To ask an irate traffic cop, "are you speaking to me or looking for an appointment?"

To wear an opera cape and ride the Orient express with Greta Garbo and tell her as gently as possible, "yes, my dear, I'm afraid I have been everywhere and seen too much."

To tell the landlord, "paint this apartment within 24 hours or I'll move."

To laugh directly in the face of a political candidate who says, "I don't care how you vote. The important thing is to vote."

To tell the waiter, "send this magnum with my compliments to that beautiful, dark, mysterious lady in the corner, who obviously lost her jewels in Sofia, had her heart broken in Cairo and now faces life completely alone in a strange, new world."

To instruct the salesman at Cartier's as he wraps up the Jonker diamond, "just tell her it came from an admiring friend."

To be waiting on Mars when the first expedition arrives from earth, and to say, "gentlemen, what kept you?"

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

There are undoubtedly some readers of this column who should never look at it. These are the ones with active imaginations and worrying dispositions who think they have every disease which is discussed.

Some can read about their bodies and the diseases which might affect them without being bothered, but those who are in constant fear and worry about getting sick cause themselves a great deal of distress and do not accomplish anything worth-while.

One should not forget that nature is a great healer. Most people who become sick, even with serious conditions, recover entirely. Others who fall ill progress to a stage where the disease from which they suffered has been conquered, even though some bad effects may remain.

Still others may even incur serious effects such as the loss of a limb from disease or injury and yet be able to resume reasonable active and useful lives.

There is another thing which people should remember when reading about the many diseases and injuries which afflict mankind. That is, even though people could get a great many diseases they never do.

The chances are that the average person will encounter only a few of the serious conditions described in the books and recovery from these will take place, thanks to nature and medical or surgical treatments.

The constant fear that one might catch plague, cholera, yellow fever, tuberculosis, or whatnot, is far worse than the actual danger to which we are exposed. The people who are always anxious are worse off than those who use reasonable precautions and then take their chances without undue worry.

The worriers become what is known as neurotics, frequently shopping around from place to place asking for an explanation for something which may exist in their minds rather than in their bodies.

There is a lot of difference between being afraid of getting every disease in the medical books and knowing that such diseases exist. Also, it is good to recognize serious symptoms early so that the disease responsible can get prompt treatment. But anyone who cannot take this attitude and is in a constant sweat of fear would be better off to think and read of other things.

FINE PHOTOGRAPHY
Floyd AT LONGWOOD'S
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Truman Says Ike Raises False Hopes For United Nations Victory In Korea

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

Aboard Truman Train (AP)—President Truman said today that Dwight D. Eisenhower has sunk so low as to hold out "a false hope to the mothers of America in an effort to pick up a few votes."

Truman called that "a cruel and deceitful" action and "a contemptible thing to do."

"I honestly believed that he refused to play politics with our foreign policy — especially that part of it which involves the sacrifice our American boys are making in Korea," the President asserted. "But I was wrong about that."

He delivered his newest blast at the GOP presidential nominee in an address prepared for delivery at Providence, R. I., in the course of a day of campaigning by train and automobile in New England. He goes into New York for three speeches tonight.

Truman predicted, as he did at at Providence four years ago, a Democratic victory.

"As usual," he said, "you Democrats of Rhode Island are going to be right up there at the head of the procession."

He said the Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, is talking sensibly about the issues while Eisenhower "makes no secret of the fact that he is trying to play on our emotions."

"And he has sunk pretty low in that emotional campaign, as I'm going to prove to you," Truman declared.

Meantime, the President worked to complete one of the heaviest campaign schedules he has ever undertaken as his rousing New England reception neared a close.

He stirred storms of applause in Boston's Symphony Hall last night with a charge that Eisenhower, by his support of GOP Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin and Sen. William Jenner of Indiana, has endorsed a "reign of terror by slander." The audience hissed and booed the names of the two senators whom he called "moral pigmies."

He told Rhode Islanders in today's prepared address:

"I was bitterly disappointed a few day ago when the Republican candidate for president told the people of the United States a cruel and deceitful thing.

"You remember what he said. He said we ought to pull our soldiers out of the fighting in Korea and let the South Korean Army fight the Red Chinese hordes alone.

"That sounded like a promise, and he meant for it to sound that way it sounded like something he would do right away. But it was just an empty campaign speech to get votes.

"I know what his words sounded like to the mothers and fathers of this country. They sounded like words of hope, of relief and comfort from worry and heartache.

"That's what made them so cruel. The Republican candidate for president held out a false hope to the mothers of America, in an effort to pick up a few votes. That was a contemptible thing to do.

"It was irresponsible, because the Republican candidate knows that we can not pull our American troops out of Korea now. We can't do it unless we are willing to say to Stalin, 'We quit — you win.'"

Truman said that Eisenhower knows the South Koreans "can not stand up against the entire Red Chinese Army."

"He knows better — and when he talks about pulling out of Korea, he is deliberately playing partisan politics with something that ought to be above partisan politics," the President continued.

He said that this government is trying to end the fighting in Korea "on terms that will not encourage aggression elsewhere."

"No matter what the Republican candidate says, we are not going to engage in appeasement," Truman went on. "To do that would be to take the sure road to another world war."

Truman again assailed the McCarran Immigration Act, particularly for its retention of the national origins quota system which he said discriminates against Italians, Poles, Greeks and others from Eastern and Southern Europe.

"If you think that law ought to be changed and made fair and just, you'd better vote Democratic," he said.

Truman said a Democratic vote was a vote for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act "which is penalizing every textile worker in New England."

Truman described Stevenson as "one of the ablest men ever nominated" for the presidency.

The people "had a great surprise the day after the 1948 election," the President said.

"Now, I will tell you something about what is going to happen this year. We're going to win another victory for the Democratic party and for the American people on Nov. 4."

His "give 'em hell" campaign trail today led through Brockton, Taunton, Fall River, Mass., and into Providence, R. I., and to six new talks in Connecticut. Then his 16-car special train moves into New York for a major speech in Brooklyn at 9 p.m. EST, and two other talks in Manhattan.

That winds up this tour, but another three-day swing through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and parts of West Virginia and Maryland gets under way next Tuesday.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — The word "trade" is about as unemotional as any in the language, which is why, perhaps, nothing much has been said about it in his presidential campaign although the campaign has been full of talk about dealing with Russia.

And trade with Russia, or rather the lack of it, is one of the major weapons in the cold war, as W. Averell Harriman, director of the Mutual Security Agency, pointed out in a report this week. His organization is successor to the old Marshall Plan.

The latter was created to give economic help to Europe which, had it remained flat and broke, might have been taken over by Russia without firing a shot.

It might seem that, since this country and its allies were in a cold war with Russia, and both sides were building up their armaments which might be used any day in a shooting war, all trade would cease between the West and Russia.

It might seem ridiculous that any country allied with the U. S. or receiving help from this country would at the same time be trading with Russia. But in his report Harriman said "cutting off trade entirely would harm our common defense effort more than it harms the potential aggressor."

He said other non-Communist countries receive from the Soviet bloc "commodities that are extremely valuable to their own defense efforts and economic stability on which their defense is based."

But while some kind of trade with Russia might be all right—trade in items that didn't help Russia's war machine—this country had the problem of being sure Russia didn't get war materials from other western sources.

So the U. S. had to work out arrangements with the countries getting American help to control shipments to Russia. To be doubly sure about it, Congress passed a law—called the Battle Act—making it mandatory for this country to shut off any aid to a country exporting war goods to Russia.

This same law also said American help to any country should be shut off—unless the president decided otherwise—if it exported to Russia materials of strategic value—like petroleum and certain kinds of transportation equipment—that could be used to produce war goods.

Harriman said that for several years the important free world nations "have refused without any exception the shipment to the Soviet bloc of arms, ammunition, implements of war, or atomic energy materials."

The Battle Act went into effect last January. Harriman's report was an explanation of how the act has been carried out. Between January and July he said there were only three cases of countries shipping forbidden goods to Russia.

One case involved equipment for exploring for oil; another, a grinding machine; and the third, a tanker. But they were in the group which permitted the president to use his own discretion about shutting off aid. For various reasons, which Harriman explained at length, the president decided not to shut off American aid to the three countries: The Netherlands, Italy, and Denmark.

But this country and its allies weren't able to draw up a list of items which shouldn't go to Russia and stop there. The list is under steady examination and revision to meet changing situations involving both the West and Russia.

And yesterday—as if telling this country they could get along fine in war production no matter what we did about controlling trade with them—the Russians said they could convert their peacetime industry to a war basis in a short time and turn out everything needed for their Army and Navy.

In his report Harriman made it clear this country didn't expect to stop Russia's war production—since it has most of the basic raw material it needs. But he said he did think export controls might slow it up. At least, the controls won't help it.

First Artificial Heart Success In Operations

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
AP Science Reporter

DETROIT (AP)—A successful mechanical heart, to give human hearts a holiday, was announced today.

For 50 minutes, the amazing little machine pumped a man's blood through his body.

Rumbling like a quiet washing machine, it by-passed the leftside of his heart. It detoured the blood coming from his lungs, and pulsed it back into his arteries.

Empty of blood, with no work to do, the still-beating heart was opened to repair a faulty valve.

The man, 41, and not identified, is alive and well today, three months after the historic operation July 3.

Only this one human success was announced—but with a hint it has worked on other persons since.

In dogs, this same pump has been rigged to by-pass both sides of the heart, putting the whole heart on temporary vacation.

In dogs also, it's been combined with an artificial lung to by-pass the entire heart plus the lungs. The heart-lung machine someday may do the same for humans.

This human success marks a milestone in medicine. With mechanical hearts, the heart can be laid open for new surgery, under direct view.

With part or all the heart emptied, surgeons can better remove bullets or other objects, repair weak spots in heart walls, take out tumors, plug holes in the heart's dividing walls. The spare hearts might someday help save people whose own hearts stop.

The human success was announced in the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. F. D. Dodrill, Dr. Edward Hill and Dr. Robert A. Gerisch of Harper Hospital here. General Motors engineers helped develop the mechanical heart, and are working on the artificial lung for humans. The Research was supported by the Michigan Heart Association.

The surgeons said their patient is definitely improved, but it is not yet fully known how much he benefited from his operation.

Rheumatic fever had left him with an enlarged heart valve. It failed to close completely when the lower left chamber, the left ventricle, of his heart pumped to send blood into his arteries. Some blood coursed back up through the bad valve into the left auricle, the upper chamber which first collects blood coming from the lungs.

Any exercise made him short of breath. He was seriously ill.

This is how the mechanical heart helped him:

The surgeons opened his chest. A tube was pushed into the pulmonary artery, which brings blood from the lungs. Part of the left auricle was clamped off.

The machine sucked the blood from this auricle, then pumped it back through another tube inserted into the man's aorta—the great main artery coming from the ventricle. For nearly an hour no blood was going through the left side of his heart.

For 14 minutes of this time, the surgeons had his heart open, operating on the valve to make it close normally. They sewed up the heart, later disconnected the machine.

In full operation, the spare heart pumps 4½ quarts of blood a minute, as the adult heart does. It maintains even pressure.

It is small, only 10 inches long, 12 inches wide, 17 high. It is a metal-encased electric motor, with rubber tubing, glass chambers, stainless steel valves, all working on the principles of the human heart.

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