



STEVENSON GREETED IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gov. Adlai Stevenson (arrow) gets a noisy reception as he moves through throng in Madison Square Garden, New York City, where he spoke before a crowd of about 20,000.

Stevenson Optimistic on Election Eve; Wyatt Predicts Near Demo Landside

By DON WHITEHEAD — Springfield, Ill. (AP) — Optimism outweighed all the doubts in Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson's camp today as he carefully penned his last—and perhaps most dramatic—appeal to the voters before tomorrow's presidential election.

This speech will be delivered tonight from Chicago in a national radio-television program featuring the Democratic candidate, President Truman, Vice President Barkley and Sen. John S. Sparkman of Alabama, the Democratic vice presidential nominee.

Stevenson worked in his office at the Executive Mansion and even his own lieutenants said they didn't know what he was going to say.

The candidate was due to leave here by plane late today for Chicago. He will spend the night there, cast his vote tomorrow in the little town of Half Day, Ill., and then return to Springfield.

Wilson Wyatt, Stevenson's campaign manager, predicted last night the Democratic nominee will win at least 400 electoral votes and carry at least 32 of the 48 states. It takes 266 electoral votes to elect.

Privately, there were others in the headquarters who did not share the Wyatt optimism—and they saw a much closer race even though most of them were confident of a victory.

The general feeling was Stevenson had come up fast in the last few days, had closed the gap and even overtaken Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with this last-minute spurt.

Stevenson gave another indication last night that he regards the Korean War as one of the major issues. He struck out at Eisenhower's proposals on Korea as carrying the risk of a third world war—and designed to "separate us from our allies."

In a statement he disclosed that a group of 15 war correspondents in Korea had sent telegrams to him and to Eisenhower warning against any withdrawal of American troops from the front-line fighting.

He quoted this group as saying, "Gen. Van Fleet himself has told us repeatedly that as long as the Chinese are in the war, the South Koreans are incapable of manning the front lines alone."

In New York, Eisenhower had no comment. His press secretary, James C. Hagerty, said: "Since when are 15 out of 167 war correspondents military experts?"

(In Tokyo, the 15 correspondents who signed the statement emphasized they spoke as individuals and not as representatives of their organizations. They were identified as: Richard Applegate, Leroy Hansen, Tom McAllen, Wendell Mercier,

Fred Painton and Ray Purdom of United Press; David Cicero, Don Dixon and Sid White of International News Service; Ruth Barrett, Reporter magazine; John Dille, Time, Inc.; Pat Higgins, Buffalo Evening News; Peter Kallischer, Colliers magazine; Greg McGreor, New York Times; and Bernard Kaplan, former staffer for International News Service.

Eisenhower has said the South Koreans should be trained—and should take over the combat duties from American troops. He also has pledged he would go to Korea if elected and seek a means of ending the war.

Of the Eisenhower proposals, Stevenson said: "All of these have been designed to play upon the natural impatience of the American people with a military stalemate; designed to divide not to unite us; designed to separate us from our allies, not to increase our collective strength; and all with the effect of sapping, not building, the courage and resolution of the American people."

The Democratic candidate said: "What would have happened if we had failed to meet the Communist challenge in Korea? Men everywhere would have said that Americans talked big and acted small. We would have justified the criticism of Chinese Communists who call us a 'paper tiger.' We would have forfeited our role as leader of the free world—and there is no one else to lead it. And we should have forfeited our great prestige in the Orient."

"Southeast Asia would have fallen under Communist control. . . . India surrounded by communism and threatened with starvation, would have been hard to save."

He said the effect would have been felt, also, in the Middle East and by Japan.

"Our intervention in Korea," he argued, "there was a turning point in world history and in American history. And I have no doubt when we eventually restore world peace, as we shall, Korea, for all its cost in blood and treasure, will be seen as the preventive of much greater catastrophe."

"In short, we are in Korea because we must be there; and our purpose cannot be fully achieved by training South Korean troops to deal with the enemy alone."

Referring to Eisenhower's proposal to go to Korea, Stevenson said such a trip "might create serious alarm" among the allies who might think it was the forerunner of a decision to enlarge the

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Eisenhower Closes Campaign Tonight; Korea Seen As Vital Election Issue

By RELMAN MORIN — En route to Boston with Eisenhower (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower comes to the end of the campaign trail tonight, making his last great bid for the most powerful elective office in the world, the presidency of the United States.

He chose Boston, a city rich in the traditions of early America, as the site for his final effort.

The approach of zero-hour found the Korean War—and the problem of war and survival generally—as the over-riding issue of the campaign.

Eisenhower has gone on record with the belief that South Korean soldiers can be trained in sufficient numbers to permit American divisions to be withdrawn to rear areas, and held in reserve. He says he would push such a program if he is elected.

Implementing this, the general promised to go to Korea himself, if he becomes president, to study the problem at first hand.

At the same time, he has fired some of his heaviest broadsides at President Truman's government charging it with responsibility for conditions that permitted the Korean fighting to start, and with having failed to build a South Korean Army capable of taking over its front lines in the 29 months since the war started.

At the 11th hour, Truman joined the fray on this same critical point. He declassified a Department of Defense document of September, 1947. Signed by the late Secretary of Defense James Forrester, it quoted a report from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and said they

considered that from the standpoint of military security, the U. S. had "little interest" in maintaining its troops and bases in Korea.

Eisenhower was Army chief of staff at the time and the President has claimed that he bears part of the responsibility for the decision to pull American forces off the peninsula.

Eisenhower's answer has been that the political decision to withdraw came two years after the report of the joint chiefs, namely in 1949.

In returning to New England, Eisenhower is completing a circle. Nearly eight months ago, while he was still in Europe, his backers entered him in the nation's first primary election in New Hampshire, March 11. He won it, defeating his great rival Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Since then, he has criss-crossed the country, covering well over 50,000 miles. He delivered in the neighborhood of 300 speeches.

The climax of that long and increasingly bitter struggle comes in Boston tonight.

Eisenhower prepared to motorcade through the necktie of cities ringing Boston during the day. At 10 p. m. (EST) he will make his last major address in a rally in the Boston Garden Auditorium. The speech will be televised and broadcast by radio (NBC and ABC).

At 11 p. m., he takes part in an hour-long TV and radio presentation (NBC, ABC, CBS and Dumont television; NBC, ABC, CBS and MBS radio).

His managers said the programs would cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

He will leave for New York after the presentations, spending election day in his residence at Columbia University and election night at his headquarters in the Commodore Hotel.

His running mate, Sen. Richard M. Nixon of California, planned to join him in Boston today.

A series of statements went out from Eisenhower's camp yesterday. In one, Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, the general's campaign manager, accused the Democrats of trying to "rig farm prices for political advantage."

Adams said: "Reports have reached me which indicate that the administration has broken the price of corn by dumping an excessive amount of corn owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on the market in recent months, and at the same time has been holding back on the food purchasing program for the ECA (Economic Co-operation Administration)."

In Washington, Secretary of

Agriculture Brannan retorted: "That is a cheap political unlighted lie."

"The price of corn has seasonally gone down as it does whenever a big crop is harvested, as it is at this time of the year."

Sen. George Aiken of Vermont claimed the administration was using this alleged dumping method.

He telegraphed Eisenhower that the Democrats are trying to "frighten the American people into voting to continue the present administration."

Eisenhower's headquarters also released a letter from Edward A. O'Neal, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, endorsing Eisenhower's farm program.

"I call as lies statements that are being made by the administration . . . that (1) the Democratic party alone gave you this program, and (2) Eisenhower if elected would take it away."

Richard Applegate, Leroy Hansen, Tom McAllen, Wendell Mercier,

Taft Thinks Ike Winner

CLEVELAND (AP) — Sen. Robert A. Taft believes Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will win the presidency — perhaps by a "large vote."

In a relaxed, cheerful mood, the Ohio Republican made that prediction to newsmen Friday, but conceded in "all political predictions your feet are in quicksand."

Here is Taft's prediction on the presidential race:

Eisenhower will win; Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska, Virginia, Tennessee, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma and South Dakota.

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In Washington, Secretary of

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- ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON
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