

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

By Bill Jenkins  
Good grief,  
What relief!

## JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—General Eisenhower won the presidency for various reasons which can be reduced to two, one personal, the other political: He was Eisenhower, and the voters were fed up with the Truman administration.

The proof of his personal drawing power was the fact that he ran far ahead of his party. His immense popularity and the public confidence in him already established, gave him an overwhelming advantage from the start.

Stevenson, unknown outside Illinois until his nomination, had to begin his campaign from scratch.

Even so, Eisenhower's great prestige might have been offset by the unknown Stevenson, merely because he was the Democratic candidate. If there had been no real issues and the voters were satisfied with the Democrats.

But Eisenhower inherited a bundle of issues which the Republicans had been harping on for months or years and which put Stevenson in an even worse spot: He was in a defensive position from the start.

The Republicans made the most of high taxes, high prices, exposure of crookedness and flexible ethics in the Democratic administration, and the stalemated Korean war.

They stimulated further doubt about the administration with their endless charges of Communists in government.

For Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had shepherded them out of a depression and successfully through most of World War II, the people developed an amazing confidence which they exhibited by electing him four times. It was as if they considered him a wise father who could lead them through darkness and danger.

They had less faith in the Democrat under President Truman, as they showed when they had their first chance to, which was in the Congressional elections of 1946.

Going into that election the Democrats controlled both houses of Congress.

But the Republicans said: "Had enough?" The voters apparently thought they did. They elected Republican majorities in House and Senate.

When it came time for the presidential race in 1948 the Republicans tried the "had enough" slogan again. It worked in reverse. After watching the Republicans in Congress for two years, the voters thought they had enough of them. They re-elected Truman and put Democratic majorities in both houses.

But the Democratic victory in 1948 was not an overpowering display of voter confidence in the party. Truman barely squeaked back into the White House and the Democrats had a Congressional majority by a hairline.

The problems and complications that developed over the next four years sapped voter faith in the Democrats.

"Time for a change," the Republicans said in 1952.

It was not as if they had wrapped up an easy sentence of the accumulated dissatisfaction of many people.

Anyone who took the trouble during the campaign to ask any number of people how they were going to vote this year and was told "Republican" must have been astonished at how often he got the same answer when he asked why? It was: "It's time we got the Democrats out."

That answer was given so many times as the full story seemed that the speakers weren't paying much attention to the speeches or issues or details of the campaign but had made up their minds before it started that 1952 was time for a change. It was a hasty and simple way of expressing piled-up emotions, resentments and reactions.

And Eisenhower, who had already proved his ability to lead masses of people through great dangers, even though his leadership was strictly in the military field, offered himself a solver of problems and a man with a key to the future.

Since the entire country already had trusted his leadership in other fields for years, his campaign assurances made it easier for them to give him the chance to shepherd them, as Roosevelt had done, through the mine-field we call the world.

## They'll Do It Every Time



## Eisenhower Dedicates Complete Service In Speech Following News of Victory

By RELMAN MORIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Dwight D. Eisenhower stood there, solemn and unsmiling, holding a piece of paper in his right hand early today.

He looked a little tired. The deep crease that cuts across his nose, between the eyes, is an unflattering mark of deep feeling. He stared into the hot, blue-white light pouring down on him and gestured—a small, almost helpless gesture—toward the crowd in front of him. It was a long moment before he could speak.

The people in the Hotel Commodore's big ballroom were frantic with delight and excitement. Some were standing on chairs. Some were throwing confetti, made from torn toilet sheets, into the air. Others were embracing each other. The hoarse cries and shrieking and screaming swelled into a frenzy.

Eisenhower tried again. Then, through the din, he began to speak. "I am indeed as humbled as I am proud," he said.

He looked straight out across the great throng.

In this moment of supreme victory, there was little expression on his face. The famous flashing smile and the dimples were gone. He frowned again.

With his first words, the deafening roar subsided, and then collapsed entirely.

What he had to say was quickly and soberly said.

First, he read a telegram of congratulations from Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. Then he read his reply: "I thank you for your courteous and generous message. Recognizing the intensity of the difficulties that lie ahead, it is clearly necessary that men and women of good will of both parties forget the political strife of the past and devote themselves to a single purpose of a better future. This I believe they will do."

The storm of applause and excitement burst again. Eisenhower quickly stilled it.

He said, "It is to me that this is a day of dedication rather than triumph. I recognize clearly the weight of the responsibilities that you have placed on me, and I assure you that I shall never in my service in Washington give short weight to those responsibilities."

His face was grave. He was speaking slowly.

He expressed the hope of unity in the nation now, "for the better future of America, for our children and for our grandchildren."

For the second time in the evening, he thanked the people who worked for him. Then he said good night and left the room. This was the final moment in the long struggle for the presidency.

Shortly afterward, his press secretary, James C. Hagerly, announced that the President-elect, members of his family and a few people on his personal staff would leave this afternoon for a 10-day rest at Augusta, Ga.

Whether Eisenhower will begin his new task with a trip to Korea—before the inauguration in January—is still not known. In the closing days of the campaign, he pledged himself to visit the battlefields and the Korean War for a personal inspection. He placed the achieving of peace as the first and greatest objective of his work, and he said he felt he could best make the start by visiting the battlefields and studying the Korean problem on the ground.

Hagerly said "there has never been a schedule, so far as I know," made for the Korean trip.

When Eisenhower left the ballroom, the celebration broke out with even greater fury. He hurried to the Leland Hotel, where Wyatt had set up election eve headquarters.

A crowd of admirers was waiting in the ballroom on the second floor.

Many were clinging to the bitter end to the hope that somehow, somewhere the tide would turn and give Stevenson the electoral votes he needed.

But Stevenson knew he was beaten. He had sensed it, an aide later said, from the time he was handed a news report that Paul Fitzpatrick, New York State Democratic chairman, had conceded the state to Eisenhower, with its big chunk of 45 electoral votes.

And then Col. Jacob Arvey of Chicago, Illinois Democratic national committeeman—who had sponsored Stevenson's entry into politics, conceded Illinois to the Eisenhower forces.

Stevenson came through a back entrance and walked upstairs to the ballroom. The crowd broke into cheers. They began chanting, "We want Stevenson," and he gave them a big grin. He looked relaxed and at ease.

Then the crowd became quiet. Stevenson's smile faded, and he

## Stevenson Pledges Support To Ike In Concession of Election Defeat

By DON WHITEHEAD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—This was the sour and bitter morning after for the millions who followed Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson—and lost.

The defeated Democratic presidential candidate himself admitted he felt as Abraham Lincoln once did after a losing election: "Like a little boy who had stubbed his toe in the dark—but who was too old to cry and 'it hurt too much to laugh.'"

Still, the ruffled-looking slender man who was the Democratic standard-bearer could muster a smile and a quip even in the defeat that must have been even more disheartening to him than to his followers.

The capitulation came shortly after midnight. Central Standard Time at that hour one vote returns showed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower rushing to a tremendous victory.

At the Executive Mansion shortly before midnight there was a conference. The Hubbs, his aide brightly. Newsmen and townspeople gathered on the mansion lawn and peered into windows for a glimpse of the men in the drama.

In his basement office, Stevenson met with these men: Wilson Wyatt, his campaign manager; George W. Ball, executive director of the Volunteers for Stevenson; Carl McGowan and William M. Blair Jr., his administrative assistants, and William L. Flanagan, his press secretary.

The word already came that New York State was gone. Eisenhower had cracked the Solid South, Pennsylvania and Illinois and other key states were shifting to the general.

And so the decision was made that the Democratic cause was hopelessly buried under a landslide of votes. Wilson Wyatt had held out to the last against any concession of victory to the Republicans. Others in the Stevenson command had already seen the handwriting on the wall—and privately conceded defeat. They felt themselves that Wyatt should have admitted the realities sooner.

So the door opened in the mansion basement and Stevenson with his sons, Borden and John Pell, and members of his official family came out. He drove three blocks to the Leland Hotel, where Wyatt had set up election eve headquarters.

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## SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The rubber industry expects to sell more tires next year—whether times are good or bad, and no matter what President-Elect Eisenhower and the new Congress do.

Industry leaders base this prediction on the fact that in 1950 and 1951 the auto industry sold a record number of new cars. And just about next year you'll have to start replacing the original tires on them.

Times ought to be good through most of the year, they say, with nothing but minor setbacks to be expected, according to James J. Newman, vice president of B. F. Goodrich Company.

"Even during slumps, the tire replacement volume holds pretty steady," says E. J. Thomas, president of the Fire & Rubber Company. "People do without other things before they stop driving their cars. So the replacements depend largely upon the number of cars built in previous years."

People bought up a lot of tires they didn't need in 1950 when the Korean War scared them, so replacements fell to 34 million in 1951, Thomas says. This year the replacement total should be 45 million. And next year 49 million tires will be replaced, an increase of 8 per cent, Thomas believes.

Newman extends this even further, and predicts that by 1959 replacements will top 60 million tires a year. That means that this year the industry is using 14 million tons of rubber, but by 1959 will use 1,600,000 tons.

High natural and synthetic rubber, should be in ample supply.

Thomas also is betting that the auto industry will turn out well over five million new cars next year. To outfit these and supply the fleet, he figures the tire industry will turn out another 20 million casings. He thinks exports should run around 600,000 tires for a total production of 77,850,000 next year, a gain of 11 per cent over this year.

## McCarthy Takes Wisconsin

APPLETON, Wis. (AP)—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy won a tempered triumph over his communist government charges from the people of Wisconsin yesterday when they returned him to the Senate for a second term.

The state's controversial junior senator won 64 of the 71 counties from Democrat Thomas E. Fairchild, but trailed President-Elect Eisenhower and Republican Gov. Walter Kohler Jr. in winning.

Early today the senator at his home here thanked his constituents for their "voice of confidence" and asserted that "the real task of the Republican party now begins."

"We must go forward cautiously, but firmly, to rebuild America to that position of mental, moral and political leadership which we once held, and again command the respect of the world."

"We must build a prosperity upon peace—not upon war. We must be careful to maintain whatever social advances have been made in the last 30 years—keeping in mind that there have been many good Democrats and some good Democratic ideas."

## Truman Offers No Comment After Stevenson Loss Told

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

ABOARD TRUMAN TRAIN (AP)—President Truman kept his thoughts to himself today as he rolled toward Washington on the campaign train that started out over the Labor Day week end carrying high Democratic hopes.

Men with long faces and stenographers fighting back tears moved slowly through the cars this post-election day, making small jokes at which nobody smiled very much.

They had figured the odds favored Dwight D. Eisenhower when they left Washington that Sunday in September. But the champion whistle-stopper of 1948 was their ace in the hole and they had counted heavily on his "give 'em hell" campaigning.

Harry S. Truman gave them all he had—in Milwaukee, in New York, in Boston, San Francisco—in all the big cities and little towns from one end of the country to the other.

For 18,000 miles he traveled, making a total of 212 speeches for Adlai Stevenson, driving himself even harder than when he campaigned for his own election when he was four years younger—64 instead of 68.

He finished each night so weary he crawled into his berth often too tired to look over speech material for the following day.

But each morning found him up at 6 a. m., smiling, cheerful and eagerly awaiting another day.

The crowds were big, some times larger than those he drew four years ago. And they laughed at his sallies and urged him on with cries of "pour it on" just as before.

When the campaign ended in his native Jackson County, Mo., the grey-haired, bespectacled Missouri-ian reflected optimism.

Two of his former Democratic national chairmen, Frank E. McKinney and William M. Boyle Jr., showed him private polls indicating Stevenson was "in."

Truman didn't produce any polls himself, but he told reporters he thought McKinney and Boyle were "in the right."

When he dropped his ballot into the box at Independence yesterday morning, he was asked whether he was sure that "was a winner."

He replied with a grin: "Of course, no question about it."

Truman was in bed before 9:30 p. m. and apparently slept while his staff sweated out the returns in an atmosphere of steadily increasing gloom.

He moved toward Washington and the difficulties of adjusting to this changed political world.

His first step will be to offer Gen. Eisenhower, the one-time friend against whom he campaigned so vigorously, full co-operation in the American tradition.

He is planning to make a formal statement at the White House two hours after his arrival.

The future holds many uncertainties for him.

An avid reader of history, he would have historians record that he worked for international co-operation and world peace.

## ROK Infantry Attacks Hill

SEOUL, Korea (AP)—Bloody fighting for Triangle Hill and Sniper Ridge flared today into the heaviest action of the 23-day struggle for the Korean Central Front heights.

South Korean troops in a pre-dawn sneak attack stabbed within 10 yards of the crest of Triangle Hill, then were pinned down by Chinese Red hand grenades and machine-gun fire. Five previous Allied attempts to retake the height, lost on Friday, have stalled in the same place.

Other Republic of Korea troops seized one of two knobs on an offshoot ridge of Triangle, called Jewel Hill.

Chinese Communists, behind tremendous artillery fire from their Osong Mountain redoubt, dented the South Korean line on the crest of Sniper Ridge but the South Koreans counterattacked and hand-to-hand fighting flared there as last report.

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As each group of nationality is recognized, it sends up a cry of pride and gladness.

One impatient Irishman, all alone and anxious for his blessing, keeps crying the name of his country in Italian: "Ireland! Ireland!"

The Pope smiling, finally turns to benediction in English—and the Irishman subsides, satisfied to be lumped with the visiting English, Scotch and Americans.

Lastly the Pope finally questions a group of small Italian children, and their ultimate trouble answers rise in the air like the music of birds.

Then Pius steps back, but the throng will not let him go, crying, "Il Papa! Il Papa! Il Papa!"

Again he steps out, hushes them with his ultimate blessing, and again withdraws. The slowly door closes. The throng files slowly and quietly out, reluctant to let the mystic moment go.

"He gets a hold on you, doesn't he?" says one Protestant, "I don't suppose there is another man in the world who could do what he just did."

"Yes," says a second Protestant. "It's kind of like being in a little United Nations."

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