THE BIG SHOW

Chicago's 'Cow Barn' Will Be Site of Political Conventions

By Walter A. Shead
WNU Washington Correspondent

To some from the rural areas, Chicago's "Cow Barn" will be a familiar sight, but to thousands of others, both delegates and visitors to the national political conventions next July, the 1952 setting for the presidential nominations may seem unrealistic.

For the site of the two national conventions has been switched from [illegible]tional Chicago stadium on [illegible]y City's west side, to the International Amphitheatre at the Chicago Stock Yards, home of the famous International Live Stock Exposition and other big agricultural shows. This year's conventions add up to 21 national political conventions held in Chicago, 13 to them for the Republican party and eight for the Remocrats.

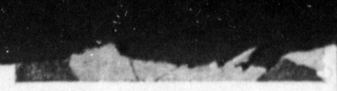
Republicans will convene on Monday, July 7, with the Democrats following them into the amphitheatre two weeks later on Monday, July 21. There will be 1199 Republican delegates, 105 more than were recognized at the 1948 convention in Philadelphia, while the official Democratic delegation will be 1,230, four less than the 1948 total.

International Amphitheatre, Chicago's great convention, exposition and sports building is the site for the Republican and Democratic national conventions in July, 1952. The arena of the huge structure is now air-conditioned for greater comfort of those who occupy its 12,000 seats.

Despite the fact that the stock yards amphitheatre seats 8,000 less than the stadium, there are several compensatory factors which led to selection of the new site. One particularly good reason is that the amphitheatre is air-conditioned and that in itself is compensation when the heat factor on a Chicago July day is taken into consideration. Other factors included the fact that adjacent to the convention hall itself are four large rooms for housing committees and other essential activities of the convention, also air conditioned, plus large adjacent rooms to serve as workrooms for the press and radio, the necessary equipment for telegraph, telephone and teletype machines, dark rooms for photographers and other work incidental to such a big show as a national political convention.

While television received its first big work-out at the Philadelphia convention four years ago, television this year will play a larger part and will have a coast to coast audience, whereas four years ago the audience was confined to the east coast. Another factor taken into consideration is that there is l[illegible] [illegible]ace [illegible] from [illegible]o nati[illegible] also have worked o[illegible]ments to handle the delegates, seating and temporary stands, the two committees to share the expense jointly. About the only difference will be that when the Republican convention adjourns, pictures of Republican leaders will be taken down and Democratic pictures will be hung in their places.

Even though the seating capacity does not measure up to the 20,000 which have been crammed into the old stadium, those in charge of the convention are delighted with the better facilities.



MARGARET TRUMAN

They'd expected her to be stiffly proper. She removed her shoes between takes, sipped coffee from the thermos jug she'd brought from home, and sent out for hamburgers when a long break permitted.

Nobody was at all surprised when the George Stevens production for Paramount, "A Place in the Sun," was voted the best motion picture of 1951 by the National Board of Review. It's a leading contender for the Academy Award.

Star Dust
STAGE SCREEN RADIO

By INEZ GERHARD

DOROTHY SARNOFF is letting no grass grow under her pretty feet these days. Featured in the best musical in New York, "The King and I", she has been appearing on television more and more frequently. Now she has taken time off to rush to Hollywood and make a picture. This could be merely the preliminary to appearing on the screen in the role she does so beautifully in "The King and I" when that magnificent show reaches the [illegible]reen; cer[illegible] [illegible]ould do better th[illegible]

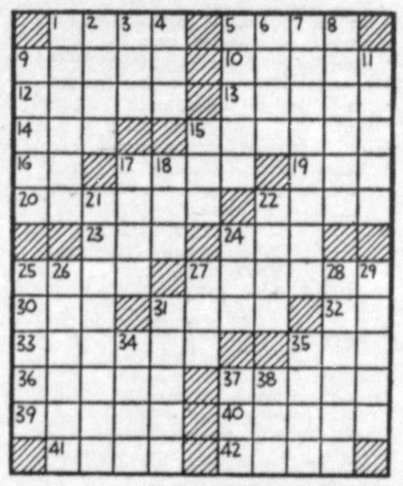
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

NO. 0-7

ACROSS
1. Stimulus
5. Move swiftly
9. Drench
10. On foot
12. Employed for wages
13. Steel splint of a short skirt (Armor)
14. Part of "to be"
15. Compulsion
16. Music note
17. Tidy
19. Encountered
20. Dared
22. Crazes
23. Often (poet.)
24. Instead of
25. A puff, as of hair
27. Raveled out
30. Coffee receptacle
31. Fate
32. Greek letter
33. Young man (Scot.)
35. Coin (Jap.)
36. Scoff
37. Wide-awake
39. Heron
40. Water crafts
41. Descry
42. Foreman

DOWN
1. Evening reception
2. Unadulterated
3. Employ
4. Color
5. Something admitted
6. At a distance
7. A fragrant shrub
8. Hurled
9. A fragment
11. Examinations
15. Performed
17. Quarrel
18. Soak flax
21. Stumbles, as a horse
22. Froth
24. Back
25. Throb
26. Citrus fruit
27. Enemy
28. Puts forth effort
29. Small depressions
31. Soiled
34. Profound
35. Bodies of water
37. Warp-yarn
38. Game of chance



THE FICTION CORNER

NOT A GOOD RISK

By Maud McCurdy

3-Minute Fiction

JANET had said, "I'm not going to marry you, George!"

He had bought a run-down mansion at the edge of town, which he'd had converted into apartments.

The place was surrounded by meadows. Janet and George were out on the grounds, looking over the patios, the tennis courts, and the lily pond. There was still space left over for playgrounds of most any size.

[illegible] the trouble start- [illegible] will [illegible]d [illegible] him [illegible] you feel that way," she whispered, "you really are not a very good matrimonial risk." She left him standing there still trying to defend himself.

George tried to see her. He called her every day at the newspaper office, but she was out. It was plain Janet didn't want to see him again and there seemed to be nothing he could do about it. No matter what he tried, he could not get to see her.

Finally the apartments and grounds were complete. Peter Bol- [illegible] the ad. "Only co[illegible] dren," Peter sai[illegible]

George began to feel a little d[illegible] perate. There was one pretty young mother, with violet eyes, almost the color of Janet's, who said feelingly, "Mr. Hartley, the mothers of this town will call you blessed."

"But I . . ." George started to say a mistake had been made, but was stopped by another young couple shaking his hand and saying, "This is wonderful. It's like a dream."

George was perspiring. He found a moment, and took a look at the ad. There it was in bold type, "Only couples with children need apply."

Leaving Peter in charge, George drove to the newspaper office. Before he could get to the advertising department a reporter button-holed him. "Mr. Hartley, the whole town is talking about what you've done. You've really made news. This will make every newspaper in the state."

George pulled away from him, hurried to the advertising department. A voice said, "Yes?" and a pair of violet eyes looked up and met George's. A quick flush came to her face. "George, they only put me on this desk yesterday and I—I made the mistake. I'm sorry."

George stood there looking at her as if he never wanted to stop. "Look, Janet. I was looking at the matter in a cold-blooded, business way." He drew a long breath and went on, "You didn't make a mistake. I did. The place is just like you said, a natural for children. And they're there already, about a dozen of them with their parents."

"George, you mean th[illegible]t?" Janet asked. "You're not just saying it to get me to change my mind?"

"I never meant anything more," George answered.

"I'm glad," Janet said. "You know . . . I must have had my mind on the children. I didn't make the mistake in your ad on purpose. I really didn't, George, and don't you ever say I did."

George just smiled. The whole office force might be looking, but he didn't care. He bent his head and kissed her."

Woman Star

Fannie Blankers-Koen, Netherlands, is the only woman with such a record, set in 1948 when she won the 100- and 200-meters dashes, the 80-meters hurdles and ran on the winning 400-meters relay team.

GRASSROOTS

Last Six Years Cost US More Than 160 Previous

By Wright A. Patterson

FROM THE FOUNDING of this republic as a government, with George Washington as its first President, down through all the years—more than 160—to the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, this government spent $158 billions.

That covered all the cost of all our wars since the Revolution. It included the cost of our second war with England, the Mexican war, the Civil war, the war with Spain, the first world war, and practically all of the Second World war, as well as all the lesser wars.

It included the cost of conquering the West, the building and rebuilding of the national Capitol. It included all the costs of our vast internal improvements, and the construction of the Panama canal, the purchase of the Panama railroad, the building and rebuilding of our navy, and the vast fleet of merchant ships built during World War I.

It included all the welfare expenditures of the Roosevelt administration. That $158 billion included every dollar paid out by the United States treasury over those years, down to the inauguration of Harry S. Truman, approximately six years ago. During those approximately six years of the Truman administration the treasury has paid out the staggering total of $160 billion.

A large portion of us, as tax payers, howled our heads off at what we considered the "wild" spending of President Roosevelt in his efforts to restore prosperity, to undo what World War I had done to us, but we know now that as a spender he was but a "piker" compared to President Truman.

The record of the six years of Truman is so unbelievable that when radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., saw the figures he would not believe them. He took them to the treasury department for verification. From its records, the treasury department verified the figures. It was all true. In approximately six years Harry S. Truman had spent more than all the presidents who had preceeded him through a period of 160 years of our national history.

The President was not responsible for spending that vast sum of $160 billion. He did not ask for all of the appropriations made by congress. Members of Congress, imbued with the idea of spending, provided some considerable sums on their own account in addition to meeting the requests of the President. Among the items of expense for which the President is responsible is the cost to the nation, year after year, of that army of bureaucrats he has built.

The President still has in his hands, as appropriations by congress some $40 billion that has not been spent, but which presumably is to pay for our re-armament, for planes, tanks, artillery, and additional naval vessels, that have not yet been ordered.

After all the wild spending we have witnessed during the past six years, we are still not prepared to meet Russia, if, as the President has so repeatedly warned us, Russia should thrust war upon us. Should the spending continue we will be as bankrupt as England, because of the socialistic experiments of the Attlee Labor government.

Incidentally some $35 billion of the $160 billion of Truman spendings went to England to finance those socialistic experiments. Similar experiments in this country are demanded by the President. It is certainly time for us to call a halt, not alone on the President, but also on those members of the Congress who vote appropriation for the fantastic, needless, utterly senseless projects that have been asked for. If they are not stopped we will soon be in a position where we cannot defend ourselves should Russia attack, which is not impossible, but hardly probable.

It is well that we not forget that $160 billion spent during the past six years as compared with the $158 billion through all the years of government operations from the days of Washington to the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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For the Republicans it is a long shot between a nomination and an election as was proven by Dewey and Bricker, and again by Dewey and Warren. They had, and there will again be, a handicap of close to 10 million job paid-for votes to overcome.

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The weather man could win praise by a more even distribution of rain or snow.

THE HOME TOWN REPORTER IN WASHINGTON

WALTER SHEAD, WNU Correspondent

Ike's Chances

UNLESS Gen. Dwight Eisenhower repudiates his statement of January 8, taken by his backers as a "go" sign, and returns to this country in time for a pre-convention campaign, the chances against his obtaining the GOP presidential nomination must be something like a 100-to-1 shot.

For despite all the organization work his enthusiastic supporters can do for him and his personal popularity throughout the country, the convention machinery, even down to the keynoter will be in the hands of his opposition. Convention nominations are made by the politicians and NOT by the voters. And if General Ike means what he said in his statement he will not lift a hand to obtain the nomination. Here is what he said:

"Under no circumstances will I ask for relief from this assignment in order to seek nomination for political office and I shall not participate in the pre-convention activities of others who may have such an intention with respect to me." The only loophole he leaves is that he will accept the nomination next July which he considers would be "a duty that would transcend my present responsibilities."

The only manner in which General Eisenhower would get "relief" from his present assignment would be for him to ask for relief, which he says he will NOT do under any circumstances, or for President Truman to recall him, which the President said he would NOT do unless the general asks to be relieved. So there we have an impasse.

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Will He Return?

The hope of some of his backers that the general will return to this country probably in March, is born of what will be a determined effort to recall him for some such reason [illegible]ifying before a congressional [illegible] attempt to stam- [illegible] definite [illegible]

One bit of evidence as t[illegible] GOP politicians, who will [illegible] the convention, are lined up be[illegible] Taft and Eisenhower was the vote on the successor to the late Kenneth Wherry as GOP senate floor leader. Twenty-six senators voted for Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, backed by Senator Taft, and 15 voted for Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, backed by the Eisenhower forces, led by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Duff of Pennsylvania.

Sen. George Aiken of Vermont has raised the question of just where General Eisenhower stands on such questions as labor, agriculture, health, education, conservation and the St. Lawrence waterway. And Senator Aiken is one who could be presumed to be in the Eisenhower camp. This query from Senator Aiken is likely to grow into a chant before many days have passed and General Eisenhower if he does come home, will face a veritable barrage of brickbats or, as President Truman suggested at a press conference, the rotten egg and tomato throwing of partisan politics.

• • •

Reluctant to Run

President Truman at this same press conference didn't make it any easier for Eisenhower, and fed fodder to the Taft camp when in answering a query, he opined, with a mischievous grin, that he had always thought the general was a Democrat until he read his formal January 8 statement. So the general's backers have a grim campaign ahead of them without any help from their candidate, unless he reconsiders and nullifies his formal statement; unless he decides his job in Europe is ended prior to July and asks to be relieved.

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More Taxes Asked

President Truman, in his annual economic message to congress, asked for a tax increase of about $5,000,000,000. However, administration leaders in both the house and senate expressed the opinion that there was little likelihood of him getting it. The President also asked for tighter price controls, a check on private spending, greater productivity, and a return to pay-as-we-go government financing in the coming year.

Charming Yoked Style Dress for Hot Weather

8744
12-42

THIS charming yoked style is so easy to sew, you'll want to make several versions for warm weather. Four buttons close each shoulder, a narrow belt snugs in your waistline.

• • •

Pattern No. 8744 is a sew-rite perforated pattern in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42. Size 14, 3¾ yards of 35-inch.

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It's Wonderful the Way Chewing-Gum Laxative Acts Chiefly to

REMOVE WASTE —NOT GOOD FOOD

• Here's the secret millions of folks have discovered about FEEN-A-MINT, the modern chewing-gum laxative. Yes, here is why FEEN-A-MINT's action is so wonderfully different!

Doctors say that many other laxatives start their "flushing" action too soon . . . right in the stomach where food is being digested. Large doses of such laxatives upset digestion, flush away nourishing food you need for health and energy. You feel weak, worn out.

But gentle FEEN-A-MINT, taken as recommended, works chiefly in the lower bowel where it removes mostly waste, not good food! You avoid that typical weak, tired, run-down feeling. Use FEEN-A-MINT and feel your "peppy," energetic self—full of life! Get FEEN-A-MINT! No increase in price—still 25¢, 50¢ or only 10¢.

FEEN-A-MINT
FAMOUS CHEWING-GUM LAXATIVE