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NO GLIB 'SOLUTIONS', PLEASE

GENERAL EISENHOWER has emphasized that he is no "miracle man." He has warned that there is no easy way to end the Korean War. It is unfeeling, then, for a top Eisenhower adviser to suggest that the general can do the miraculous.

This Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has done. In a press conference Friday he predicted that General Eisenhower "could end the bloody drain on American manpower" quickly if elected. How? By using persons "who have an equal interest with us" in the Korean War. The Senator told of two million anti-Communist slaves in Europe. The general could recruit them, he said, and lift the manpower burden off the backs of the American people.

Senator Lodge, of all persons, knows the impracticability of such a "solution." He fathered legislation which provided for enlistment of some of the displaced slaves in our Army. U. S. citizenship and other enticements were offered them. Some came—but slowly, by the hundreds, not by thousands or tens or hundreds of thousands. And, the questionable idea of using mercenaries aside, potential soldiers who aren't eager to join an army which may someday liberate their homeland will not be enthused about fighting a most unpleasant war in far-off Asia.

The Senator also "guaranteed" that "we'll get a rule within a month or two" if his reelection and GOP control of the Senate are forthcoming. Which case will be chairman of the Rules Committee. When a reporter noted General Eisenhower's opposition to an FEPC with enforcement power and wondered if a compulsory FEPC bill could get a vote in the Senate, Senator Lodge replied: "I don't assume a veto at all."

It should be remembered that Senator Lodge is not only the chairman of General

Eisenhower's Campaign Advisory Committee. He also is a candidate for reelection, opposed by a capable young liberal, Rep. John Kennedy. We charitably assume that Senator Lodge was speaking in the latter role, for Massachusetts listeners, at his press conference.

We suggest, however, that Senator Lodge, who has many creditable achievements to recall to Massachusetts voters, speak to them personally on these matters, leaving the general to make his own assumptions and his own proposals regarding the Korean War.

A GOOD START

THE county-wide Get-Out-The-Vote Campaign received a warm initial response from civic organizations which augurs well for its worthy goals. The happy choice of Joe Josephs as campaign chairman will insure the establishment of an efficient and capable organization. Mr. Josephs comes to his new task with a solid record of noteworthy civic achievements and a capacity equal to his large responsibilities.

There is no reason at all why Mecklenburg County cannot in this year establish a record in election turn-out which will be unparalleled in this region, if not the nation. There is no reason why the "Mecklenburg Plan" now being carried out will not become a model for similar drives in other communities.

What is needed now are volunteers who will give a bit of their time and much of their enthusiasm to the details of the job. The door-to-door campaign to check on voter registration and give out registration and voting information, manning of information booths—jobs such as this require your help. Offer your service, for better government, by calling Lambert Schwartz, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, at 3-1510.

'OUTSIDE' MONEY FOR CANDIDATES

It is ethically correct for a candidate to receive campaign contributions from persons outside his constituency? This important question is often overlooked, or overshadowed by partisan support, or opposition, in this debate.

Take, for example, recent columns by those twin pillars of reaction, Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky. Ordinarily they see things the same, dark but not so, in an interesting juxtaposition in our favorite morning paper last week.

Pegler was inveighing against a "little band (sic) of self-imported easterners" who, according to Pegler, raised funds for candidates opposing such of his favorites as McCarran of Nevada, ex-Senator Curley Brooks of Illinois and that "active anti-Communist," Representative Cox of Georgia. Mr. Pegler was clearly angry with out-of-state "money" who might "steal" the election by the normal exercise of the franchise by the citizens of the state."

But, in the adjoining column, Mr. Sokolsky was joyfully noting the formation of the "Highland Committee" for Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. "Joe's been sick, hasn't he?" he wrote to raise funds and in a tight spot, he wrote, concluding that "now is as good a time as any other for those who hate Stalin to assert it" to the support of McCarthy. . . . with funds, time, energy and every type of aid." So, depending on which candidate gets the money, according to those two oracles, outside money is a blessing—or a curse.

It seems though, that there is a plain dividing line between proper and improper outside contributions. All U. S. citizens are substantially affected by the actions of Congressmen. Therefore, it seems fitting for citizens of one state to contribute to the campaign of a Congressional candidate from another state and for the aspirant to accept it. It follows of course that a candidate for the House of Representatives can properly accept financial support from another Congressional district in his state.

It would, however, seem improper for candidates to accept funds from persons whose government he does not legislate, administer

From The Washington Post

VERBAL GILDING OF THE LILY

NOW that women must wear plain skirts and coats instead of "Bitch Martin" and "plains" instead of "Arctic Seal" or "Mama Beaver," under the new far-furling act that has just gone into effect, the question arises: Where will this war on euphemism end?

Consider the restaurant menu. Would a plainly fruit cup, even though labeled "supreme," be as appealing as a fruit "cocktail"? What if the "battered" had to be removed in the interests of honesty from carrots, beets, string beans, squash, corn and all the other vegetables that are now so appetizingly presented? What if all duck were not "ducking"—and Long Island at that?

Then there are the cosmetics, the "Overnight Magic" face creams, the "Heavenly Vision" eye powders, to say nothing of the Perfumes, "Sweet Voice," "Fetish," "Menthol," and all the rest so rich in promise.

There are the vacation resorts, "Gladier Retreat," "Eden Beach," "Paradise Mountain," "Elwyn Valley" and all the wistful little towns named Arctic, British, Canadian, Mexico, Hollywood, are these to be relabeled as Barbours Beach, Mosquitos, Magnet

Patched Corners, Gossamer? And the threat deepens when we consider the prosaic job of naming a building. Is it "Mansion in the American League" or "this has been euphemized. He cites how writers have all become "authors" and "authorities"; real estate dealers, "realtors"; undertakers, "morticians"; hairdressers, "hairstylists"; "attendants" or "custodial officers" (Barber tried to become "monetary artists" but failed, he says).

The term "lady," pioneer euphemism in the English language, helped materially in this development, as it has been applied to women whenever they entered the calling. Thus we have had "lady doctors," "lady secretaries," "lady barbers," even "lady waitresses."

This verbal gilding of the lily has found its most effective expression in modern advertising which has made virtually every thing "fabulous," or at least "glamorous." Ways will be found to keep our illusions in spite of laws and inspectors. Even those who have to wear rabbit coats will no doubt find that there are rabbits—and rabbits, including Belgian hares and Australian lepis cynomys.



How's Your History?

\$100 Prize Is Offered

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOOP
WASHINGTON
AS is customary in this space, the Labor Day holiday will be observed by omitting any report of political events. Instead, a puzzle and a prize are offered.

The subject, this year, is the background of the Presidential campaign which now convulses us. Very few people realize the richness and strangeness of the American political story. Very few people, in fact, bother to read American political history which is above all entertaining.

Accordingly, a prize of \$100 is offered to the first reader who correctly answers the following quiz, or if no reader is 100 per cent correct, to the reader who sends in the largest number of right answers.

1. The question of detection is a hot one, at the moment, in both political parties, with the Tories themselves doing it to get drunk. The Southern Democrats still considering rebellion. In similar circumstances, after the nomination of a supposedly reformed Presidential candidate, a great American political leader was asked what he proposed to do about it. He replied, "I am a Democrat still — very still. Who said it?"

2. We are likely to hear the old warning against swapping horses in mid-stream again this time. This image was introduced to the American political vocabulary in the following language: "They have concluded it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river, and they have further concluded that I am not so poor a horse they might make a batch of it trying to swap." What was the speaker, and the occasion?

3. One of his predecessors gave the following bleak advice to Harry S. Truman: "The only thing for an ex-President to do is to get drunk." The same President was commonly described as "the hero of many a well-fought battle," and according to a contemporary biographer, "he was a drunkard after he left the White House. Who was he?"

4. A great President, on retiring from office, concluded to a close friend that his only regret was not having handed one political enemy, and not having shot another. Who was he, and who were the targets of his wrath?

5. In an earlier campaign when corruption was a great national issue, the all-powerful leader of the opposition was so much hated that he was campaigning for his party's candidate, who was charged with being corrupt. A lawyer, he replied simply, "I am not a lawyer, I am a politician." Who was the speaker, and who the candidate?

6. In recent years, our names for our Presidents have been so much changed that we are losing track. The following epithets were commonly applied to Presidents and candidates of the

past: "His Prudence," "The Stuffed Prober," "Old Oily," "The Superb," "Old Fuss And Feather," "Plate Of Soap," "The Mill Boy Of The South," "The Plumed Knight," "Old Man Bunker," "The Schoolmaster," and "The Great Commoner." Who were they?

7. The Republican party still claims to be the party of business and the promoter of prosperity, and charges the Democrats with the opposite. This claim superseded anti-slavery and the bloody strife after a famous speech, in which the orator declared, "The Democratic party is the party of farmers. It is a good friend of an empty farm, it believes in the Colorado beetle, and the wheat." Who made the speech and when?

8. Here are some little known Presidential statistics. (a) Seven occupants of the White House were born subjects of a foreign power. (b) One President was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. (c) Presidential aspirants have been the victims of successful or attempted assassination. (d) Five Presidents have tried to re-enter the White House after staying down their great office. Who were they?

9. The phrase "grass roots," which we use so much, was originated in a campaign of the faint distant past. The man who claimed his party was the party of the "grass roots" was an irritatingly fiery orator, who spoke neither of the Republic nor the Democrats. Who was he and what was his party?

10. Although Congressmen are oddly but customarily referred to as "honorable," there are no legal titles of honor in the United States government. Only a few of the older states give their officials legal handles to their names and the Congress of Harvard College is "honorable and revered" by ancient law. None the less, the first Congress was convened by a proposal to call the President "His High Mightiness." Who proposed this proposal and whence was the title borrowed?

Send replies to the quiz, if any, to 2720 Diamond Avenue, W. Washington, D. C. The names of the winner and the answers to the questions will be published at an appropriate date next week.

Quote, Unquote

Next to a doorknob coming off in the hand, the emptiest feeling is containing the conversation with a wife who stopped three stores back to look in a window—Columbia, (S. C.) State.

If your patience, temper or religion needs a test, try to tell your wife to turn the water around the top shelf inside your refrigerator.—Barlow (Ga.) Herald.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Ground

(While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, the Washington Merry-Ground is being visited by several of our regular contributors, including Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture.)
By SECRETARY CHARLES F. BRANNAN

IT'S at this time of year — with autumn just ahead — that the minds of city people are most likely to go to rural regions and to pleasant times associated with the harvest season. It's good to know what agricultural abundance means to each of us.

To the farmer, the harvest is what he has worked for all the year. To the city dweller, for each of us depends on his very existence upon a share of the produce of the farm, the ranch, or the nation. In fact, we live on a farm.

For every reader of this column and for every other man, woman, and child in the United States, there is in this country the equivalent of two and one-fourth acres of harvested cropland and about seven acres of grainland. Twenty years ago the average man consumed each day and his clothing too.

Now let us for a moment imagine that we could get aside from the cropland and grainland and work full time for one average American. This approximately 10 acres of land is located in various parts of the country, and it is a diversity of crops and a wide range of climate and soils, and requires many different cultural methods.

The care and management of that theoretical tract of land is of paramount importance to you, as let's see how your 10 acres are getting along.

First, let me note that you have never acres that you had 20 years ago. There are 20,000,000 more Americans than there were then, while our total agricultural land has increased very little. Therefore the average harvested cropland has shrunk almost two-thirds of an acre, and grainland available per person has decreased proportionately. Twenty years ago there was to be less crop for each of our citizens.

But, at the same time, crop yields per acre have risen more in the last two decades than in any other

period of the 65 years for which we have records. Yields are about 45 per cent higher than in 1930, compared with 1914. In 1950, the average American had 20 years. Yields from pasture lands and from poultry and livestock also have risen remarkably.

Second, you are getting more food from your 10 acres — producing substantially more than the larger acreage produced for your father, and you, the average American, are eating not only more food than in 1930, but more food than you ate in the boom year 1929. If you're like the average person today in eating habits, you are consuming more meat, milk, fruit, vegetables and other products than you did in 1929, all of which are the equivalent of many pounds of grain and grass.

Better Diet

INCREASES in the production of meat and the so-called protective foods have given you a better diet. Compared with 1929, you are consuming nearly 10 per cent more meat, 12 per cent more milk, almost 50 per cent more eggs, and substantially more green vegetables.

At the same time, gross farm output per man hour has increased 72 per cent since 1929, and less than 10 per cent more food is being produced by the same number of men. At the same time, gross farm output per man hour has increased 72 per cent since 1929, and less than 10 per cent more food is being produced by the same number of men.

As a result of this efficiency, you buy more and better food with about the same percentage of your income as you did 20 years ago. In fact, the food when food prices were near their record low.

But, of course, if not greater, importance to you, 20 years ago your acres were being seriously harmed by erosion and depletion. Today there is still some deterioration, but the chances are that your acres are among the best out of five farms now well conserved by the farmer. Your acres are getting three and one-half times as much lime and fertilizer as they were getting 20 years ago.

Electricity has increased the productivity of your 10 acres. When the Rural Electrification Administration was established in 1935, only one farm in 10 had power

Labor And Political Bosses Are Losing Their Influence

By MARQUIS CHILDS

IN DEFINING the colloquial meaning of the word "boss," Webster's Collegiate Dictionary says: "Slang, U. S. A. professional politician who controls votes of legislators by means of a political machine."

The meaning of the word is being expanded as it goes along. In the current campaign, Governor Stevenson is charged with being a captive not only of the political bosses but also the labor bosses. He will have to work hard to disprove that charge.

In an earlier era we accepted the phenomenon of the boss. He took care of all those who were too busy to take care of themselves. And the boss himself was not ashamed of receiving designation that signified his trade.

LAWRENCE'S REPLY

Today it has taken on unhappy connotations and now one wants to be called a boss. In this space at the close of the Democratic convention in Chicago it was said that the boss — Jacob Arvey of Chicago, David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, and the rest of the bosses — had long since been ended. He writes: "Tom Pendergast is in the White House (of New Jersey) is retired; in New York, the mayor and the president of the City Council were elected on the basis of the Democratic ticket. In Chicago and Illinois, where the tag continues to hang on Colonel Arvey, the mayor is Martin Kennedy, the Democratic Senator is Paul Douglas, and the Governor is Adlai Stevenson, who conspicuously unbossed people. The mayors of American cities today are elected on the basis of the Democratic ticket. In Chicago and Illinois, where the tag continues to hang on Colonel Arvey, the mayor is Martin Kennedy, the Democratic Senator is Paul Douglas, and the Governor is Adlai Stevenson, who conspicuously unbossed people. 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