

Air Force Sets 3rd Moon Shot

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Air Force may take its third potshot at the moon early tomorrow.

Like its two predecessors, the new lunar probe is designed to:

- Measure variations in radiation along a 2½-day journey toward the moon.
- Provide data on the intensity and extent of magnetic fields of the earth and the moon.

• Report the number of important impacts with meteorites.

• Scan the far side of the moon with a television type device and relay to earth impressions that would be converted into crude photographs.

Also like those in the most recently launched probe, the 25 pounds of instruments aboard the new space traveler will be thoroughly sterilized 24 hours before blastoff, against the extremely remote prospect that it might actually hit the moon.

Scientists have agreed to make every effort to avoid lunar contamination until after earthmen have had a chance to explore the moon's virgin surface.

The launching site is Cape Canaveral, Fla. There, another Thor-Vanguard combination lunar probe rocket is on its firing pad and at the ready.

And the calendar, inflexible guide for lunar firings, said the early morning hours of Friday would be the first period in this month suitable for a moon rocket launch. Similar favorable periods occur in the early morning hours of Saturday and Sunday.

After Nov. 9 it would be futile to fire away at the moon until Dec. 4 or 5, when once again the moon and earth are in the preferred position with regard to each other.

The forthcoming shot is the third of three assigned to the Air Force in connection with the International Geophysical Year program.

It also will be the first directly under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which has taken over all civil space and satellite projects.

The first lunar probe failed Aug. 17, the rocket exploding 77 seconds after launching.

The second attempt, Oct. 11—given the code name Pioneer—was a success in its own fashion, but the flight traveled only about a third of the 222,000-mile distance to the moon.

Pioneer justified itself by sending back, over its radio voice, valuable data still being analyzed. Among its other discoveries were indications that radiation far out in space may be less than scientists had believed.

Rockefeller Denies Ambition For 1960 Presidential Race

(Continued from page one) Rockefeller insisted again that he has no interest in the 1960 GOP presidential nomination.

The last GOP seat tumbled in the last Senate race to be settled in Wyoming. Sen. Frank A. Barrett, a conservative Republican, was nosed out by Democrat Gale W. McGee, a young history professor.

With the outcome of governor-

ship races undecided only in Nebraska, Democrats had lost four of their own governors and taken eight places from the Republicans.

They nudged a blonde former schoolmarm, Rep. Cory Knutson, out of politics—something her husband couldn't do in a widely advertised family squabble.

One other Democrat fell in the balloting, but not at Republican hands. Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, a lay Baptist leader and eight-term veteran in Congress, lost to a powerful write-in campaign based on the racial issue. Dr. Dale Alford, a strong segregationist on the Little Rock School Board, ran as an independent.

Somewhat strangely, Republicans fared better in the South than any other region proportionately, although the integration issue had been expected to hurt them there. They took only one House seat in Kentucky.

Even with crops and prices improved, undercurrent unrest over administration price support policies finally came to the surface in such states as Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

A jovial, powerful Democratic vote-getter emerged from the California governorship victory of Edmund G. Pat Brown.

Down to defeat with Knowland went the man he elbowed out of another try for the statehouse, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight. Knight switched reluctantly to the race for the Knowland Senate seat, and fell before Democrat Clair Engle.

"The conservative Democrats, the newspapers, every kind of person that has got the brains to see what is happening to this country with our loose handlings of fiscal affairs has got to fight it."

Eisenhower said he didn't know all the national trends which might have contributed to the GOP defeats. But he said the Republicans are prone to campaign hard in the last two weeks or two months before an election and then not fight between elections.

Democrats shook loose a trio of old guard Republicans in Senate races in Ohio, Wyoming and Nevada—and ousted Republicans from the governors' mansions as well.

Besides downing Barrett in the Wyoming Senate race, the Democrats squeezed Cheyenne attorney J. J. Hickey into the statehouse in place of Republican Gov. Milward L. Simpson.

A nationally obscure Democrat, Howard Cannon, dumped Republican Sen. George W. Malone overboard in Nevada, while teammate Grant Sawyer pushed Republican Gov. Charles H. Russell to the sidelines.

Snowy-haired John W. Bricker of Ohio, a pillar of Republican conservatism, fought a hard but losing battle to hold his Senate seat against Democrat Stephen M. Young, a former congressman.

In neighboring Indiana, Sen. William E. Jenner didn't seek reelection, but tried to put over his ally, Gov. Harold W. Handley. Handley couldn't match the vote-getting prowess of Democrat Vance Hartel.

Republican Sen. William Langer of Dakota got himself reelected without ever going home to campaign. His wife was ill in Washington.

Sen. John S. Kennedy uncorked

the greatest plurality ever turned out for a Massachusetts Senate seat—around 800,000 and still going up.

Thus in the new Congress convening in January, Democrats will have a Senate margin of 62-34, with only 50 needed for a majority. The line-up was 49 Democrats, 47 Republicans in the Senate.

Referendum Returns In Brief

New Jersey — Approved 3-1 a 45-million-dollar bond issue for reservoirs serving northern New Jersey areas.

New York — Approved a 100-million-dollar bond issue to finance low-rent public housing. Gave counties home-rule powers.

Pennsylvania — Authorized the Legislature to exempt timberland from the uniform real estate tax, to encourage forest conservation.

Missouri — Killed a proposal to permit branch banking.

Texas — Approved pensions for Texas Rangers. Rejected annual sessions of the legislature and a retirement fund for county officials.

North Carolina — Refused to broaden the power of justices of the peace.

Ohio — Rejected an amendment to permit metropolitan federations in populous counties, so that townships, villages and cities could unite in providing sewer, water and other services.

Control Slight In Legislature

HARRISBURG (AP) — Pennsylvania voters split control of the Legislature for the 1959 General Assembly with Republicans winning control of the Senate and Democrats the House.

The practically complete tally of Tuesday's votes gave Republicans a 28-21 edge in the Senate with only one contest not yet decided.

The Democrats captured a 107-majority with only a single contest to be decided in that race. The GOP won 102 seats.

A voting majority of 26 is required for control of the Senate and an edge of 106 of the house's 210 votes are needed for control of the House.

Ike Calls New Dems 'Spenders'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said yesterday people he classes as spenders have been elected to the new, Democratic-controlled Congress. He served notice on them that he will fight higher spending as hard as he can.

Again and again, Eisenhower returned to the subject of unnecessary federal spending. He made it clear that one of his major battles next year will be to pare it down.

"Unnecessary spending must stop, he said, "if we are going to keep further dilution of the American dollar from taking place."

In what areas can cuts be made?

"Every single one except where existing law forces us to spend the money," he replied, "and if we think that there are cases where we can get that law amended, I think we would go into that, too."

Eisenhower said his campaign speeches against what he called the "spender-wing" of the Democratic party apparently didn't make a great impression on the electorate.

"Obviously, we did not get enough Republican votes," he commented.

A newsman asked him whether he thought the people chose left-wing government rather than responsible government. Eisenhower had maintained during the campaign that these were the alternatives.

"I don't know whether they did this thing deliberately," Eisenhower replied. "I know this, that they obviously voted for people that I would class among the spenders, and that is what I say is going to be the real trouble."

"And I promise this: For the next two years, the Lord sparing me, I am going to fight this as hard as I know how," he went on.

State Democrats Gain in Congress

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The 86th Congress, opening in January, will seemore Democrats than Republicans in the Pennsylvania House delegation for the first time since 1941.

Capturing three new seats from the Republicans in Tuesday's election the Democrats put themselves in line for a 16-14 edge in Pennsylvania seats in the next session of Congress.

Pennsylvania's 28th district was kept in the Democratic fold, however, with a victory by newcomer William S. Moorhead.

In the vanguard of Democratic triumphs was former Rep. James A. Quigley's win over incumbent S. Walter Stauffer in the 19th district.

In another strongly contested race, State Assemblyman Herman Toll defeated Republican Fred C. Gartner to take Philadelphia's 6th District vacated by Sen.-elect Hugh Scott.

The third changeover to the Democrats came in the 10th District, comprising industrial Lackawanna County and the rural counties of Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne

and Wyoming. Democrat Stanley A. Prokon emerged victor over incumbent Republican Joseph L. Carrigg.

In Republican Delaware County, Walter H. Milliken, Burgess of Sharon Hill, stopped the drive of Democrat Hubert P. Earle, son of former Gov. George H. Earle, to grab the 7th District seat from which Rep. Benjamin F. James, Republican, is retiring.

Three incumbent congressmen were elected to full terms for the first time. These included Reps. Robert N. C. Nix, 4th District, Philadelphia Democrat and the first Negro ever elected to the House from Pennsylvania; John A. LaFore Jr., Republican, 13th District, and John H. Dent, Democrat, 21st District. All had been serving out unexpired terms.

Rep. William J. Green, Philadelphia Democratic chairman, won reelection in the 5th District along with Reps. William A. Barrett, 1st District; Kathryn E. Granahan, 2nd District; and James A. Byrne, 3rd District.

Rep. Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Un-American Activities committee, won by the biggest margin he has ever run up in a score of years of representing the 15th District.

Other Democratic incumbents winning handily were Reps. Dan-

iel J. Flood, 11th District; George M. Rhodes, 14th; Frank M. Clark, 25th; Thomas E. Morgan, 26th and Elmer J. Holland, 30th.

Republicans James E. VanZandt, 20th District, and John P. Saylor, 22nd, each won reelection by carrying all three of their counties. Rep. Carroll E. Kearns, Republican, did the same in the 24th District, but by a considerably smaller margin than in 1956.

Sen. John S. Kennedy uncorked

No Time Wasted

There once was a co-ed from Penn State
Whose beau took her out on a date
She said to her dove
"Let's talk about love
And Green's lectures while we osculate."

Referendum Returns Announced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Voters generally refused by heavy majorities to curb the powers of unions or impose new taxes, in Tuesday's statewide referendum votes across the country.

In Louisiana, a pro-segregation amendment to the state constitution authorizing creation of a private school system with public funds had rolled up a 3-1 lead in yesterday's slowly arriving count.

But Illinois apparently had scuttled a one-cent-a-pack boost in the cigarette tax to finance a 75-million-dollar bond issue to pay bonuses to Korean War veterans.

Labor was victorious in five of the six states where right-to-work proposals were the hottest measures on the ballot.

The prohibition against union shop agreements, under which workers must join unions to keep their jobs, was scuttled by overwhelming majorities in California, Ohio, Washington and Colorado and by a narrow margin in Idaho.

But in Kansas, right-to-work was endorsed as thumping as it was rejected in the industrial states. The Kansas vote increased to 19 the number of right-to-work states.


Labor now has enough friends in Congress, some claimed, to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act section which permits states to adopt right-to-work amendments to their state constitutions. Union strategists said repeal would be sought in the 86th Congress, along with a higher minimum wage, improved unemployment compensation and other union-favored causes.

California swamped two other controversial measures by lopsided majorities.

One was a soak-the-rich tax backed by labor as a counter-blow at the right-to-work advocates. Overwhelmingly defeated 4-1, it would have slashed low-bracket state income taxes, sharply increased higher-bracket rates, and reduced the states sales tax from three percent to two per cent.

The other soundly defeated measure was a plan to levy property taxes on parochial and private schools. These are exempt in every state.

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