President Truman set out on a cross-country barnstorming trip Friday with a promise to "give 'em hell" and "save 'em down." Mr. Truman acted as at all like a man who, according to the poll takers and the analysts, is destined to be an also ran in an election day.

He seemed gay and confident as he was boarding his 17-car campaign special at Union Station this morning.

J. G. Senator Allen B. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic vice presidential nominee, saw him off with a cheery "Goodbye, good luck and save 'em down."

"I think I am going to save 'em down," said the Chief Executive.

"Are you going to carry the fight to them, Mr. President?" he was asked by a reporter.

"We're going to give 'em hell," said Mr. Truman.

"Yes," Barkley chimed in, "it's going to be a victory trip."

"That's right," Mr. Truman agreed, "a VT trip."

The campaign special made its first stop at Baltimore Friday. A delegation of about 50 Democratic leaders turned up at the station and were greeted by Mr. Truman from the rear platform of his private car. Former Senator Oliver Ewing, a colleague of Mr. Truman in the latter's

Capitol Hill days, introduced the others. They included Joseph Breen, president of the State Senate; Robert E. Young, chairman of the Democratic State central Committee; and Ewen Rackoff, editor of the Daily News. The next stop was at Harrisburg, Pa., where a crowd of 150 gathered along the railroad tracks. Mr. Truman shook hands with members of the legislature committee of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and moved to the crowd.

"Good luck, Harry," a man yelled out the crowd took it up as the

train was pulling out.

Late Friday evening, during a brief stop in Pittsburgh, Mr. Truman boarded the Red-White-and-Blue Freedom Train.

Speaking from the rear platform, he told a crowd of 300 that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and other documents ought to convince anybody that our government is "the best in the world."

He pointed out that, under the American system, the individual and his rights were held to be all important.

"There are other systems," he said, "that make the individual subject to the wills of the government."
This trip is strictly political, and one sign of it is the absence on the train of Maj. Gen. Barry McCaffey, the President's Army aide, and the other aides.

Mr. Truman's entourage this time is made up of
Miss Margaret Truman (the First Lady will join the party tomorrow in San Francisco), White House Secretaries Richard J. Goodell and Charles C. Roes; Chief G. Clifford, the President's counsel; Jonathan Daniels, a former White House secretary and now editor of the Raleigh News and Observer; Brig. Gen. Wallace Graham, and three representatives of the Democratic National Committee, William Rogers, William Boyle and Mrs. Eddie Howard, director of the women's division.

Others include Jack Roseau, a lightning-fast shorthand expert, who takes down the President's speeches; Miss Rose Honey, the President's personal secretary, and Dewey J. Long, the White House transportation officer.

Aboard also in addition to Secret Service men are 36 newspaper and magazine reporters, 8 radio reporters, 3 photographers and C. E. Laskies and other representatives of Eastern press.

(WASHINGTON POST, SEPTEMBER 25, 1948)
Assailing his political opponents as "philanthropists of privilege,"
President Truman hit the Four-Dollar Savings Bond Campaign trail on
Saturday with a foreboding threat that "The Republican Congress has
already stuck a pitchfork in the farmer's back."

He spoke at the National Savings Bond contest at Davenport, Iowa,
in the first major speech of his transcendental tour, denouncing the
Republican party and the "Wall Street reactionaries" in such terms that
House Speaker Hull remarked that "from now on, there'll be no holds
barred in this campaign."

A brilliant sun beat down from a bright blue sky as the President
wearing sun glasses spoke to the Davenport audience, estimated by
Iowa State authorities to number about 60,000 to 75,000. Mrs. Truman
joined the President in Des Moines and was on the platform with
her daughter, Margaret, who had accompanied the President from
Washington and had been introduced at each rear platform stop.

Thousands lined the streets of Des Moines through which Mr. Truman
was driven after he finished his better speech.

Mr. Truman is a hard-working, tireless campaigner. For his Friday's
work he did not and with the 11:00 P.M. Easter daylight time, speech at
Davenport, Ohio. As the band, Central Standard time, Saturday, was the train
passed at the Englewood station in Chicago, the home Democratic leader,
headed by Joseph B. Zawka, climbed aboard and the sleeping President
was awakened to speak to them for a moment. In the group were George
Illinois Democratic chairman, and Robert K. Headley, Good
county commissioner.

And by 5 A.M., Central Standard time, the President was talking
again with the Illinois politicians and, at 8:44 A.M., seemingly so fresh
even as a baby, he was talking from the rear platform to a crowd of 1,000
gathered at the railroad station in Rock Island, Ill.

And so it continued at Des Moines, Iowa, at Colo Ia., Iowa City
7:30 A.M., Council Bluffs 8:30 A.M., Omaha 9:30 A.M., and on to the big show
at Denver, including his speech, a luncheon, a press conference with Iowa
editors, and the motor journey back to Des Moines, where the train headed
out for Cheyenne and Cheyenne, Iowa, en route to Kansas City.

President Truman enjoyed a country dinner in his shirt sleeves
Saturday. Sitting down to a chicken repeat with a group of farmers and
local dignitaries, he removed his coat and set the example of others at the
tables.

The table, covered with a red-and-white-checkered cloth, was set
up in a large tent. Folding chairs were not moved for thirty-two persons,
including Mr. Truman and her daughter, Margaret.

The President shook hands and chatted with those who were seated
near by. He was flanked at the table by Senator Kellogg and Paul Martha,
both Democrats. Next to Mr. Walker was Mr. K. N. Ayer, on whose face
the speech was delivered.

The President fell heartily on fried chicken, mashed potatoes,
buttered corn, baked beans, tomatoes, rolls, cheese and coffee.
After lunch, he drove out to look over some conservation projects in the fields.

Mr. Waller and Mr. Hertzer said that he expressed amusement at the size of the crowd and commented on the "excellent" dinner, but did not discuss politics.

Miss Joan Center, 20 years old, of Dallas Center, Iowa, queen of the swishing festival, was photographed with the President.

In Grinnell, Iowa, where the President's special train stopped Saturday en route to Baxter, Green-aid Problem Relief gave Mr. Truman a big ear of corn and was photographed with the Chief Executive.

(NEW YORK TIMES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1948, AND THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, SEPTEMBER 19, 1948)
Sunday was a quiet day for the President and Mrs. Truman and Miss Margaret Truman. They spent most of it resting in the family home in Independence, Mo.

At ten o'clock Sunday morning Mr. Truman drove a borrowed car (a Dodge convertible) to the home of his sister Miss Mary Jane Truman at Grand View. After that, accompanied only by a Secret Service man, he drove to the home of his brother Vivian Truman, walked around the farm a bit then returned to Independence to rest until time to board his train.

In his first rear-platform appearance after he crossed the Missouri line the President charmed a crowd that gathered along the tracks at Trenton. He talked about his ties with Trenton and his experiences as a youngster. He was working at the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, he told the crowd, getting $20.00 a month and boarding with an elderly lady who ran a boarding house at 1314 Troost. She let him live there and have two meals a day for $4.00 a week.

"Imagine that!" the President said, "and she was a native of Trenton, and because that good old lady was so kind to me, I have always had a warm spot in my heart for this town even though it does go Republican sometimes."

"I don't think you are going to do that next time, the President added. "So about it?"

"No," came the response from the crowd.

Before going to Independence the President and his family stopped at the Jackson County Courthouse to register. They were registered at Votes No. 1, 2 and 3 in the 7th precinct, 1st ward. This was because the registration was held especially for them as they will be travelling in another part of the country on the regular registration days of October 8, 9, and 10. Miss Anna Beeler, clerk, registered the White House Executive and family.

Saturday's thirteen-messen schedule, beginning at 0140 A.M. (CST) at Rock Island, Illinois and ending at Pala, Missouri at 8 P.M., left the President's voice showing none signs of cracking under the strain. However a night's rest seemed to renew Mr. Truman and he headed west at 0330 P.M. (CST) for an all night run across Kansas and into Colorado. The President planned to speech or as he moved across Kansas, but he conferred on the train with Democratic National Committeeman, Mr. Rice and a dozen other party leaders who rode as far as Topeka.

At Kansas City Sunday night Hugh K. Scott, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and his party fidgeted about their train for 20 minutes while another train was processed through the yards. It was President Truman's campaign special.

When the Presidential special reached Denver at mid-morning more than fifty Colorado party leaders went aboard to shake hands with the President before he started a tour through the streets of the city, and to the Army Training General Hospital in the suburbs, then back to the state Capitol.

Thousands cheered Mr. Truman as he rode in an open car through Denver in the bright sunshine.

At the hospital, the President went directly to a ward on the fifth floor where many of the patients were recuperating. He stopped at each bed, shook hands with the convalescent, and joked and chatted for a moment.

Stopping at the bed of Sgt. Howard Pritchard of Colorado, B. 3., who lost a leg between the Maine and the Nebraska as a member of a tank destructor regiment of the Fourth Service Division, Third Army, the President said:

"How are you getting along?"

"Just fine," Sergeant Pritchard replied.

"You'll be able to walk again all right," the President said.

Sergeant Pritchard and other patients said they "got a lift" from the Commander in Chief's visit.

In the crowd on the Capitol lawn the President presented himself to a modern Paul Revere, warning the people across the lead not that the Republicans were coming "but that they are here" and that they had been in Washington for the last two years in the form of the notorious Republican Eighteenth Congress.

In Colorado Springs, where the President again had perfect weather with a bright sun beating down from a blue sky, 5,000 saw the train. He was greeted by Mayor James W. Schallaus.

In Pueblo, Colorado's second city, with a population of 32,000, there was a growing by several thousand and a buzz when the train arrived at 5 P. M.

The President, in a brief talk, asked the continued support of labor. He recalled the "bullion massacre," near here, saying that it was labor strife such as that which brought passage in 1866 of "Labor's Bill of Rights." He denounced the Taft-Hartley Law.

On the way from Colorado Springs to Pueblo there was something of an argument between the President and his physicians, Drs. Ose. Wallace Stehn, who complained that the President was not taking proper care of his wife or carrying out all of the prescribed treatment, including "walking" and "jogging." General Stehn was married last the President left his speaking voice before the tour was ended.

(NY TIMES AND NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1948)
The President spoke to a standing-room-only audience of ten thousand in the Salt Lake City, Utah, tabernacle Tuesday night. Thousands waited outside.

With eager and eager voices already held him close as he left Washington as Friday, the President was up at 7 A.M., Mount Airy standard time, to talk to a crowd of 1,500 which gathered around the rear platform at Glendale Springs, Okla., which has a population of only 2,418 persons.

Two-year-old Jimmy Davis gave the President someanel had as the President’s train stopped at Glendale Springs. Jimmy is the son of Mrs. May Davis.

At Grand Junction, the President’s last stop in Colorado, there was a crowd of more than 2,000 on hand to laugh at the President’s jokes at Congress and particularly at the chairman of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for their attitude toward irrigation and hydroelectric power projects in the West.

In Salt Lake City he quoted Representative Taber as saying, “The West is squealing like a stuck pig,” when there was a protest over House cuts in reclamation funds in 1947.

“Sure,” the President said, “you have the Republican attitude toward the West, summed up in a single phrase. The West is squealing like a stuck pig.” The Republicans are ready to load you to slaughter and they resent it if you protest.”

There were about 2,000 persons, and a band, waiting to meet the President at Price, where Governor Ed and Representative Walter L. Orrin. Honorable representing the First Congressional District, headed the group of local party leaders boarding the train to ride to Salt Lake City.

A crowd at Helper numbering perhaps 2,000 set up a cheer as the President, Governor Ed and Representative Granger stepped on the rear platform of the President’s car, not waved.

On his way to Salt Lake, rolling across mountains and valleys under a shining sun, President Truman was greeted at every stop by large and friendly crowds.

Gifts of peaches, walnuts and other products of the county were brought to his train. In the town of Helper, Utah, he was presented with a black miner’s helmet.

The donor was Frank Ely, one of John L. Lewis’s lieutenants, who is vice president of Stewards of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Ely said he was all out for Mr. Truman for a full four-year term, and promised that the helmet would protect him from hard knocks.

The President’s ringing voice which had waited his doctor and his aide was notably better Thursday night even after speeches in Colorado and Utah. After protesting, he finally took his medicine, and the results justified him. Doc. Wallace Hansen is overcoming the Governor in Utah’s objections to “sneaking.”

(NEW YORK TIMES, THE BOSTON HERALD TRIBUNE AND WASHINGTON POST, SEPTEMBER 24, 1948)
President Truman appealed to the voters of the West Wednesday to join him in a "crusade to keep the country from going to the dogs."

In a day of campaigning through Nevada and California he blasted away at the record of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress and, without mentioning names, challenged the Republican candidates to tell the nation where they stand on vital issues.

In a speech from the rear platform of his train in Truckee, Calif., at noon, Mr. Truman told his audience that they were looking to the next President of the United States. The President arrived late Wednesday afternoon for speeches in Oakland and San Francisco.

In San Francisco Mr. Truman told a crowd of more than 10,000 persons outside City Hall not to lose faith in the power of the United Nations to achieve peace.

The President began the sixth day of his 9,000-mile, sixteen-day cross-country trip with a speech Wednesday evening in a park at Sparks, Nev. "Everybody knows where I stand," he said. "You don't get any double talk from me. It's either for something or against it, and you know it. I hope you can find out what the other people stand for when the time comes. I very much fear that it will be a long time before you know exactly what they believe."

It was in his speech on the steps of the old State Building in Reno that the President dismissed the Republican committee chairmen in Congress.

Mr. Truman motored across the bay from Oakland to San Francisco, and made a doorknob speech in front of the City Hall. He then returned to Oakland to address a Democratic rally and denounce the "tower trust."

Police Chief A. W. Mitchell estimated the crowd at 50,000.

When his train reached Oakland, Calif., Wednesday evening, a handful of Wallace pickets were at the station, carrying placards which read, "End Jim Crow in the Army" and "America Wants No Quarrel with Russia - end the Cold War."

As he trundled aboard his special train through the Sierra from Nevada into California to continue his "Battle for the West," the Chief Executive held a series of informal conferences Wednesday with a succession of California Democratic big-wigs in his private car.

(SAN FRANCISCO PRESS ENTERPRISE and WASHINGTON POST, SEPTEMBER 25, 1948)
President Truman charged in a major campaign speech in Los Angeles Thursday night that Communists "are guiding and setting" Henry A. Wallace's Progressive party. He appealed to American liberals not to commit the "folly" of voting for it.

"A vote for the third party" the President warned, "plays into the hands of the Republican forces of reaction, whose aims are directly opposed to the aims of American liberalism."

Sternly, he assailed the Republican record in Congress on housing and anti-inflation legislation, social security, the health bill and Federal aid to education.

At Rosemead, Calif., President Truman pressed upon the recent statement in Albany, by former Governor Horace N. Stassen, of Minnesota, who said that the Truman administration was deliberately trying to keep prices high until after the election.

In his Los Angeles speech Mr. Truman assailed the "economic royalists" of the Republican party. Without mentioning his by name, the President also denounced Representative Bertland R. Germaine, Republican, of California, as one of the "wrest extractors" in Congress.

President Truman made a point of the fact that he had served in the Army in the First World War, and had not sought exemption from the draft because he ran a farm in Missouri or because he was, at the time, thirty-three years old.

In the way the point was raised, it was open to the interpretation that Mr. Truman possibly sought to call attention to the fact that he was a veteran of the armed forces while his Republican opponent, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, was not.

The President, addressing a crowd of 2,500 persons from the rear platform of his seventeen-car special train, got into the subject through a discussion of the farmer's need for sympathy and support from the government.

A large afternoon rush-hour crowd lined the sidewalks of Los Angeles as Mr. Truman rode through, although the number did not compare with the more than 700,000 persons who turned out to see Mr. Truman when he was here last June. At that time, however, his locomotive covered many more miles than it did today.

President Truman and James Roosevelt buried their political feud Thursday. At the last stop before the Presidential special pulled into Los Angeles, Mr. Roosevelt climbed aboard the rear platform and grasped the President's hand. Flash bulbs popped while the two men exchanged grins over the handshake.

(WASHINGTON POST AND NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SEPTEMBER 24, 1948)