

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By HUGO S. SIMS, Washington Correspondent

Fear Of Russian Power Drive Back Of Official Statements That Make Public Suspicion That Soviet Is Seeking Gain At Expense Of World Accord; Churchill Proposes Alliance

When Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan asked the Senate: "What is Russia up to now?" he posed a question that is beginning to give serious concern to millions of Americans.

During the war, the necessity of defeating the Fascist powers held the Big Three nations together, but even in the midst of the struggle, the Russians exhibited something of a distrust of their allies.

This was not only apparent in connection with the movement of supplies to the Soviet through Iran, where the Russians insisted upon taking over at the border and excluding Allied officers and men from their country. It was visible in the apparent reluctance of Russia to permit British or American aircraft to land in Soviet territory, even though such a procedure would have intensified the fall of bombs upon Germany.

Since the end of the conflict, the victorious powers have formed the United Nations, adopted a charter and made an attempt to get the organization going in the settlement of pressing world affairs. While the first meetings accomplished some results, Russian tactics seemed aimed at securing advantage for the Soviet or to weaken and embarrass other countries, notably France and Great Britain. As John Foster Dulles observed, the Soviet Union did not seem "to want cooperation."

When Iran asked for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, which it accused of interfering in its domestic affairs, the Soviet Union retaliated by making charges against Great Britain because its troops were in Greece and in Java. When Lebanon and Syria sought the withdrawal of British and French troops, the Soviet attempted to go further in condemnation than either Syria or Lebanon had but, with France and Great Britain abstaining from voting, the Council decided seven-to-one against the Soviet contention. Thereupon, the Soviet exercised its veto power.

This behavior of the Soviet's representatives in London does not include everything that arouses the suspicion that the Russians are anxious to begin an imperialistic march. In Eastern Europe, the Soviet seeks to install and maintain "friendly" governments, with Moscow possessing the exclusive power to determine what Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania must do to be classified as "friendly."

There is also the insistence of the Soviet that Russia be given recognition in the Dardanelles, where bases are desired to protect Russian sea traffic; in Italy in connection with the war settlement; in Iran, which is the fourth largest producer of oil; in the former Italian colony of Tripolitania, where Russia wants to share control and in Manchuria, where the Chinese claim that the evacuation of Soviet troops is being unduly delayed.

The Russian attitude, coupled with Soviet demands, makes it practically impossible for the Big Three powers to agree on the principles of the peace settlements. In addition, the Russians are acting exclusively in the exaction of "reparations" from several countries, without Anglo-American approval and, apparently,

without concern as to the rights of the other victorious nations.

We call attention to these matters of disagreement because some solution must be found before there is any prospect whatever of cordial relations between the Anglo-American nations and the Soviet Union. Adding to the difficulty of conciliation and rapprochement is the undoubted rivalry of economic theories—democracy and communism—which seem to be on the verge of a contest to determine the economic structure of the world for years to come.

The behavior of Russia, while confusing to the Anglo-Americans, has been explained at times by the Soviet fear that the Western nations might form a bloc against the Soviet. It has been pointed out that, after the first World War, there was something of the kind undertaken. Moreover, the Catholic Church has consistently denounced the communists and, it is suggested, the Russian leaders fear that this attitude might be accepted by nations with large Catholic populations.

Public sentiment in the United States has been changing in the past few months. Consequently, there is little doubt that the statements recently made by Senator Vandenberg, Secretary of State Byrnes and John Foster Dulles represent the judgment of the people as to affairs with Russia. As the Michigan Senator pointed out, "There is a line beyond which compromise cannot go—even if we once crossed that line under the pressure of war."

Mr. Byrnes was more explicit, declaring against the presence of troops in the territory of other states without their consent, against the right of any power to help itself to enemy properties before a reparations settlement or to seek to "achieve strategic aims" by a "war of nerves."

The Secretary of State pointed out that the charter of the United Nations forbids aggression and that this country cannot "allow aggression to be accomplished by coercion or pressure or subterfuge." He added that the United States "will not and cannot stand aloof if force, or threat of force, is used contrary to the purposes and principles of the charter."

Mr. Dulles, who was also a delegate to the meeting of the United Nations, calls attention to the maintenance by the Soviet of "barriers of a kind which normally are used against an unfriendly and dangerous outer world." He suggests that it

is possible, but not easy, to stop the present tendency and develop a "trend toward fellowship."

Mr. Dulles recommends a bipartisan program which will command the wholehearted support of the American people, but says that our national leaders are so engrossed with other matters that they will not now take sufficient interest in the problems that will arise when the United Nations meets again next September.

The speeches of the three men, referred to in this article, the Secretary of State and two Republican leaders, direct attention to the admitted difficulties of working with Russia but seem to suggest that the time has come for a more positive American stand.

Apparently, the common idea is that the United States should not acquiesce in Soviet demands, upon the theory that unless we appease the Russians there might be a war, and the belief that the prospect for peace will be enhanced if the United States, following the tactics of the Soviet diplomat, restates fundamental American principles and exhibits a willingness and determination to protect American interests which include the successful establishment and operation of a world organization to keep the peace.

Supplementing the position of the United States, the State Department has made public the information that a note was sent to Moscow, nearly a month ago, declaring that any arrangement between China and Japan, which permitted Russia to seize Japanese industries as war booty in connection with Chinese economy, would be contrary to the Open Door policy and "constitute unfair discrimination against Americans."

In addition, the United States has protested against the presence of Soviet troops in Iran, in violation of the treaty obligation of the Big Three, which pledged themselves to get their forces out of northern Iran by March 2nd. The American Government made it clear that, in its opinion, Russian troops should have been withdrawn from Iran. They were sent in, along with British and American troops, to guard a Lend-

Lease supply line to Russia.

The common situation confronting the United States and Great Britain in connection with the Russian attitude was fully discussed by former Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his recent speech at Fulton, Mo. Churchill suggested a practical military alliance between the United States and Great Britain, with joint use of all naval and air bases, "all over the world," and the establishment of "intimate" relationships between military advisers, with a common study of "potential dangers," the use of similar weapons and manuals of instruction and "interchange of officers and cadets at colleges."

The British war leader did not believe that "a new war is inevitable" or "that it is imminent" and expressed admiration for the Russian people and Marshal Stalin. Expressing his belief that Soviet Russia does not desire war, Mr. Churchill made it perfectly clear that the Russians desire "the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrine." He said that the Russians admire nothing so much as strength, that "there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness" and that the English-speaking nations "cannot afford to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength."

The English leader considered the international uncertainty a shadow upon the Allied victory because "nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist International Organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies." He pointed out that except in the British Commonwealth and the United States, "the Communist parties or fifth columns constitute a growing challenge or peril to Christian civilization."

Referring to the atomic bomb, he thought it wrong and imprudent to entrust the secret to the United Nations Organization in its infancy and declared that it would be "criminal madness to cast it adrift in this agitated and ununited world." He declared that American custody of the bomb secret had not caused

sleepless nights anywhere and expressed doubt that "we should all have slept so soundly had the positions been reversed and some Communist or neo-Fascist State monopolized, for the time being, these dread agencies."

BRIDGE HOSTESS

Mrs. Charles Williford was hostess to her bridge club Tuesday evening at her home on Dobb street. Those playing were Mesdames H. C. Stokes, T. L. Jesus, C. R. Holmes, G. W. Barbee, C. E. Johnson, M. R. Campbell and Miss Helen Morgan. High score prize went to Mrs. Holmes and low was awarded Mrs. Campbell. A salad course was served by the hostess.

MARY TOWE CIRCLE

The Mary Towe Circle met Monday night at the home of Mrs. Frank McGoogan. Mrs. Lawrence Towe presided over a short business session. Mrs. Elton Hurdle had charge of the devotional with Mrs. R. S. Monds, Mrs. Marion Riddick, Mrs. Lawrence Towe and Mrs. Walter Edwards taking part. Roll call and minutes of the last meeting were read by Miss

Ruth Elliott. The hostess served delicious refreshments to the following members: Mesdames Lawrence Towe, Elton Hurdle, Walter Edwards, R. S. Monds, Jr., H. C. Sullivan, Morgan Walker, Donald Taber, Ross Ingram, Marion Riddick, J. E. Newby, Bill Archie and Marion Towe, Misses Ruth Elliott and Grace Knowles.

Different

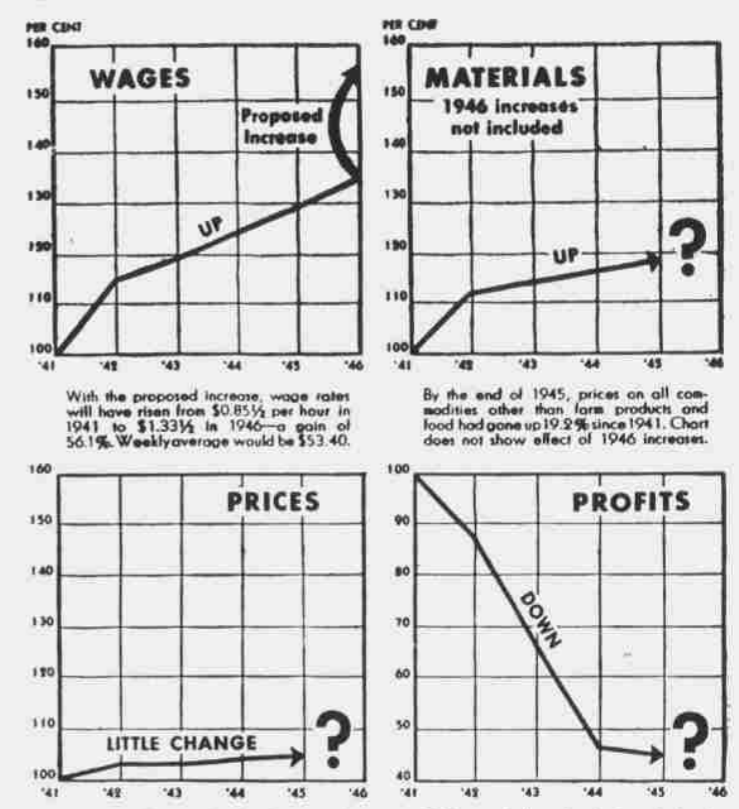
Mother—Now, Henry, don't go so far out in the water.
Little Henry—Yes, but you let daddy do it.
Mother—Well, that's different. Daddy has his life insured.

Helps build up resistance against MONTHLY FEMALE PAIN

When taken regularly!
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound soon more than relieves monthly pain when due to functional periodic disturbances. It also relieves accompanying weak, tired, nervous, jittery feelings—of such nature. Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such monthly distress. Pinkham's Compound is worth trying!

How would you CHART YOUR COURSE?

Pictured here are the records of four "life lines" of our business—four things which largely control the destiny of any business, whether it be a farm, a factory or a store. They are Wages, Materials Costs, Prices, and Profits. Suppose these were pictures of what is going on in your own affairs. How would you chart your future course from these facts?



What about wages?

Wages have risen steadily for five years. Before the strike which began on January 21 in ten of our plants and which has choked off nearly all farm machinery production, earnings of employees of these plants averaged \$1.15 1/2 an hour, not including any overtime. The Union demanded a 34 cents per hour increase and a Government board has now recommended a general increase of 18 cents an hour, which would make average earnings \$1.33 1/2 an hour. Weekly average would be \$53.40.

What about materials?

No one seems to know how high materials costs will go. The Government has increased steel prices as much as \$12.00 a ton, with an average increase for all grades of 8.2%. Steel is the most important material we buy, but prices on other materials are also increasing.

What about prices?

There has been no general increase in our prices since they were frozen by the Government in early 1942. Since then a few small increases have been allowed where particular machines were substantially changed in design.

What about profits?

Risk is part of the American profit and loss system, so we do not, of course, ask either our customers or the Government to guarantee that we can be certain of profits each year. The chart tells the story of our profits during the war. Although Harvester produced more goods than ever before, it had no desire to get rich out of war, so our rate of profit has steadily gone down. What our 1946 profit will be is extremely uncertain.

What is the next step?

As you can see, our present situation is that with frozen prices and declining profits, we are asked to pay higher materials costs and to make the biggest wage increase in the history of the Company. Can we do this?

Wages and materials consume all but a few cents of every dollar we take in. If our prices continue frozen, and cost of wages and

materials continues to rise, obviously our Company will begin to operate at a loss at some point.

The exact point at which operating at a loss would start is a matter of judgment. Government agencies and union leaders may have opinions as to where that point is. But if they turn out to be wrong, they can shrug their shoulders and say: "Well, it wasn't my responsibility. I didn't make the decision."

The management of this Company cannot and will not say that. It dares not gamble. It has to be sure. Continuation of our service to millions of customers, the future jobs of thousands of employees, and the safety of the investments of 39,000 stockholders depend on our making as correct a decision as is humanly possible.

What about future prices on farm machinery?

The judgment of Harvester's management now is that we cannot safely make the huge wage increase recommended by the Government until the Government authorizes adequate increases in the prices of farm machinery to cover the resulting increased costs.

That is not a judgment that makes us happy. The Company does not want to raise prices. We prefer to lower prices, when possible, and we know our customers prefer to have us do that. We have produced at 1942 prices, and hoped we could continue to do so. We have delayed seeking general price relief in the hope that it could be avoided. Now we are convinced that it cannot be avoided any longer. The price question must be settled. Until it is settled we do not see how we can settle the wage question. Until the wage question is settled we do not see how we can resume production and begin turning out the farm machines which we know our farmer customers need.

Because of the important stake which both farmers and city dwellers have in this controversy, we are bringing these matters to your attention. Through the cross currents of today's conditions, we are trying to chart a course that is fair to our employees, to our farmer customers, and to our stockholders.

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...and keep on paying you year in and year out.
"Pulpwood can be depended upon when other crops are poor. And, its extra income comes in mighty handy when times are good, too.
"Your county agent or forester will tell you how to get the most out of your woodlot. By wise cutting, you can guarantee another cash crop.
"Let's get busy now and collect a cash pulpwood dividend."

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EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA
We Have the Shows

March 21-22—
Joan Leslie and Robert Aida in
"CINDERELLA JONES"

Saturday, March 23—
Jimmy Wakely in
"MOON OVER MONTANA"
Chapter No. 8 "King of Forest Rangers"

Sunday, March 24—
John Carroll and Marsha Hunt in
"A LETTER FOR EVIE"

Monday and Tuesday,
March 25-26—
Deanna Durbin and
Franchot Tone in
"BECAUSE OF HIM"

Wednesday, March 27—
Double Feature
Lon Chaney in
"HOUSE OF DRACULA"
Nash Berry, Jr., in
"CRIMSON CANARY"

Thursday and Friday,
March 28-29—
"BANDIT OF SHERWOOD FOREST"

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER