

# Florence Morning News

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## Noise Influences Polls

Various public opinion polls are reporting that, while Eisenhower is in the lead in his bid for the presidency, Governor Stevenson is gaining. One popular poll has only four percentage points difference between the two up to this point.

Although public opinion polls have been proven to be disastrously wrong, they do in some respects present a moving picture of political events and the reactions thereto.

If these polls are reasonably correct at this point, we might suggest that President Truman's whistle stop tour of the West has been responsible for Stevenson's rise. The President is scoring with old-fashioned haymakers and upstarts where Stevenson's more scientific jabs and kidney punches have missed their marks.

While Stevenson might tell one audience that the Republican policy lacks certain principles of sound government, fiery Harry will tell the same crowd that "quite frankly . . . the job should not be turned over to a military general."

## Peace Talks End

The United Nations has finally called a halt to the futile Korean truce meetings—at least until the Communists come up with some definite proposals for breaking the deadlock.

Li Gen, William K. Harrison, chief allied negotiator, declared a recess for an "indefinite period" at a 63-minute meeting the other day. The Communists had opened their meeting by rejecting three alternative proposals advanced by the United Nations negotiators for ending the stalemate. The exchange of war prisoners, the exchange of war prisoners, they had nothing to propose themselves.

General Harrison then announced his inelastic recess.

"We continue ready to conclude an armistice acceptable to the conscience of free peoples," General Mark Clark, United Nations commander, said at Tokyo. "It is up to the Communists to show whether they, too, want such an armistice."

General Clark said he could only conclude from the Communists' action that they "do not sincerely desire an armistice."

The prisoner-of-war issue remains almost the single matter blocking a truce.

No real truce negotiations have been held since mid-July. The truce teams have met briefly, once each week, more recently every ten days.

## New Red Propaganda

The new session of the United Nations General Assembly opens next week. The Soviet Union is likely to try turning it once again into a propaganda circus.

The Congress of the Soviet Communist party was timed to end just before this new U. N. session opens, and thus there is scarcely a breathing space between Russian propaganda blasts.

"The Soviet government," Georgi Malenkov told the Communist Congress, "attaches great importance to the U. N., considering that this organization could be an important means of maintaining peace."

With this preamble, Malenkov went on to say the U. S. has turned the U. N. into an "organ of the dictatorial policy of the U. S. in the fight against peace, and uses it for disguising its aggressive activities." This sets the scene. The Soviet Union will make proposals. When the U. N. turns them down, it will be because of the "dictatorial policies of the U. S."

Proposals which the USSR will probably make have a familiar sound. The Soviet delegation headed by Andrei Vishinsky can be expected to demand again a ban on atom weapons and bacteriological warfare, reduction of armed forces of the great powers, withdrawal of occupation forces from Germany and reunification of that country—all on Soviet terms. We will be in for another round of accusations that the U. S. is using germ warfare in Korea, that the U. S. is an illegal occupier of Japan, that only the U. S. stands in the way of German unity. All these proposals will be routine. They are to be expected.



George E. Sokolsky

## The Tariff Again

One of the subjects not discussed by either party in the present campaign is the tariff, which is regarded as an old-fashioned item more suitable to the era of William McKinley. Nevertheless, the question of flooding the United States with European and Asiatic goods, produced by cheap labor, subsidized by government, and taxable at lower non-competitive prices in this market, must be considered.

Western Europe must steadily become more productive, and produce at lower competitive prices. European producers need within Europe a market that is both wider and deeper. It is in this competition and new opportunity that would yield major gains in higher productivity and lower cost.

Existing trade restrictions and tariff arrangements fail to stimulate production. The United States must face hard facts. The question that confronts us is whether we should continue to dump capital and goods into Europe, or continue subsidies to European governments, or buy more goods in Europe for sale in the United States.

Should we admit more British clothing, more Swiss watches, more French and Italian cloth, all in competition with our own?

One of our domestic problems is total employment. It is the intention of the American people that never again are we to witness from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 unemployment. This enormity in our economy continued from 1930 to about 1940

and was terminated by war. Full employment was achieved during the war period after 1945, it was confined by shortages in the domestic market, by the Marshall Plan, by European military aid, and by the Korean War.

The question naturally arises whether those who govern us have a real solution for our domestic problem of full employment that was or the preparation for war, which it is true that we have prospered under those conditions. It is equally and more emphatically true that we have lost lives and wealth and burdened ourselves with high taxes and with a national debt. It is unbelievable that our economy must be dependent upon war conditions for stability, just as it is unbelievable that this country must remain in a state of permanent war.

Ambassador Draper's proposal is . . . Among other methods to this end, I would suggest reaffirmation and extension of the Reciprocity Trade Agreement, and the enactment of the proposed legislation for simplified customs procedures. The question of simplification of customs procedures is a matter of great importance. It is an excellent program for Europe and what would it do the wage scale in the United States? What would it do to the smaller American industry which could not compete with European goods produced at low wages and

subsidized by government bounties?

These questions cannot be answered "yes" or "no." It is not that simple. For instance, in Mark Hanna's time, American industry was suited in support of a high tariff. That is not so today. Many elements in American industry, particularly big industry, favor interventionist activities in Europe because it is good business, providing for large productivity and full employment. It makes the government of the United States the principal customer of these heavy industries.

Small industrialists, particularly those engaged in the manufacture of consumer goods, fear present tendencies as likely to squeeze them out of business altogether. They note the reconstruction and modernization of European industries with American money, and counterpoint funds as imperiling their future if American markets are to be flooded with European-made consumer goods. The change in our wealth industry have already entered from this type of competition.

Across this discussion runs the political problem of the support of our allies so that they can defend themselves against Soviet Russia. In all European countries, a neutralist position has developed, and is free those countries from their responsibilities and obligations because of their support.

Revan is typical of the European position because of their support. Stalin believes that he can break up the North Atlantic Alliance. (Copyright, 1952, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

## Joseph Alsop

## Ike In California

AMONG THE EISENHOWER TRUMPETS, Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion of this pivotal state marks a significant step in his campaign for the Presidency.

Perhaps the most important reason was indicated by one of the little group of men who huddle all day long in this train's rear car, preparing candidates' briefing and receiving his speeches.

"We've been through the valley of the shadow," he said, "and now comes our turn."

This curious figure of speech, so suggestive of inner pain, referred to the general's tours through the Midwest, with all their distinctive accompaniment. Neither Gen. Eisenhower nor the majority of the voters and politicians in his entourage have much enjoyed the process of compromise with the Republican organizations in "Taft territory."

The general has certainly gone whole hog to compromise and to conciliate. On foreign policy, he was a Vandenberg Republican in Michigan but almost a Dixiean Republican in Wisconsin. He has even said that he intended to hit at least a qualified disapproval of Gen. Marshall's transfer. Sen. Joseph McCarthy, but the tribute to Gen. Marshall was never spoken at Milwaukee, where Eisenhower said a great deal more about the need to suppress the Communist conspiracy than about the need to preserve political decency and individual rights.

Both the general himself and the men around him are visibly defensive about these and other compromises and concessions. So I'm told that the general had to give his self-control not to strike Sen. William Jenner, when this rate Sen. McCarthy, who has also

called Gen. Marshall a traitor, although he has not yet made the platform at Indianapolis. After the Indianapolis meeting, it is stated, Eisenhower will make a speech in which he would not take many more experiences like Jenner's public pawing.

Eisenhower himself, of course, has said nothing of this sort away from the privacy of his rear car. But when he has discussed the course of the campaign with large groups, he has gone out of the way to excuse his compromises as essential under the two-party system.

The danger of "European splinter parties" is one of his favorite themes. The need to conciliate sharply conflicting Republican viewpoints, and this to preserve the two-party system and avoid "European splinter parties," is much emphasized.

California is a turning point, or at least is expected to be a turning point, precisely because the task of untangling the sorely divided Republican party is now regarded as finished. The Eisenhower staff, presumably reflecting the general's own feelings, has decided that they see no more such hurdles as the encounter with McCarthy and Jenner. Now is the time, they feel, to make their great appeal to the independent vote.

Outwardly, the independent vote is the most important single factor in the Eisenhower campaign. For Gen. Eisenhower was only nominated at Chicago because a majority of Republicans feared that the independent voters would not take the Eisenhower line. He has been through these last weeks the general's appeals have been beamed, not at the independent voters, but at Taft voters and other Republican ultras.

Yet this has not been quite so logical as it may seem. Probably

Gen. Eisenhower would not have gone so far in his compromising if he had not been for the completeness of Sen. McCarthy's victory in the Wisconsin primary. At any rate, the idea has been to make sure of the pro-Taft and pro-Eisenhower voters before going after the independents.

Going after the independents also means, presumably, a type of campaigning more expressive of the views of such Republicans as Gov. Sherman Adams, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Gov. Earl Warren of this state (who advised the general to repudiate Sen. McCarthy in 1950).

The general is now to say, in short, the sort of thing that he was always expected to say by the leaders of the movement to nominate him.

The theory is that the Midwest-Western states are safely in the bag, now that the "splinter party" danger has been averted in that region. But the same idea, it is hoped that in the weeks ahead, the East and West Coast voters will be brought to the general's aid.

It is to be said, it is not the first time a candidate has shown different faces to different parts of the country.

At any rate, the Eisenhower strategists are extraordinarily confident that their plan will produce a glittering triumph, and for this confidence they can cite many solid causes.

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## Drew Pearson

## Make Makes Harry Do Sow Simmer

ABOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN—Some people have seemed quite surprised to learn that Harry Truman is on the train. One lady in Utah remarked: "Do you really mean that the President is on the train? I should think they would fear for the President's life!"

It is very difficult to hate Harry in this, the twilight of his last term. Whether you agree with him or not, you have to admire the courage of a man who, at the age of 68, is up-and-running and going out to see people as a day for a cause he so fervently believes in.

Harry's smile, will be a history-making trip, and I am glad to be aboard regardless of whether Harry loses or wins. He is accustomed to seeing Mr. Truman whistling and humming the country that they don't realize just how historic his trip is. Never before in recent history has any outgoing President of the United States gone out and hit the bushes so vigorously for the man who may succeed him.

When Calvin Coolidge was about to step down in favor of Herbert Hoover, Coolidge did not flinch to help Hoover's election. Calvin stayed in the White House and talked to the people. Franklin Roosevelt ran for the first time in 1932. At Smith, his professor in Albany, did not and he himself, who had been Roosevelt, was succeeded by Taft in 1908, he worked for Taft, but not on the pace set by Harry Truman.

No, this trip, averaging eight to ten speeches a day made on behalf of a man who did not really want to go to campaign for him, is definitely historic.

And if the folks along the way haven't always realized that history is being made, everything else seems to have turned out in full force to pay tribute to Harry Truman's last transcendental whirlwind. Never were the praises more beautiful, the redoubts of the Rockies more majestic, the heights of the Rockies steeper, the people of the Rockies more loyal and more patriotic than on this trip.

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And time Harry isn't playing poker, he's playing for keeps. He talks privately about some of the things he has made. He wishes he hadn't made them. It should have been made them. It should have been made them.

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## Edward H. Sims

## Why Republicans Lead

The Republicans and Dwight D. Eisenhower have succeeded in one very important phase of the campaign—they have convinced the majority of voters that a change in Republican rule would not bring about any sharp reversal in government policy, either domestic or foreign. True, they have attacked the Democrats for their grave errors in both fields but when one looks carefully at General Eisenhower's speeches, one is promising actually to make only minor changes in foreign policy and to continue the domestic program of New Deal and Fair Deal programs in the domestic field.

The Trump card, and the big thing, is that like is promising to stop the trend toward centralization in government, to cut waste and reduce the cost in the domestic field. This has a great appeal, as long as the voters do not think their program (the one from which they benefited) is a social security or parity policy support will be ended. And in the foreign field, Ike contemplates continuing foreign economic and domestic aid, continuing our new-found internationalism and military aid. But he promises to pursue a policy free of the mistakes the Democrats have made in China and elsewhere and recently has said that the South Koreans should take over the fighting in Korea.

The Republican attack on the Democrats has been effective because the Democrats have made too much toward big government and because they have, naturally, made mistakes in foreign policy. It must be said here, however, that over the years the Democrats have been more realistic in foreign affairs consistently have been ahead of the Republican party program in foreign policy. In fact, the Republicans have rarely had any sound foreign policy at all, save a few years ago when they were in the White House.

Because the Republicans have been so realistic in foreign policy, they have been able to attack the Democrats for their mistakes in foreign policy, even though they have caught him in contradictory statements, statements which showed a general lack of understanding of the problems, even though they agree there is too much big government. As long as Ike can convince the voters that he will continue all the good things the Democrats have initiated, but cut the cost and reduce the size of government, and continue the intelligent foreign policy, but not make the mistakes, he is sure to be elected.

In Washington many Democrats are daunted, but they still think they have a chance. They think the Democrats will win the election, even though they have been unable to attack the Democrats for their mistakes in foreign policy, even though they agree there is too much big government. As long as Ike can convince the voters that he will continue all the good things the Democrats have initiated, but cut the cost and reduce the size of government, and continue the intelligent foreign policy, but not make the mistakes, he is sure to be elected.

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