Of Reds Attacked as . Phillips Gallery 'His Marshall's Voice'

ment's share of Marshall dollars."

Attlee is coming to mean an ever- gain has detracted somewhat from munist organ said.

Charges Attempt to Deceive. "Behind his slogan of resistance

begun two weeks ago by Morgan to the introduction. Phillips, Labor Party general sec-

Calls For Mass Struggle,

new members to the ranks of labor, and make Britain a decisive force for world peace."
Mr. Phillips replied:

against the Pan American Pipeline Co. to back up wage demands. The Pan American Refinery Corp. plant at Texas City has been shut down for several days by a strike of 1,400 oil workers.

Joe McGee, secretary of the union local, said wage demands are the only issue in the pipeline company

The union originally asked for an increase of 28 cents an hour, but McGee said. He added that the union turned down a company offer. Members of the union receive wages ranging from 90 cents an hour get less than \$1.50 a hour, Mr. Mc-Gee said.

Masada Unit to Discuss Writings of Chaim Bialik

The writings of Chaim Nachman Bialik on the Hebrew Renaissance will be discussed at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow at a meeting of Masada in B'nai Israel Synagogue, Fourteenth and Emerson streets N.W. A recorded cantata, "Our Bialik," will

The meeting is open to all young men and women interested in the Zionist organization.

Chile will soon get 6,000 European workers, mostly from Italy, Spain and France.

Attlee's Denunciation Melvin Ritter Gives Violin Recital at

By Elena de Sayn Melvin Ritter, a Cleveland violin-LONDON, Jan. 5.—Britain's Com- here yesterday, when he played a of injuries suffered when she was nunists launched a verbal attack on recital in the Phillips Gallery. Since struck by a taxicab last night. the Labor government today in the heard in the National Gallery of week-end denunciation of com- Art in June, he has gained in ease Nally, 722 Maryland avenue N.E., week-end denunciation of com-munism as a "new form of im-and confidence and, if possible has at Sixth street and Massachusetts perialism" threatening the rest of acquired more technique. Such avenue N.E. She was taken to the Europe. The Daily Worker spearheaded pieces as Ysaye's "Sonata No. 3, in hospital with hip injuries and scalp the atack with a front-page edi- D Minor" and Ernst's old-fashioned cuts. torial entitled "His Marshall's "Fantasie," based on themes from was Andrew L. Chappelear, 62, of Voice" in which it assented that Rossini's "Otello," both calling for 123 Seventh street S.E. He was "Attlee was earning his govern- an accomplished virtuoso, were mere charged wih failing to give full "Democracy in Britain under trifles to him. Yet his technical time and attention to driving.

"Sonata in G Minor" which opened street bridge. The injured were Pvt. the recital. Although known as the Frank Papauga, 28, who lives at "Devil's Trill" the composition does 1617 Thirtieth street S.E., and Roy to Red imperialism. Attlee in not suggest anything supernatural. L. Estep, 36, of 1343 Clifton street Britain—like Blum in France—is Had it not been for Fritz Kreisler, N.W. deceiving the people and seeing to whose edition Mr. Ritter used, and line them up in the American drive who lent a demoniac touch to the sible back injury and Mr. Estep a who lent a demoniac touch to the piece by means of a stunning possible fractured right ankle. Both Arthur Horner, Communist gen- cadenza, the work could be classed were reported in good condition at eral secretary of the National Union as a misnomer. Kreisler creates an Casualty Hospital. Police said the of Mine Workers, assailed Mr. ingenious effect of satanic laughter driver of the car was Capt. Marvin Attlee's call for a "middle of the by the aid of trilled double stops and Elmer Poland, Air Force, 31, of 164 road" policy for Britain, declaring chords which by far surpass in effect Minnesota avenue S.E., who was there is only one way to improve the rather tame chain of trills charged with failing to give full

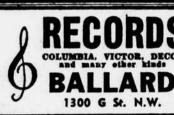
the standard of life of the people Tartini ascribed to a special inspiratime and attention to driving. and that is by a planned socialist tion. These call for a solid equip—

Two Hurt in Crash. economy—not a capitalist anarchy." ment which Mr. Ritter possesses to

retary, to oust Communists from ability, he turned to other works. Valley drive S.E., driver of the autotheir controlling positions in some Ysave's six sonatas for violin alone, mobile, suffered possible back in-In a statement in the Laborite composer dedicated each to friends, face cuts. Emergency Hospital said Daily Herald, which also contained all of whom are leading violinists their condition was good. a statement by Mr. Phillips, Mr. today: Szigeti, Thibaud, Enesco, Pollitt said: "A mass struggle of Quiroga and Kreisler. They reprethe united left can save Britain sent beautiful numbers which should from a return to Toryism * * *, win grace modern concert programs. Some are written in a classical style, Chain Store Head to Speak preserve it from Wall Street's dom-ination, lead to increased production "Obsession," "Dawn," "Fury" or phia, chairman of the board of di-"Ballade," the title given the sonata rectors of Good Housekeeping played by Mr. Ritter.

article that the Communist Party is also Szymanowski's "Notturno," the Hotel Statler. determined to do all in its power sonata formed the most exciting and interesting part of the violinist's permeates the work and helped to counteract any deficiency on the part of the violinist.

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Woman, 82, Is Injured Small Businessmen to Hold because members would not seek to lobby for a specific program, but merely demonstrate their interest in A meeting of the 36th Division (what is best for our country as a whole." Wednesday at the Fort Myer of the 36th Division (what is best for our country as a whole." When Struck by Taxi **While Crossing Street**

ported in "fair" condition at

The injured woman, Mrs. Elizabeth

Police said the driver of the cab

In another accident, a park pocloser co-operation between gov- his previous excellence as an inter- liceman and another pedestrian ernment and monopolies * * *," the His first test came in Tartini's Anacostia drive near Eleventh

Two other persons were injured in Harry Pollitt, Communist Party a marked degree and helped to offset an automobile-truck collison at the secretary, replied to a campaign the too plaintive character he gave intersection of Fourteenth and Madison streets N.W. yesterday, Yet to show the full extent of his Walter M. Blumenthal, 27, of 1241 of which the violinist presented one. juries and cuts. His wife Shirley, are in a different bracket. The 21, suffered a fractured nose and

The driver of the truck, according to police, was Howard Snyder, 35,

Stores, a retail chain, will speak Together with Shapiro's "Lady" at the luncheon of the Advertising "It is clear from Mr. Pollitt's and "Clown," premiered yesterday, Club at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow at the

determined to do all in its power to weaken and undermine the authority and influence of Britain's Labor government."

The conservative Daily Mail said:
"Mr. Attlee should remember two things: First, it was British free enterprise which defeated the assault of the collectivist Nazi state. Second, it is only American free enterprise that has the power to roll back the menace of the collectivist Communist state of Russia.

240 Pipeline Workers

Go on Strike in Texas

BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT. Washington. Jahuary 5, 1948—Notice is work, delicacy combined with bra-wurs and rhythmic vigor showed the arist's talent and natural ability. Nevertheless, with so much to offer, not all that Mr. Ritter gave enterprise which defeated the assault of the collectivist Nazi state. Second, it is only American free enterprise that has the power to roll back the menace of the collectivist Communist state of Russia.

240 Pipeline Workers

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 5.—Two hundred and forty members of the Oil Workers International Union late timber, not in keeping with the general scope of the work. The source is support given him by hundred and forty members of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) went on strike yesterday significant the Pan American Pipeline work and helped to open the permeates the work and helped to the pe OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The Second National Bank

OF WASHINGTON

Condensed Statement of Condition

December 31, 1947

RESOURCES Cash on Hand and Due from Banks__ \$8,422,603.27

Other Bonds and Securities _____ 231,125.36 Loans and Discounts _____ 12,334,110.68 Banking Houses, Furniture and Fixtures 758,428.70 80,780.32 Other Resources \$32,562,871.12 LIABILITIES Capital Stock _____ \$1,000,000.00 Surplus 1,100,000.00

U. S. Government Securities _____ 10,735,822.79

Undivided Profits _____ 263,633.90 TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS _____ 2,363,633.90 Reserves 75,682.22 Other Liabilities 56,038.53 DEPOSITS ______ 30,067,516.47 \$32,562,871.12

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nembers expected to attend. man Park Hotel and will divide into State groups to visit their repre-

De Witt Emery of Evanston, Ill., a suspension over the holidays. The national president, was quoted by a orchestra, conducted by Maj. George Washington representative as calling Sallade Howard, will play a varied the projected Capitol visit "unique" program.

The National Small Businessmen's
Association will hold its annual cona dinner at the Wardman Park with vention here January 14 with 500 Mr. Emery scheduled to speak.

Delegates will meet at the Ward- Bond to Resume Concerts The Air Force Band Concert Orchestra will resume its series of conist, duplicated his former success Casualty Hospital today as a result sentatives in Congress during the certs in the Interior Departmental Auditorium at 9 p.m. Thursday after

Association will be held at 8 p.m. Wednesday at the Fort Myer Officers' Club, Col. Jesse B. Matlack,

TROUSERS \$4.95 up EISEMAN'S-F at 7th

commanding officer of the post, announced today. Brig. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, former commander of the division, is expected to attend. BANQUETS PARTIES

HAMILTON HOTEL



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The American Way



WE ENTER into the new year of 1948, one fact becomes crystal-clear. Divine Providence certainly smiled kindly on us when we became Americans. Mathematically, our chances of being born in the United States were only one in sixteen. And all of us know that today.

except in a few rare cases, the plight of the other fifteensixteenths is downright tragic. Hunger, poverty and desperation stalk the earth. From all points of the compass, pleading eyes are turned to the United States in prayerful hope that out of our compassion

and our generosity will come relief for those in dire need.

Certainly we cannot ignore these appeals to our humanitarian instincts. Therefore, through the principles of the Marshall Plan, we are considering ways to make up the deficit between what these people can produce themselves and their actual needs for the next few years. There can be no doubt that we have a definite responsibility to do everything within our power to help alleviate starvation wherever it occurs. But there are those among us who feel that some of the nations that are asking for help will come back again and again for more and more unless we insist that they rebuild on the sound foundation that to produce is to progress. Our contribution to world recovery should be essentially in the form of equipment and "know-how" and not in dollars and cents alone.

Some of the countries now asking for help were great powers long before the United States became an independent nation. Yet in the relatively short span of one hundred and seventy-one years, we have overcome their headstart of centuries and have become the most prosperous, the most powerful and the most successful nation on earth.

How did this happen? How was it possible for a poor, struggling former colony, made up of people of many nationalities, of many races and of many creeds to surpass in so short a time the long-established power and prestige of older nations?

Our American Heritage

The answer is four-fold. First, Mother Nature endowed us with tremendous resources. Second, we had no powerful neighbors to threaten our security. Third, we adopted at the start and developed down through the years a better system of government. And, fourth, we created an economic system which brought to us a better way of life.

We established a republican form of government. And we laid down the rules for its operation in a living document called the Constitution. We laid the cornerstone of a new economic system, based upon competitive free enterprise. The rules for its operation were recorded in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which we call the Bill of Rights. In effect, we made it possible for every person to go as far as his will and his skill permit, provided that he does not deprive his fellowmen of this same right.

Yes, this is the land of opportunity, where such qualities of character as diligence, foresight and ability are much more vital to success than noble birth, tradition and force. Over here. America has sought to better the lot of all her people by fostering individual initiative through a system designed to produce a higher standard of living.

And so, it is no wonder that despairing people in other lands cast longing eyes at us and wish with all their hearts that they, too, had the material possessions, the political liberties and the sociological advantages which we Americans enjoy. But, apparently, it does not occur to some of them that the blueprints and formulas for their own salvation and prosperity are all clearly recorded in the pages of American history. Instead of adopting eagerly a system which has been proved successful, some of them waste their time and our money in futile experiments with doctrines which have failed miserably in the past and which, at best, promise only in the far-distant future a standard of living which we Americans already enjoy.

Doctrines of Despair

Today, Americans look at conditions in many other countries, where starvation, poverty and tyranny rule supreme, and they see nothing to be gained and much to be lost by changing to any other social doctrine. There are countries which call themselves democracies where a citizen may not own land or select his own job. He may not be tried by a jury of his peers. He may not stay away from work without good and sufficient reasons. He may not employ anyone to work for him. He does not have freedom of speech, freedom of assembly or freedom of religion and his press and radio are censored by his government.

The weekly wage of this same man will purchase eleven pounds of meat or forty quarts of milk. An American worker, with his weekly income can buy ninety-four pounds of meat or two hundred and sixty-three quarts of milk. Over there, it takes one hundred and four hours of work to buy a pair of shoes. Over here, it takes only seven hours. Over there, it takes two hundred and fifty hours of work to buy a wool dress. Over here, it takes only thirteen hours. Over here, one miner produces as much coal as four miners over there. With about the same number of acres under cultivation, the average American farmer turns out four and a half times as much as a farmer over there. Certainly these contrasts speak for themselves!

The complaints against the American system of competitive free enterprise frequently come from those who want to gain fame and fortune by sponsoring some new cause. They come from failures who do not have what it takes to succeed under our system and therefore want to change the system. They come from pald propagandists whose employers resent

the fact that we have a successful system and want to wreck it so they can say "I told you so." And they come from visionaries who either ignore or hope to change the laws of

I do not mean to imply that we should be completely satisfied with things as they are. I sincerely hope that we never shall stop seeking improvements, for progress ends where smug satisfaction begins. None of us should delude himself that our way of life is perfect. But, fortunately, only a few starry-eyed fanatics and professional rabble-rousers want to destroy the edifice we have built and start all over again. Instead, most of us wisely advocate refinement, renovation and repair of the present structure.

Who Profits From American Business?

Many of the objections to our present system are based on fallacies. Let us examine a few of them. For half a century, soapbox orators, wily subversives and well-meaning but misled reformers have spread the completely erroneous idea that workers get the smallest share of the income which manufacturing produces and that the owners receive fabulous amounts. Actually, out of every dollar of sales made by a manufacturer, forty-seven cents go for materials and supplies, of which thirty-five to forty-five cents go to the workers who produce those materials. Nine cents go for taxes of which four cents are paid to government employees. Six cents go for depreciation, maintenance, repairs and interest; two cents for advertising, and one cent for research. That leaves thirtyfive cents from the sales dollar of which the employees get twenty-nine cents. The remaining six cents are profit of which three cents are set aside for tomorrow's jobs by reserves to buy new machines and to expand plants. The remaining three cents are paid to stockholders, who are the owners of the machines, the tools and the factory buildings.

All told, approximately eighty-five cents out of every dollar of sales by manufacturers go for salaries and wages.

Stymied in that argument, the critics then turn their guns on the three cents that go to the owners. They give the impression that American business is owned by a mere handful of individuals. Here again they must face the facts. Actually, some fourteen million people own shares in American industry: workmen, teachers, grocers, bus drivers and many others who have saved and invested their money. These securities are much like promissory notes; receipts, if you will, for the money which the firms borrowed from these individuals and on which they attempt to pay interest in the form of dividends.

In addition to these direct owners of American business, there are fifty-four million who have life insurance policies, and fifty million who have savings accounts. All of these people are vitally interested in the successful operations and profits of American business, because the insurance companies and banks in which they have deposited their money have. in turn, reinvested most of these funds in the securities of American business.

Thus, it is apparent that the vast majority of our population receive direct or indirect benefits from American business.

Looking to the Future

The young men and women of today have before them opportunities greater than have existed since the beginning of time. Strangely enough, the word "opportunity" has no equivalent in some languages. To people who live under totalitarianism, however, this omission is not serious. They have little need for such a word. But it is a priceless word in the vocabulary of an American and it will become increasingly meaningful as time goes on.

Looking back along the road that Americans have traveled in the past, it may seem that so much has been accomplished that there may be a shortage of opportunities in the future. But when we glance along the road ahead, we realize that there are many more opportunities before us than there were in the years gone by.

Think of the many new inventions and discoveries of the last few years on which whole new industries are being built! Radar, atomic energy, electronics, synthetic chemistry, antibiotics, plastics and hundreds of other new and revolutionary developments are still in their infancy. The United Nations and the problems which that organization faces may well create wholly new and different fields of endeavor in finance, in sociology and in law.

A century ago, thousands of families left their homes east of the Alleghenies and braved the unknown wilderness in search of fortune. They knew before they started that thirst, hunger, exposure and savage enemies were obstacles which they would have to overcome before they could span the continent and reach their goals. Did these hardships stop them? Not for a minute! They knew that anything worth while can be gained only by taking risks, by hard work and by determination. Most Americans still believe in that creed. America is NOT getting soft. Like the hardy pioneers who defied the hazards of the trail, Americans know that you have to GIVE in order to GET.

Under our system of competitive free enterprise, to all who are willing to work, to think and to dare, the American Way brings rich rewards!

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