Perón Reported Backing Russian Trade; Soviet Sees Byrnes Plan Backward Step British Also Hit

Ships Arrive

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina une 4-President Perón who took office today, reportedly is giving his personal encouragement to the "unofficial" Russian trade mission, which arrived in this country from Montevideo, the nearest seat of a

Soviet diplomatic agency. Continued Russian pressure, as indicated by the presence of several vessels nying the Soviet coal deficit." flag in the River Plate, reportedly load large quantities of lin- are disposed to concede it if a pr o load targe qualities are disposed to content the consect and hides, may prove a major way can be found around the consect in the breakdown of the tract with the United States. he Allied nations, Russia, in ange, is offering trucks and inery, which the United try has no engagements, but so

Argentina agreed to sell her

British Send Coal To Russian Zone

London, June 4 The British zone of occupa-tion in Germany is supplying coal to the Soviet zone under barter arrangement, the Germany reported. The Berlin newspaper Der Morgen reported that the So-viet zone has a "considerable

Peron's Objectives

States refuses to spare for such far agreement has been restricted The United States always has represented on the international the dominant trading nation committee in Washington, and Argentine linseed and hides. nd if, as is reliably reported, the tussians are purchasing linseed, his could be considered a breach his could be considered and nides, nere, also, the position may be radically changed by Russian competition, which no doubt will grow stronger when diplomatic Washington, relations are resumed as was preprotests already have dicted by the Foreign Minister in

a recent press conference.
The Russians, not only in Buenos Argentina agreed to sell her plus linseed, as such, or as to the United States, but it is inficant that Russian steamers than those of the United States, still waiting in Buenos Aires. Britain, and other nations. For ter still waiting in Buenos Aires, ter arriving two months ago, and been taken abourd, and the properties of the still waiting two months ago, and colonel Perón this is a great inducement, as he is looking for a toning up of national economy so that this can support higher charges to improve military power, and really suspected that the Russians charges to improve military power, to industrialize the country, and at the same time to appease the workers with extra pay and more

Moscow vs. Washington The President has taken a keen personal interest in the c Russian mission and it was due to his encouragement that the trade s pission came over the river from Buenos Aires. The fact that they prought their wives and children and began searching for more or less permanent accommodations was interpreted in Buenos Aires as an indication that diplomatic ex-changes would soon follow, Recognition of Russia may be the first major diplomatic act of the new

Many observers believe that to Colonel Peron is deliberately s Continued on Page 9. Column 1

WALTER LIPPMANN says Railway Union Leaders Violated Social Compact In Calling Strike

the law permitting these general strikes has not been formally repealed or amended, it has in fact been radically modified by usage, custom, and the will of the people. The right to strike so as to parallyze the nation is, no matter what the statutes say, not now a right late.

There are here two main ways forward as the sponsors of the principle of a full industrial peace, which the Congress will be tempted to take, is to avoid the enemies of labor who are waxing fat and presumptuous on the missiriles statutes say, not now a right the statutes say, not now a right which the government, could permit Messrs. Whitney and Johnston to exercise. They could have preserved the right to call a general railroad strike. Once they exer-cised the right, there was no alter-native but to take that right away

They will have missed the meaning of what happened if they think only about how violently and only about now violently and crudely they were deprived of their right to strike. The fundamental point is that they had to be deprived of the right to conduct be deprived of the right to constitute a general railroad strike. A wiser, more constitutional measure to achieve this end can undoubted by the worked out. But it will have to be a wise and constitutional measure which deprives e tional measure which deprives them of the right to conduct such general strikes. It cannot be a measure which does not deprive them of that right. For if it is, and they again exercise the right, they will once again be met by drastic measures.

This is the fixed and fundamenthat the right to conduct general strikes is outlawed, and the real choice of the labor leaders is whether they will now recognize this fact or whether they will compel the government to spell it out in the form of drastic penalties.

n the form of drastic penalties.
This is not an agreeable choice. But they have to face it now be-cause they were too reactionary to see in advance that a free solety is governed not by the letthen to engage in a complicated effort to outlaw them by indirection. This will generate measures which, as a result of the push and pull of politics, are too drastic to be enforceable or too weak to be effective.

effective.

The other way is to begin by the direct outlawry of general strikes in specific industries—such as the railroads, the coal mines, and primary public utilities. Then

Mr. Lewis, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Johnson brought the United States to a point where there was no good remedy for an intolerable situation. A general railroads strike on top of a general railroads strike on top of a general railroads of the United States to a general maritime strike, would be a combination of disasters which the nation could not sit out patiently and quietly. The government was compelled to act. It had no choice but to act. Yet there was no way it could act which does not do violence to the principles of liberty which our people cherish.

The dilemma has been imposed upon us because the law of the land on the subject of great general strikes is obsolete. The law does not outlaw these calamitous strikes. But the government had nevertheless to outlaw them. Lacking sound law to avert an in-

does not outlaw these calamitous strikes. But the government had nevertheless to outlaw them. Lacking sound law to avert an intelerable condition, the President has had to improvise a bad law.

The root of the trouble lies in the fact that Messrs, Lewis, Whitness, and Johnston have failed or refused to recognize that though the law permitting these general and the strikes makes it necessary to write the understanding into statutory law. It would have been better to let the understanding develop by custom. But the big labor leaders have not allowed that to happen. So the Congress will have to legislate.

There are here two main ways forward as the sponsors of the

Not Exact Parallel With Previous Postwar Boom -Could Go Too Fast

Commentators on economic trends in United States are taking new interest in the question of whether a recession in house building and capital goods industries is indicated by present inflationary tendencies. Two writers, Leo Grebler and David Wright, deal particularly with the home building outlook. Because their observations are timely and applicable to the Canadian scene, excerpts are republished from Tomorrow's Town and Barron's

How, in these so-called flush times to prevent another housing collapse such as followed the Postwar I boom, is the question by Leo Grebler, director, housing finance division, U. S. National Housing Agency. Grebler, writing in Tomorrow's Town, monthly publication of the National Committee on Housing Inc., attempts no sweeping answers but performs worthwhile service in focusing attention on the problem.

Modern war sets a broad economic pattern of irresistible logic, much of World War I experience was duplicated in this war though on a larger scale. But, says Grebler, price developments demonstrate the danger of pushing the analogy

"From 1914 to the end of 1918, wholesale prices doubled; in this war they increased only 37% from 1939. Similar relationships hold for building costs. We the line, and postwar adjustments need not necessarily take the course of 1919

years is not inevitable." Grebler's conclusions on housing exficulties and controversies beclouding all at once. The goals are incompatible, the present housing situation, will interest many Canadians. Here they are:

Are We Heading for Housing Slump?

World War I experience indicates that quick removal of controls of itself was no cure of postwar difficulties. This has been confirmed by experience "After the last war, managementlabor strife hampered successful transi-

tion to peace. The current scene suggests again that failure on this front might wreck the most beautiful projections of a prosperous and painless post-

war world.

"Price confusion, and competition of other types of construction retarded the postwar expansion of residential building by at least one and possibly as much as two years. This was the more harmful as housing by its very nature takes an unusually long time to catch up with demand. catch up with demand. "Housing demand proved to be high-ly sensitive to price excesses, in spite of acute shortages and a favorable de-

mand situation. It is equally revealing that recent consumer surveys show potential postwar home purchasers to bequite price-consciou "As things shaped up after the last var, it was not before the fourth year after hostilities ended-1922-that

residential construction average for the 20's was reached. In broad national terms, it took even longer before housing supply and demand were in rea-"Finally, the price inflation of 1919-

26, with its subsequent incomplete correction, left us with an unbalanced relationship between the general price level and construction costs." Predicting rapid satisfaction of most eventual slump. have done a much better job of 'holding pressing consumer and industry wants

1949. David McCord Wright in Barron's ing. Whenever we have a backlog of

capitalist inefficiency.

ndependence

Sounds

capitalism or no, but capitalism will be blamed whatever occurs."

Weed-Killer

From London Daily Mail

BRITAIN'S new weed killer, which destroys the most im-

portant weeds of cereal crops

without injury to the crops, is to

be made available to farmers this

It is called Agroxone, and is the

outcome of researches by Im-

perial Chemical Industries' scien-

Thousands of gardeners will

learn that they can rid their lawns of weeds quickly, simply

The cost of clearing an acre of orn land will be about \$6.00.

January.

and cheaply.

Present confusion over housing is cited. A housing shortage the Barron's writer points out, has occurred about every 17 years for the past century, usually has been attended by over-building. Disagreeing with Sir William Beveridge that this periodic over-building has been due to 'many-headed control of industry,' he argues that even if the Government took over the building industry, spontaneous demand for housing probably would continue to fluctuate.

"If we try to build two or three million houses all at once, we will need a huge number of young plumbers, masons, tin smiths-even architects and foremen (if not contractors). We will need a tremendous output of lumber and supplies of all sorts. We will have persuaded thousands of young people to commit themselves to the construction industry and for most of these a decline in construction will mean at the least a great loss of income. But can we guarantee them steady jobs? Not, strange as it may sound, if we remedy housing short-

age too quickly. "We have here an insoluble dilemma. We can slow down output to a rate consistent with long run equilibrium and thus get steadier jobs in the housing industry. But people will be kept waiting 'in the streets' for years. Or, on the other hand, we can build houses as fast as possible, with greater likelihood of an

"This basic problem of the equilibrium may bring a short, sharp slump before rate of expansion is not peculiar to hous-

"The public," the U. S. writer says, body has an answer but "capitalism will peri nce after World War I in light of dif"wants jobs, houses, goods and security get undeserved blame, win, lose or draw."

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LONDON

Finally I

"The Unathe Review

MIRACI Seddon ar star cast,

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American who in London. A a hotel throws : way which prov he bargained fo comes an Engli: which would ha ant had it not 1 the presence in wife and relativ Incident cro the complication other; but ch for Victor Jone proves to be : Earl of Rochest

could hope to a dramatle situ comedy and ro to please the m This photo reaches as high production in w has appeared career. It was Vere Stacpoole George D. Bak cast includes a

on Wednesday. Ei H. Thornton Cookshire, Quebe Miss Laura 1 visiting her aunt Bevis Turnbu from St. John c Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. (Sunday with Mr. in Kentville. R. S. Shreve, o on business in c fisheries departm Joseph Tidd, of

assenger to St. 3

way to Calais

E. H. Turnbull

has been visiting

Field Marshal Smuts May Have Indicated A Straw In The Wind

LIPPMANN