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Let's Review

Education, or the lack of it, gets blamed for about all the world's ills. It is pretty generally agreed that the peoples of Earth need teaching, or perhaps re-teaching. Moreover it is not much trouble in any company to start a free-for-all discussion about the science of education. In fact there are some who insist that teaching is an art and not a science at all.

Some commentators crusade for penetrating study in narrow fields of learning while others whoop-it-up for wider browsing ranges. Both philosophies can be run to extremes. Over done, specialization gets people in ruts while versatility, gone wild, leads men's minds a wool-gathering. Surely there is a happy medium, seeing that both extremes are selfish and quite short-sighted.

What to Study

Schooling actually does not help people much unless it makes better neighbors of them. It should, by all means, train them to engage in activities with other people, for the benefit of all. Today this is clearly the most essential feature of education because people who don't understand co-operation are being led by the nose straight through collectivism to dictatorship.

George William Curtis once wrote: "While good men sit at home, not knowing that there's anything to be done, nor caring to know, half persuaded that this republic is the contemptible rule of a mob and secretly longing for some splendid and vigorous despotism, . . . remember that it is not a government mastered by ignorance; it is a government betrayed by intelligence."

Betrayed by What?

We have a sad state of affairs indeed when intelligent people realize that things are taking place which they suspect are very bad for the country, yet fail to take a hand in remedying matters. Preserving the personal liberty of all people ought to be every man's personal duty. Those who have been without freedom consider its safety a high moral obligation.

Some men have deep learning in fields that do not embrace history, government or economics. Others have gained far-flung knowledge without sensing the duties of citizenship or any obligation toward other people. Curtis' long life ended before this century began but he saw the political dangers of this day with amazing clearness: "Betrayed by intelligence," he said.

Time Fades Facts

The notion that a nation may be governed, not by a ruler but by the people themselves, was not new in Mr. Curtis' time. Our own republic was hardly half as old as now when he began writing for "Harper's Monthly." Otherwise he had all the examples we have. One big difference in his generation and ours is this: They still appreciated their freedom.

Students would not be helped much now by a smattering of more arts. Neither is there a crying need for more specialization. Consolidating our recent scientific gains and preserving our freedom is our No. 1 problem. Our vital classroom need is a refresher course in comparative welfare. Where and under what system have the most people lived the best lives? Answer: We have it, right here in the U. S. A.

Water and Air Needed

For Plant Development

Veteran gardeners have long practiced the maxim: Give a plant (or a garden) a drink when it's dry. In other words, do not keep the soil wet, but let it get thirsty between drinks. In a lecture to florists, Dr. J. Boyd Page of Ohio State University gave a scientific view of the problem of watering, which endorsed this old gardener's maxim.

A good soil holds both water and air at the same time, he said. These are held in spaces between the soil particles, called "pores." When there is an excess of water, air is driven out, and the plants suffer for lack of it. This occurs in gardens when water stands on the surface; and is the reason why quick drainage of excess water is so important.

Lack of water, on the other hand, is also harmful to the plants. A balance between air and water must be maintained. A plant will make the best root growth, said Dr. Page, when it is drying the soil down. When the soil is soaked, and the excess drains away quickly, fresh air enters the soil to take the place of the water. The roots reach out for water as the supply diminishes, and vigorous growth results.

Overcooking Danger in Preparing Frozen Foods

Overcooking is still the most common error consumers make in the preparation of frozen foods for table use, home economists say. Cooked frozen vegetables as they are served at the table may contain practically the same amount of nutritive value as similar cooked fresh vegetables. But the extent to which the nutritive values are retained depends upon the care the frozen product receives from the time the seed is chosen until the harvested, frozen vegetable is served.

Freezing alone causes no loss of vitamin C, but the vitamin may be lost during blanching and subsequent cooking. During cooking, the largest losses of vitamin C and all the B group vitamins are through solution in cooking water. As the amount of water in which the vegetable is cooked is increased, the amount of vitamins B and C decreases in the vegetable itself and increases in the cooking water.

Whether the cooking pot is aluminum, glass or some other material has been found to make no difference in the amount of vitamin C that remains in any cooked vegetable. Nor does it make any difference whether the pan is covered or uncovered. The important factor is that there be as little water as possible at the end of the cooking period.

Sheep Suffer Vitamin Loss in Selenium Areas

Sheep which graze on plants growing in seleniferous areas may starve to death because of a vitamin deficiency, claim research workers. Selenium, a soil substance, sets up an artificial deficiency of vitamins A and C when the plants are fed to sheep. Although in the experimental work the sheep were fed adequate amounts of carotene, the mother substance of vitamin A, there was a gradual decrease in the amount of the vitamin in the blood when the animals were fed regular doses of selenium.

Vitamin C, which ruminants can usually manufacture within their bodies, likewise showed a decrease corresponding to the amount of selenium the animals received. Selenium-fed animals were unable to maintain enough vitamin C for their needs. Researchers attribute the vitamin C deficiency to actual destruction of this vitamin by selenium. The vitamin A deficiency is due to the injury of liver and its inability to utilize the carotene.

Future Building

Looking into trends for future building, plans will be more "open," with living areas joined into one unified space and rooms serving many purposes. Basementless construction, not commonly understood at present, will be developed for safety, convenience and more "above grade" living space. Larger windows designed on the "solar" principle will contribute spaciousness and cheerfulness. Women should forgo the "charm" of colonial windows, with many small panes of glass, for more easily maintained and more beautiful plain glass.

Garages will be bigger and better, planned with heat, adequate windows and extra width or length to accommodate—in addition to the car—storage lockers, garden tools, outdoor playthings and workbench. Revolutionary new materials and equipment will appear gradually but should be proved satisfactory before you use them.

Different Toasts

Home economists suggest that sliced bread that has become too hard for the table can be used to make one of several different toasts. Melba toast, served instead of soft bread at many smart restaurants and hotels, is made simply by heating thin slices of bread in a slow oven until they are thoroughly dry and take on extra flavor. For cinnamon toast, a breakfast favorite toast slices of bread, butter lightly and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. French toast and cheese toast are hearty enough for main dishes. For french toast drop the bread slices in an egg and milk mixture, then brown on both sides in a little fat in the frying pan. For cheese toast, lay slices of sharp cheese, salted and peppered, between slices of unbuttered bread. Brown the sandwiches on both sides in fat in a heavy frying pan, cooking rather slowly until the cheese melts.

Radar Aids Forecasting

Radar offers the weather man spectacular help, for it shows storms a hundred or more miles away and tells enough about them to reveal their natures. Early in the use of radar, it was found that variations in radar "pickup range" greatly or confuse the operator if he did not understand the relations between his set and its surroundings. Thus the wartime operation of radar has required a careful study of its relations to weather conditions. This has led not only to more satisfactory radar operation but to a new weather analysis and forecasting technique which was developed to a high point of usefulness by the army and navy during the war and which has great peacetime potentialities.

Your New Home A Radically New Type of Window Now Available for Homes

By W. WADSWORTH WOOD

THE standard double-hung window most commonly in use today is so encumbered by the demands placed on it that it is inadequate and ineffectual. One of its functions is to provide a view, yet in order to prevent the neighbors from looking in we put up a shade which covers half the window area. Because of the shade the window must be opened from the bottom to supply air, so that it fails to exhaust the hot air which is at the top of the room.

In the summertime, if the window faces the sun, we close the drapes to prevent the sun from heating the room and fading the rugs and upholstery; therefore we must shut the window to keep the wind from blowing the drapes and

idea of functionalizing the parts of the home toward better living, let us examine the window in its basic aspects. The standard window performs three duties: It lets in light, it provides a view of the outdoors, and it furnishes ventilation. Common sense tells us that if we separate the ventilation function from the others, we eliminate most of these problems of the double-hung window.

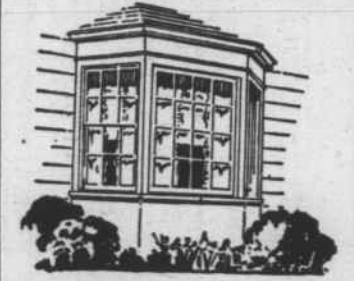
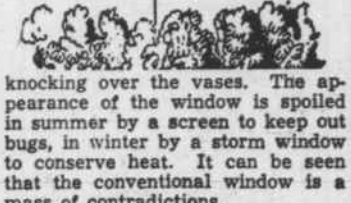
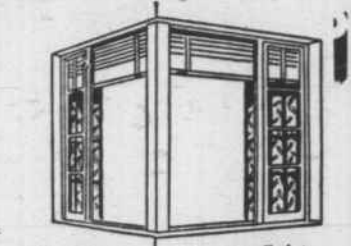
Suppose, for example, that we attach the window solidly in its frame as a permanent part of the wall. Fresh air can then be provided by means of louvers, located above and below the window, or in another part of the room entirely. The screens would then be a part of the louver assembly, ventilation could easily be controlled by the use of a switch, and curtains could regulate the amount of light without interfering with ventilation in the slightest degree.

The new developments in manufacture of glass in large flawless sheets, combining these sheets in a double pane, and hermetically sealing the air pocket between them, today provides us with a perfect weatherproof window for maximum light and vision—the "picture window." Instead of the hedged-in, gloomy rooms of the past, today's modern home can have an entire sweep of glass wall-space that brings the outdoors inside.

Another window treatment involves the use of large sliding glass doors of double or triple thickness, hermetically sealed for insulation. Perfection of multiple glazing and weathertight tracks make possible the use of such doors for large

knocking over the vases. The appearance of the window is spoiled in summer by a screen to keep out bugs, in winter by a storm window to conserve heat. It can be seen that the conventional window is a mass of contradictions. Glass, when first made, was formed in small pieces called "bull-eyes," and these were fastened together by means of lead strips, making a larger window of small segments. With the improvement in glass making the panes became larger, through the colonial 12-inch sash to the single-pane sash in use at the beginning of this century. There the improvement in window design for home use largely rested. Developments of the past few years, however, promise to revolutionize the use of glass in the home.

In accordance with the current areas across the side of a room. Gone is the old idea of a window being a hole punched in a wall—we are on the threshold of the ultimate in spaciousness and abundant light.



Look in the Mirror, Brother



Pressing Tie
For a really new appearance, the tie should be pressed over a padded board similar to that used by professional cleaners — a piece of equipment that is easily made at home. All that's needed is two cardboard cut to fit inside the tie, several layers of old blanket or outing flannel to put between them and some padding for the outside. Then cover the whole with very smooth material — an old rayon slip will do — to permit the pad to slide easily into the tie. The use of this pad avoids an undesirable sharp crease along the tie's edge. Always use a press cloth for wool or rayon ties to prevent an unseemly shine.

Candy States
Illinois was the largest candy-producing state in the Union in 1945. More than one-quarter of all sweets produced came from the Prairie State. Other confectionery-producing leaders were Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. The principal concerns producing confections were centered in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Minneapolis and San Francisco, the Britannica Book of the Year article points out. The industry employed 80,000 persons, mostly women.

Tropical and Marine Oils
The outstanding development in the supply of the world's fats and oils during the 25 years before the war was a tremendous expansion in the production of tropical and marine oils. That expansion in tropical oils came as a result of farming methods — care and fertilizer, the management to growing coconut

U. S. Bombings Helped Pare Jap Steel Output

Production of steel in the Japanese empire during the war years reached a peak in 1943. Thereafter, as a result of the naval blockade and of bombings, it declined steadily.

According to a report of non-military activities in Japan and Korea, prepared recently at General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the peak wartime production of steel ingots in the Japanese empire was 9,656,000 net tons in 1943, which was less than 11 per cent of the maximum annual production in the United States during the war.

That 9,656,000 tons which Japan produced in the year 1943 could have been turned out by the steel mills of the United States in 38 days, at the record rate of production which prevailed in the month of March, 1944. Of the total produced in Jap-controlled plants in 1943, about 8,616,000 tons, nine-tenths of the total, was produced in plants on the home islands of Japan. The great steel works at Showa, in Manchuria, produced 921,000 tons and the remainder was produced at a plant in Keijicho in Korea.

Farming in Holy Land

Industrial activity in Palestine has grown considerably in recent decades, along with the population, which increased from about 750,000 in 1922 to an estimated 1,675,000 in 1943. But farming is still the outstanding occupation of Palestine. Irrigation works and imported methods have expanded production sharply. Citrus fruits normally form the leading export crop. Other fruits, olives, almonds, tobacco, grains and vegetables are successfully grown. The dairy, bee-keeping and poultry-raising industries are also expanding. The throngs of pilgrims and other visitors long provided a peacetime industry. In this cradle of the world's three great religions, Jerusalem, capital of Palestine, is a holy city to Christian, Jew and Moslem.

Poultry Loss

Death loss of layers on farms in 1945 was 17.7 per cent compared with 18.4 per cent in 1944 and 18.1 per cent for the five-year (1939 to 1943) average.

Uncle Sam Says



Apple blossoms are blooming here in the State of Washington. If I needed another reason to impress you with the wisdom of buying United States Savings Bonds regularly, these orchards would inspire me. Every Savings Bond will bear fruit later in the form of a new home, education for a child, or realization of other personal goals. Your Savings Bonds grow to full richness in ten years, \$4 for every \$3 invested. U. S. Treasury Department

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of D. H. Sutton, deceased, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Burlington, North Carolina, on or before the 15th day of June, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 10th day of June, 1946. A. G. SUTTON, Administrator of the Estate of D. H. Sutton, deceased. Louis C. Allen, Atty.

NOTICE

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

NORTH CAROLINA ALAMANCE COUNTY
IN THE GENERAL COUNTY COURT
Frances Margaret Keith, Plaintiff.
- vs -
James C. Keith, Defendant.
The defendant, James C. Keith, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for an absolute divorce on the grounds of two years separation; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the Office of the Clerk of the General County Court in the Courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, on the 12th day of July, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint

of said plaintiff in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. This, the 11th day of June, 1946. F. L. WILLIAMSON, Clerk of General County Court of Alamance County. Louis C. Allen, Atty.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has administered on the estate of Miss Martha Ann Morrow, late of Alamance County, and all persons having claims against the said estate will present the same to said administrator, duly verified, on or before the 25th day of May, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please settle the same promptly. This, the 20th day of May, 1946. W. H. STOCKARD, Administrator. J. S. Cook, Atty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Julius G. Warren, deceased, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at 707 1/2 Fayetteville street, Durham, North Carolina, on or before the 20th day of May, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 13th day of May, 1946. E. R. AVANT, Administrator of the estate of Julius G. Warren, dec'd. C. J. Gates, Atty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. M. Stout, deceased, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Route 1, Siler City, North Carolina, on or before the 20th day of May, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 15th day of May, 1946. W. A. STOUT, Administrator. L. P. Dixon, Atty.

Notice of Sale!

By virtue of a judgment made and entered in an action in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, entitled Alamance County, Plaintiff vs. Ed Garner and wife, Viola Garner, et al, Defendants, the undersigned Commissioner will, on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1946, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House door in Graham, North Carolina, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described as follows:

A tract or parcel of land in Haw River Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, and being the same real property described in that Mortgage Deed from Ed Garner and wife, Viola Garner, to Mary Haith and husband, Claude Haith, which Mortgage Deed was filed for record July 16th,

1934, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, in Book of Mortgages No. 121, at page 194.

The purchaser will be required to deposit ten per cent of his bid when the same is knocked down to him, and the balance upon confirmation. This, the 28th day of May, 1946. LOUIS C. ALLEN, Commissioner.

NOTICE

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

NORTH CAROLINA ALAMANCE COUNTY
IN THE GENERAL COUNTY COURT
Mary Lois Knapp, Plaintiff.
- vs -
Lowell D. Knapp, Defendant.

The defendant, Lowell D. Knapp will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for the purpose of securing a divorce absolute on the grounds of two years separation; and that the said defendant will take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County, at the Courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, not later than twenty (20) days after the 3rd day of July, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in said cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This, the 4th day of June, 1946. F. L. WILLIAMSON, Clerk of the General County Court C. C. Cates, Jr., Atty.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Having qualified as Administrators of the estate of Charlie E. Allen, deceased late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Route 3, Mebane, North Carolina, on or before the 22nd day of June, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 12th day of June, 1946. G. G. ALLEN, CHARLIE H. ALLEN, Administrators of estate of Charlie E. Allen, deceased. Louis C. Allen, Atty.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of W. Lee Terrell, deceased, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned at Burlington, North Carolina, on or before the 25th day of May, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 20th day of May, 1946. J. A. LOWE, Administrator of W. Lee Terrell, deceased. Louis C. Allen, Atty.

READING BARGAINS FOR YOUR HOME

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