

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Excess Profits Tax Is Urged; Tourists' 'Victory Vacations' Are Crowding America's Parks

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



IOWA HARVEST . . . This picture was taken six miles southeast of Clarinda, Iowa, where a tractor-drawn binder is harvesting a field of small grain. Iowa expects to harvest the best crop in its history of big crops.

### PROFITS TAX: Urged by Eccles

Renewal of the excess profits tax as a means of counteracting excessive price advances should the OPA finally be scrapped is being urged by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the federal reserve board, and others. Pressure will be put on the treasury and the White House to bring it about to curb profits and also as a deterrent to labor demands for higher wages.

Many believe that repeal of the profits levy provided a major impetus to union efforts to gain wage concessions worth all the savings to the big corporations.

Opponents of the excess profits tax believe that, regardless of the treasury and the White House, congress will not accept a proposal to tax excess profits as was done during the war. Chairman Robert Doughton, chairman of the powerful house ways and means committee, is known to be against the profits levy, and he, with others, can provide a great obstacle to such a plan.

### VACATIONS: Farther the Better

Travel-hungry Americans are taking their "Victory vacations" in record numbers, with "the farther away, the better" as their motto, a mid-season survey shows. "Westward Ho" is another trend, with Yellowstone park far in the lead as the nation's favorite vacation spot.

A count of visitors at Yellowstone from the beginning of the travel year on October 1, 1945, to June 30, this year, indicates that 199,390 persons have entered the park in this current period, compared with 143,716 in the 1940-41 period before the war. In June alone, 158,338 scenic beauty seekers passed the park gates.

Colorado, the Black Hills and other western tourist spots show record numbers of visitors. Next to the west are the northern states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Boat cruises are more popular than for many years on the Great Lakes and the larger rivers.

A noticeable trend this year is the enthusiasm for automobile touring, which was denied most people during the war years. Owners of seasonal resorts are planning to remain open longer this year to take care of staggered vacations.

### CHINA: And UNRRA Relief

Charges of misuse of UNRRA supplies by the Chinese government for political purposes brought about suspension of relief shipments to China except for emergency supplies. Chiang's government immediately protested the suspension as unfair.

A Chinese government spokesman conceded that there was some "petty pilfering" and that poor people sometimes sell the more expensive foods received from UNRRA and buy cheaper food. He stated the quantity involved was small.

Members of the senate appropriations committee in Washington immediately called upon Fiorella H. LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA, to explain why he cut off relief and rehabilitation supplies to China. LaGuardia stated that shipments would be resumed as soon as Chinese ports were cleared of jams of supplies.

### OPA BILL: Emasculation

Whether or not the new OPA bill being passed by congress will leave any price control to be administered is a 64-dollar question. Here is an exemption box score at its very beginning in the senate:

Exemption for meat and poultry, by Senator Wherry, Neb., passed 49 to 26.

Exemption for milk and dairy products, by Senator Wherry, passed 51 to 27.

Exemption for cottonseed, soybeans and their products, by Senator Eastland, Miss., passed 42 to 34.

Exemption for petroleum and its products, by Senator Moore, Okla., adopted 40 to 30.

More amendments for exemptions were tossed in the next day—and the next!

### WHITNEY: "Truman Is Beaten"

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, testifying before a house labor subcommittee, reiterated that his union had \$2,500,000 which could be used to fight Mr. Truman in event he is a candidate for re-election in 1948. Whitney now feels, however, that the President's "mistakes" are so great that no funds need be used. "We will not need to spend any money to defeat Truman in 1948."

Whitney originally made his pledge to spend \$2,500,000 to defeat Mr. Truman in protest against what he considered unfair treatment by the President in settling the railroad strike.

### LABOR: Will Fight

American labor will "rebel and will never yield" to the attacks now being made on it by reactionaries in congress and state legislatures, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address to the convention of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers in Chicago recently.

American workers are determined to maintain their standards of living at any cost, Green said. He predicted "rising unrest and strikes" unless prices are brought under control. Green said the AFL would attack the validity of the Hobbs bill in the courts, believing it to be unconstitutional.

Labor in many cities has organized to bring back price controls on most commodities.



ROUND THE WORLD . . . Larry Hightower, 46, is going around the world pushing a wheelbarrow. He plans to board a boat at San Francisco for the Orient, then trek across the big continent to Portugal, board another ship to New York, then push the wheelbarrow back to Ellensburg, Wash., his starting place.

### FARM PRICES: Up or Down?

What farm prices will be within a few months is a 64-dollar question. The OPA is off and they could go sky-high. The government isn't anxious to continue parity payments, and the price of farm products could go down, down, down. Right now they seem to be undecided which way they will go.

One day the headlines will state: "Farm Prices Up." But the next day the same newspaper will proclaim: "Corn Off Five Cents." "Oats Off Five Cents; Barley Sags; Cash Grains Lower." "Sharp Egg Loss." At the same time cotton may have advanced five dollars a bale!

A potential sharp reduction in the feed use of grain because of the heavy liquidation of livestock after OPA died resulted in much pressure on corn and oats particularly, two of the main feed crops.

Should farm prices continue to go down while other prices go up, it is feared in many circles that another squeeze, such as that during the twenties, might force congress to come to the aid of farmers by pegging prices or continuing support loans.



### New York Symphony:

Silhouettes in the Night: Fannie Hurst and her pup in the Park at the crack of dawn. . . . Tony Eden, the diplomat, checking his luggage at LaGuardia Airport. . . . Frank Thimatra devouring a meal (at Howie's) that would fill two heavyweights. . . . George Raft among the other Sardines at Sardi's. . . . Andy Russell and the Ritz (Raff) Bros. dining at Olin's. . . . Ann Sheridan (and her feller) at the Riviera ringside. . . . B. Baruch (the United Statesman) quitting his Central Park bench to amuse the tots at the playground. . . . Meeshaaa Auer thrilled about being cast for the radio version of "Tovarich." . . . Mrs. John Mason Brown (wife of the critic) looking refreshing despite the whewmiddy. . . . Mrs. Wendell Willkie at the Blue Angel. . . . The man who makes you pause and say: "Oooh, there's Mr. Molotov!" He is Bill McKamy, executive at the J. Walter Thompson agency.

Memos of a Midnigher: Her ex-husband says Rita Hayworth isn't at all proud about the Atom bomb being named for her and her film, "Gilda," one of the best press agent tie-ups (we thaw) in history. He says it wasn't any tie-up—that they really adore Rita and so christened it after her. He wished, however, their child, Rebecca, could one day say: "My mother's name was on the very last atomic bomb!"

Midtown Vignette: It happened in the Krotz Bulc the other night. Our reporter was none other than the boss himself, Shoim Billingsberg. . . . He was touched by the episode. . . . An army officer asked that bar-keeper Tony Butrico join him at his table for a drink. "We served together overseas," said the officer. . . . He reminisced long with Tony and then insisted on having a photo taken of their meeting. . . . The officer made a terrific hit with the staff and patrons by this demonstration of democracy and being a nice guy. . . . His name (and mark it down high on your list) is General H. F. Kramer.

Sounds in the Dark: At the China Doll: "She knows all the answers. It's the questions that confuse her." . . . At the Mermaid Room: "He's lost weight, but he was once the biggest jerk in town." . . . At Monte's on the Park: "She has the lead in his next flop." . . . At Leon & Eddie's: "She's saving her husband's money for a Reno day." . . . At Chandler's: "Now that there's no OPA people should be reminded that a fool and his money are soon worthless."

Lois Thrasher, a Chicago newspaper hero, belongs in any column about newspaper heroes. . . . Not too long ago the wife of a gov't official was slain in a Chicago hotel and Lois took a job there as a chambermaid to check the movements of a suspect. . . . After maneuvering to be assigned to the floor where the suspect lived, Lois inspected his suite with no luck. . . . In addition she had to scrub a dozen bathrooms on hands and knees!

Jackie Kelk witnessed a woman trying to navigate in a traffic jam. She rammed the car in front of her, then tried to back up and knocked down a pedestrian. Then she tried to move over to the curb and smacked into a hydrant. A gendarme rushed up. "O.K., lady," he demanded, "let's see your license." "Don't be silly," she grunted. "Who'd give ME a license?"

When Frank Ward O'Malley (one of the craft's greatest) was on the New York newspapers they could always be counted on to give you your two cents worth. . . . Frank once had a city editor (of the old school) who made him rewrite his copy at least once—no matter how good it was. . . . To even matters with him, O'Malley (who was doing an article on the origin of the Supreme Court) dug up a piece of the city editor had written on the subject years before. . . . O'Malley copied it word for word and then handed it in. . . . The editor glared, read and barked: "I could do a better job than this when I was in the newspaper business six months!"

"That's funny," jibed Frank. "You wrote this junk when you were in the business six years!"

Judy Canova knows the laziest television performer in the country: "A comedian who just holds up his joke book before the camera."



By EDWARD EMERINE

WNU Features.

HERE we have Idaho—fabulous sunsets, lakes of gold and dreamy, purple mountains; a million stars in the dark blue sky and moonlight on the sagebrush; canyons and gorges, sand dunes and crystal lakes; stunted desert brush and towering pines; waterfalls higher than Niagara and gorges deeper than the Grand Canyon; snow 20 feet deep among the pines and spruce; farms and cities amidst nature's unspoiled loveliness; natural caves full of ice in the hot desert.

From the Canadian border on the north to the temperate Cache valley on the south, and from the frozen Teton peaks on the east to the warm Pacific winds in the Boise valley, Idaho offers a variety of climate, topography and scenic wonder. It has miles of desert and formidable table lands, but it also has more lakes than man has ever counted. It has alpine peaks where the ice and snow never melt, and homes heated by water from natural hot springs.

No more interesting, romantic and pleasant area may be found on earth than Idaho. Yet from an automobile or train window it may often appear to be a rolling waste, lonely and cruel. Unfortunately the main highways and railroad tracks wander too far from rich and beautiful spots in Idaho, and those who would know the "Gem of the Mountains" must take the side roads—and great will be their reward.

Idaho is a young state, with young and energetic people. They are not hampered by the heavy hand of tradition, nor restrained by the ghosts of their ancestors. Whether Basque shepherders, Mormon descendants, farmers from Nebraska, or recruits from the West coast states, the people of Idaho are living proof of Western friendliness and hospitality, Western progressiveness, and Western determination to harness nature's resources for the good of all.

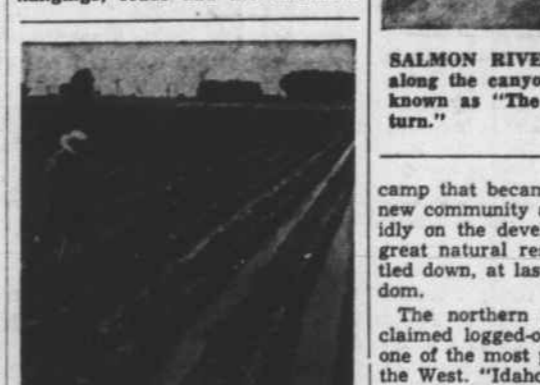
The early history of Idaho is bound up with that of the states of Oregon and Washington, but its tradition and lore has borrowed much from the Mormons of Utah, the cattlemen of Wyoming and the miners of Montana. It drew from all its surrounding states and became the great melting pot of the Northwest.

Following the Lewis and Clark expedition, Idaho was the hunting and trapping paradise of early adventurers. Later thousands of persons crossed Idaho by way of the Oregon trail, following the Snake river through the desert. The ruts of thousands of wagons still remain, but the Oregon trail and one of America's greatest migrations added little to Idaho's development.

In 1859 gold was discovered in the Pierce City region and by the autumn of 1862 there were 30,000 persons near Lewiston. A greater discovery followed in the Boise basin, and within a year Idaho City had a population estimated at near 40,000. At the census of 1870, only 15,000 remained of the swarm of miners of the early '60s; but 200 million dollars in gold had been taken out of Idaho—the greatest record in history for a similar period of time.

It was the Mormons who founded Idaho's first permanent settlement in 1860. They believed they were in Utah when they called their village Franklin and made irrigation a fact in Idaho by building a canal three and a half miles long. They also established that year the first school for white children within the present boundaries of the state.

Agriculture made little headway, however, for the feverish industry of thousands exploring the earth for mineral treasures continued. Although the Idaho territory was created in 1863, more lustrous years were to follow. Rich gold strikes were made in the Salmon River and Florence areas, in Boise basin, in the Owyhee terrain, in the Coeur d'Alenes, and elsewhere. Boom towns were erected overnight, and the days were rich in murders and hangings, feuds and melodramatic

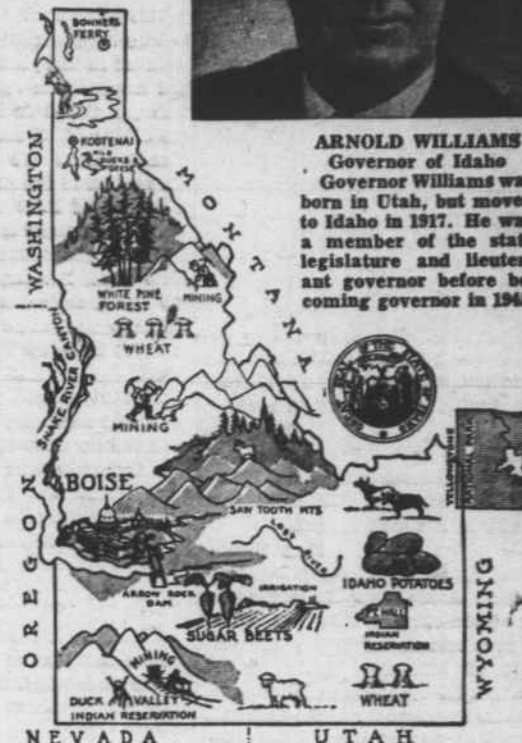


SALMON RIVER . . . Highway along the canyon. The Salmon is known as "The River of No Return."

DESSERT? . . . Sagebrush cleared away and the magic of irrigation applied, the desert produces Idaho's famous potatoes and other crops.

deaths. The turbulence of Idaho City's former life, and the violence of its ways, may be inferred from the statement of old-timers that only 28 of the 200 persons buried in its cemetery in 1863 died from natural causes!

But the development of Idaho was to follow the decline of gold fever. Cattlemen pushed their herds into the territory from Wyoming, and sheepmen soon followed. More Mormon farmers moved northward and irrigation was expanded. The



ARNOLD WILLIAMS Governor of Idaho Governor Williams was born in Utah, but moved to Idaho in 1917. He was a member of the state legislature and lieutenant governor before becoming governor in 1945.

Northern Pacific railroad laid its rails across the Panhandle in 1880-'82, and the Union Pacific—Oregon Short Line—crossed the southern part of the state in 1882-'84. Its mines and forest were opened commercially, and Idaho was no longer a wild frontier.

When Idaho became a state in 1890 its valleys were soon home-steaded by sturdy stock from the Middle West. For each mining

beets thrive and alfalfa grows luxuriantly. Cattle and sheep are fattened on rich pastures and in feed lots, and dairy herds are found everywhere.

Only recently has Idaho come into prominence as a playground and recreation spot for people who are weary of make-believe life in cities. It offers year-around skiing, hunting, fishing, swimming, boating and other sports. Pheasants, ducks and geese are plentiful. There are antelope, deer, elk and other big game in abundance to assure the sportsman of his kill. From dog races at Ashton when the snow is deep, to summer boating on Payette lakes or fishing in Pend d'Orielle, no other state exceeds Idaho in sports of the great outdoors.

New York capitalists and Hollywood movie stars have found in Sun Valley in the Sawtooth Mountains one of the world's finest recreation spots. In winter, skiing is the outstanding sport, with tobogganing and big game hunting following. In summer, the mountain streams nearby offer varieties of trout, the gamest fish of them all. Lakes and woods in the Stanley Basin afford boating, fishing, riding, hiking and camping.

Idaho is a state of mountains, valleys and deserts, with variety enough for everyone. The mountain ranges include Cabinet, Coeur d'Alene, Beaverhead and Bitter Root in the north; Salmon River, Sawtooth and Lost Rivers in the center of the state, and the Bear, Blackfoot and Snake River mountains in the southeast, with the Tetons along the Wyoming line northward.

Shoshone Falls—46 feet higher than Niagara—pours its flood over a horseshoe-shaped rim in Snake River canyon. Twin Falls is another majestic sight, and American and Salmon Falls are also attractive to visitors.

Idaho offers the unusual—the almost unbelievable—in scenic wonders. The deepest canyon on the North American continent drops almost 8,000 feet below the rimrock of the Seven Devils ranges of mountains. The Big and Little Lost rivers tumble down from mountain peaks to disappear into the porous volcanic desert, breaking into sunlight again as Thousand Springs in the Snake River gorge. Recent volcanic action is offered at Craters of the Moon, and Mount Borah, highest point in the state, carries coral limestone on its crest, lifted from the sea which was once three miles below.

The state of Idaho remains a part of the Great Northwest, rich in resources, sure of its future. The frontier spirit still lives in countless ways within its borders, ready to mount to thunderous zest in the development that seems sure to come.