

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### House Group Proposes New Farm Program to Aid Agriculture; Drouth Strikes Mid-West States

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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.



Among big-wigs attending peace parley in Paris are Herbert Evatt of Australia (at left); Georges Bidault of France (top center); Ethiopian representative (bottom center); Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium (top right) and Trygve Lie of Norway.

### FARM PROGRAM: New Proposals

A new farm program calling for a combination of sound open market practices and governmental assistance was proposed by the special house committee on postwar economic policy and planning headed by Representative Colmer (Dem., Miss.).

In recommending changes in present farm legislation, the committee urged:

Greater flexibility be allowed in farm prices, especially toward each other.

Supply and demand be given greater opportunity to determine farm prices rather than artificial controls.

Re-examination of the out-moded parity price formula designed to give farmers an income on a par with industrial workers.

Concentration on a long rather than a short range farm program.

For establishing a "floor" under farm prices to prevent a disastrous drop, the committee proposed a support program guaranteeing producers "60, 70 or 80 per cent of parity"; a supplemental payment during hard times to assure a certain percentage of pre-depression income and limits on the rate of decline for a specified commodity in a year.

### PARIS: Parley Gets Going

Settlement of the highly controversial rules procedures enabled the 21-nation Paris peace conference to get underway for consideration of vital issues concerning treaty drafts for Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Agreement to place all conference recommendations passed by a majority vote before the Big Four foreign ministers for their study in drawing up the final treaties represented a major victory for the Anglo-American bloc. Russia had held out for a two-thirds vote on the grounds that decisions should be as unanimous as possible and was supported by a Slav bloc including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

While the Anglo-American and Russian blocs were at issue on the voting procedure they readily joined in a decision to open both committee and general assembly meetings to representatives of the defeated nations to place their views before the delegates. There also was agreement on excluding any of the Big Four from the chairmanship of any of the committees to preclude the imposition of their policies and to limit each country to one chairmanship.

### DROUTH: Strikes in Mid-West

Because of an atmospheric quirk, parts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and almost all of Michigan have suffered from a severe drouth, with heavy rainfall needed to prevent major corn, pasture and truck crop failures.

As explained by the weather bureau, a low pressure trough exists in a north-south direction in

the Great Plains states. Normally, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico would pass into this channel, to be distributed to the eastward. During the last six weeks, however, a strong northerly wind has been blowing in to block the moist air.

Outside of this area, there has been heavy rainfall, especially in the East, the Great Plains states and parts of Iowa and Illinois. To the east and west of the affected air trough, southerly winds are bearing moisture from the gulf.

Corn in the drouth area already has suffered a 10 to 20 per cent loss; seeding of clover and alfalfa in stubble has been retarded, and tomato blossoms are blasting and falling off vines.

### CIO: To Fight Prices

Remaining militant in its postwar program to aid the interests of more than five million members, the CIO announced an all-out drive on rising prices to prevent further depreciation of the workers' dollar.

Revealing that it had given up plans for another big wage drive to win further increases to offset rising living costs, the union stated that demands for more money probably would result in still higher prices.

In forecasting additional price rises of 15 to 20 per cent during the next few months, the CIO said that the corresponding reduction in purchasing power of the consumer's dollar would represent a wage cut of 17 per cent. A successful consumer strike against higher prices would terminate current inflation within the next 18 months at the worst and three to six months at the best, it said.

### UNRRA: U. S. to Quit

Following close upon the blast of Senators Butler (Rep., Neb.) and Ellender (Dem., La.) against use of United Nations relief and rehabilitation funds abroad, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton told the fifth UNRRA council meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, that the U. S. would not contribute additional funds to the agency.

While the senators had charged that UNRRA supplies were being used to bolster foreign governments, Clayton stated that the U. S. was withdrawing future assistance to the agency because the period of immediate postwar impoverishment was passing and the U. S. and other countries had supplied sufficient credit mediums for financing recovery.

No less than 30 billion dollars have been made available for loaning through such agencies as the international bank and monetary funds set up at Bretton Woods, Clayton said. Furthermore, prospective borrowers now can approach wealthier nations for advances if necessary, he added.

In all, the U. S. provided no less than 2½ billion dollars of aid to UNRRA, sufficient for supplies to fill 2,000 cargo ships.

### OPA:

#### More Price Boosts

Reflecting the termination of subsidy payments amounting to \$39,200,000 yearly, OPA boosted the price of No. 2 sized cans of peas and tomatoes two cents and corn and tomato paste one cent. The price of a 14-ounce bottle of catsup was upped one cent along with six-ounce cans of tomato paste.

At the same time, OPA followed its removal of price control from snap beans packed after March 1 by freeing frozen and canned snap beans processed before that date.

While congress had slashed the administration request for two billion dollars for subsidies by half in renewing OPA, the agency had decided to discontinue vegetable payments in July, it was reported. With the lapse of the old price control act in June, subsidies ended on the 1946 pack and later were stopped on the 1945 supply.

#### Study Meat Control

As the new super price control board undertook to determine whether meat should continue free of price control, packer bids on cattle and hogs dipped in the leading markets upon heavy receipts of low-cost beef and consumer resistance to rising pork prices.

Taking cognizance of department of agriculture charges that whole carloads of meat were spoiling on railroad sidings in the East because of a buyer's strike in protest against high prices, packers stated that present prices including former subsidies actually are lower than under OPA regulation. Because of the large volume of tonnage available, some shipments may be arriving faster than distributors can handle them, it was said.

### National Income Near Peak

With disbursements of private industry rising to an all-time high in June, income payments to individuals for the month were at a near record annual rate of \$160,600,000, the department of commerce reported.

Included in income payments to individuals are wages and salaries, net return of unincorporated businesses, dividends and interest and net rents received by landlords.

Indicative of whirring postwar industrial activity, wage and salary payments for June were estimated at \$3,701,000,000 and dividend and interest disbursements were put at \$2,263,000,000.

### HIGH SEA: Seek Prize

A British steamship company stood to gain three million dollars and the Latvian captain and crew of one of its tugs another million if their claim to the abandoned 15,000-ton American Farmer cargo vessel is upheld. Boarding the deserted ship 600 miles off of England, the British crew later was forced to give it up to U. S. seamen.

Considered as a prize to anyone picking her up under maritime law, the American Farmer was spotted by RAF planes as she drifted aimlessly after being abandoned by her U. S. crew following a collision with the U. S. William Riddle. Valued at almost two million dollars herself, the American Farmer bore cargo estimated at an additional two and one-half million dollars.

The British tug located the American Farmer after several U. S. vessels had passed the ship up. Shortly after the tug captain had put a crew aboard and started to tow the huge prize in, the U. S. Ranger drew alongside and sent seamen to take possession of the craft.

### HIDES: Hit Hoarding

Led by Reconversion Director Steelman, the government moved to sput the lagging sale of hides and leather which was said to threaten an imminent shutdown in shoe production.

Declaring that the government would use every means for striking at hoarders who held back shipments in the hope of raising prices, Steelman revealed that the justice department would investigate rumors that distributors were withholding supplies to gain greater profits and OPA would check inventories so that it could order release of excess stocks.

Reaffirming OPA's determination not to grant further increases in prices of domestic hides and leather, Steelman declared that under OPA ceilings production of these items between V-J day and June 30, 1946, reached the highest level in history. With the temporary lapse in OPA, prices of hides skyrocketed an average of 50 per cent and approximately 900,000 were sold, he added.



Editor's Note: While Winchell is on vacation, Jack Lait is serving as guest columnist.

### Evaluating 'Morale'

We have been looking into army and navy "E" awards. . . . Even if all the thousands of them were meritorious — which is an absurd hypothesis — this system adds up to a \$100,000,000 scandal. Based on a theory that such hooey boosted the workers' morale, it cost probably 50,000,000 man hours in war-plants, 25,000 lost days for officers, diversion of transportation facilities and waste of gas, plus some of the highest-powered hangersover ever experienced by men in uniform.

Army-navy urged these plants to throw celebrations. Some turned into week-long drunks, with whiskey and champagne suppers, imported entertainers and party girls, arriving in private cars and chartered planes. All this was legally deductible for income tax purposes, chargeable against production costs and valid accounting in contract renegotiation.

Officers were assigned, often traveling hundreds and thousands of miles, taking several weeks on a job, all on government pay and travel and subsistence expenses. One public relations officer was always sent on ahead, to whip up the show. Higher ones came on later, to make stuffy speeches, ride in parades and souse up with the happy executives and their ladies.

There was usually a shutdown. All hands were guests at shows and blowouts, in hotels, country clubs, local theatres taken over. Besides, there were more exclusive to-dos for officers and corporation officials, "guardian angels" and other politicians, with costly souvenirs handed out — everything charged as legitimate expense.

PROs were briefed by higher officers to encourage as much hoopla as the plants could swing. Some of them did practically no other work. The signal corps, with only about a half-dozen HQ posts in the country, traveled its advance agents countless miles. Often the plants paid these men's expenses and those of higher officers, although the army did, too, doubling the cost to the taxpayer.

It was one of the sweetest rackets of the conflict to exterminate the enemy by good old Yankee horse-sense and can-do. A triumph of E-bombs!

The Hollywood gin rummy swindle was turned up by a cub reporter (Los Angeles Examiner) on his first assignment. The paper had a tip that Michael MacDougall, the sleuth who specializes in such things, was in town. . . . Baker Conrad was sent on this thin tip. . . . He ran into some members of a club he thought might be involved. They were talking out loud-spilling names and all—on the story the youngster wasn't even sure was cooking. . . . He got an earful and ran to a phone. . . . The first newsbreak said only that three sharpers had taken Hollywood big boys — no names mentioned. . . . An hour after the edition hit the street, three heavy winners had engaged a high-priced lawyer to "protect their interests."

The prisoner in the dark Gestapo dungeon in Berlin was tall, gaunt Rudolf Diels, founder of the Gestapo in the first turbulent days of the Nazi regime. Diels had said "no" to Adolf when the fuhrer ordered him to liquidate an old pal who had outlived his usefulness to the swastika-gang. Now, Rudolf sat in his cell, awaiting the hangman—by order of Hitler, who did not like people who dared to say "no."

Standing before Diels was medical-dripping Hermann Goering. "I order you to divorce my sister," growled Goering. "Get out of her life. We cannot have a man in our family hung!"

Diels, a cool character, shrugged his shoulders, told Goering where to go. Circumstances — too long and involved to relate here—saved Diels from the hangman. Today, sitting in a villa in Nuernberg, he supplies the prosecution with valuable information against the major war criminals. Among his frequent visitors was Capt. Harry N. Sperber, chief German interpreter at the trials.

"Strange," mused Diels to Harry, a sardonic smile on his sallow, sabre-slashed face. "It looks as if — after all — dear Hermann will have a man in the family hung! . . . Himself!"

## this is New Jersey

By EDWARD EMERINE  
WNU Features.

New Jersey, the Garden State, is more than the 90-mile trip from New York to Philadelphia. It never can be appreciated by hurrying through it, or by dashing over to "the Jersey side" for a few hours. But the vacationist and the sportsman, as well as the farmer, laborer, industrialist or home-seeker, will find North Jersey, South Jersey, and all points in between, well worth the time it takes for a visit and inspection. New Jersey is an empire in its own right, the "Mighty Atom" among the states of this nation.

It has great industrial areas where "Made in New Jersey" is stamped on thousands of products. Its agriculture is highly developed. New Jersey provides homes for its own workers as well as for tens of thousands who have a business address in New York City or Philadelphia. Its broad highways, each a scenic and historic route, offer motor trips along the coastline of the great Atlantic, or through the hills and valleys, forests and farms, orchards and parks of the interior.

In New Jersey, one may have the bustle of the city, the vibrant life of seashore resorts, or the quietude of quaint, forgotten towns where time has stood still. There is Bordentown, where the 19th century still lives on every street, as well as small villages resting solidly in the pockets of northern mountains. There is much for every American to re-live in New Jersey, where Gen. George Washington spent a fourth of his career as commander-in-chief during the Revolutionary war. Its scores of historic shrines are rich in early American lore and legend.

#### Take Cue From Indians.

When the early settlers arrived in New Jersey from Europe, they found the Indians growing corn, pumpkins, gourds, tobacco and beans. Taking a lesson from the natives, the settlers cleared the land, imported seed and livestock from across the sea, and developed an important agricultural colony. It became "the Garden State" of the colonies.

Today, New Jersey has prosperous small farms and high types of agricultural specialization. Dairy and poultry farms abound. Small grains and field crops are grown in most parts of the state. Most of New Jersey's farm products are consumed by its own cities, or by Philadelphia and New York. It is but a step from farm to market.

Alexander Hamilton selected the site of Paterson for an industrial city. Early New Jersey scientists and inventors accelerated the trend toward industrialization—John



Despite three centuries of development, about 46 per cent of New Jersey still is in forest! Of great significance are the

plentiful along the southern coast of New Jersey. Atlantic City is known as "the playground of a nation."

Traditionally, New Jersey has been the home of many famous people. James Fenimore Cooper and Capt. James Lawrence of "Don't give up the ship" fame lived next door to each other in Burlington.

Robert Louis Stevenson, when in America, lived at Manasquan. Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton fought their famous duel near Weehawken. George Washington wrote his "Farewell Address" to the army in Berrien House at Rocky Hill. Grover Cleveland, twice U. S. President, was born in New Jersey. Woodrow Wilson was president of Princeton university and governor of New Jersey before becoming President. Walt Whitman's tomb is at Camden. Alexander Woolcott was born in New Jersey. Others are Stephen Crane of "The Red Badge of Courage" and Joyce Kilmer, poet, who wrote "Trees." Many contemporary New York authors and artists live on the Jersey side.

New Jersey is a great state—great in agriculture, in industry, in



VACATION PARADISE . . . Nature has provided abundant attractions to beckon vacationists to New Jersey. Sparkling lakes and mountains lure many to the inland areas while the thrill of a seashore vacation draws countless others to the New Jersey coast, with its 120 miles of sandy beaches.

Fitch and Col. John Stevens with their steamboats, and Seth Boyden with malleable iron and patent leather—to be followed later by the genius of Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park.

Today there are heavy industries at Newark, brick and terra cotta works around Perth Amboy, shipyards at Camden, ceramic plants at Trenton, woolen mills at Passaic, textile plants at Paterson, and many others in such cities as Elizabeth, Bayonne and Jersey City. The state ranks first in smelting and refining of copper, dyeing and finishing of textiles, and ranks high in rubber goods production. It is second in manufacture of silk, rayon and chemicals. New Jersey ranks sixth in the nation for value of manufacturing.

Few people regard New Jersey as a mineral state. However, in 1685 iron was mined in Monmouth county, and this basic resource has been mined ever since. Zinc deposits at Franklin Furnace and Ogdensburg, Sussex county, are world famous. Trap rock, sandstone, argillite granite, slate, marble, talc and conglomerate are quarried in New Jersey, and it has unlimited quantities of sand and gravel, lime, greensand marl and peat.

oystermen and fishing captains of the Jersey coast, one of the world's truly great fishing grounds. From Sandy Hook to Cape May, the coast provides every variety of bay, surf, ocean and deep-sea fishing. Delaware bay, too, offers commercial fishing as well as casting a line for sport.

#### Three Main Divisions.

New Jersey might be called a peninsula since, with exception of the 50-mile northern boundary from the Hudson to the Delaware, it is entirely surrounded by water. It has three physical divisions. In the north is a mountainous, lake-studded region known as the Appalachian Highlands. The central or Triassic section, with gently rolling hills, supports most of the state's urban and industrial development. The large southern coastal plain has fruit orchards, market gardens, swamps, pine wastes and miles of beaches and shallow bays.

All of New Jersey that touches the Atlantic ocean is famous for its seashore. Asbury Park is one of the best known of North Jersey coast resorts, with boardwalk and convention hall. Long Branch attracted visitors from Philadelphia as early as 1780. Wide, safe and sandy beaches are



WALTER E. EDGE  
Governor of New Jersey.

education, in historical lore, in present opportunity, in hope for a continued greatness in the future. Its incomparable seacoast, its beautiful lake and mountain country, its extensive fishing and hunting grounds, as well as the innate hospitality of its people—two out of five of whom own their homes—furnish proof enough of the greatness of New Jersey, the "Mighty Atom" among the states of this nation.