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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Drive on German Border; Expand Navy by 65,000 Ships; August Beef Output Hits Peak

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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.)



Seated on ground at Hotel Majestic following their capture by Free French forces in liberation of Paris, high-ranking German officers await removal to prison quarters.

EUROPE: Nazi Losses

Having suffered losses of 400,000 men since D-day, and with its power in France broken, the once proud German army reeled back toward the Siegfried line guarding the reich's border, there to hole up for a final stand.

Although the bulk of the German armies escaped annihilation in both the north and south, swift moving Allied armor hacked enemy rear-guards to shreds, and U. S. and British planes swarming over the battlefields took a heavy toll of men and equipment in the retreating columns.

As the British and Canadians drove up along the Channel coast, they overran many of the enemy's robot-bomb installations, but the continuance of attacks on southeast England with the flying missiles indicated that the Germans moved their dispatching ramps farther inland.

Illustrating the vast scope of Allied operations in France since D-day, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower reported that we had lost 3,000 planes ourselves, required more than 900 tanks for replacements in the first 70 days of fighting, dropped more than 55,000 tons of bombs and used 44,000,000 gallons of aviation gas. As the battle tempo heightened, and supply lines lengthened, there is also need for more trucks and tires, "Ike" declared.

Deep in Balkans

Rolling on American wheels, the surging Russian army pushed through Rumania and pointed spear heads at Hungary to the northwest where Marshal Josp Tito's rugged Partisans have been waging relentless guerrilla warfare against the Axis occupational forces.

As the Russian drive carried deep into the heart of the Balkans, Red forces in northern Poland stepped up their pressure against reinforced Nazi troops battling grimly to stave off the capture of Warsaw.

In their developing Rumanian offensive, the Russians sought to exploit an early break into the Carpathian mountains guarding Hungary, where Adolf Hitler desperately sought to keep that country in the war by agreeing to rush reinforcements to bolster its tottering eastern defenses. By rolling through Bucharest to the southwest, the Reds also had the chance of driving forward for a junction with Tito's Partisans and endangering the entire Nazi hold on the southern Balkans.

BEEF:

Cheap Grades Abound

Reflecting the heavy run of grass-fed cattle, August beef production in federally inspected plants reached the all-time record output for that month of 600,000,000 pounds, and 21 per cent higher than the same period last year.

Meanwhile, August pork production was 19 per cent under August of last year, reflecting continued short receipts in the markets, which were expected to prevail until October when the spring crop is moved to slaughter.

As a result of the heavy grass-fed marketings, ample supplies of lean, pointless utility beef will be available to consumers, but the government's recent order to packers to set aside 50 per cent of their higher grades for military and lend-lease account, will decrease the supply of the choicer roasts and steaks.

INCOME TAX: New Returns

Thirty million taxpayers earning under \$5,000 per year no longer face the ordeal of filling out a complicated income tax form under a new system of the treasury.

Uncle Sam himself will undertake to figure out the taxpayer's liability next year after he has filed a withholding receipt furnished by his employer showing income and pay-as-you-go deductions with space for listing exemptions.

In figuring out the taxpayer's liability, Uncle Sam will allow 10 per cent for charitable contributions, interest, medical expenses, etc., and anyone claiming larger credits for these items will have to file a 1040 form.

U. S. NAVY: Rapid Buildup

Reflecting the American genius for mobilizing the country's tremendous resources, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal revealed that U. S. naval strength had increased by 65,000 vessels since the outbreak of war in 1939, and personnel had been expanded from 152,086 men to 3,717,000. Of the 65,000 vessels, 1,150 were major fighting ships.

At the same time, Forrestal divulged that the navy's air strength



Navy Secretary Forrestal (left) discusses operations with Vice-Adm. H. K. Hewitt.

had been increased by 57,600 planes since 1939, 20 times more than before the war.

In addition to being built up into the greatest fighting force afloat, the navy lend-leased 5 billion dollars of ships, materials and services to the Allies, Forrestal said, with the British receiving 92 per cent of the aid.

PACIFIC:

Subs Boost Bag

While U. S. army and navy planes pounded the Japanese Pacific outposts preparatory to further strides along the stepping-stones to the Asiatic mainland, American submarines continued their deadly warfare against enemy shipping.

In latest operations in far Pacific waters, U. S. subs were credited with bagging 17 vessels, including two destroyers, to bring the total number sunk or damaged to 875 since Pearl Harbor.

Operating from advance bases, U. S. bombers hammered Halmahera, strategic gateway to the Philippines, and also hit the enemy's supply lines in neighboring waters.

WAGES:

Top Levels

With employment 28 per cent over January, 1941, weekly and hourly earnings in 25 manufacturing industries rose to record levels for June.

As a result of the payment of higher wages to obtain help in the flourishing labor market, and overtime to meet war demands, workers' weekly earnings averaged \$49.23 for the month, 60 per cent over January, 1941, while hourly pay totaled \$1.06, a rise of 40 per cent over three and a half years ago.

Because of a slight dip in living costs for the month, "real earnings"—or income in relation to the price of goods—increased almost 2 per cent over May.

WORLD MONOPOLY:

Peace Threat

Declaring that cartels—agreements among different international business firms for controlling world trade—formed the basis for Germany's military rejuvenation, Attorney General Francis Biddle told congress that such enterprises must be destroyed if the Allies are to control the enemies' capacity for future war.

As a result of cartel agreements, Biddle said, important companies were kept from South American markets; others could not manufacture such strategic products as synthetic rubber; development of the magnesium industry was retarded; an American company was prevented from selling a certain munition to the British, and restrictions were imposed on plastic production.

Even though certain giant German corporations were prevented from manufacturing military products after the war, Biddle said, they worked around these restrictions by organizing subsidiaries in other countries.

TELEVISION:

Here After War

Although television will come into general use after the war, it will be an addition to, and not a substitute for, radio, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications commission declared.

Said he: "You can't sit and look at a television screen for 18 hours a day. You can't turn on television and make the beds, or play bridge, or wash the dishes, as you can with oral broadcasting. Television . . . will be interspersed with other programs.

Fly also recounted the spectacular rise in revenue of standard stations and networks during the war years, time sales in 1943 amounting to 198 million dollars, with net income of 66 million dollars, as compared with time sales in 1942 of 164 million dollars and profits of 45 million dollars.

Young Wizard

An inventive genius at high school age, Stanley Hiller Jr., now 19, demonstrated a new type helicopter to the army, navy and national advisory committee for aeronautics at San Francisco, Calif., one day before his induction into service.

Using opposite rotating propellers, Hiller's helicopter is designed to overcome the conventional model's torque, or inclination to pull over with the turn of the single blade. Built to cruise at from 1 1/2 to 90 miles an hour, with top speed of 100 miles an hour, the new helicopter's longest flight has been about 90 miles.

Son of a pioneer Pacific flier and steamship company president, Hiller founded a large miniature automobile manufacturing business, using a special die-casting process.

WORLD WHEAT:

Ample Surplus

With the four great wheat-producing nations of the U. S., Canada, Argentina and Australia expected to harvest 2,000,000,000 bushels in 1944, and with a carry-over of 1,100,000,000 bushels as of July 1, total supplies will approximate 3,000,000,000 bushels for the coming year.

Of the amount, the International Wheat council reported, the four nations will consume about 700,000,000 bushels and use another 700,000,000 for seed and other non-food uses, leaving a reserve of 1,600,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, about 600,000,000 bushels will be exported, the council said, and 200,000,000 will constitute a working stock, leaving a holdover supply of 800,000,000.

As the result of unusually favorable July weather for spring wheat in Minnesota and North Dakota, the U. S. department of agriculture estimated a total wheat crop of 1,132,000,000 bushels for this year, which would make the U. S. harvest about half of the big four's.

POLIO:

Incidence Increases

Abating in some sections, infantile paralysis has increased in others, with the result that the U. S. is experiencing its worst polio epidemic in 28 years, although the 6,258 cases reported up to August 19 were far below the 1916 high of 17,375.

Offsetting downward trends reported in North Carolina and Kentucky were increases in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia. States reporting mild or normal incidences included California, Kansas, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, Arizona, Missouri, Wyoming and Oklahoma. New England and the mountain states reported few cases.

As a result of the high incidence in some areas, school openings have been delayed as much as a month. All children under 14 were banned from swimming pools and theaters in Kentucky, and those under 12 were placed under house quarantine in Milwaukee, Wis.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

ALL SMALL NATIONS MUST BE GIVEN VOICE

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic senators chattered choruses of denunciation at Governor Dewey upon his demand for small nations' protection in the postwar world—then suddenly they went quiet.

Tom Connally, their foreign relations chairman, had said at first that Dewey had staged a luftwaffe attack upon the Dumbarton conference. A few days later he was beaming benignly upon the Republicans, and saying in a senate speech they had been exceptionally cooperative on foreign policy.

The change is attributable to State Secretary Hull. Mr. Hull was the first to realize—indeed he seems the only one now firmly to insist—that a peace imposed by a majority will not endure even among the United Nations; that the opposition will one day get into power here, perhaps soon; that unity at home as well as among the nations of the world is essential if anything constructive is to eventuate. He has been the leading force for restraint in an emotional world debate.

KEEP ON HIGH PLANE

But the matter is constantly being pushed off the plane he wants, into politics and confusion. Comes now the Foreign Policy association, for instance, thinking to defend him against Dewey.

In an involved and circuitous collection of assertions, it seems to conclude Dewey is wrong and small nations can only be protected through domination by the big four powers.

Furthermore, two columnists who are supposed to be outstanding international experts, have entered a radio debate which whirrs the whole issue into vortex.

The ousted Hull assistant, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Hull's constant kibitzer, Mr. Lippmann (whose recommendations on international affairs have never been followed by any government in any instance as far back as my memory runs though he sells them to the public three times a week and in books annually)—these two, as I say, have become hopelessly involved in such technicalities as the respective degree of sovereignties of Japan and Germany in postwar.

These developments take a simple proposition and stretch it to monstrous incongruities. The proposition, before all these stretchmen took hold of it, was and still is this: PROTECTION OF SMALL

Dewey urged that the interests of small nations be better protected and suggested a specific way to do it. He recommended that the Dumbarton Oaks conference keep the military world setup separate from economic agreements. He and Mr. Dulles, in their conferences, started searching for a way in which small nations would not be over-ridden by the power of the Big Four, and they hit upon this formula.

Their reasoning is rather obvious. A small nation is a small nation and no one proposes to make them all big. The military might of the world will remain, after the war, largely with Russia and the United States, not with small nations, and not even with Britain and China. No peace can change that.

Also Russia and the United States will have the greatest political power in the world. This is a fact of geography, industry, raw materials, manpower. It cannot be altered by the peace either.

Now Mr. Hull proposed to protect the small nations by safeguarding their sovereignty. This is largely a negative guarantee, but a powerful one. It would transfer the American conception of individuality to the world.

No private telephone or back-office appendages were involved in the Hull-Dewey front page jockeying on world peace. The participants spoke all they had to say in headlines, but the refined politics, the subtle parry and thrust, were neglected in the reports, although these established Dewey in a new international character and will be of inestimable importance in the campaign.

The administration's campaign policy has been to play Dewey to the public as a barefoot boy in international affairs, without experience or ability for leadership. To tear down this conception has been a most difficult technical task.

We Be People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Article 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 2. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State in which they may be, they shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, but the Congress may, by Law, alter or change the Times, Places or Manner of holding such Elections, provided they do not alter or change the same so as to alter the equal Representation therein.

Section 5. The Congress shall assemble on the first Monday in December, but they may by Law provide for one or more Sessions in any Year, and may, by Law, extend the last Day of the Session to any Day within three Months before the Day of the next adjournment.

Section 6. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Time, Places and Manner of holding Elections to Congress, and may, by Law, extend the last Day of the Session to any Day within three Months before the Day of the next adjournment.

Section 7. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the Congress.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imports and Exports, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures, to define and punish the Offenses against the Law of Nations, and to define and punish the Offenses against the Law of the United States, and to punish Counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States.

Section 9. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes on Imports and Exports, no Tax on Imports or Exports shall be equalized, and no Tax on Imports or Exports shall be laid on any Article which may otherwise be subject to Duty.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; no State shall grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, enter into any Compact or Agreement with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually attacked, and then only until the National Government be consulted, in all Cases in which a State has been attacked by another State or by a foreign Power, and in Case of Sudden and Unprovoked Attack, it has acted in self Defense, and the National Government has refused to aid it, or has failed to render prompt and effectual Assistance.

Section 11. No State shall be deprived of Territory, without its Consent.

Section 12. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Commerce, and the Rate thereof shall not exceed ten per Cent on the Value of the Goods.

Section 13. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Duty on Tonnage, or Taxes on Ports or Harbors, or on the Commerce between the States, or on the Commerce with any foreign Power, and no State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, obstruct the Commerce between the States, or with any foreign Power.

Section 14. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Section 15. The Congress shall have Power to declare War, to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to make Rules concerning the Capture of Land and Sea Vessels.

Section 16. The Congress shall have Power to raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.

Section 17. The Congress shall have Power to raise and support a Navy, and to regulate the Militia.

Section 18. The Congress shall have Power to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Army and Navy.

Section 19. The Congress shall have Power to exercise exclusive Legislation over all Districts which may be erected by the Congress, and to exercise such exclusive Legislation as may be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States.

Section 20. The Congress shall have Power to organize and to regulate the Office of the Post Office and Post Roads, to establish Post Offices and Post Roads.

Section 21. The Congress shall have Power to establish Post Offices and Post Roads.

Section 22. The Congress shall have Power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and to regulate the Naturalization Process.

Section 23. The Congress shall have Power to establish and regulate the Office of the Census, and to determine the Time and Place of holding the same.

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By MARIE H. MUDRA

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

THE six-year-old boy pulled himself up on the marble stool to look into the glass case. As with us, it was his first visit to Washington and he had to see everything. He let out a squeal of surprise, "Mother!" he said, looking up to see where she was. "It's all gold. Is it a treasure?"

We all laughed, but the policeman stationed there on the west gallery of the main floor of the Congressional library bent down to the small boy.

"Deed it is, Sonny. It's so priceless that there is a special guard like me here every hour of the day. Do you know what they are, Sonny?"

"Nope," said the boy, his eyes growing larger.

"They're the birth certificates of this nation. That one up in the cabinet on the wall is the Declaration of Independence and this one in the case below is the Constitution of the United States."

The guard pronounced the words with so much pride that they sent a thrill through us listeners and we edged closer to see the golden documents.

Under Protective Glass.

"See, they're specially lighted and kept under a protective glass coated with a yellow chemically-treated film so the parchments won't fade. Here," speaking to all of us. "Look at John Hancock's signature. Written big and bold so the king of England might read it without his spectacles."

"Have these documents always been here?" asked a man in the group.

"No, they've always been at the seat of government. At first that was New York. When Philadelphia became the capital, they were taken there. After congress fixed upon Washington as a permanent capital, they were moved to this city."

"And been here ever since?" someone asked.

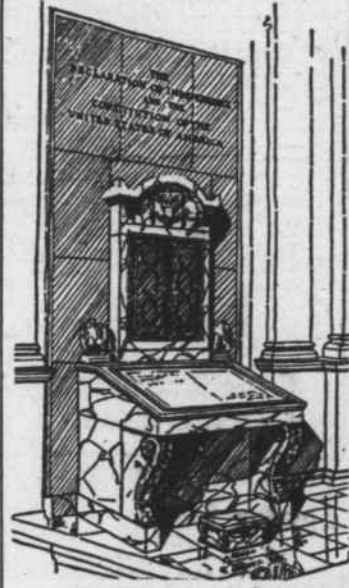
"No," the guard explained. "For a short time when the British captured Washington during the War of 1812 they were removed to Virginia far enough away to be safe. They were preserved in a vault but in 1921 President Harding ordered them placed here."

"Why are some of the names rubbed off?" asked the six-year-old boy. We looked closer and saw a few signatures somewhat obliterated.

"They tell a story about that but no one can prove it. When the British attacked the city of Washington in 1814, these parchments were forgotten in the confusion that followed. Then a clerk of the state department, in whose custody they were, rolled them up in a hurry, shoved them into linen bags, and fled to Georgetown and then to Leesburg. It is said that on his journey the ink on the surface flaked off from this rough handling. Now will you remember," he asked the little boy, "all those things on September 17, Constitution day? That's the date on which the Constitution was finished way back in 1787."

Philadelphia Celebrates.

Not having such an introduction to the origin of our Constitution, most people do not even know when Constitution day is. But the Philadelphians have observed it with greater regularity than any other place in America. Perhaps this city is conscious of the distinction it holds in having Independence Hall, the building in which both these documents were drafted. In 1887 Philadelphia held a national centennial celebration on September 15, 16 and 17, arranged by a Constitutional Centennial commission. This commission included representatives from each state and territory appointed by the governors; the President and his cabinet; governors and other officers from each state and territory; members of the diplo-



In this shrine in the Congressional library in Washington are preserved the "birth certificates of this nation"—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

matic corps. The celebration began with an industrial parade in which 12,000 people demonstrated the progress made by the United States in the century of its existence. In the evening Governor Beaver of Philadelphia held a reception in honor of the official guests.

On the second day 30,000 members of state and federal military organizations paraded in review before President Grover Cleveland. At night the President held a public reception in the Academy of Music attended by thousands.

Cleveland Is Speaker.

On the third day, the real anniversary of the Constitution, exercises were held in Independence square before the building where the Constitution was drafted. President Cleveland made an address in which he concluded:

As we look down the past century to the origin of our Constitution, as we realize its trials and triumphs, as we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have met every national peril and every national need, how devoutly should we confess with Franklin, "God governs in the affairs of men; and how solemn should be the reflection that to our hands is committed this ark of the people's covenant, and that ours is the duty to shield it from impious hands."

In the 20th century the anniversary has attracted general attention throughout the country. Various radical groups, small but noisy, began to agitate for the overthrow of American institutions. Public-spirited men decided that citizens ought

to be more fully instructed in the nature of the Constitution and its guarantees of their freedom. So in 1914 the National Security League was organized to promote this instruction. The league prepared a catechism of the Constitution, circulating hundreds of copies. It urged schools to devote more time to the teaching of the Constitution and observance of the celebration of September 17.

By 1919 there were active committees working in 41 states with chairmen from: presidents of state bar associations; presidents of colleges; chairmen of school boards; presidents of historical societies; state branches of Sons of the American Revolution and other distinguished citizens. Under the guidance of the league, Constitution day was observed by 23 states and a hundred cities in that year.

The National Security League tried to counteract the effect of attacks upon the Constitution by radicals out of office. In 1934 these radicals charged the Democratic President and congress with setting up a government disregarding the Constitution, a kind which the radicals of previous years had advocated. At that time measures were adopted to overcome the effects of financial panic in the fall of 1939 and the consequent business depression.

To Save Our Liberties.

Prominent Republicans and Democrats organized the American Liberty league to use all means in its power to prevent the destruction of those liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. The Constitution day anniversary in 1934 was observed by distinguished orators of both parties calling legislation for the relief of business as subversive of the Constitution. Meetings were held under the auspices of the SAR, DAR, YMCA, American Legion and other organizations. Some speakers defended the recovery legislation as constitutional and said they had as profound respect for the Constitution as the critics of such legislation. This difference of opinion on fundamental issues made the 1934 celebration more notable than any before. It demonstrated, too, the rights Americans were privileged to exercise under this same Constitution.

In more recent years there is a growing tendency to have "I Am an American Day" on September 17 as an especially appropriate way to celebrate the Constitution day. Those who become of age before that day and any aliens who have been naturalized are welcomed as new citizens of these United States by their local community officers. The pledge and national anthem given by these new citizens has such fervor that it makes one conscious anew of what it means to be an American.

Few Changes.

Perhaps this year's celebration of Constitution day, just two months before a national election, would be a good time to look up the Constitution in any encyclopedia and study its articles. Drafted by 55 delegates from 13 states, who, working four months in secret session, often violently disagreed, the Constitution, now in its 157th year, has had few changes in its text. Among all the constitutions in the world it is the oldest and yet is well adapted to the expanding needs of the resourceful American people even in their complex civilization. Men like Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and Madison had a hand in shaping it and because of their divergent views compromised to make a "more perfect Union" possible. You will learn that it confers powers upon the federal government and again exerts limitations upon both state and central governments.

Today with accusations hurled by presidential candidates ringing so loudly in our ears, a quiet contemplation of the original Constitution is almost a must for every citizen. It is a good way to celebrate Constitution day this year.

THE AUTHOR

Editor's Note: This article won first prize in a contest, sponsored by Western Newspaper Union at the Fifth Annual Writers' Conference at Northwestern University in July, 1944, for the "best feature article appropriate to the observance of Constitution day." It was written by Mrs. Marie H. Mudra, a teacher in a Chicago high school.

Marie H. Mudra is the daughter of an immigrant Bohemian shoemaker and, although born in this country, she did not learn to speak English until she was six years old. She has achieved distinction as a writer, having won several contests in short story and feature writing in the Middle West. She is the mother of a son who recently was accepted for CAA training and who hopes to become an army aviator.