

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LXXII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1946

No. 2

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Farm Equipment Output to Hit Peak Late in Year; Push Fight Against Postwar Price Control

Released by Western Newspaper Union.
(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.)

FARM MACHINERY: Output Off

Hampered by material shortages, inexperienced help, inability of suppliers to deliver parts and strikes, farm machinery manufacturers do not look for attainment of peak production until later this year or early 1947.

When full-scale operations are resumed, it was said, companies will first concentrate on the output of parts for worn equipment since many farmers will be compelled to make their machinery do until new units begin to appear in satisfactory volume.

As it is, manufacturers' efforts to meet a part of the tremendous demand for plows, planters and cultivators for spring use have been cramped by production difficulties, with no substantial deliveries of these items forthcoming.

With 30,000 workers of the International Harvester company out on strike over demands for a 30 per cent wage increase, the total of idle employees in the industry approximated 36,000 of 90,000.

UNO:

Avoid Strife

Invoking article 33 of the United Nations charter calling upon quarreling governments to attempt conciliation of their difficulties first before appealing to UNO, Russia moved to settle her differences with little Iran privately and take the matter out of the hands of the security council.

By so acting, the Reds succeeded in avoiding a ticklish situation within UNO itself, with possibilities that the U. S., Britain, France and China might have placed Moscow in a compromising position in investigating the row. In permitting the Reds and Iranians to thrash out their own problems, however, the security council called upon the disputants to report on the progress of their negotiations.

In originally appealing to UNO to look into the controversy, Iran had charged the Russians with interfering with government efforts to subdue a leftist rebellion in the north-west province of Azerbaijan. Sent into the oil-rich country in 1942 to guard supply lines leading into southern Russia, Red and British troops were scheduled to pull out early this spring.

Give and Take

Continuing to give and take in their relations, the Big Three agreed to the election of stocky, 50-year-old Trygve Lie (pronounced Tryg'-va Lee) of Norway as secretary-general of UNO. Russ-backed, the selection of the bulky Norwegian foreign minister offset the earlier elevation of British-backed Paul Henry Spaak of Belgium as president.

The U. S. played a key role in balancing the powers through the elections. After the Russians had charged Secretary of State Byrnes and company of having double-crossed them in not pushing Lie's candidacy for president as against Spaak's, Chief Delegate Edward R. Stettinius later arranged for the Norwegian's selection as secretary-general in a five-power pow-wow in his Claridge hotel suite.

The son of a carpenter who became active in the Norwegian labor movement immediately after his graduation from Oslo university in 1919, reddish-faced, bustling Lie will occupy a key position in UNO as secretary-general, having within his power the authority to submit any problem he chooses to the security council.

CONGRESS:

Labor Curb

Despite the brightening industrial picture, a strong coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats in congress moved for adoption of restrictive labor legislation against the vehement protests of liberal members.

Amid charges by Representative Sabath (Dem., Ill.) that the conservative bloc was being used by Wall street, 153 Republicans and 106 Democrats joined forces to pile up a 238 to 114 vote for immediate consideration of a bill which would set up a labor-management mediation board; provide for a 30-day cooling off period before a strike or lock-out; make both parties liable for violations of a labor contract; prohibit unionization of supervisory employees, and ban sympathy walk-outs.

While liberal members vigorously denounced the restrictive measure as one of the "most vicious anti-labor bills ever brought before the house," conservative proponents declared that representative action could be taken in amending or revising the bill during floor discussion.

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PRICE CONTROL: Under Fire

First to break the wage deadlock in industry with a 15.1 per cent, or 18 cents an hour, increase to his employees, Henry Ford II came out for abolition of government price control except on food and rent as a means of breaking the bottleneck in civilian production and permitting a rapid flow of goods to consumers.

Declaring that existing price ceilings had the effect of squeezing smaller parts makers between rising operating costs and fixed re-

Henry Ford II

turns, Ford said that the productivity of the big manufacturers depended upon suppliers' activities. If price control were abolished, he declared, the heat of competition for markets would bring down the cost level.

In keeping with his announced position for firm control, President Truman rejected Ford's suggestion in a news conference, asserting that the removal of OPA regulation would result in wild inflation with its disastrous effect upon purchasing power.

Henry II's attack against price control came even as clothing and shirt manufacturers blamed OPA for the insufficiency of stocks on dealers' shelves in the face of tremendous demand from consumers.

Charged with withholding at least 400,000 suits from the markets, clothing makers were particularly resentful of OPA regulations, claiming that with their recent grant of a 22 1/2 per cent increase in wages to workers price readjustments were necessary to permit them an adequate profit.

Shirt manufacturers rapped the OPA's so-called "maximum average" price regulation for failure to produce adequate stocks, claiming that they were unable to turn out more of the better grade items in the face of a shortage of cheaper fabrics because OPA required balanced output of all types.

FARM STRIKE: Cool Reception

While farmers in southeastern Nebraska, incensed by the machinery shortage, talked up an agricultural strike in protest of industrial walkouts, farm organization leaders discouraged the idea because stoppage of shipments of fresh products would result in costly waste.

In calling for the withholding of agricultural products to force resumption of industrial output, Strike Leader Hubert Johnson, 48, of Edgar, Neb., listed farmer grievances: "Four years now we've been getting along without new machinery," he said, "and we've been told we would probably get nothing this spring. . . . We need farm tools and bathtubs and refrigerators. . . . We need automobiles. . . . We can't even buy a pair of overalls. . . ."

Taking issue with the farmers' "no machinery for us, no food for you" battle-cry, President Edward A. O'Neal of the Farm Bureau, reflecting leading agricultural organization opinion, pointed out that it would be impossible to halt production of milk, eggs, etc. Withholding of these items from market would only result in loss to farmers as well as consumers, he said.

INDUSTRY: Profit Margins

First part of a study by the Securities and Exchange commission on profits and operations of American industries in 1943-'44, a SEC survey showed that while 13 meat packers grossed \$4,732,038,000 in 1944 they netted \$45,348,000 or 1 per cent of sales.

Next to the meat packing, the cigarette industry ranked highest in gross income for 1944, with \$1,601,732,000. With a net income of 3.9 per cent of sales, however, the cigarette manufacturers outstripped meat packers in profit margins.

With total sales of \$1,452,351,000, the dairy products industry ranked third, but like meat packing, enjoyed a relatively smaller profit position, earning 2.1 per cent on its gross. With \$1,226,298,000 of sales, distilleries showed net returns of 3.8 per cent.

Of all industries surveyed, grocery specialties had the highest profit margins, with 4.1 per cent on sales of \$954,984,000.

VET FAMILIES: May Go Overseas

In what were interpreted as moves to forestall further complaints of G.I.s overseas against occupation doldrums, the war department authorized the families of commissioned and non-commissioned officers above buck sergeants to join them abroad, and lowered the training period for replacements from 13 to 8 weeks.

With the number of reunions depending upon the theater commanders' decisions as to the amount of housing, subsistence and medical care available, travel to Europe will commence after April 1, with movements to the Philippines, Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus scheduled after May 1.

In setting up priorities under the system, preference will be given to families of officers with the longest service overseas if they indicate a willingness to remain abroad for two years or from one to two years.

In cutting down the training period from 13 to 8 weeks for replacements, the army announced that recruits' conditioning would be finished abroad after inculcation of fundamentals here. Prior to embarkation, recruits will be given a seven-day leave.

Chinese End Strife

Reflecting efforts of the U. S. to unify strife-ridden China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek brought his 18 years of authoritarian rule in the country to an end with the announcement that henceforth political parties can openly organize and conduct their campaigns in accordance with legal rights and procedures.

Chiang made his historic pronouncement at the closing of political consultative conference in Chungking, where nationalists, communists and other parties had gathered for the adjustment of differences and creation of a unified state to open the way for broad economic development in hitherto backward China.

Before adjourning, the consultative conference had arranged for a meeting of a national assembly in May to draw up a new constitution. Over 2,500 delegates are to attend, with Chiang's Kuomintang party possessing over 50 per cent of the representation and the communists the second largest. Reflecting the views of the delegation as a whole, a 35-man all-party committee will draw up the document.

UNRRA:

New Exodus

Even while British Gen. Frederick Morgan was in New York conferring with Director Herbert Lehman over his reinstatement as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation chief in Germany, a U. S. 3rd army report confirmed his charge that Zionist-aided Jews were leaving Poland for Germany in the hope of eventually reaching Palestine.

In helping the migrants, it was said, Zionist groups prepared them for communal life abroad and supplied directions for infiltrating into Germany. Where necessary, money and clothing are furnished. Though the Jews hope for eventual admission to Palestine, they look for the establishment of a Jewish state in Bavaria if denied access.

Target of bitter Jewish criticism after his charge that Zionist groups were supporting a Jewish exodus from Poland for Palestine, Morgan vigorously denied anti-Semitic sentiments in being restored to the UNRRA fold. Declaring his sympathies were with all displaced persons, he said he did not question the motives of any individuals or groups on resettlement problems.



Little Known Stories About Well-Known People:

The current March of Dimes campaign recalls a delightful story about a grand lady: A New York merchant once approached FDR's mother at a banquet and offered to contribute \$500 to the Warm Springs Foundation if she would pose for a picture with his mother. Sarah Roosevelt replied she would be willing to pose even if he didn't contribute any money. . . . The merchant then said he would give \$1,000. . . . "And now," he added, "I'll bring my mother over here. She is 92, and this will be the biggest thrill in her life."

"In that case," said the 84-year-old Mrs. Roosevelt, "I'll go to her—I'm younger."

While working as an editor for several leading magazines, Theodore Dreiser wrote a fabulous amount of wonderful wordage—short stories, poems, plays, essays, social studies and novels, including his most famous work, "An American Tragedy." In '27 he visited the Soviet Union as a guest of the government. When he stopped in England on his way back, Mr. Churchill asked him, "Well, what do you think of Russia?"

"I told him," Dreiser said (to Bob van Gelder), "that I thought it was a wonderful country, a wonderful system."

"Nonsense," Churchill said, "it won't last seven years."

Decades ago, Clarence Darrow, the famed lawyer, was the principal speaker at a woman's club. After his address he found himself in conversation with a few ladies who insisted on discussing birth control.

"Mr. Darrow," said one, "what do you think of birth control for the masses?"

"My dear lady," replied the famous man, "whenever I hear people discussing birth control, I always remember that I was the fifth."

The late George Norris made a speech in which he pointed out that mankind's scientific and mechanical progress hasn't prevented the barbarism of war. . . . "We have wars," said Norris, "because the human race has learned how to improve everything—except people."

Neatest comment on Eisenhower's outline of demobilization plans came from one of the boys on the GI Liberation Committee in Paris. Gen. Ike had told Congress: "When you see firemen playing checkers in the firehouse you don't send them home because there's nothing to do. And it's the same in Germany. The soldiers may be sitting around with nothing to do—or so they think. But their presence there is very necessary."

"Mebbe so," said the soldier (who'd been told five times of a sailing date, only to have it changed), "but even a fireman gets disgusted—when there are nothing but false alarms!"

This is a Mark Twain tale we haven't come across before. . . . When Mark was at the height of his career he informed a friend: "It took me ten years to discover that I had no talent for writing."

"And you gave it up?"

"Oh, no! By that time I was too famous!"

"As long as we're on puns," adds Frank Case's son, Carroll, "the winner and still champion is old Samuel Johnson, who was approached by a would-be wit in the Mermaid Tavern (the Algonquin of its day). The wag said: 'Now admit it, Sam; the only reason you don't like puns is that you can't make them.' . . . To which Johnson punned: 'Sir, if I were pun-ished for every pun I shed, I'd have no puny shed in which to rest this punish head.'"

That reminds us of our pet pun. . . . "A pun," someone said, "is the lowest form of wit, pun my soul it is!"

Quotation Marksmanship: Dorothy Dix: Drying a widow's tears is one of the most dangerous occupations known to man. . . . Geo. S. Perry: Tugboats shooting the air full of sharp, white toots. . . . Paul Ernst: Looking crisp and cool as though she had slept on mint leaves. . . . F. E. Jones: Impatient soldiers overseas waiting for Returnity. . . . Ben Grauer: He rode to the bottom on one-way pawntickets. . . . Jack Marshall: He's a patriot with the accent on the riot. . . . Thoreau: I would not talk so much about myself if there were anybody else whom I knew so well. . . . LaRoche-toucauld: "In their first passion women love their lovers. In all others they love love."



By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features

"PENNSYLVANIA has something for everybody."

It is more than a boast, more than a slogan. The Keystone state is so varied in climate, scenery, industries and occupations that it defies articulate and coherent description. Whatever your interests, your plans, your ambitions or hopes, listen to the story of Pennsylvania.

Are you interested in American history? Start at Independence hall in Philadelphia, the Cradle of Liberty. Wander through the streets where Benjamin Franklin lived and worked and helped create a united nation. Or travel to Gettysburg where the greatest battle of the Civil war was fought. Visit Fort Mifflin, near Uniontown, the scene of Washington's first battle, in 1754, when he was commander of the colonial troops. See the museum at Valley Forge, formerly Washington's headquarters during that cold winter when the colonies' hope was at its lowest. Go to General Braddock's grave near Farmington, or to the Old Blockhouse at Pittsburgh. Swing up to Erie to see the Niagara, Commodore Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie in 1813.

Mountains, Lakes, Forests.

Vacation? Sports? First of all, you'll like the famous Pennsylvania Turnpike and the other smooth highways of Pennsylvania. There are mountains and valleys, rivers and streams. Pennsylvania has 200 sizable lakes for boating and water sports—with Lake Erie thrown in for good measure! You'll find trout streams and lakes for fishing, and Mount Davis in Somerset county with its 3,213 feet for you to climb. The "Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania" (Pine Creek Gorge) at Wellsboro, or Pymatuning lake and wild waterfowl refuge in Crawford county, should thrill you. There are picnicking and camping sites by the hundreds, old trails to follow, and 6,500 acres of virgin timber in Cook Forest state park. These are but a few; others can be found in every nook and corner of Pennsylvania's 45,000 square miles of beauty.

Are you an industrialist? Then you'll want to investigate the great coal fields, like those at Scranton,



BUCKHILL FALLS . . . In the heart of the Pocono, Monroe county.



DELAWARE WATER GAP . . . Along Route 611, southeast of Stroudsburg, Monroe county. From early spring until late autumn the Pennsylvania hills are among the most beautiful in the world.

or look into Pennsylvania's billion-dollar textile business. The steel mills at Pittsburgh with their blast furnaces roaring should tingle your blood. And don't forget to see the site of Drake oil well, Titusville, where petroleum, the black gold, was first struck in the United States. Everywhere you go you'll see a factory, a mine, a great industrial plant.

You're a farmer? Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, ranks second in the United States in income from farm products! Just remember that the thrifty "Pennsylvania Dutch" knew how to till the land, and their grandchildren do too! Big barns, fine houses and well-tilled fields like those in Franklin county will tell you more than words. The Pennsylvania landscape is dotted with farms and the big city markets are right at hand. Pennsylvania farmers do not have to ship long distances to find a place to sell their crops, their livestock, poultry or dairy products.

The Commonwealth leads in the production of buckwheat. Other important crops are winter wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco, apples, peaches, pears and grapes.

Many Colleges, Universities.

Schools? The institutions of higher education include the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, founded in 1740; Washington and Jefferson in Washington, founded in 1780; Pennsylvania State college; University of Pittsburgh; Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; Lafayette college, Easton; Lehigh university, Bethlehem; Temple university, Philadelphia; Bucknell university, Lewisburg; Dickinson college, Carlisle; Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster; Allegheny college, Meadville; Duquesne college, Pittsburgh; Grove City college, Grove City; Haverford college, Haverford; Swarthmore college, Swarthmore. There are 14 colleges for women, including Bryn Mawr, Lincoln university and Cheyney training school for teachers are for Negroes. There are 13 state teachers' colleges and 7 junior colleges!

Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods) was named for William Penn, the founder of the province. His charter was granted by Charles II in 1681. The terms, "Commonwealth" and "General Assembly," were originated by Penn and remain in

the state constitution to this day. The United States was born on Pennsylvania soil. The articles of confederation were adopted in Philadelphia; the Declaration of Independence was written and signed there; the treaty of peace which ended the Revolutionary war was ratified in that place, and later the constitution of the United States was formulated there.

The Commonwealth has built its industries largely on basic elements. It produces nearly half the steel of this nation, shipping it to all parts of the world. The greatest metal production ever attained at one locality is at Pittsburgh. The bituminous coal annual output averages approximately 100 million tons, while anthracite averages over 51 million tons. The Commonwealth produces high-grade petroleum, iron ore, pig iron, steel for rails and structural purposes, lime, slate and other metals and minerals. A list of products manufactured in Pennsylvania would fill a book!

Traditionally progressive, the people of Pennsylvania offer you a warm welcome to visit their state. Seeing is believing!

EDWARD MARTIN Governor of Pennsylvania

A native Pennsylvanian, Gov. Edward Martin has had a brilliant military, business and political career.

Governor Martin has been state auditor, state treasurer and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, as well as prominent in insurance, banking and oil interests.