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 opinious are expressed in these columns, they are these of Western Newspaper, Union's newspaper.)

FARM MACHINERY: Output Off

Hampered by material shortages, inexperienced help, inability of sup-pliers to deliver parts and strikes, farm machinery manufacturers do not look for attainment of peak pro-duction until later this year or early 1047 1947.

1947. When full-scale operations are re-sumed, 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 values.

As it is, manufacturers' efforts to As it is, manufacturers' efforts to meet a part of the tremendous de-mand for plows, planters and culti-vators for spring use have been crimped by production difficulties, with no substantial deliveries of these items forthcoming. With 30,000 workers of the Inter-hational Harvester company out on strike over demands for a 30 per cent wage increase, the total of idle employees in the industry approxi-mated 36,000 of 90,000.

UNO:

Avoid Strife

Avoid Strife Invoking article 33 of the United Nations charter calling upon quar-reling governments to attempt con-ciliation of their difficulties first be-fore appealing to UNO, Russia moved to settle her differences with little Iran privately and take the matter out of the hands of the se-curity council

matter out of the hands of the se-curity council. By so acting, the Reds succeeded in avoiding a ticklish situation with-in 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

In originally appealing to UNO to In originally appealing to UNO to look into the controversy, Iran had charged the Russians with interfer-ing with government efforts to sub-due 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. level. 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 Trygye Lie (pronounced Tryg'-va Lee) of Norway as secre-tary-general of UNO. Russ-backed, the selection of the bulky Norwe-gian foreign minister offset the ear-lier elevation of British-backed Paul Henry Spaak of Belgium as presi-dent.

dent. The U. S. played a key role in 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 Norwacina's selection as secretary. Norwegian's selection as secretarygeneral in a five-power pow-wow in

denounced the restrictive measure as one of the "most vicious anti-labor bills ever brought before the house," conservative proponents de-clared that representative action could be taken in amending or revis-ing the bill during floor discussion.

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 permit-ting a rapid flow of goods to con-sumers.

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

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

Next to the meat packing, the cig-arette industry ranked highest in gross income for 1944, with \$1,601,-732,000. With a net income of 2 732,000. With a net income of 3.9 per cent of sales, however, the cig-arette 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

INDUSTRY:

Profit Margins

a relatively smaller profit position, earning 2.1 per cent on its gross. With \$1,226,298,000 of sales, distil-leries 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 com-plaints of G.I.s. overseas against oc-cupation doldrums, the war depart-ment authorized the families of commissioned and non - commis-sioned 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 de-pending upon the theater command-ers' decisions as to the amount of housing, subsistence and medical care available, travel to Europe will commence after April 1 with medical commence after April 1, with move-ments to the Philippines, Japan, Ko-rea 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 peri-od from 13 to 8 weeks for replaceou from 15 to 5 weeks for replace-ments, the army announced that re-cruits' conditioning would be fin-ished abroad after inculcation of fundamentals here. Prior to em-barkation, 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 authori-tarian rule in the country to an end with the anouncement that end with the announcement that henceforth political parties can openly organize and conduct their campaigns in accordance with legal rights and proced-

ures. Chiang made his historic pronouncement at the closing of po-litical 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 consul-tative conference had arranged

tative conference had arranged for a meeting of a national as-sembly in May to draw up a new constitution. Over 2,500 delegates are to attend, with Chiang's Kuomintang party pos-sessing over 50 per cent of the representation and the commu-nists the second largest. Re-flecting the views of the dele flecting the views of the dele-gation as a whole, a 35-man all-



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 contribute \$500 to the Warm Springs Foundation if she would pose for a picture with his mother. Sarah Roosevelt replied she would be will-ing to pose even if he didn't con-tribute any money. . . The mer-chant 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-

"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, Theo-dore Dreiser wrote a fabulous amount of wonderful wordageamount of wonderful wordage— short stories, poems, plays, essays, social studies and novels, including his most famous work, "An Amer-ican 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

"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 himsef in conversation with a few ladies who in-visited on discussing birth control. "Mr. Darrow," said one, "what do you think of birth control for the

"My dear lady," replied the fa-mous 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 manking's scientific and mechanical progress hasn't prevented the bar-barism of war... "We have wars," said Norris, "because the human race has learned how to improve everything-except people."

Neatest comment on Eisenhow-er'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 ti's the same in Germany. The 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 neces-

sary." "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 disgust-ed—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!"



something for everybody."

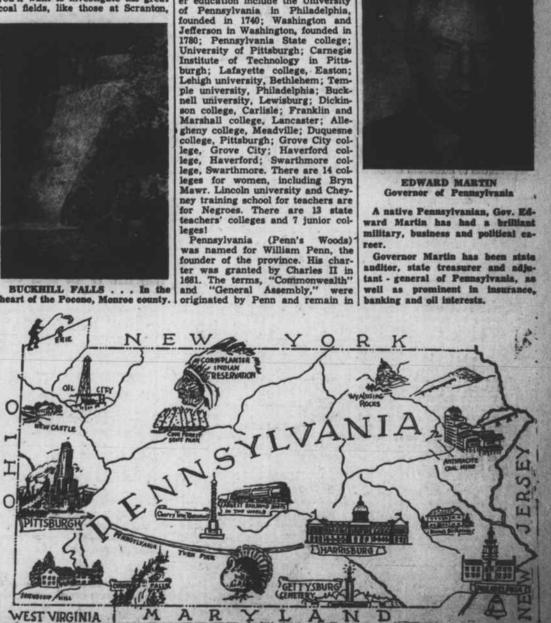
It is more than a boast, more than a slogan. The Keystone state is so varied in climate, scenery, industries and occupations that it defies articulate and coherent description. Whatever your interests, your plans, your ambitions or hopes, listen to the story of Pennsylvania.

story of Pennsylvania. Are you interested in American history? Start at Independence hall in Philadelphia, the Cradle of Lib-erty. 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 Necessity, near Uniontown, the scene of Washington's first battle, in 1754, when he was commander of the colonial troops. See the mu-seum at Valley Forge, formerly Washington's headquarters during that cold winter when the colonies' hope was at its lowest. Go to Gen-eral Braddock's grave near Farm-ington, or to the Old Blockhouse at Pittsburgh. Swing up to Erie to see the Niagara, Commodore Per-ry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie in 1813. Mountains, Lakes, Forests.

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 mountains and valleys, rivers and streams. Pennsylvania has 200 siz-able 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 Pennsyl-vania" (Pine Creek Gorge) at Wellsboro, or Pymatuning lake and wild waterfowl refuge in Crawford county, should thrill you. There are pionicking and camping sites by the hundreds, old trails to follow, and 6,500 acres of virgin timber in Cook Forest state park. These are Cook Forest state park. These are but a few; others can be found in every nook and corner of Pennsyl-vania'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,



Everywhere you go you'll see a fac-tory, a mine, a great industrial plant. You're a farmer? Lancaster coun

or look into Pennsylvania's billion-

DELAWARE WATER GAP . . . Along Route 611, southeast of Str burg, Monroe county. From early spring until late assume the Pen vania hills are among the most beautiful in the world.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

You're a farmer? Lancaster coun-ty, 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 Penn-sylvania 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 crops, their livestock, poultry or dairy products.

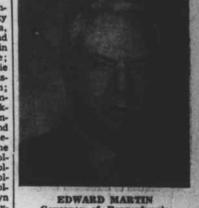
The Commonwealth leads in the production of buckwheat. Other im-portant crops are winter wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco, ap-ples, peaches, pears and grapes.

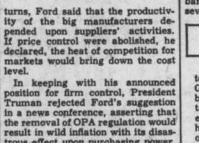
Many Colleges, Universities. Schools? The institutions of high-er education include the University

the state constitution to this day, The United States was born on Pennsylvania soil. The articles of confederation were adopted in Phila-delphia; the Declaration of Indeor look into Pennsylvania's olilion-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. depina; the Declaration of Inde-pendence 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.

formulated there. The Commonwealth has built its industries largely on basic ele-ments. 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 aver-ages spproximately 100 million tons, while anthracite averages over 51 million tons. The Commonwealth produces high-grade petroleum, from ore, pig iron, steel for rails and structural purposes, lime, alate and other metals and minerals. A list of products manufactured in Penn-sylvania would fill a book!

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





trous 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 22½ 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 aver-age" price regulation for failure to produce adequate stocks, claiming that they were unable to turn out more of the better grade items in the force of activity of the store of the face of a shortage of cheaper fabrics because OPA required bal-anced output of all types.

Henry Ford II

pended upon suppliers' activities. If price control were abolished, he declared, the heat of competition for markets would bring down the cost

The son of a carpenter who be-came active in the Norwegian labor came active in the Norwegian infor 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 se-curity council

CONGRESS: Labor Curb

Despite the brightening industrial picture, a strong coalition of Re-publicans and conservative Demo-crats in congress moved for adop-tion of restrictive labor legislation against the vehement protests of liberal members.

Amid charges by Representative Sabath (Dem., III.) that the con-servative bloc was being used by Wall street, 153 Republicans and 165 Democrats found forces to nil wall street, 153 Republicans and 165 Democrats joined forces to pile up a 258 to 114 vote for immediate consideration of a bill which would set up a labor-management media-tion board; provide for a 30-day cool-ing off period before a strike or lock-out; make both parties liable for violations of a labor contract; pro-hibit unionization of supervisory employees, and ban sympathy walk-outs.

eral members vigorously

FARM STRIKE: **Cool Reception**

While farmers in southeastern Nebraska, incensed by the machin-ery shortage, talked up an agri-cultural strike in protest of industrial walkouts, farm organization leaders discouraged the idea be-cause stoppage of shipments of fresh products would result in costly waste.

ly 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 griev-ances: "Four years now we've been getting along without new machin-ery," 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

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

arty committee will draw up the document. UNRRA: New Exodus

Even while British Gen. Freder-ick Morgan was in New York con-ferring with Director Herbert Leh-man over his reinstatement as Unit-ed Nations Relief and Rehabilita-

ed Nations Hellef and Renabilita-tion chief in Germany, a U. S. 3rd army report comfirmed his charge that Zionist-alded Jews were leaving Poland for Germany in the hope of eventually reaching Palestine.

eventually reaching Palestine. In helping the migrants, it was said, Zionist groups prepared them for communal life abroad and sup-plied directions for infiltrating into Germany. Where necessary, money and clothing are furnished. Though the Jews hope for eventual admis-sion to Palestine, they look for the establishment of a Jewish state in Bavaria if denied access. Target of hitter Jewish criticism

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 sen-timents in being restored to the UNRRA fold. Declaring his sym-UNRRA fold. Declaring his sym-pathies were with all displaced per-sons, he said he did not question the motives of any individuals or groups on resettlement problems. nt problems. groups on resettl

S. Same

"As long as we're on puns," adds Frank Case's son, Carroll, "the win-ner and still champion is old Sam-uel Johnson, who was approached by a would-be wit in the Mermaid 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-lshed for every pun I shed, I'd have no puny shed in which te 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!"

it is!

Quotation Marksmanship: Doro-thy Dix: Drying a widow's tears is one of the most dangerous occupa-tions 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 bot-tom on one-way pawntickets. . . tom on one-way pawntickets. . . . Jack Marshall: He's a patriot with Jack Marshall: He's a patriot with the accent on the riot. . . Thoreau: I would not talk so much about my-self if there were anybody else whom I knew so well. . . . LaRoche-foucsuld: "In their first passion women love their lovers. In all oth-ers they love love.