

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LXXII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1946

No. 9

New Electrical Appliances Big Improvement Over Old

By AL JEDLICKA
WNU Features

Electric gadgets will make postwar America a better place in which to live and work, in the home, on the farm, and in factory or warehouse. Inventions and innovations held back for the past four years because of war are now coming out to make your acquaintance.

The principal improvement in postwar refrigerators is in the increased storage capacity, with one unit providing collapsible shelves to permit the placement of larger items in the bottom bins, and another converting the bottom panel

into a receptacle for vegetables.

Efficiency and economy of effort feature smaller appliances like coffee makers, toasters and waffle irons. One coffee maker, for instance, capable of brewing from one to eight cups, shuts off at 204 degrees, tests having shown that boiling brings out the bitter flavor in the beverage. With the coffee made, enough temperature is then maintained to keep the liquid warm.

A new toaster will allow the bread to pop out when crisped or retain it if desired and maintain its warmth, while a new waffle iron flashes a light to advise the homemaker when it is sufficiently hot and possesses four grids to eliminate waiting for multiple servings.

Other interesting new innovations include a small electrically-heated beanyer for the preparation of foods needing slow treatment and a mixmaster which automatically separates the beaters from their sockets.

A revolutionary combination washing machine and dishwasher promises to dispel blue Mondays for homemakers. Of eight-pound capacity, the washing machine can be transformed into a dishwasher by a change of tubs, with racks provided for placing wares to be cleaned by a squirting action. Made especially for apartment houses or laundry stations, another washing machine with nine pounds capacity can be set for a light, heavy or average wash and then started off with a coin.

With studies having shown that a homemaker lifted hundreds of pounds during each ironing with the old, heavy units, a new three and one-half pound iron has been produced.

Other new postwar innovations include a combination radio-phonograph, with records inserted into a side drawer for automatic setting and playing, and floor lamps with an incandescent tubing running around the ordinary reflector to throw increased reading light without any heat.

Butter and buttermilk for home consumption are available at the flick of a switch in the rural home equipped with a new electric churn. The portable machine weighs only 16 pounds, has a high speed motor, a glass barrel and several other wartime improvements, according to its manufacturer. The glass barrel, which permits the operator to watch the churn's progress, comes in three- and five-gallon sizes. Its V-shaped aluminum agitator is suspended from the motor by its drive shaft, and is easily removed for cleaning.

War veterans who lost arms in combat will soon find electrically-operated devices to help them in handling autos and tractors. By pushing a button, a disabled veteran may be able to hold a job in a factory, or shop, or in a warehouse. One Chicago manufacturer has brought out an electric propelled hand truck which will handle a 6,000-pound load through fingertip control.



A plug-in radiator, "electro-steam," can be moved anywhere in the house and used where it is needed.



Compact electric churn, equipped with an aluminum agitator and a clear glass barrel, can turn out about one and a half pounds of butter in a few minutes.



New lamp features a "circuit" fluorescent tube as well as a conventional bulb, eliminating sharp contrasts and providing color warmth.



Using finger-tip controlled electric truck. Standing on transporter is Pfc. Ernest O. Palmieri, Warren, E. I.; seated, T/4 Paul Regon, Johnson City, N. Y.; operator, Pfc. John J. Bennicoff, Kutztown, Pa.; right, looking on, Pfc. Lawrence Cotugno, South Boston, Mass.



Mrs. John Maurer, 18, formerly Joan Lipple of Plymouth, England, is impressed by fresh eggs and other good things to eat in her new home at Lebanon, Pa. Her husband, shown with her, was formerly in the navy. They have a four-months-old daughter.

Farmers Can Pay Blue Cross Dues To Farm Bureau

ETHLYN, MO. — Farmers may enroll in the Blue Cross for themselves and their families through their county farm bureau, Mrs. Paul Palmer, national secretary of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau federation, has pointed out in a recent statement issued here.

"Farmers may pay their Blue Cross dues quarterly," Mrs. Palmer stated, "when they pay their farm bureau dues. When hospital care is needed, there are no questions asked. The Blue Cross identification card is the passport to more than 3,600 accredited hospitals in the United States and Canada."

Farmers, Mrs. Palmer said, have learned in the last few decades that early hospitalization means early recovery. "Through radio, the rural press and magazines they have come to realize that their fathers' habit of tolerating minor illnesses until they reached the point where the condition was beyond help, was foolish — to say the least. The care of our sons by army and navy hospitals has clearly demonstrated the value of scientific medicine, good nursing care, and prompt treatment. Today, farmers demand the same health advantages for their families as do the people who live in cities and large towns. The health of the farmer who produces the food for America's tables is fully as important as the health of the factory worker."

"There is a great need for additional hospitals in rural areas, and farmers are actively supporting national and state legislation providing for a survey of health facilities which will lead to the construction of much needed hospitals."

Lack of Trained Doctors Affects Farmers' Health

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rural areas — even with their sunlight and fresh air, freedom from industrial dust and fumes, and absence of dense crowds where diseases can spread — are losing the health advantage they once held over the cities, says the agricultural department.

The scarcity of rural doctors is reflected by a survey showing that before the war, in the thousand most rural and isolated counties of the nation, there were so few medical men that each had to serve an average of 1,700 persons, while in the larger cities there was a doctor for each 650 persons.

During the war, the rural average dropped as low as one doctor for 3,000 to 5,000 persons, because rural doctors almost everywhere exceeded their quotas in entering the armed forces.

Doctors and dentists, the report says, tend to shun rural counties because they feel they can make a better living in cities and have greater access to modern hospitals, technical equipment and professional contacts.

The rural shortage also reflects, the department says, a failure of many states to provide educational opportunities for doctors. It says that almost half of all young doctors now come from medical schools in five major industrial states, while 18 states, mostly rural, turn out no medical graduates from their schools.

In World War II, youths from farms showed considerably more physical defects than those from cities.



Manhattan Magic:

The wild rumors (unfounded) that navy and army discharges had been frozen reminded us of one of the wildest. . . . It was the report that Dorothy Thompson (the columnist) would be the GOP candidate for President. . . . This is how the "story" grew from a joke: At a luncheon date between John ("Inside Europe, etc.") Gunther and Philip Jordan of the London News-Chronicle, the Britisher told Gunther he had met Miss Thompson the night before.

"What a woman!" Jordan exclaimed. "I wouldn't be a bit surprised if the Republicans nominate her for President in 1940."

Gunther (kidding) said: "If they do, she'll be elected!"

When Mr. Jordan got home he relayed "the gag" to H. R. Knickerbocker, the war reporter, who passed it on to Randolph Churchill, who cabled it seriously for his chatter col'm in London. . . . One week later it appeared in a British news-magazine as the "latest tip from well-informed Washington circles" and was cabled (just that way) back to the United States.

The final touch was a lulu. It inspired a newspaper over here to run a straw vote on Miss Thompson's chances!

Wisdom for the UNO from the mouth of a tot. It was overheard at a movie theatre where "Captain Kidd" was revived. . . . "Who are all those men fighting?" asked the child. . . . "Pirates," mother explained. . . . "What are they fighting about?" . . . "Treasure." . . . "What's treasure?" . . . "Gold, silver and other precious things." . . . "Will some of those men be killed fighting for the treasures?" . . . "Yes, I suppose so." . . . "Why don't they all become friends and share the treasures, instead, Mommy?"

It is no secret that Stalin and Churchill quarreled during the war. After the Teheran confab this anecdote was popular in Moscow: The Shah of Persia made a gift of an 11-year-old girl to Churchill. . . . Some of Stalin's advisors were shocked by the Oriental custom and urged him to do something about it. . . . But with a twinkle in his eyes Stalin said: "Don't worry. By the time Churchill makes up his mind—she will be an old woman!"

The Press-Box: One sane voice was raised among the international babble of threats and protests. It was Cordell Hull's eloquent plea for patience, reason and co-operation. Yet his words were relegated to inside pages. Apparently only diplomatic stupidity rates front-page attention. . . . The Sovvy sheet (Pravda) pounced on Churchill for endangering "peace" by hurling threats at Russia. But the same editorial taunted Britain with threats. . . . That's the trouble with today's sad planet. Nations claim they desire peace without acting like they believe their own words. . . . Those lashing Russia with the Soviet-Nazi Pact neglect to mention Britain also signed a pact with Germany—at Munich. . . . In a curious display of logic one New York editorialist argued that G.I. newspapers shouldn't have as much freedom of press as civilian papers. Depriving soldiers of a free press is a shabby payoff for their protection of every paper's freedom—including the U. S. press.

The Comic Section: Tallulah Bankhead prob'ly doesn't recall it but it was during the run of her hit, "The Little Foxes." . . . Several back-stage visitors were from the South. Two from Alabama said they were cousins to the Bankhead tribe—they mentioned places, dates and many names which didn't mean much to Talu. . . . "Oh," she said, "everybody from the South is my cousin, it seems." . . . This was overheard by another Southerner, nervously waiting to meet her. . . . "Though I'm a great admirer of yours," he gulped, "I'm NOT your cousin!" . . . To which she grinned: "Then you're NO Suthinner!"

The Moom-Pitchiz: Rita Hayworth makes "Gilda" a tense romantic eye-film. The suspense-laden script can only be matched by thrilling visual roller-coasting around Rita's curves. . . . "Cinderella Jones" is a feathery slice of skylarkery which has all the fragility of a soap bubble. Pert Joan Leslie keeps it bubbling. . . . "Whistle Stop" offers a bare knuckle tale, sinewy enough to wrestle with. George Raft gives the picture its muscles. . . . The British lion's latest cinematic cub is "Vacation from Marriage."

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Farmers Set for Big Crop Year; Reds Plan Industrial Expansion; Peron Victory Poses Problem

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



With money cheap and goods scarce, German women dicker with Russian soldiers for clothing in Berlin black market. Despite efforts to suppress illegal trade, pressing demands for goods result in re-appearance of practice.

FARMERS: All-Out Again

In stepping up crop acreage this year in answer to government demands for increased food production, farmers are banking on the continued good growing weather of the war years and no adverse turn of the present tight labor, machinery and equipment situation.

Though falling short of government acreage goals for 16 major crops by 3 per cent, farmers plan call for planting 357 1/2 million acres this year in comparison with 357 million in 1945 and 355 million for the 1934-'43 average.

Of critical crops needed for overseas relief, wheat is expected to exceed goals while prospects for vegetable oil seeds are less favorable. Oats, peanuts, tobacco and rice are also expected to surpass goals with corn, hay, sorghums, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans and peas falling short.

With the indicated acreage of corn down from last year and only oats of all the feed grains expected to top goals, additional reductions in livestock feeding through 1947 were forecast.

U. S. Drinking Heavy

Americans spent an average of \$58 for every man, woman and child in the country on alcoholic drinks in 1945 as consumption reached 190 million gallons, 14 per cent more than the previous year. As a result of continued high taxes, the federal government collected about 2 1/2 billion dollars on total sales of almost 8 billion gallons, with the states taking another half billion.

UNO: Back Iran

Maintaining its firm position against encroachment on the sovereignty of small nations, the U. S. pressed for UNO's consideration of Iran's complaint against Russian occupation of the country in the face of Soviet opposition.

Evidencing no inclination to back down on its strong statement that it could not remain indifferent to Russian activities in Iran, the U. S. bucked the Reds' request for a postponement of Iran's complaint because of their professed inability to assemble pertinent data in time for the hearing. By opposing the Russian demand, the U. S. substantiated reports from Teheran that this country had pledged Iran to back its rights under the UNO charter.

Iran's complaint against Russia was the second filed since UNO got underway, Teheran having previously protested against Red support of an autonomous movement in Azerbaijan province. Basis of the second complaint, Russia's occupation of Iran was seen as a move to exert pressure for obtaining oil concessions in the northern half of the country adjoining the Red petroleum fields around Baku.

LABOR BILL: Senate Version

Minus the stringent restrictions of the house-approved Case bill but providing for free movement of perishable farm goods to market or processing centers without interference, the senate's education and labor committee drew up its own labor measure for consideration of the upper chamber.

JAPAN: Production

Severely crimped by U. S. bombings through the war, Japanese industry is making a slow but steady recovery under American military direction despite difficulties created by reduction of imports of material, damaged plants and a riddled transport system.

Showing a willingness to rebuild their once thriving economic machine in accordance with democratic principles laid down by General MacArthur, the Japanese have made noteworthy progress in re-converting war production facilities to peacetime output of farm machinery, household utensils, marine engines and parts for motor trucks. At the same time, there has been an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods from stocks of raw materials on hand.

In line with government encouragement, labor unions have been springing up, especially in manufacturing, transportation and coal mining. While workers have been pressing for better conditions and pay, no strikes have been called.

Food

While the Japanese production outlook improved, the immediate food situation caused grave concern, leading General MacArthur to recommend monthly imports of 200,000 tons of wheat, rice and other commodities to avert starvation.

Much of the country's food trouble has been attributed to farmers' withholding of substantial rice tonnage from the market. On top of the November harvest being one of the worst in years because of climatic conditions, producers have shipped only 52 per cent of the rice demanded by the government for urban centers.

Besides hanging onto their rice, farmers have withheld their meager supplies of vegetables caused by diversion of acreage to rice last year. Farmers have also been getting substantial amounts of sea-food because fishermen have gone to the rural areas to trade their catch for more rice.

FRENCH BLUEBEARD: Waves Flag

Charged with committing 26 murders for gain during the German occupation, Marcel Petiot went on trial in Paris, France, insisting that he had killed 63—not 26—persons because they were traitors to the cause of liberation.

In pressing its case, the prosecution charged that Petiot had lured his victims to his home on promise



Marcel Petiot (left) confers with attorney in court.

of rustling them out of Nazi-occupied France, but then had slain them to steal their money and jewels. Mangled corpses, human skeletons and charred bones were found in his residence, along with rotted bodies in a lime pit in his garden.

With luggage of his victims piled high in the courtroom, the accused Bluebeard indignantly denied killing for gain. Waving the flag, he said victims included gestapo men, French police spies and informers. A doctor, Petiot formerly served as mayor of Villeneuve-Sur-Yonne.

PEARL HARBOR: Late Testimony

In his long sought testimony to the congressional Pearl Harbor investigating committee, former Secretary of War Henry Stimson revealed that President Roosevelt's cabinet had overruled his proposal for attacking Japan first late in November, 1941, and rather decided upon the dispatch of a secret appeal to the mikado.

Submitting a written statement to the committee because of inability to personally testify on account of illness, Stimson said that he had counseled action after learning of Japanese movements southward off the Asiatic coast. High officials in Washington were convinced that Japanese expansion to the south threatened the Philippines and aggression against British and Dutch holdings constituted a menace to U. S. security, he added.

Stimson also disclosed that the U. S. had considered proposing a three-month diplomatic truce to the Japanese late in 1941 on condition that the Nipponese would pull out of China. While the truce might have afforded additional time for negotiation, Stimson said he feared the Japs would have rejected it because of its stringent demands.