

**THE GLEANER**

GRAHAM, N. C., MAY 9, 1946

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

J. D. KERNODLE, JR., Manager

\$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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**What's Enough?**

What will John Q. Public pay for what he wants? He will pay every cent he thinks it is worth to him. Ultimately he will be willing to pay more, if he finds out the item is worth more than he first thought. On the other hand he will kick at a price and refuse to pay it as soon as he finds out any item is worth less to him than the money he paid for it.

These statements are so plain and simple that any schoolboy is able to understand them. You would hardly think anybody could get these facts mixed-up, but they are often used wrongly. Under them is hid the 1946 labor-management problem which is the most serious and the most dangerous one that has ever confronted this nation. What lies behind all the headlines telling about strikes?

**Can't Get Together**

In extreme brevity, union laborers are asking their employers for more pay—more wages than the employers (for some reason) are willing to lay out. Why not pay working men whatever they ask? All trades, especially farmers, want laborers to draw high wages because that's the key to good times. Farmers, whose fields feed the workers, have good markets and prosperity when labor prospers.

The answer is not hard: The workers' wages, just like the owners' profits come out of what John Q. Public will pay for what he wants. If the price is too steep for John, then there's no sale and no profits and presently no wages. If the price is within reasonable range of John's pocketbook, he buys. That makes profits and wages—better jobs and more of them, and prosperity.

**High Wages Popular**

There is such a thing as oppression; I have seen it in China. There is such a thing as exploitation of labor—ignorant labor. But it's foolhardy to mistreat workers in a modern American factory. If an employer should try holding wages down to fatten his own bank account, his customers would all favor higher pay for his workers because (in such a case) it could be done without boosting prices.

In most cases, when wages advance prices have to advance to cover the expense. There is no other way to raise wages except by boosting prices unless the prices already in force are fictitious and unfair, which competition seldom permits. Customers object to wage increases only when they call for price increases to cover them. Even then, Mr. Public is not always right.

**Who Can Say When?**

Many a wage increase is appropriate and economically sound even when prices have to be raised immediately to cover them. Boosting prices to pay better wages is good business, up to a point. But what point? Up to the point that John Q. Public gets slow about buying. So long as volume can stay large, the price is sound. When volume drops off and prices have to be boosted to pay for the blunder, that's unsound.

There are experts in every business who can estimate with remarkable accuracy how many of this-or-that will sell for some stipulated price. They know long before the first one is made. This year, when steady jobs at good pay are so vital to everybody, prices should be set in advance to get volume sales. Labor, as well as industry, should be interested in the right prices.

**Time Flies**

Busy in the United States today are two ways of thinking—the high-brows call them "opposing concepts." Orators in both camps sound a lot alike until they get right down to brass tacks, completely away from abstract generalities. Both schools, if you listen with only half an ear to their vocal members, seem to favor advancement of the race and better living conditions.

Most of the people in America are not on either side; not yet. They haven't given the issues enough thought. That's the way with the American people, they keep out of all the arguments they can. They are busy with their own affairs and, if you interrupt them, you must state your business in a few words. Unfortunately it is not possible to state these two creeds briefly and clearly.

**Serious Problem**

It would not be necessary for a person of average ability to go to college and study a year in order to learn the difference. The problem is not that complicated. On the other hand, I can't cover the case in one

newspaper column or in a letter of two or three pages. It's not that simple. Everybody owes it a little serious thought, however, before it is too late.

Nothing was ever more serious to the people of this continent, their children and their grandchildren, than this dispute between "Individualism" and "Collectivism." Those are the names that best describe them. The former may call themselves Democrats or Republicans or Conservatives. The latter may be Nazis, Communists, Fascist or Central Planners. Here, they are revolutionists.

**Vital Decisions**

Although I imagine somebody is going to call me an alarmist, I'm duty bound as a loyal citizen to say: The American people will know all about this sooner or later. If they give the matter some thought and act quickly, they still may take their choice. Otherwise they will get Collectivism like it came to the unhappy peoples of other lands who are now starving by the hundreds every day.

Here is a fair question: How can anybody identify destructive, alien, revolutionist movements at sight? They wear respectable names, shout for praiseworthy aims and have patriotic slogans. How can we pick them out? The best answer I have ever heard came from J. P. Seiberling in an address he delivered in Dallas, Texas, a few months ago. He says observe how they appeal to you!

**Catering to What?**

When a philosophy appeals to human weaknesses it is plainly earmarked as destructive. Central Planning, for example, charms nobody but people who believe in super-men and recognize themselves as weaklings. The offer of freedom from fear is a vulgar appeal to cowardice. Freedom from want (silly as it is) was never more than a bait to catch lazy people. Collectivism offers these, which mean mediocrity for everybody.

Individualism offers opportunity, a challenge; no soft stuff like security. Its rewards are for the energetic, not the lazy. Individualism offers personal liberty and individual freedom—freedom in expression, freedom in business and freedom in worship. These appeal to man's noble traits. Individualism offers these, with the highest standards of living for everybody the world has yet known.

**Wheat Germ**

Wheat germ stands foremost among a number of plant proteins recently tested as possible sources

of high quality protein for low-cost diets, both at home and abroad. Corn germ, though ranking below wheat germ, was better than the peanut or soybean flours department of agriculture scientists had studied previously. However, the quality of the protein in both cereal products proved inferior to that in egg or in milk when fed at a 15 per cent or high protein level in a diet adequate with respect to all other nutrients. Though the potential annual production of wheat germ might be 150 million pounds and of dry corn germ 600 million pounds, present production is far below such levels and most of the supply is now used for animal feed. If marketed in a form suitable for human consumption, these cereal-grain germs could become a source of high-quality food protein at relatively low cost.

**Work Shoes**

High heels are about as appropriate for wear in a factory, store, garden or while doing house work as would a man's tuxedo or cutaway be for similar occupations. Flats are best for work; are kindest to backs and dispositions. Faces acquire wrinkles; foreheads are marred by frowns and ankles tend to enlarge when shoes are worn that are uncomfortable from too high heels. Bodies are thrown out of line and very poor posture may result. There is nothing attractive or even fashionable about stooped, rounded shoulders.

**Cause Headaches**

Many persons believe that headaches arising from visual shortcomings are caused usually by serious errors in refraction, but actually the minor and often neglected defect are the cause of headaches. When errors are slight the human mechanism whips up nervous energy in an attempt to overcome such shortcomings. This disturbs the nervous balance of the body. But when the eyes have high refractive errors, the body often accepts the low standard of vision instead of trying to overcome the condition.

**Candle-Light Beauty**

As every woman knows, under the dim light of candles even a heavy coating of make-up appears softened and subdued to the eyes of friends. But in the bright light of electric lamps excessive use of make-up is readily apparent. Some street lights contain ultra-violet rays which change the color of make-up pigments, causing a heavily made up lady to take on a sal-

low complexion. A woman living in a town with such tricky street lights should watch her make-up.

**Enamelware Standard**

If you're buying porcelain enamelware, there's something to keep in mind. The Enamelware Manufacturers Council and the National Bureau of Standards have set up a commercial standard providing for labels that will tell whether the vessel has a multi-coat finish or a single-coat finish and whether the utensil conforms to the commercial standards of its type. Enamelware is made by fusing enamel on a steel or iron base. In the multi-coat finish, one or more coats of white enamel are applied over a first dark coat. The single-coat is a speckled finish. In enamelware, it's the surface that counts. Look for a surface that's completely smooth. Air bubbles or an exposed base are signs of poor manufacture. And since the enamel is essentially glass, tiny chips might break off into the food while it's cooking if there are weak places on the surface.

**HOUSEWIVES FIND AID IN ALMANAC PAGES**

The problem of what to serve at mealtime is solved by housewives who turn to the helpful Food Almanac pages of The American Weekly. Each week there is a collection of tested recipes and other aids for homemakers. Look for this valuable feature regularly in

**THE AMERICAN WEEKLY**  
Nation's Favorite Magazine With The  
**Baltimore Sunday American**  
Order From Your Local Newsdealer

**St. Elmo's Fire Explained**  
St. Elmo's fire is a phenomenon associated with mountain electrical storms.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of J. M. Shaw, deceased, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Route 2, Burlington, North Carolina, on or before the 4th day of May, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 27th day of April, 1946.  
MRS. ALLICE SHAW,  
Executrix of the estate of J. M. Shaw, deceased.  
Louis C. Atty.

**Domesticated Cattle**  
Domestication of cattle is said to have begun 10,000 years ago.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
Department of State

**PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION**

To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Tar Heel Motorcycle Club, Inc., a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No. . . . street in the Town of Graham, County of Alamance, State of North Carolina, Kenneth Evans, Jr., being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served, has complied with the requirements of chapter 55, General Statutes, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now Therefore, I, Thad Eure, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 18th day of April, 1946, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1946.

THAD EURE, Secretary of State (State of North Carolina)

Recorded in Corporation Book No. 7, at page 535.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Having qualified an Executrix of the estate of J. L. Patillo, deceased late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Route 1, Mebane, North Carolina, on or before the 4th day of May, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 27th day of April, 1946.  
MRS. ELLA B. PATILLO,  
Executrix of the estate of J. L. Patillo, deceased.  
Louis C. Allen, Atty.

**ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE**

Having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Mrs. A. P. York, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 19th day of April, 1946.  
ALMA YORK THOMAS,  
Administratrix  
W. I. Ward, Atty.

**EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE**

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of Kate Compton, deceased late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to exhibit them duly verified to the undersigned at 128 Parker street, Graham, N. C., on or before the 5th day of April, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment. This, the 29th day March, 1946.  
MISS FLORENCE FOWLER,  
Executrix of the estate of Kate Compton, deceased.

**NOTICE**

**Public Sale Of Real Property**

Under and pursuant to the order of the Superior Court of Alamance County as entered in that certain special proceeding entitled, 'Mrs. Lillian Stanfield Neese and others, vs. Jack Golgy Stanfield and others,' your undersigned commissioner will offer for re-sale at public auction at the Courthouse door in Graham, North Carolina, on Monday, May 13th, 1946,

at 12:00 o'clock, noon, the following described real property to-wit:

That certain tract or parcel of land in Graham Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Melville Street and Travora Street, and others, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake, corner with the intersection of said Travora and Melville Streets; running thence N. 3 deg. 45 min. E. 61 feet to an iron stake in the Western margin of Melville Street and a corner with Lot 95; thence with the line of Lot 95 N. 86 deg. 31 min. W. 150 feet to an iron stake in the Eastern margin of Lot 104; thence with the line of Lot 104 S. 3 deg. 45 min. W. 61 feet to an iron stake in the Northern margin of Travora Street, thence with the Northern margin of Travora Street S. 86 deg. 31 min. E. 150 feet to the point of beginning and being all of Lot 95 of the subdivision of Travora Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1 properties, as made by W. T. Hall, C. E., plat of which is recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Plat Book 1 at page 133.

This conveyance is made subject to all rights of way and easements now outstanding for the use and maintenance of water lines, sewer lines, electric power lines, telephone lines, public roadways or other easements that may be over, across, under or upon said lands and all warranties herein made are made subject to said easements.

The above described property is conveyed subject to the restriction and reservation that no store building, filling station or other business property shall be erected or maintained thereon for a period of fifteen years from the date of this deed.

The above described real property is the homeplace of the late W. L. Stanfield and is a desirable cottage well located in the rural village of Travora in the Town of Graham, North Carolina.

Said property is being sold subject to advance bids and confirmation of the Court, and the purchaser will be required to pay ten (10) per cent of his bid and to pay at least one-half (1/2) of his bid upon confirmation, and the balance within six (6) months, deferred payment to bear interest at six (6) per cent and title to be retained until the entire purchase price is paid.

Bidding will begin at \$2,625.00  
This, the 27th day of April, 1946.  
GEORGE A. LONG,  
Commissioner.

**ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE**

Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of Otho Frank Hatley, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly verified to the undersigned before the 5th day of April, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 1st day of April, 1946.

EVELYN M. HATLEY,  
Administratrix  
J. S. Cook, Atty.

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE**

Having qualified as Executor and Executrix of the estates of Jos. F. Crawford, notice is hereby given all persons having a claim against the estate of said testator to present the same duly verified before the 6th day of April, 1947, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 1st day of April, 1946.  
CLARENCE MANN, Executor  
MYRTLE MANN, Executrix.  
J. S. Cook, Atty.

**NOTICE**

**SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION**

NORTH CAROLINA  
ALAMANCE COUNTY.  
IN THE GENERAL COUNTY COURT  
Charles H. Whitaker, Plaintiff.

vs.  
Effie McErash Whitaker, Defendant.

The defendant, Effie McErash Whitaker, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for the purpose of securing a divorce absolute on statutory grounds and the said defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the Office of the Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County at the courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, not later than twenty (20) days following the 30th day of May, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff filed in said cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This, the 7th day of May, A.D., 1946.  
F. L. WILLIAMSON,  
Clerk of General County Court  
C. C. Cates, Jr., Atty.

**NOTICE**

**SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION**

NORTH CAROLINA  
ALAMANCE COUNTY.  
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT  
Alamance County, Plaintiff.

vs.  
Edgar Isley, Arthur Isley and wife, Mrs. Arthur Isley; Althia Isley Murphy and husband, John Doe Murphy, Defendants.

The defendants, Edgar Isley, Arthur Isley and wife, Mrs. Arthur Isley; Althia Isley Murphy and husband, John Doe Murphy, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for the purpose of foreclosing property tax liens in favor of the plaintiff, Alamance County, for the years 1930 to 1945, inclusive, upon a tract of land in Graham Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining Washington street, and others, and being Lot No. 3, of the division of the Monroe Harden lands, belonging to the above named and de-

scribed defendants, and in which the said named and described defendants have or claim some interest, the purpose of the action being to foreclose property tax liens held by the plaintiff against the property mentioned above and described in the complaint, free and clear of any interest of said defendants, the defendants having or claiming some interest therein; and the above named and described defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, of Alamance County, at the Courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, on the 29th day of May, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint filed herein, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. This, the 29th day of April, 1946.

F. L. WILLIAMSON  
Clerk of Superior Court  
Louis C. Allen, Atty.

**NOTICE**

**SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION**

NORTH CAROLINA  
ALAMANCE COUNTY.  
IN THE GENERAL COUNTY COURT  
George W. Shambley, Jr., Plaintiff.

vs.  
Frances E. Shambley, Defendant.

The defendant, Frances E. Shambley will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for the purpose of securing a divorce absolute on the grounds of two years separation and the said defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the Office of the Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County at the Courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, not later than thirty days from the date hereof and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff filed in said cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This, the 25th day of April, 1946.  
F. L. WILLIAMSON,  
Clerk of the General County Court.  
W. L. Shoffner, Atty.

**NOTICE**

**SERVICE BY PUBLICATION**

NORTH CAROLINA  
ALAMANCE COUNTY.  
IN THE GENERAL COUNTY COURT  
Aubrey L. Massey.

vs.  
Elizabeth Watson Massey.

The defendant, Elizabeth Watson Massey, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been instituted in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, it being an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for absolute divorce on the grounds of adultery; that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and the plaintiff is a resident and domiciled in the State of North Carolina, and this is one of the causes of action in which service or summons may be made by publication as provided by law. The defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, ex-officio Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, in the Courthouse, in Graham, N. C., within twenty days from and after the 25th day of May, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This, the 25th day of April, 1946.  
F. L. WILLIAMSON  
Clerk Superior Court and  
Ex-officio Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina.  
Robt. T. Wilson, Atty.

**NOTICE**

**SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION**

NORTH CAROLINA  
ALAMANCE COUNTY.  
IN THE GENERAL COUNTY COURT  
Charles H. Whitaker, Plaintiff.

vs.  
Effie McErash Whitaker, Defendant.

The defendant, Effie McErash Whitaker, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for the purpose of securing a divorce absolute on statutory grounds and the said defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the Office of the Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County at the courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, not later than twenty (20) days following the 30th day of May, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff filed in said cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This, the 25th day of April, 1946.  
F. L. WILLIAMSON  
Clerk Superior Court and  
Ex-officio Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina.  
Robt. T. Wilson, Atty.

**NOTICE**

**SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION**

NORTH CAROLINA  
ALAMANCE COUNTY.  
IN THE GENERAL COUNTY COURT  
Sam P. Harris, Plaintiff.

vs.  
Joella Harris, Defendant.

The defendant, Joella Harris, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for the purpose of securing a divorce absolute on the grounds of two years separation; and that the said defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County, at the Courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, not later than twenty (20) days after the 16th day of May, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in said cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This, the 19th day of April, 1946  
SARA MURRY  
Asst. Clerk General County Court  
C. C. Cates, Jr., Atty.

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