

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Arabs Blast Plan for Jewish Entry in Holy Land; Rail Unions Threaten Strike for Wage Hike

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(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.)



Dramatic photo panel pictures execution of Andor Jaross, former Hungarian minister of interior and Nazi collaborator, for war crimes. No. 1 shows Jaross trussed to post; No. 2, firing squad shooting, and No. 3, Jaross grimacing with pain as slugs tore through body.

## PALESTINE:

### Hit Entry Plan

Arab reaction to the recommendation of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry on Palestine that 100,000 European Jews be admitted into the Holy Land immediately was strong and bitter, with leaders warning of strife and a swing toward Russia in the middle east.

In branding the committee's plan as a betrayal of Arab rights, Arab leaders vowed they would resist its implementation and warned that repercussions might be heard throughout the entire middle-eastern Arab world with its 33 million people. Because the western powers showed a disposition to ignore the centuries-old dominant Arab population and culture of Palestine, they said, they might be compelled to turn to Russia for recognition.

To be acted upon by the American and British governments before its implementation, the committee's plan called for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and a relaxation of barriers in other countries to accommodate some of the victims of persecution in Europe.

Neither Jew nor Arab are to dominate Palestine, with interests of the Christian as well as Moslem and Jewish faiths protected. Restrictions on land transfers would be removed and replaced by freedom in the sale, lease or use of land, irrespective of race, community or creed.

Pending the creation of a United Nations trusteeship to rule the country, the present British mandate government would be retained to preserve order and prevent an Arab or Jewish movement for domination.

## FOREIGN MINISTERS:

### Discuss Reich

Pushed by the U. S. to permit Germany to return to a self-supporting basis and aid in the revival of the war-shattered European economy, Big Four talks on the postwar status of the Reich headed by the foreign ministers' meeting in Paris.

Though the conference originally was called to speed up formulation of peace treaties with Italy and other former German satellites, the pressing need for early reconstruction of the continent led to consideration of the problem of the Reich. Seeking to reassure Russian fears of a revived Germany, the U. S. proposed a four-power control plan for Germany to cover 25 years and guard against rearmament.

Joining with the U. S. in consideration of a unified Reich confined to non-military production, British leaders declared that division of Germany would encourage redevelopment of another nationalist movement. Advocating retention of the industrial Ruhr and Rhineland in the Reich to help bolster its economy, they proposed British control over these vital areas until a four-power commission could be set up for permanent supervision.

## LABOR:

### Strike Threats

With the coal strike reducing industrial operations and necessitating fuel conservation in metropolitan areas, the threat of a railroad walkout loomed as another menace to the nation's productivity.

## WEATHER:

### Long-Range Change

Having experienced a 50-year cycle of warmer weather, the U. S. next may undergo a period of progressively lower temperatures, studies of J. B. Kinger of the weather bureau indicate.

Bringing his charts up to date, Kinger, former chief of the bureau's division of climate and crop weather, found that the 50-year trend toward balmy weather was reversed about five years ago and a continued dip in the temperature would bring a return to the shivery winters of grandpa's days.

Because a trend is established upon mean temperatures over an extended period, evidences of a cycle of colder weather does not mean that it will freeze this summer or next year's snow storms will be worse than last, the bureau pointed out. Further, another 5 or 10 years may be needed to ascertain a definite reversal in atmospheric conditions, it was said.

## MOTHERS:

### Pick No. 1

Seventy-one year old Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of Louisville, Ky., became the first Negroess to be named the American mother of the year by the Golden Rule foundation in winning the honor in 1946.

Herself an alumnus of Livingston college, Salisbury, N. C., Mrs. Clement is the mother of seven college graduates. One son is president of Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., two others are professors, and a fourth is an army chaplain. She is the widow of a former bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in Louisville.

Long active in civic affairs, Mrs. Clement is a former national president of the women's society of the African Methodist church; a charter member of the South Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation; secretary of the Negro section of the Kentucky division of the American Field Army cancer society, and statistician of the Kentucky Federation of Women's clubs.

## PHILIPPINES:

### Friendly Chief

Election of 54-year-old Manuel Roxas as president of the Philippines portended continued good friendship between the islands and the U. S. since the fiery new chief has repeatedly advocated close political and economic ties between the two peoples.

Though a prominent leader in the Philippine nationalist movement, Roxas parted with the radical element of the Nacionalista party in 1933 in agreeing to a U. S. proposal for independence after a 10-year preparation period. He stands for friendly trade relations with the U. S. and unlimited investment of American capital. Upon his election, he pledged to co-operate with both the U. S. and United Nations in developing foreign policy in the far east.

Throughout the bitter election, which pitted Roxas against the incumbent Sergio Osmena, the new president was charged with having collaborated with the Japanese during the occupation. He replied that he accepted membership in the puppet cabinet to further underground activities and served as adviser to the corn agency in 1943 to avert widespread starvation in the islands.

## MAY DAY:

### World Fete

The workers' holiday most of the world over, May Day was celebrated by huge throngs in Russia, Japan and Germany this year, with lesser manifestations in other countries.

Standing above Lenin's tomb in Red Square, Marshall Stalin reviewed Russia's armed might and watched a procession of workers hopped up with the vigorous order of the day: "Returning to peaceful work, we must constantly be alert, look after the armed forces and defenses of our country." Atomic scientists marched in the parade.

No less than 400,000 Japanese gathered in front of the Imperial palace in Tokyo, waving red banners, singing and listening to harangues on workers' rights. In Osaka, 50,000 Nipponese convened to demand minimum wages based on living costs, increased food rations, participation in management and creation of a Democratic People's front.

With Allied representatives looking down from a platform on the site of the shattered Protestant cathedral, 250,000 Berliners attuned their ears to spellbinders calling for solidarity in the class struggle of the working man and topped the celebration with the "Internationale."



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## ARMY-NAVY UNIFICATION SHOULD START AT ONCE

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Truman made the proper move to get his army-navy unification bill through congress. The navy had performed an all-out lobbying job against the program. It was in charge of Navy Assistant Secretary H. Struve Hensel, who worked through the Navy League promoting speeches and articles by admirals, and arousing naval affairs committeemen in both houses. If Mr. Truman succeeds in stopping navy agitation, he will get his bill through because there is no other opposition, except that which may be continued by the naval committeemen who fear they may lose their seniority standing in their committee jobs. But the bill is not on the program for this session. The calendar of both houses is already crowded for the next several months, and the leaders are planning a summer recess to let the legislators go home and mend their broken fences in preparation for their re-election campaigns.

The navy never had much of a case. No one can oppose unification as a theory. Appalling duplications of army and navy services filled the committee record of hearings. Army and navy competed with each other in bidding for such things as clothing, for example. In that line, one service might have a surplus of some items while the other had a deficiency.

In negotiating their separate contracts, they were actively competing against each other. Then again on small islands like Guam, there would be a naval hospital constructed and maintained a mile away from an army hospital. It was shown also that in armament the navy and army encountered needless conflict. Furthermore, the building of separate airports around the world caused duplication waste in many instances.

## NAVAL DELAYING ACTION

In the face of such overwhelming evidence, the navy centered its campaign largely upon delaying action by congress. Its basic fear and claim was that the navy was to be put under the army by unification—which simply is not true. The Thomas subcommittee has reported now a bill which proposes to set up the unification this way: A single secretary of common defense in the cabinet, with three secretaries under him, one each for army, air and navy; then an over-all chief of staff (with a recommendation that the President rotate this office between the three services, giving it to army for a year, then to air and then to navy), three assistant secretaries representing each branch of the service, and finally legalization of the joint chiefs of staff set up during the war to provide co-operation in strategy between the services.

This setup preserves the navy as just as much an independent unit as the army or the air forces. It does not put the navy under the army. But it is true the army, numerically, is stronger, and may wield a greater influence in the combined department than the admirals or air arm, despite the legal equality of each branch.

Delay in enacting the program until next year will greatly impede efficiency in national defense. Even if the legislation could be enacted today, at least a year or more would be required to work out and effect the vast details of reorganization.

While the Soviet seems to be leisurely withdrawing its military army from Iran, it is leaving behind a political army which has an excellent chance of absorbing the country, as Britain and the U. S. have no armies on the ground, military or political.

Next possible Russian move may be to cut the nearest slice of Turkey already defined in the official Moscow journals. This is a thin slice running about 200 miles westward in length along the Black sea with a depth of 75 to 100 miles inland. The Turks could not stop such a move without naval assistance from the British or U. S. Their frontier armies could easily be by-passed by Russian amphibious landings in their rear.

A late grapevine report to trustworthy authorities here indicates Russia is in no condition to try this, or any other major venture. Her casualty list from the war has not yet been published and no one knows how many she lost.

## Colorado Gets Wheat King for Fourth Time in Last 5 Years

By W. J. DRYDEN

WNU Farm Editor.

While a new United States Wheat King has been crowned, the state of Colorado still retains its place as the home of quality wheat. For the fourth time in five years, the Pillsbury award has been given to a wheat producer of Colorado.

Luther F. Givens, 43, Sterling, Colo., walked off with first honors at the wheat contest held recently at Chicago. His entry was Wichita wheat, a strain developed at the agricultural experiment station, University of Colorado. The Wichita wheat entered in the contest by Givens was of the hard red winter variety which had a test weight of 64.8 pounds. The standard weight of a bushel of wheat is 60 pounds.

The contest, held under the direction of the International Crop Improvement association and the various state agricultural experiment stations and colleges, had for its judges Prof. R. F. Crim, University of Minnesota; Prof. J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois; and Prof. A. L. Clapp, Kansas State agriculture college. Prof. K. E. Beeson of Purdue university represented the co-operating organizations.

Givens operates an 80-acre farm, raises hay, sugar beets, Hereford cattle and hogs. His wife, Lena, raises chickens. They have no children. Both are equestrians, having fine saddle horses, and are leaders

in a Sterling saddle club. Some 15 acres of the farm was devoted to the development of the Wichita strain of wheat.

Second place in the national contest went to R. E. Condon, Platteville, Colo., with hard red spring wheat with a test weight of 64.5 pounds per bushel, winning the national reserve award.

Other winners include D. F. Sakuth, Yuba City, Calif., for raising the best hard white wheat; Ralph Osborn, Culver, Ind., for best spring wheat; Appleton Brothers, Canandaigua, N. Y., best soft white wheat; and William Frazen, Mapes, N. D.

The contest was established in 1941. Since that time Colorado wheat has four times taken the national honors, while Montana grain once has scored first. Former Colorado winners were George Hofmann, Illif; Leo Lindstrom, Sterling; and Jesse Powers, Henderson. The Montana winner was L. E. Peterson, Victoria, the winner in 1941.



RUNNER-UP . . . for title of "wheat king" went to R. E. Condon, Platteville, Colo. This is the second year since 1941 that a Colorado grain grower won the national reserve award. His hard red spring wheat weighed 4.5 pounds per bushel more than the standard weight of wheat.

## Indian Fighter Dies at Tulsa; His Age, 105

TULSA, OKLA.—During his life, six wars were fought. He knew personally such historical characters as General Custer, Geronimo, the Indian Apache chief, and Jesse James, the outlaw. He recently died here at the age of 105.

William Franklin Knight, who observed his 105th birthday last February 17, was born on a steamboat at Louisiana, Mo. He went to Texas in 1866 as an advance guard for stage coaches. Later he rode for the Wells-Fargo express from St. Louis west.

He was wounded four times by bullets and once when Comanche Indians pierced his neck with arrows. In September, 1870, after the Comanches had burned telegraph wires between the two cities, Knight rode from Fort Worth to El Paso, carrying government messages. He used 33 horses on the trip and slept only two hours during the five days it took.

In the early seventies, when buffalo roamed the southwest plains country, Knight shipped as many as 10,000 buffalo hides at one time to eastern markets.

Knight moved to Tulsa in 1918 and was employed by a local transfer company. He worked until he was 99 years of age before retiring. He kept house for himself until forced to enter a convalescent home because of infirmities. No immediate relatives have been located.

## Some Surplus Goods And Land Available To Farmers of U. S.

WASHINGTON.—War Assets corporation, new agency handling surplus war property, has announced there will be no strictly agricultural equipment declared surplus, although certain types of equipment such as tractors and trucks may be converted to farm use.

The corporation has made plans to establish a small organization within the department of agriculture to handle surplus goods which may interest the farmer.

Here are some facts which may interest farmers. At latest count there were still some 70,000 acres of surplus farm land out of an original 100,000 acres, for sale; there is no barb wire, the demand exceeding the supply by about 15 to 1; there is a hemp and flax mill formerly operated by CCC at Hartford, Wis., for sale; a large quantity of telephone and telegraph material is being offered and is at depots of U. S. signal corps in Chicago; Lexington, Ky.; Ogden, Utah; Atlanta, Ga.; and Belmead, N. J.

## Born and Lived 71 Years on Same Farm

FAIRMONT, MINN.—When the Fairmont Daily Sentinel got to wondering who had lived the longest time on the same farm in this locality, Mrs. E. G. Swanson of Duncell did a little investigating and discovered that:

Ellsworth Ziemer still lives on the Lake Fremont farm where he was born in 1895; C. L. Peterson still farms the place where he was born in 1890; but top honors go to F. S. E. Carlson, who was born December, 1874, on a farm near Duncell, and still lives there with his wife and son, making over 71 years on the same farm.

## Champ Potato Grower

HARRISBURG, PA.—By producing 656 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre, Mervin Hanes of Stewardstown became Pennsylvania's champion potato grower for 1945.

The award was made to Hanes by the growers' co-operative at a dinner held for him in Harrisburg.

## One-Third of U. S. Population Has No Access to Libraries

WASHINGTON.—Two solons have stated that almost one-third of the people of the United States, or "more than 35,000,000 persons, nearly all of them in rural areas, have no access to libraries."

Because of that situation, the lawmakers, Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama and Rep. Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois, have introduced identical bills simultaneously in the house and senate calling for annual federal grants of \$25,000 to each state for use of state library associations in rural areas.

The bill also empowers states to provide additional funds up to a maximum of \$50,000 annually for such work, which the federal government would match.

While no federal control or administration is involved, annual reports would be called for and states would qualify for funds by preparing plans and submitting them to the United States commissioner of education.

The statistics show there are 586 counties without any public library service. The greatest number, 150 counties, are in Texas. Kentucky is second with 63 counties with no library, and Louisiana and Mississippi are third, with 35 counties each.

In only 11 states does every county have a public library. They are Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont.

## Osage Ranchers to Hold Meet in June

PAWHUSKA, OKLA.—The 10th annual convention of the Osage Cattlemen's association, an event known throughout the Southwest, has been scheduled for June 21 and 22, it has been announced by Gartner Drummond, president of the association.

Held in the heart of a famous bluegrass pastureland, the meeting will feature a barbecue and a cowboy dance. This year a large attendance is expected when cattlemen from several surrounding states will hear experts on modern ranching methods.

There is one fly in the ointment, however, and President Drummond is scratching his head for an answer. With a much larger attendance than ever before expected, finding sufficient accommodations is developing into a major problem.

The hospitality of this community has never failed in the past, and Drummond is banking on the neighborliness of Pawhuska more than ever, he admits. Anyway, cattlemen can bunk most any place if they have to, Drummond states.