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By EDWARD EMERINE

WNU Features.
DELAWARE is that BIG little state in the heart of the East coast, where so many riches are confined to a small area. It is rich in soil and climate as well as in material things — industries, banks and corporations. It is also rich in traditions and history, in military and naval heroes, in venerable homes, churches and public buildings. It is called "The Diamond State."

"After having seen . . . the banks of the Brandywine a scene of bloody fighting, I am happy now to find upon them the seat of industry, beauty and mutual friendship," said Lafayette when he visited Delaware in 1824.

For more than 300 years the citizens of Delaware have played a significant part in the development of the nation. It was one of the original 13 colonies and in 1787 it became the first state in the Union, ahead of all others in adopting the Constitution.

In 1638 the Swedes established a permanent settlement at Fort Christina, now a part of Wilmington. This colony superseded the ill-fated one by the Dutch in 1631 at Zwaanendael, now Lewes. Through the colonial period the Delaware counties were ruled successively by the Swedes, the Dutch and the English, under the duke of York and William Penn. In 1776 they declared their independence, emerging as the State of Delaware.

Industry, trade and commerce flourished. The inventions of Oliver Evans of Newport made the state one of the great flour-milling centers of the world. In 1802 the DuPont powder mills were established. The Delaware and Chesapeake canal was completed in 1829. Railroads, modern highways and airplanes came later, attracted by the progressive spirit of Delaware. This little state and its people have stood the test of time.

Most of the early settlers—Swedish, Finnish, Dutch, Scotch, Irish and English—were accustomed to tilling the soil. Situated within 250 miles of one-third of the population



are taken. Delaware bay yields oysters, clams, crabs and lobsters. Fruit canning and evaporating industries have large plants in Dover, Milford, Middletown and Smyrna.

Delaware has a clear-cut recreation area—the shore line north and south of Cape Henlopen where the Delaware bay meets the Atlantic ocean. There is excellent salt water fishing there as well as swimming and bathing. Fresh water streams provide good fishing for bass, crappie, pike, yellow perch and catfish. The lower part of Delaware offers excellent gunning for small game. Some neighborhood clubs sponsor fox hunting. There are 50 fresh water lakes in the state.

Everywhere in Delaware is a landscape worth painting. With farms and orchards along the Delaware river and bay, the state is capped by hills in the north and



WALTER W. BACON
Governor of Delaware

Now in his second term in the State House, Governor Bacon was born in New Castle and has spent almost his entire time in that state. After a business career, he became mayor of Wilmington in 1935 and served three successive terms. He took office as governor in 1941 for a four-year term, and was re-elected in 1944 for another four years.

Brandywine creek, into wooded highlands on the north and undulating lowlands on the south. It was first named Willingtoun, the name being changed about 1740 in honor of the earl of Willingtoun.

Dover, the capital, is near the center of the state. It is the market and shipping point for fruit, vegetables and other products grown in the low, fertile orchard and farm lands that surround it. In 1694 about 200 acres was bought for the town and a courthouse and prison were built some time before 1697. Nothing was done about laying out Dover, however, until 1717. It became the capital of the state in 1777, the seat of government being transferred from New Castle.

The University of Delaware is at Newark in the northwestern corner of the state. Lewes, at the mouth of Delaware bay, is the saltiest town in the state and known to every ship captain who has ever rounded Cape Henlopen in a gale. Milford was early noted as a shipping and shipbuilding town. New Castle, six miles south of Wilmington on the Delaware, is the oldest town in the Delaware valley and has many historical attractions. Rehoboth is the largest summer resort in Delaware, due to its excellent beach.

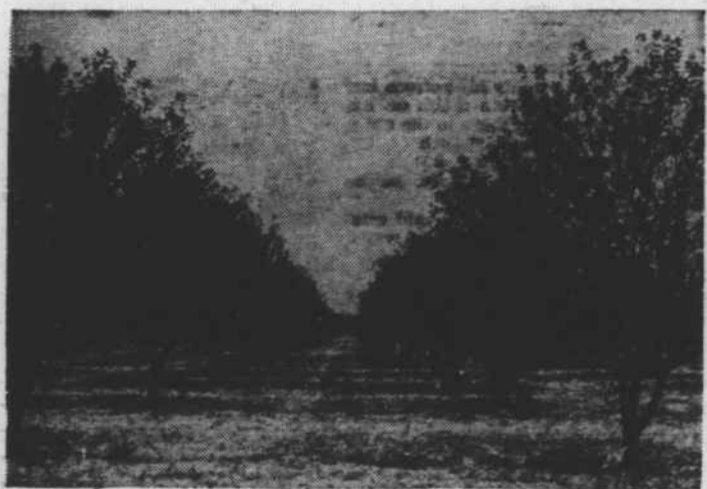
Delaware's Statehouse

Of historical interest is the old State House of Delaware at Dover, built on the site of the Kent county courthouse erected in 1722. By 1787 the facilities of the old courthouse were no longer adequate for the needs of both county government and the state legislature. It was decided to "pull down the old courthouse and use the hard bricks for the foundation of the new building" as there was not enough money for a stone foundation.

Funds were raised by a state lottery and construction of the new building started in 1792. Three years later the general assembly authorized the completion of the battlements, covered the roof with copper, erected stone steps, paved in front of the building and placed seats in both houses of the legislature.



Old Town Hall, Wilmington



Apple orchard near Dover, the state capital.

of the United States, Delaware farmers are close to a ready market and the state still has great agricultural importance. Wheat, corn, hay and other field crops are grown with ease and the sandy coastal area grows practically all agricultural crops, including fruits and vegetables, known in the Temperate zone. In the northern part of the state, the staple field crops predominate, but to the south the farmers rely upon peaches, apples, truck crops, small fruits, poultry and dairying.

Industry in Delaware began with grist mills, sawmills, boat and ship building, and other small manufacturers. Wilmington and vicinity is the chief manufacturing center of the state. Its products are varied and include leather goods, ships, machinery and hardware. Wilmington is also the headquarters of E. I. duPont de Nemours and company, the nation's largest manufacturer of diversified-chemical products. Likewise, Wilmington, the state's largest city, is its chief port, with ship traffic passing up the Delaware river. About 20 years ago the Delaware and Chesapeake canal was converted into a sea-level route.

Paper-making plants in the valley of the Brandywine employ thousands of workers. Kaolin clay is an important quarry industry. Along the coastline, fishing fleets follow the migrations of fish and much shad, herring, rock and sturgeon



Typewriter Doodling:

Love-Letter Dept.: From Emery Reves, author of the best-seller, "The Anatomy of Peace."
"This is one of the most peculiar moments of history. The problem of war between the nations is solved. The organization of peace on a world-wide level is within our grasp. And yet—the probability is that we shall run into our own destruction because of the conformism and complacency of the press, radio, movies, churches and all the other organizations and technical media of mass enlightenment and education. I thank you for the rare exception you represent."

Quotation Marksmanship: R. C. O'Brien: Think, before you brag about your ancestors—would they brag about you? . . . Chuchu Martinez: As inseparable as ham and ego. . . . Irving Hoffman: Ethel Merman's tomboyancy. . . . Anon: We have two ends, one to sit on, the other to think with. Success depends on which end you use most. Heads you win, tails you lose! . . . J. Joubert: Mediocrity is excellent to the mediocre. . . . I. Panin: All wish for a long life; few realize it means old age. . . . R. Frost: The world is full of willing people. Some willing to work and the rest willing to let them. . . . Mlle. Bertin: There's nothing new except what is forgotten. . . . Dr. Wm. Brady: And other things too bloomerous to mention. . . . Eric Remarque: Women should be adored or abandoned—nothing in-between.

Larry Singer, visiting the bunch, told of the hoax put over (in the 1930s) by the editors of the Cornell University Sun. . . . They sent out scores of invitations to political leaders throughout the nation, asking them to attend a dinner in honor of Hugo N. Frye, "the founder of the Republican Party in N. Y. State." . . . Effusive tributes to that stalwart gentleman came from many Congressmen, Senators and Governors. . . . When the Sun staff finally held their shindig they revealed the name of their hero—"You-Go-and-Fry!"

Some of the lobster shift over at the N. Y. Mirror (having put the final edition to bed) sat around gabbing about the craft.

They rehearsed Irv Leiberman's saga about the two correspondents (for a national mag) who had strolled out of a mess hall at a Pacific base. . . . Just then a beautiful native doll ankled towards them along the road. . . . She came on gracefully, looking neither right nor left. . . . As she passed, one of the lads clutched the other for support, and both gave her a double-take.

Her button-down-the-front dress was securely fastened by eight Good Conduct Ribbons!

Johnny and Mike Hodgins of this clipping, which Editor & Publisher quoted from a mid-west paper.

"Pa," said the subscriber's little daughter, "why do editors always refer to themselves as 'we'?"
"So that," replied papa, "the fellow who doesn't like what is printed about him will think there are too many for him to lick."

Several correspondents have reported that the American occupation of western Germany is proceeding according to anything but the plan set at Potsdam. . . . One of the staff, who recently returned from there, explained: "The DPs are getting kicked around while some Nazis live in comfort. That's at the bottom. At the top, German industrialists are being helped back into power instead of being indicted as war criminals. It seems that the Nazi occupation of Germany is proceeding smoothly and the Hitlerites are determined that the U. S. zone will soon be completely de-Americanized."

One of the interesting observations came from Irving, the night phone operator. . . . He told of the editor of Algar, an astrologist's mag. . . . This editor used to get as high as \$1,000 per reading from Wall Streeters. . . . He once took a policy from broker Max Reibsen—for \$10,000. . . . "Do you," said Max, "wish to pay it annually, semi-annually or quarterly?"
"Quarterly—up until July 21st," said the astrologer. "It is silly after that because my horoscope says I'll die then."

On July 21st, to the very day, Reibsen received a phone call from Atlantic City. . . . The astrologer succumbed from pneumonia.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allocate Steel to Brace Farm Machinery Output; Pare Power of OPA; Food Prices on Rise

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.)



Finding use for blocks of stone from wartime blitzes, English sculptors fashion figures in public dump with permission of London county council.

STEEL: New Priorities

Production of vitally needed farm equipment to help meet heavy domestic and foreign food demands will be maintained throughout the summer months as a result of the Civilian Production board's establishment of special priorities for steel for the industry.

At the same time, the CPA set up priorities for steel for manufacturers of building products to assure adequate supplies for the vets' housing program. The government acted after the critical steel and coal strikes had reduced available stocks in the face of tremendous demand from industry generally.

Farm equipment receiving priority consideration included combines, grain binders, corn pickers, potato diggers and pickers, sugar beet and cane harvesting machinery, haying equipment, corn shellers, fruit and vegetable graders, wheel type tractors, washers, sackers and conveyors, ensilage cutters, row-type field ensilage harvesters and peanut diggers.

Building products favored include pressed steel bathtubs, sinks, lavatories, furnaces, pipe, fittings and duct work and steel registers and grills.

LABOR: Maritime Pact

As owner of 80 per cent of the merchant marine, the U. S. stepped into the maritime industrial dispute and strove to avert a walkout threatening American shipping the world over.

At the same time, CIO Pres. Philip Murray came to the government's assistance in seeking to achieve a settlement and prevent a split in the ranks of the maritime union factions, dominated by Big Joe Curran of the seamen and



Maritime chieftains (left to right) Harry Bridges, Joseph Curran and Hugh Bryson.

Harry Bridges of the longshoremen. In taking over negotiations for the unions and private operators failed to record progress after lengthy dickering, the U. S. partly met CIO demands for a shorter work week by proposing to pay seamen straight time for 48 hours and time and a half for 8 hours on the seventh day. The work week for longshoremen was trimmed from 44 to 40 hours.

All ship personnel were offered a \$17.50 per month increase while longshoremen would receive approximately a 22 per cent per hour boost.

CONGRESS: Trim OPA

Encouraged by the inadequate flow of goods to market in the reconversion period, house and senate

conferes found themselves in agreement on a number of provisions for removing OPA control over the economy as they met to whip up joint legislation on extending the life of the agency.

Though passing two different bills, both chambers found this common ground of agreement as they undertook to fashion a permanent measure:

Removal of price ceilings when supply of a commodity is deemed sufficient.

Elimination of subsidies within a year.

Allowing manufacturers and distributors adequate profit margins.

Forbidding OPA to compel dealers to absorb production costs.

Abolition of OPA's "maximum price regulation" under which clothing makers are required to balance output of cheap and expensive goods.

FOOD: Prices Rise

As a result of recent OPA price adjustments to compensate for rising production expenses, the annual retail cost of meat, milk, butter, cheese, dairy products and bread is expected to jump up almost half a billion dollars or about \$3.45 a person.

This sum does not represent the total cost of recent price increases in food since charges for such supplementary products like citrus fruits, cereals, apples and peaches also have been boosted.

Following close upon OPA authorization for a cent a quart increase in milk, 11 cents a pound for butter and 6 cents a pound for cheddar cheese, bread was raised a penny a loaf and bread type rolls a cent a dozen. The price increase on bread products was allowed to permit bakers to cover higher costs resulting from government orders to reduce their use of flour by 25 per cent.

PALESTINE: British Hedge

Even as the Arab League met in Bludan, Syria, to formulate opposition to Anglo-American plans for Jewish immigration to Palestine, British Foreign Minister Bevin told the annual Labor party conference that immediate entry of 100,000 Jews to the Holy Land would impose severe military and financial strain upon Britain.

Because of the high tension existing between Arab and Jewish elements in Palestine, Britain would have to place an additional division of troops in the country to preserve order, Bevin said. Large-scale financing also would be required for transport, housing and extensive reclamation to solve the vexing land problem.

Bevin's reference to the need of additional troops followed closely upon Secretary of State Byrnes' disclosure that Britain had requested the dispatch of American soldiers to Palestine to help maintain order in the event of agreement on permitting the entrance of 100,000 Jews. With the immigration question brought to a head by bitter Arab opposition and strong Jewish pressure for accepting the plan, President Truman appointed a special committee of cabinet members to assist him in formulating a policy on Palestine.

POLITICS: Rising Star

The political star of Gov. Earl Warren of California rose high and that of ex-Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota dipped low following Republican primary elections in California and Nebraska.

Warren's Republican presidential stock zoomed as the result of his sweeping victories in both the Republican and Democratic gubernatorial primaries while Stassen's possibilities dimmed with Republican voters repudiation of Gov. Dwight Griswold's bid for the Nebraska GOP senatorial nomination with Stassen's active backing.

By building up popular endorsement of his administrative record, Warren is cleverly following the traditional political practice of ostensibly having the office seek the man. By assuming the leadership in a campaign to liberalize GOP domestic and foreign policy, Stassen, on the other hand, has put himself in the ticklish position of the man seeking the office.

BUSINESS: Well Heeled

Having increased working capital by 27.5 billion dollars since 1941, U. S. corporations, exclusive of banks and insurance companies, have been well able to withstand the rigors of reconversion and plant idleness growing out of industrial unrest.

At the end of 1945 working capital of American business stood at a record high of 52.1 billion dollars, the Securities and Exchange commission reported. During the year, reserves rose 6.3 billion dollars, with tax refunds under the tax adjustment act of 1945 contributing to the increase.

From 1939 to 1945 cash holdings of corporations rocketed from 10.9 billion dollars to 22.5 and government securities from 2.2 billion dollars to 21.1. Meanwhile, federal income taxes showed a sharp rise from 1.2 billion dollars in 1939 to 11.1. Tax receipts reached a peak of 16.5 billion dollars in 1943.

BASEBALL: Union Balked

Robert Murphy's drive to unionize the big leagues received another setback when the National Labor Relations board advised its Pittsburgh regional office not to hold hearings at this time on questions involving jurisdiction over professional teams.

Murphy suffered his first reverse when the Pittsburgh Pirates refused to strike to enforce demands of the American Baseball Guild to be recognized as collective bargaining agency of the club. Though Murphy had claimed 95 per cent guild representation, the Pirates voted not to walk out after a closed two-hour meeting.

Despite his double setback, the 34-year-old Murphy appeared to have a strong foothold in the game, with the comparatively lower paid rookies sympathetic to his movement. "In addition to claiming a guild majority on six teams, he says he has members on seven other clubs. Charging fees ranging from 50 cents per week for a member making \$5,000 or less to \$1.50 weekly for men in the higher brackets, the guild seeks a \$7,500 yearly minimum and a player's cut of 10 per cent on his sale price.

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TOBACCO: Affirm Monopoly

By unanimous vote, the Supreme court affirmed the existence of a monopoly in the tobacco industry on the unprecedented grounds that the practices and operations of the defendants were sufficient to establish their guilt without need for proving actual exclusion of competitors.

Affected by the verdict were American Tobacco company (Lucky Strike), Liggett & Myers (Chesterfield), and R. J. Reynolds (Camel), the "Big Three" of the industry.

Tracing the background of the industry since the American Tobacco trust was broken up in 1911, Justice Burton asserted that from 1913 the "Big Three" established a monopoly which grew until it controlled 70 per cent of cigarette production, 63 per cent of smoking tobacco and 44 per cent of chewing tobacco during the 1937-'41 period.

In citing monopolistic tendencies, the court pointed out that the three companies maintained large reserves of tobacco to make them independent of the market in any one year; refused to purchase tobacco on markets unless all three were represented, and placed limitations and restrictions on market prices. During 1932 and 1933 Camels and Lucky Strikes were actually sold at loss to throttle competition, the court found.