

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

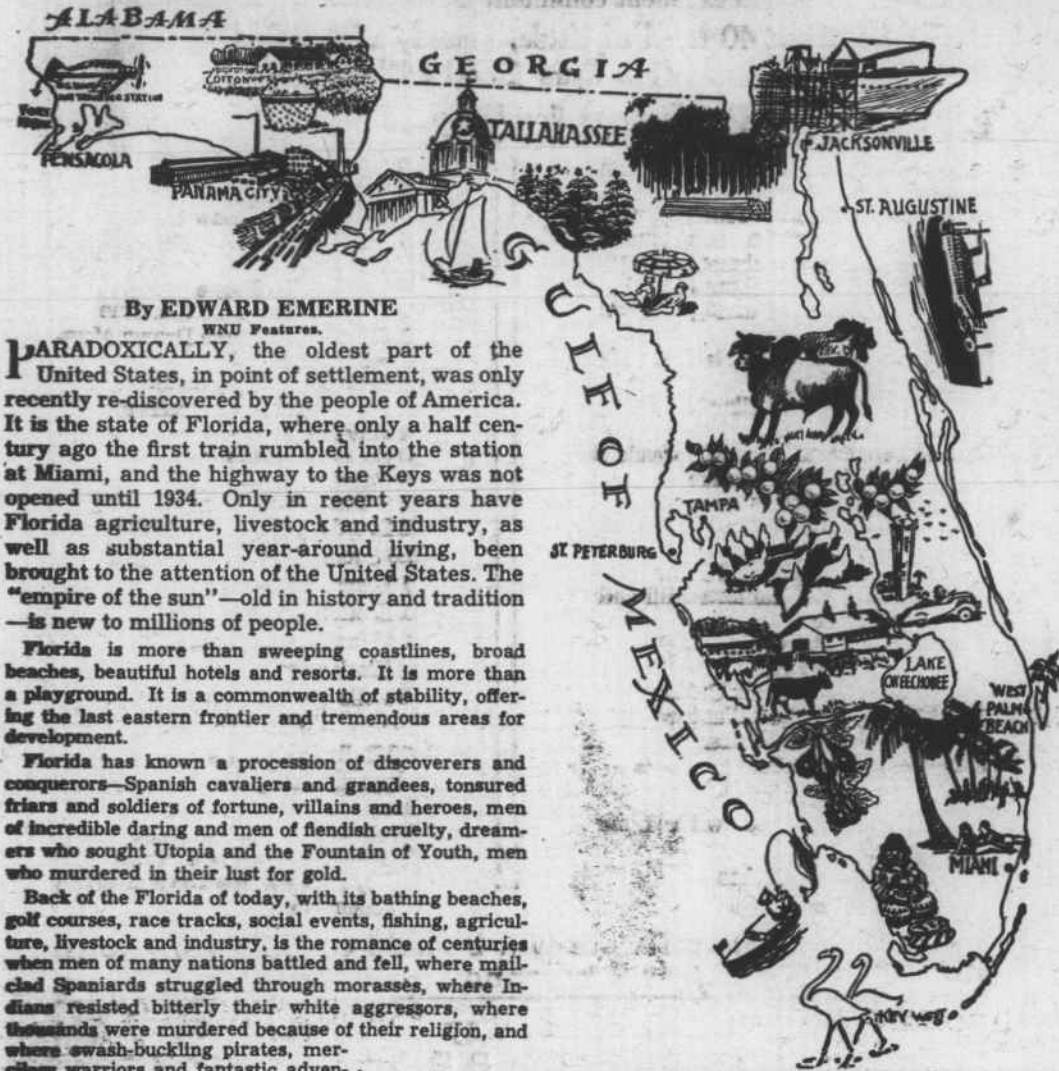
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America's Re-Discovered Land



By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features.

PARADOXICALLY, the oldest part of the United States, in point of settlement, was only recently re-discovered by the people of America. It is the state of Florida, where only a half century ago the first train rumbled into the station at Miami, and the highway to the Keys was not opened until 1934. Only in recent years have Florida agriculture, livestock and industry, as well as substantial year-around living, been brought to the attention of the United States. The "empire of the sun"—old in history and tradition—is new to millions of people.

Florida is more than sweeping coastlines, broad beaches, beautiful hotels and resorts. It is more than a playground. It is a commonwealth of stability, offering the last eastern frontier and tremendous areas for development.

Florida has known a procession of discoverers and conquerors—Spanish cavaliers and grandees, tonsured friars and soldiers of fortune, villains and heroes, men of incredible daring and men of fendish cruelty, dreamers who sought Utopia and the Fountain of Youth, men who murdered in their lust for gold.

Back of the Florida of today, with its bathing beaches, golf courses, race tracks, social events, fishing, agriculture, livestock and industry, is the romance of centuries when men of many nations battled and fell, where mailed Spaniards struggled through morasses, where Indians resisted bitterly their white aggressors, where thousands were murdered because of their religion, and where swash-buckling pirates, mercenary warriors and fantastic adventurers held sway.

When the Spaniards first arrived on the mainland in 1513, they saw Florida Indians wearing gold and silver ornaments. Drawing largely on their Latin imaginations, the Dons sent word back to Spain that Florida was a land of golden treasure. Fact and fancy were so closely interwoven in the history of early Florida that much of it must be passed over lightly.

But a Latin imagination is not required to add luster to Florida today!

A Land of Fruits.

The palm trees are real; they are not desert mirages. (Incidentally, there were no palm trees growing when Florida was discovered. The palm trees came when a cargo of coconuts washed ashore from a wrecked ship in 1879 and a grove was started at Palm Beach.) The citrus trees are real, too, and Florida's grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, lemons and kumquats are used in millions of American homes. Likewise, Florida watermelon, strawberries and non-citrus fruit are extremely edible and nourishing.

No figments of the imagination are fields of celery, potatoes, beans, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, peppers, tomatoes and other truck crops. Florida has no equal in the production of phosphate, naval stores, Fuller's earth, sponges, ci-

gars, etc. Likewise, Florida leads all states in the variety of soils, crops, fishes, trees, flowers, herbs and birds. And Florida is big in area. An automobile to reach Key West from Pensacola, by way of Jacksonville, must drive 100 miles farther than Jacksonville is from Washington, D. C.

Florida pineapples are real, too. And the fields of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, hay and other crops are substantial. Poultry raising is a large and growing industry. Florida has nearly a million and a half cattle—both dairy and beef types, and many more ranges and pastures are available. Its ranches are measured in thousands of acres, with cowboys riding herd on Brahman and other steers! There are 10 million acres of good land as yet undeveloped in Florida.

Industry in Florida is an actuality too. The "playground" is being utilized for workshops and factories, shipyards and mills. Its paper mills are producing, and new ones being built. Florida cement plants are always busy. Florida factories make everything from glassware and cotton goods to furniture and ships. Approximately 10 per cent of the fish business of the United States is centered in the Peninsula State. The only commercial sponge fishery in the United States is in Florida.

Mine and Forest Products.

Nature gave Florida phosphate, limestone, sand, kaolin, clay and cement. Its lumber industry is great and growing greater. The Florida tidewater red cypress is known as "the wood eternal." Florida's yellow pine is produced in volume for a variety of uses. Turpentine and rosin, "naval stores," are liquid gold from Florida pines. Tung orchards are a new and vigorous industry for the state.

Millions of Americans visited Florida for the first time during the war. They were the men and women of the military and naval forces who were trained at Florida bases—Pensacola, Valparaiso, Camp Blanding, Orlando, Tampa, West Palm Beach, Miami, Key West and many others. Now that the war is over, many of them are returning to Florida where they will make their homes, enter business, and help develop industry.

Less than 75 years ago Rockledge was the most southerly settlement on the east coast. Fort Pierce was in the heart of the Indian country, and Indian river was a wild, almost unknown area, the haunt of wild fowl and flamingoes. St. Petersburg was non-existent. Okechobee, the largest body of fresh water in all the southeast, was scarcely more than a semi-legend-

ary lake somewhere in the heart of the Everglades. There was not a farm, plantation, settlement or town throughout all the district between Jupiter and Biscayne Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

Yet St. Augustine is the oldest town in America!

Those who see only beaches, beautiful hotels and resorts, palm trees and moss-draped oaks may say: "This is Florida!" And quickly another may retort: "And so is this!" And he will be pointing to agriculture, livestock, industry and

substantial homes. Railroads, harbors, waterways, airports and broad highways bring both Floridas—the playground and the home ground—within 48 hours of any part of the United States.

America's re-discovered land offers its magnificent mansions, Spanish architecture, rich historic lore, scores of delightful towns, miles of farms and ranches, dozens of factories and mills, airports and smooth highways, to everyone. See Florida's east coast; visit its west coast. And in between the coasts, see the Everglades—the strangest, most unique, most mysterious, of natural land formations on the continent.

Discover Florida for yourself. Millions of others have!

West Coast Settled Before East Coast

Although much is heard about Florida's east coast, the west coast on the Gulf of Mexico is equally notable. From 10 to 30 years before St. Augustine was founded, there were Spanish settlements at Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor and Pensacola. Much of the interior of western Florida had been explored and oranges had been introduced before either the Dons or the French had erected their first fort on the east coast.



New York Ringside:

One of us wondered how the Louis-Conn RKO fight films would get over since there wasn't a real blow struck in Round One and not much fighting in the following rounds until the finish.

"The movies will be awful dull," said a fellow.

"They'd look a lot better," said a wag, "with Lana Turner!"

Gracie Allen, the fight expert of Burns & Allen, was among the Working Press section in Row A. . . . When the 6th round ended, she ho-hum'd: "Only nine more rounds to go!" . . . Sherman Billingsley was the guest of Prof. Runyon at the ringside. The Stork man was thrilled about getting a "free" seat. He bought \$1,000 worth of \$100 ducats, which he gave to friends. . . . After round two (in which Conn ired the champ with some fancy hoop-la) Louis gave Conn the most refrigerated glare since Sonja Henie iced Dan Topping. . . . When Income Tax Collector Nunan met heavy taxpayer Ann Sheridan, she groaned: "Hullo, boss." . . . As the gambling wisecracks put it: "Never bet against a champion—until he loses."

Admiral Halsey was irked over an editorial in a mid-western paper, which rapped his former Comdr., Harold Stassen. . . . The editorialist inaccurately stated that Stassen "hid behind Halsey's skirts."

"That's the damndest tommyrot I ever heard of," barked the Admiral. "It was just the other way 'round! I was far behind Stassen's ship when the Japs dropped bombs on it—killing 75 of Stassen's crew!"

Gen. Eisenhower has a new style of answering politicians who are trying to get him to give some hint on whether he'd consider running for President on the Repub ticket. He refers them to his wife, who says: "I don't like politics." . . . While Uncle Sam sends vast hunks of our feet to Bikini for destruction—the British continue to build up their navy. . . . The king without a throne (Leopold of Belgium) will figure in a story out of Switzerland where he plans to white-wash his war record with some sort of defense. . . . The National City Bank has purchased a plot of land in Sao Paulo (Brazil) and paid more for it than they paid for their Wall Street headquarters. . . . A Boston firm recently bought a million and a half surplus knives, forks and spoons from the gov't. Then they stamped them: "Stolen from the U. S. Army." They sold like mad to war vets who like to boast.

A group of Soviet engineers have arrived in the U. S. "to study public works systems," under the tutelage of the Federal Works Agency. . . . They'll visit Chi, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. They are "interested" in bridges, streets and highways. . . . Is dot zoh? . . . If the Army-Navy merger goes through (which insiders believe it won't), Stuart Symington will be Secy of Nat'l Defense. . . . Lots of big shots are reported loaded with Mexican gold. They keep it to circumvent the ruling about possessing American gold coins. . . . You'd be amazed at the number of big-shot American writers and others who pay no taxes by living in Cuba—and continue selling pieces up here. And for good reason, too. Authors often use four years to write a book, and if it's any good, it is a best-seller. Then they are taxed heavily the year they are paid—not the four years devoted to doing the work.

Silhouettes About Town: Admiral Halsey, in mufti, at the Stork with his daughter, Mrs. Lee Spruance, confirming that it is pronounced HIRrah-shim-mah not Hiro-shee-mer. . . . When we reported that months ago a Navy lad "corrected." . . . Youthful Lord Lascelles (King Geo's nephew), one of England's greatest "catches," lurching unrecognized at the Colony. . . . Gen. Hap Arnold in a tweed get-up at the same spot. . . . Jimmy McLarnin, who furiously fought Tony Canzoneri many times at the Garden, embracing him at Toots'. . . . D. Runyon shopping at Hanson's drug store unrecognized by some of the kerrickers he got rich writing about. . . . Prof. Albert Einstein, New York's top answer to England's Bevingrate. . . . Dudley Digges, the first to be signed for Eugene O'Neill's "Ice Man Cometh" play. . . . Jacques Goldstyne, RKO's good-will man-about-town, in charge of visiting Ingrid Bergman. Tough job.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Ample Food Supply Forecast; U.S. War Dead Over 308,000; Protest Russ Use of U.N. Veto

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.)



In midst of battered ruins of Munich, symbolic of shattered dreams of Nazism, former bund leader, Fritz Kuhn, walks streets in search of job. Deported to Reich after the war, Kuhn has settled with his family in the Bavarian birthplace of national socialism.

FOOD:

Production Outlook

Though the peak in famine shipments will be reached within the next month, export requirements throughout the next year will remain large because of small carryovers in foreign countries, the department of agriculture reported.

At the same time, the department stated that domestic supplies should remain at high levels, though less meat will be available and grain conservation will be required to spread stocks for U. S. and foreign use.

Approximately 21 billion pounds of meat will be produced, assuring consumers of a per capita consumption of from 135 to 140 pounds, some 10 pounds below this year's average but above the prewar figure.

Despite an expected 4 to 8 per cent drop in egg production and an 8 to 12 per cent decline in poultry, supplies should fill both domestic and foreign demands.

Continued high production will assure civilians of about the same percentage of dairy products during the next six months while government demands for foreign relief shipments of cheese, canned milk and dried milk will largely be met.

Supplies of processed foods and vegetables during the next 12 months should equal or exceed those of the last year but dried fruits may be scarcer.

The continued shortage of fats and oils will persist and domestic consumption probably will be limited to the 1945-'46 level.

OPA:

Goods Flow

Settlement of the status of OPA was expected to result in a flow of farm commodities and manufactured goods to the nation's markets to relieve the huge pent-up postwar demand.

Heavy shipments of hogs and cattle were anticipated by the department of agriculture, which even predicted a temporary meat glut. Because of government price supports, however, farmers were assured of near-ceiling returns.

Increased quantities of manufactured goods were also expected, with many producers releasing large stocks previously held back for final settlement of OPA pricing policies.

Cessation of an 8 hour and 20 minute filibuster by Senator O'Daniel (Dem., Tex.) paved the way for final congressional consideration of the house-senate measure extending OPA for another year but providing flexible controls to assure producers and distributors of adequate profit margins.

Food pricing authority would be transferred from OPA to the department of agriculture, with the latter directed to maintain control only on items in short supply. All subsidies except on copper, lead, zinc and sugar would be terminated April 1, 1947, with government payments cut to one billion dollars for the period.

CASUALTIES:

Complete Report

While New York with 31,215 killed suffered the largest number of army casualties during World War II, New Mexico showed the high-

est fatality rate of 4.77 per cent, the first complete casualty report released by the war department revealed.

Dating from May 27, 1941, to January 31, 1946, records listed a total of 308,978 dead and missing out of more than 10,000,000 men and women mobilized for an over-all fatality rate of 2.98 per cent.

Having contributed the largest number of personnel, the more populous states suffered the greatest losses, Pennsylvania following New York with 26,554 killed and Illinois close behind with 18,601; California, 17,022; Ohio, 16,827 and Texas, 15,764.

Heavy losses inflicted on a national guard unit in the Philippines early in the war contributed to New Mexico's high fatality rate. With 2.20 per cent, Maryland had the lowest rate.

FOREMEN:

Unionization Bucked

Brought to a head by John L. Lewis' determination to organize supervisory employees in the coal mines, the struggle between industry and labor over unionization of foremen wound up in federal court with the Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation fighting the move.

The corporation's legal action was intended to block government administrators of its four mines in western Pennsylvania from negotiating an agreement with Lewis' United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Employees of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Although excluded from the UMW itself, some 135 foremen were declared eligible for membership in the UMW's branch by the National Labor Relations board.

Behind the employers' fight against unionization of foremen is its contention that supervisory personnel function as a part of management rather than as workmen and their attachment to a labor organization would result in the latter influencing employment policy.

UN.:

Veto Issue

Russian application of the veto power three times during one session of the United Nations security council added to the growing concern expressed over this privilege reserved for the Big Five in the U.N.'s postwar proceedings.

In employing the veto three times, Russian delegate Gromyko not only rejected a majority proposal permitting the U.N. assembly of 51 nations to discuss the question of diplomatic relations with Spain, but also turned thumbs down on a decision determining when he could use the special power.

As in previous cases when Gromyko had applied the veto, Russia was outvoted on the question at hand, receiving support mainly from its puppet Polish government. No less than 7 of the 11 security council members, including the U. S. and Britain, opposed the Reds.

Australian delegate Ewart expressed the strongest resentment against the Reds' free use of the veto in scotching U. N. action inimical to Russian diplomatic interests. Particularly reflecting the pique of small nations to the big powers' veto privileges, he snorted: "If we permit these methods and tactics then we will have no right to exist as a council. We are losing dignity and self-respect."

CAPITOL HILL:

Irks President

In one of the rare public tiffs between a President and senator, Mr. Harry S. Truman dipped his pen in acid and excoriated Charles W. Tobey (Rep., N. H.) for fighting him since he has been in office. Reading the letter on the senate floor, Tobey immediately replied that the President seemed to forget the legislative privilege to take a side on controversial issues of the day.

Mr. Truman took his pot-shot at the senator after the latter had written to him and said he was making a "Macedonian cry" (term for help derived from biblical verse) for government diversion of grain to livestock and poultry feeders as well as foreign relief. Replying that the Secretary of Agriculture was instructed to meet the situation as best he can, the President added that between livestock and people, he would prefer to see livestock starve.

At the same time Mr. Truman took occasion to whack Tobey for leading the fight against Edwin W. Pauley's nomination as undersecretary of navy, charging that such congressional assaults made it difficult for the chief executive to induce capable men of accepting appointments. Pauley asked that his nomination be withdrawn after heated hearings in which he was charged with soliciting funds for Democratic political campaigns from tidewater oil men on promises that the U. S. would drop its claims to these petroleum fields.

RUSSIA:

Punish Republics

Demonstrating its demands for strict adherence to the communist cause, the Soviet government deprived two of its federated republics of their self-rule for wartime collaboration with the Germans and resettled many of their inhabitants in other parts of the country.

No less than 1,500,000 people were affected in the Crimean and Chechen-Ingush republics subjected to punishment. Situated in the southeastern Caucasus, Chechen-Ingush, with its oil fields, represented the high-water mark of German penetration in the area before Stalingrad.

Specifically, Tartars of the Crimea and Chechens of Chechen-Ingush were charged with fighting alongside of the Germans and carrying on diversionary warfare behind the Russian lines. The population as a whole was scored for not offering resistance to the native collaborators.

Bury Dog in Style

Having won the affection of young old, "Trixie," seven-year-old "singing dog" belonging to Mrs. Amelia Ipson of Los Angeles, Calif. (in picture) was tendered a full-dress burial following death from food poisoning. Paying last respects to grey-black canine, friends filed tearfully past fever-bedded casket. Nine car cortege then was formed to motor 30 miles to Calabasas for cemetery services.

UNRRA:

Cite Need

With congress called upon to appropriate another 465 million dollars for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, UNRRA revealed the crying need for food in China, Austria, Italy and Poland where disease, public disorder and starvation are feared.

The most critical situation exists in China, UNRRA reported, with 33 million people on an inadequate diet and 7 million on the brink of starvation. In the drought-stricken rice bowl of Hunan province people are eating grass, roots, clay.

A further reduction in bread rations has aggravated the situation in Austria, where residents of Vienna were said to go to the country on Sunday to pick nettles and cook them like spinach.

Slashing of the bread ration to 200 grams daily in Italy has made famine a reality in some areas.

Severity of the food situation in Poland led to the diversion of 20,000 tons of seed grain for human consumption, reducing production estimates by 100,000 tons.



GOVERNOR CALDWELL
of Florida

Millard Fillmore Caldwell resigned as representative in congress to move to his farm in Leon county. He raises pecans, general farm crops and beef and dairy cattle. He also practiced law in Tallahassee before he became governor.