

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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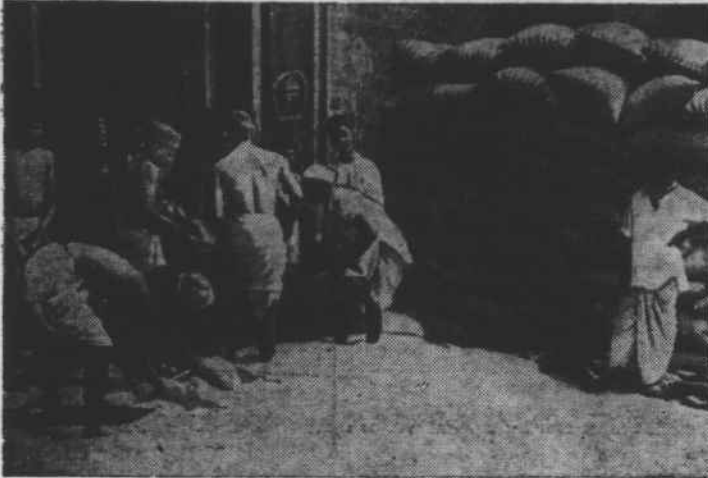
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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Second Bikini Bomb Wreaks Heavy Damage; OPA Renews Power to Keep Prices in Line

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(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.)



Indian coolies unload cargo of precious grain at Bombay. Borne by the first of a fleet of twelve U. S. food ships, the grain will partly ease India's severe food shortage.

## CROSSROADS: Heavy Damage

Although accompanied by none of the fanfare of the first surface test, the underwater explosion of the atomic bomb in Bikini lagoon produced equally startling results, with the one A-charge sinking no less than ten ships and heavily damaging six others.

Hours after the blast, the water of Bikini lagoon remained too hot from radioactivity set off by the bomb to permit close inspection of the damage. Clouds along a 30-mile front became contaminated with atomic particles and naval observers disclosed that rain from the mass could be deadly.

A massive column of water, hurtling more than a mile into the Pacific sky, and a thick sheet of spray and steam that rose to 9,000 feet, followed the detonation of the bomb, which was touched off by radio from beneath a medium landing ship.

Veteran of two world wars, the 21,000-ton battleship Arkansas sank



Tons of water shoot skyward as atomic bomb is set off beneath surface in Bikini lagoon.

within five minutes of the blast, and the 33,000-ton aircraft carrier Saratoga also went down. The battleship New York, the Jap dreadnaught Nagato and the destroyer Hughes and transport Fallon were severely crippled by the charge.

## ATOMIC CONTROL: Russ Rejection

Even as Bikini reverberated with the explosion of the second atomic bomb test in the Pacific, Russia turned thumbs down on the U. S. proposal for international control of the atomic energy.

Addressing a closed meeting of the United Nations atomic energy committee on controls in New York, Soviet Representative Gromyko asserted that the U. S. suggestion that the veto be eliminated in atomic regulation could not be accepted by Russia because it would tend to destroy the principle of unanimity among the Big Five in preserving postwar peace.

Gromyko also rapped the proposal for establishing an independent agency for the control of atomic energy, declaring that the U. N. security council consisting of the Big Five as permanent members possessed both the power and means to deal with the problem.

## REPARATIONS: Pauley Reports

Further friction between the U. S. and Russia loomed after Edwin W. Pauley's revelation that the U. S. was considering measures for re-enslaving the Manchurian economy of the Soviets' expense following their wholesale stripping of industrial equipment in that country.

Back in the U. S. after a 49,000-mile trip around the world as President Truman's reparations commissioner, Pauley said that the U. S. was pondering the permanent suspension of shipments of surplus industrial plants from the western zone of Germany to Russia to offset deliveries of Japanese equipment to looted Manchuria.

Declaring that Russian seizures had thrown industries valued at two billion dollars in Manchuria out of gear, Pauley said that the reduced productive plant would set almost a billion oriental people back a generation in their economic development unless the damage were repaired.

## OPA: Back in Business

No sooner had President Truman signed the compromise OPA bill extending the agency until June 30, 1947, than it swung into action to stabilize the national economy, which strained with the removal of controls.

Passed after the President had vetoed an earlier bill, the compromise measure contained many provisions designed to assure both producers and distributors of adequate working margins. However, it modified the original Taft amendment, which Mr. Truman charged would allow manufacturers unwarranted profits, by setting up ceilings based on 1940 prices plus increased costs.

The three-man super price control board set up under the measure to determine what commodities shall remain under regulation faced the task of deciding whether to permit the automatic restoration of meat, livestock, milk, cotton seed, soy beans and feed to supervision by August 21. At the same time, the board was to determine whether ceilings be reimposed on eggs, poultry, petroleum, leaf tobacco or their products.

To Secretary of Agriculture Anderson went authority under the new OPA bill to price agricultural products, subject to review of the control board.

While OPA was stripped of much of its former powers, it retained the authority to rule on manufacturers' price increases and regulate rents. Although the bill directed that wholesalers and retailers must be allowed ceilings adequate to cover current costs, profit margins were held to March 31, 1946, levels.

## POLIO: On Rise

Despite the rising incidence of infantile paralysis, the U. S. public health service stated that it expects no major epidemic to occur this year because cases are more widely distributed among a larger number of states.

Figures showed 3,242 cases reported so far this year compared with 2,048 for the same period in 1945 and 2,320 in 1944, the second worst year for polio. For the week ended July 20, 646 new cases were reported compared with 403 the preceding week.

Apprehensive over spread of the disease, public health officials issued these precautions: Avoid fatigue and plunging into cold water on hot days; delay mouth, nose and throat operations; observe personal cleanliness; wash fresh fruits and vegetables carefully, and be on the watch for such polio symptoms as upset stomach, diarrhea, vomiting, headache, fever or signs of a cold.

## FREIGHT: Raps Farm Rates

Interstate commerce commission representatives conducting hearings on the railroads' petition for a permanent 25 per cent increase in freight rates heard H. A. Scandrett, president of The Milwaukee road, aver that livestock and agricultural products should no longer be favored by lower tariffs.

Pointing out the importance of these commodities to the carriers, Scandrett said the present low rates have been based on the Hoch-Smith resolution adopted in the late 1920s during the existing depression in agriculture.

Citing increased labor and material costs since 1940 and an anticipated slackening in the record wartime volume, the carriers' request for a permanent 25 per cent rate boost would supplant the temporary raise of 6 per cent on most commodities, and 3 per cent on agricultural products.

## PALESTINE: Hit Terrorism

Hitting at the use of violence designed to alter Britain's position in the ticklish problem of setting up a Jewish homeland in Arab-dominated Holy Land, the Labor government released a white paper in London purporting to show that prominent leaders of the Jewish agency for Palestine had unified underground organizations for a reign of terror.

Basing its contentions on intercepted messages between high agency officials in London and Jerusalem, the government said that the first co-ordinated outbreak of violence closely followed a communication revealing that the three main underground groups had been linked together for joint action.

Meanwhile, Jewish leaders in Palestine met to devise means of controlling the extremist elements responsible for the wave of violence, culminated by the bombing of the King David hotel in Jerusalem with a loss of more than 100 lives.

## RIVER PROJECTS: Huge Backlog

When President Truman signed into law two bills authorizing flood control, navigation, hydro-electric and other river improvements at a cost of two billion dollars, he estimated that along with other such work previously approved it would take 35 years to complete the projects at the 1947 appropriation rate.

While opponents of the bills described them as political pork enabling congressmen to return to their constituents with claims of improvements and expenditures for their areas, President Truman announced that he would not request any funds for the projects during the fiscal year.

Estimated to cost \$300,000,000, the Missouri river basin project was the



President Truman hands pen to Sen. Warren Magnuson (Dem., Wash.) at right, after signing river improvement bills. Rep. John Rankin (Dem., Miss.) stands by.

largest authorized in the bills. Others include work in the Ohio valley at a cost of \$125,000,000; Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway, \$116,000,000; lower Mississippi, \$100,000,000; Red-Ouchita basin, \$77,000,000.

## RUSSIA: Political Shakeup

Reports of Marshal Georgi Zhukov's dismissal as chief of the great Red army and his transfer to a garrison command in Odessa were interpreted as evidence of the Communist party's efforts to strengthen its postwar position in Russia and to strip the powerful military wing of political influence.

Precedent for the demotion of Russia's No. 1 soldier lay in the subordination of Marshal Michail Tukhachevsky from top leadership of the strong Red army he had built to an insignificant provincial command before his execution.

It also was said that Zhukov had lost Stalin's favor because of the breakdown of Red army discipline after victory had been won. As a result of the Soviet troops' manhandling of conquered people and the looting of their possessions, Russia has suffered a huge loss of prestige in eastern Europe.



Politics Makes Strange, Etc.

Peculiar deals involving congressional war profiteering revive similar shenanigans by legislators in the past. About a century ago a group of business men borrowed \$200,000 and incorporated the Central Pacific railroad. Then they used the 200Gs to bribe congressmen to steal railroad franchises. The 200Gs eventually secured land grants for 9,000,000 acres and a federal loan of \$27,000,000!

The swindlers became rich and powerful railroad owners without investing a penny of their own money!

The Tweed Ring was the most corrupt gang that ever afflicted New York. Boss Tweed filched millions via bribery and legalistic hocus-pocus—until he was finally put behind bars. But Tweed beat the rap many times. After one grand jury failed to dig up enough evidence to indict Tweed, an editorialist wrote that it reminded him of the man who had been discovered dead and the jury was puzzled as to what caused his death.

The jury finally issued this report: "It was an act of God under very suspicious circumstances."

Capitol Hill now is burdened with too many demagogues. But the current batch aren't gifted with Huey Long's evil talent. He was a wily rat. . . . A reporter once saw a page from a Huey Long address. Various instructions were penciled in the margins. Such as "pause here," and "use angry fist gesture," etc.

At the end of one long paragraph, the following was scribbled in capital letters: "Argument weak here. Yell like hell!"

One machine in the East doesn't miss a vote-getting trick. The boss sends toys to children of voters. He uses expensive chauffeured cars to bring voters to the polls. And on Election day he sends nurses to take care of tots while mothers vote.

No one ever has estimated how much money grafting officials have filched. But the sum reaches astronomical figures. One fact will give you a faint idea of the rooking that the public has taken—and still is taking. When Tammany was riding high its take during one year was \$75,000,000.

The influence of corrupt political bosses on national affairs cannot be overestimated. Many lawmakers are merely errand boys for local ward heelers. A reporter recently snapped: "This is truly a mechanical age. Even public officials are frequently machine made."

All is fair in love, war and politics. Sen. George Norris' political opponents once persuaded a grocer named George Norris to enter the primary against the U. S. senator. The Big Idea was to confuse voters by having similar names on the ballots. But the scheme was called off when it was spotlighted by the press.

Mark Twain used his pungent pen to attack the shady schemes of Tammany. The death of a Tammany leader inspired one of Twain's famed quips: "I refused to attend his funeral. But I wrote a very nice letter explaining that I approved of it!"

New York Side-Show: He started working for a Wall Streeter nearly a year ago. . . . Under the impression his employer was wealthy. . . . He practiced forging the boss' signature. . . . After 10 months or so—he tried passing a check "signed" with the employer's name—to see if it worked. . . . He wrote it out for only \$50. . . . It came back marked "Insufficient Funds"!

Mussolini's daughter, Edda, who has been "amnestied" by Italy, has applied for entry into Argentina because there's no spot in Italy where she would be welcome. But the passport hasn't been okayed yet. . . . Belgian monarchists are perturbed over the 16-year-old crown prince of Belgium, who would prefer entering a monastery to assuming the throne, if the king (as expected) abdicates. . . . The most quoted gag (in the foreign bars in Shanghai) goes this way: "The Russians will probably obtain the atomic bomb in the Shanghai market." . . . Los Angeles, they say, is being flooded with phony ten spots.



## By EDWARD EMERINE WNU Feature

A balance has been struck in Wisconsin where the happiest combination of farm and factory has been found!

The state is rural in appearance, its industry so widespread that it is never far from a dairy barn to a factory door. The truck and garden plot, the orchard and the country home are but a step from the gears of industry. In Wisconsin, the neighborliness and friendliness of the small town is never lost. The milk of human kindness is never evaporated in the fiery ovens of a factory. A great industrial state, with more factories and mills than you can count, Wisconsin remains the land of milk cows, cheese, butter, apples—and more milk cows!

Everything grown in the north temperate zone is produced in Wisconsin in grains, vegetables and fruits. So varied is its agriculture that the state produces corn, wheat, rye, barley, hay, flaxseed, potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco (for cigar wrappers), hops, peas, sorghum and maple syrup. More peas are canned there than in any other state, and more hemp is raised. The state ranks high in cranberry production and also produces apples, cherries, plums and other fruits. Wisconsin remains a leader in the number of dairy cows, in cheese production and in the output of condensed milk products.

Industries Are Varied. "Made in Wisconsin" stamps thousands of articles used all over the world, from the smallest radio



TWO CANOES . . . Wisconsin's lakes and forests are never ending, and are always a source of pleasure for those who love the outdoors.

part to the greatest earth-moving machinery. The state has miscellaneous mining and quarrying, sawmills and lumbering, paper mills and wood products factories, breweries and flour mills, cheese factories and creameries. Manufactured goods include sheet metalwork, foundry products, farm machinery, electrical goods, engines and pumps, plumbing supplies, tools and hardware, automobiles and tractors, refrigerators, precision instruments and countless other articles. During World War II its hundreds of factories produced tools of war for the army and navy, backing U. S. fighting men on every front.

Wisconsin is one of the most for-

consin to the rest of the United States, is increasing steadily. Lived 'Like Badgers.' The pioneers found Wisconsin a vast wilderness. They cleared it, broke it, and built upon it. They dug deep into lead mines and often lived in holes in the ground—"like badgers," some said. (That is why it is often called the Badger State.) But the people of Wisconsin, for all their industry, always have loved to play, to enjoy life, and to find refreshment in the state's great playgrounds.

The northern half of Wisconsin is a great forest, smelling of pine pitch and brush fires. Rivers thunder over trap-rock ledges or flow quietly on clean sand beds. There are hidden ponds, many swamps and uncounted lakes. A third of the northern boundary juts out into Lake Superior, and the entire eastern length of the state is washed by the waters of Lake Michigan. In the southwest sprawls the coulee country, often steep and irregular, veined by streams and rivers, tributaries of the Mississippi. Apple orchards smother the ridges with their pink and white blossoms while the slopes are covered with sugar bush and abandoned ginseng beds.

Wisconsin has 8,500 counted lakes, 10,000 miles of trout streams, 500 miles of Great Lakes shoreline, innumerable rivers and springs. It has lakes for swimming, boating, fishing and all water sports—Lake Winnebago, Lake Geneva, and the lakes around Madison, to name a few. On the Great Lakes, trim sailing craft course out to the horizon, while outboards and racing boats split the water near the shores.

Jean Nicolet was the first white man known to have set foot on Wisconsin soil. He came to the Green Bay area in 1634 and visited the Winnebago Indians who lived



FISHIN' . . . Two Great Lakes, Superior and Michigan, and hundreds of small ones lure fishermen to Wisconsin.



fortunate of states in transportation facilities. Steamboats ply the Mississippi and other rivers. Lake ships dock at Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine and other points, and Great Lakes traffic is considerable. Fast, modern railroads speed across the state. Truck traffic from city to city, and from Wis-

consin to the rest of the United States, is increasing steadily.

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along the shore (and whose descendants still live in Wisconsin).

Territory Organized. In April, 1836, over 200 years after Nicolet's visit, the "Territory of Wisconsin" was organized to include what is now Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and parts of the Dakotas and Illinois. The townsites of Madison, the capital, was surveyed and platted that year. Gradually, however, the territory shrank in size after long and bitter boundary quarrels. To give Illinois an outlet on the Great Lakes, the boundary was moved northward and Chicago was lost. The northern peninsula, a region rich in copper and iron, was given to Michigan to replace territory taken from Michigan by Ohio. Other boundary adjustments followed as the drive for statehood was accelerated. On May 23, 1848, Wisconsin became a state.

The years following Wisconsin's admission as a state brought a great influx of German and Scandinavian immigrants. Population doubled and trebled each decade. Railroads opened the rich interior of the state to farmers and lumbermen. Wheat became a basic commodity, with flour and grist mills springing up everywhere. Introduction of livestock brought about Wisconsin's noted dairy industry.

By 1860 many towns were offering inducements to industry, and manufacturing was begun. Paper and pulp mills began operating, and meat packing was introduced. Shoes and leather products followed naturally. The metal industry, now one of Wisconsin's greatest, grew rapidly because of the state's location halfway between Minnesota's iron ore deposits and coal fields in Illinois and Indiana.

The land of green woods and cool waters continues to grow and progress. Its industry, agriculture and good homes make life better. Wisconsin is a serene and balanced land.

LIFELONG RESIDENT . . . Walter S. Goodland, governor of Wisconsin, is a native son, born in Sharon December 22, 1862. He has been a lifelong resident of his native state, having been engaged successively as a school teacher, lawyer, newspaper publisher, mayor of Racine, farmer and lieutenant governor before becoming the state's chief executive. He took the oath as governor January 4, 1943, and has served continuously since.