

THE ALAMANANCE GLEANER

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U.S. Cracks Down on Red Bloc; OPA Girds Against Black Mart; Army Plans for Next M-Day

(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.)



Vital waterway connecting Mediterranean and Black seas, Dardanelles loom as new trouble spot. (See: Foreign Affairs.)

PARIS:

Present Claims

New claims were advanced against the vanquished at the Paris peace conference by smaller nations seeking geographical security against potential aggressors and compensation for war damages.

Hitting against award of the South Tyrol to Italy after World War I Austria asked the conference to settle the territorial status of the region in a manner satisfactory to the predominantly Austrian populace.

Basing its claim on maps dating back to 1327 A. D., Egypt demanded the return of the oasis of Giarrub, ceded to Italy in 1935, and also asked for the plateau of Sollum, invasion pathway from Libya. In addition, the Egyptians requested reparations from Italy for the bombardment of cities and ports.

Albania demanded Italian reparations totaling over 900 million dollars and called for stringent reduction of the Italian army, navy and air force to guarantee against future aggression. At the same time, Albania flatly rejected Greece's claims for a rectification of their southern border.

REFUGEES:

Come Long Way

Immigration authorities agreed to consider the admission of 18 Estonian refugees to the U. S. after first turning down their plea to enter this country following their arrival in Miami, Fla., on a 38-foot sloop from European waters.

Comprising 11 men, six wives and a flaxen-haired five-year-old girl, the Estonians first fled their native country when the Germans took it over. Declaring that the Russians were equally repressive, the refugees refused to return to their Communist-dominated homeland and left Sweden for the New World May 30. They were at sea almost continuously for 2½ months.

Upon first being denied admittance to the U. S. by Immigration Director Francis J. H. Dever, Skipper Felix Tandré heroically announced: "If we must go on, we will, even if we must travel all the way to Australia. Our ship is small, but it has taken us this far. They can't take the sea away from us."



Editor's Note: While Winchell is on vacation, Jack Lait is acting as guest columnist.

Recriminations, Reflections—

Ruthless, rapacious James Caesar Petrillo seems hell-bent to wreck the nightclubs of New York, which cannot meet his latest demands and live. . . Petrillo hasn't been getting his name in the papers lately, and has apparently decided to see to that. . . I have long observed this egomaniac. . . His union, though in the AFL, is autonomous and he is its absolute duce. . . He defies economic laws as he defies the nation's laws, which he now is doing flagrantly and blatantly — and he loves it; he loves that sensation of dictatorial arrogance. "Hah—I'm bigger than all America. Nothing can touch Petrillo. The world can't live without music—and I own the music. I have millions of dollars and don't account to anybody. My voiceless fiddlers and drummers and horn-blowers worship me. Congress passes a special law just against me—and that law I break. . . So this is a republic. . . No king. . . What a laugh!"

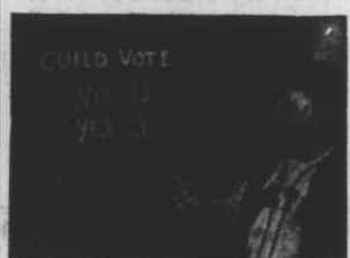
Meyer Davis, the society maestro, wires me a lengthy defense of James Caesar Petrillo, who, he says, "has absolutely no jurisdiction over proposed raises in N. Y. night-clubs." He adds; "There is too much honey about Petrillo, just because he is colorful." If that's what's the matter with Petrillo, I'm color-blind. I'm also dumb. But I retain my sense of smell!

The dynamic six-footer, Walter E. Smith, is in town again, third time in two weeks he's flown hither. . . "I got a nap in the plane," he tells me. "I hadn't been to bed in four days and nights." . . . Smith, whose hair is pretty white, is only 40. But he does more things than anyone I've ever known. . . Within the year he has bought and converted a Hollywood cafe into Tom Breneman's, run the morning breakfast broadcast there into a national sensation, had it filmed for a feature; promoted rodeos, signed Gene Autrey for five years and will publish his biography; bought a hotel and cabins in Palm Springs; tied up "Pappy" Boyington for his book and picture rights, and has a \$150,000 Warner offer on the latter; organized a company to publish a magazine devoted to western movies; incorporated a company to produce Nils T. Grandlund's picture, "Rhythm Ranch"; bought Chestertown, favorite in the Hambletonian, for \$40,000, highest price ever paid for a trotter, to add to his large stable; founded the association which converted Santa Anita to trotting; conducts the largest enterprise in the West making aluminum furniture and luggage. . . And nobody can play harder than he—or work half as hard.

Reject Baseball Guild

Big bow-legged Honus ("Hans") Wagner, once the greatest shortstop in the business and now a coach with the Pittsburgh Pirates, pointed up to the clubhouse blackboard. It announced that the team had rejected the American Baseball guild by a 15 to 3 vote.

The disclosure that the Pirates had voted against unionization in an election conducted by the Pennsylvania labor relations board did not deter stubborn, soft-spoken Robert Murphy, guild chief. Though the



Wagner points to results.

national labor relations board had thrown out his earlier complaint against the Pittsburgh management of unfair practices, he filed similar charges before the PLRB.

The Pirates' action constituted their second rejection of guild leadership. On June 7, they had refused to strike before a game with the New York Giants. If nothing else, Murphy's organization threat did spur the big league magnates to meet with player representatives for discussion of improved terms.

BRITAIN:

Control Steel

Pending formulation of plans for nationalization of British iron and steel operations, the labor government announced the formation of a special board to control production, distribution and prices of the industry.

While Supply Minister John Wilton revealed that the industry's leaders had agreed to accept positions on the new board in order to familiarize themselves with nationalization proceedings, he said that they would not advise the government on plans for public ownership. Pending nationalization, the industry agreed to push modernization of facilities to step up output.

Announcement of continued government regulation of Britain's iron and steel operations came even as London revealed that the British had taken over the entire German iron and steel industry in their occupation zone.



By EDWARD EMERINE

WNU Features

States, like men, should not be judged by hearsay. If you have been reading stale joke books, or listening to radio comedies, you may have some preconceived and erroneous ideas about one of the greatest of the 48 states. It is time for you to re-appraise Arkansas.

A few weeks ago I made an automobile trip through Arkansas, following the general course of U. S. Highway No. 67 from Poplar Bluffs, Mo., to Texarkana. We visited Corning, Walnut Ridge, Newport, Searcy, Little Rock, Arkadelphia and other towns.

We saw fields of rice, corn, cotton and other staple crops on land that was black and rich. We heard the sharp ring of saws biting into both soft and hard woods. We heard factory whistles, too, and saw hundreds of men carrying dinner pails. Horses, mules and tractors furnished power for farming, while huge trucks hauled loads of giant watermelons, fat cattle, milk, oil, lumber, logs, poles, crates of fruits and berries and other products. Fruit trees were heavily laden, the boughs bending low.

Progress is Evident. We traveled over splendid paved roads, across rich coastal plains and through mountain scenery as majestic as any traveler could ever want. There were fine homes, big barns and well-kept acres on either side of the road. There was construction everywhere, for Arkansas is building new homes, stores, garages and other structures. Steel, cement, brick and bright new lumber were going into those buildings. New homes, in every stage of construction, were to be seen. Some were near-mansions, while others were simple structures. Barns, sheds and fences were going up, too.

When we talked to the people of Arkansas, we found them friendly, courteous, intelligent. They smiled easily, were proud of their state, and sure of its future. Tourists who had visited every part of the Ozark and Ouachita forest and mountain areas in the western part of the state as well as the lower coastal plains in the southeast had seen just what we saw — construction, progress and resolute faith.

First settlers of Arkansas were the Indians, the Quapaws who lived south of the Arkansas river and the Ossages who lived north of it. They called the land Akansa, but somewhere along the way an "s" was inserted and a final "a" added. It is pronounced Arkansaw.

After discovery by De Soto in 1541, Arkansas was tossed like a ball between Spain and France. The few people who came to the area were soldiers and traders. There were no farmers and few merchants. No permanent settlements were made except around military posts.

After the United States came into possession of Louisiana territory, including Arkansas, the country was settled rapidly by Anglo-Saxon pioneers.



Territory Formed. In 1819, Arkansas was organized as a separate territory, and the capital was moved from Arkansas Post to Little Rock. (Incidentally, Little Rock was so named because of a ledge of rocks projecting into the river and to distinguish it from Big Rock, about three miles up the river.) Population was about 14,000. It may be noted that Arkansas was one of the earliest of the Mississippi states to be explored. The first white man to touch Arkansas soil was Hernando de Soto, the Spanish explorer who discovered the Mississippi river. In May, 1541, he came to a river so broad that he called it, in Spanish, the Rio Grande, or great river. The Indian name for the stream, Meschacebe, "father of waters," has come down to us, however, as Mississippi. De Soto crossed the river to the Arkansas side.

For nearly a year, the last year of his life, De Soto traveled over what is now Arkansas, through a vast wilderness inhabited by wild animals and equally wild savages. Beginning near the mouth of the White river, De Soto went up the western shore of the Mississippi beyond the mouth of the St. Francis river, then journeyed southwest until he came to the Arkansas river. There is a tradition that he was defeated in a battle with the Indians near where Jacksonville now stands, and that he was compelled to turn north again.

Learning that there were mountains to the northwest, he continued toward northeast Arkansas where he hoped to find gold, traveling through swamps and dense forests and crossing mountain streams. Disappointed in not finding gold, he



NATIVE RESIDENT . . . Ben Laney, governor of Arkansas, is a native and life-long resident of the state. He was born in a small rural area of Ouachita county called "Cooterneck." Before his election as governor, he was a school teacher, drug store operator, oil man, agriculturist and twice mayor of Camden. Veteran of World War I, he is married and has three children.

Arkansas was a part of Louisiana from 1804 to 1812, and from 1812 to 1819 a part of Missouri. In 1836, Arkansas became a state.

Arkansas is a great agricultural state, with soil new and fertile. Levees, ditches and canals have redeemed alluvial lands along the St. Francis, the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. The state has an almost inexhaustible timber supply, with forests of pine and hard woods covering nearly two-thirds of the state. At Eureka, Heber and Hot Springs, health-giving waters have long been used.



De Soto's Futile Quest for Gold Brought Exploration of Arkansas

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Industries of Arkansas are devoted almost entirely to extracting or processing products which originate within the state's boundaries.

There are 28 oil and gas producing fields in six southern Arkansas counties and 16 gas fields in five western counties. Petroleum reserves are estimated at more than 300 million barrels and reserves of natural gas at over 1,000 billion cubic feet.

Climate, scenic attractions, recreational facilities and curative waters combine to bring great numbers of tourists and health seekers to Arkansas each year. The state's most widely known attraction is Hot Springs National park, containing 47 hot springs with temperatures up to 145 degrees.

Adjacent to Hot Springs are Lakes Catherine and Hamilton with more than 450 miles of shoreline. Annual spring racing meets are held at Oak Lawn jockey club. Golf is played the year around.

The state's scenic highlands include two mountain groups, the Ozarks and Ouachitas, both easily accessible. State parks provide exceptional recreational facilities.

Sportsman's Paradise. Arkansas' duck shooting is nationally famous. Rice fields in the prairie section attract mallards during the winter migration. Deer, quail and turkey provide plenty of hunting, and fishing may be enjoyed in the numerous lakes and streams. "Float fishing" on the White river and some of its tributaries is a unique Arkansas pastime, which is becoming increasingly popular with visitors.

"I am fully convinced that Arkansas is destined to become one of the great playgrounds of America," said Franklin D. Roosevelt at Booneville, Ark., when he visited there in 1938.

And many of the rest of us who have visited that state can heartily endorse the late President's words!