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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 popu-

lace Basing its claim on maps dating back to 1327 A. D., Egypt demand-ed the return of the oasis of Giarubub, ceded to Italy in 1925, and also asked for the plateau of Sollum, invasion pathway from Libya. In ad-dition, the Egyptians requested reparations from Italy for the bom-bardment of cities and ports.

Albania demanded Italian repara tions totaling over 900 million dollars and called for stringent reduction of the Italian army, navy and air force to guarantee against fu-ture 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 Eston-ian 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.

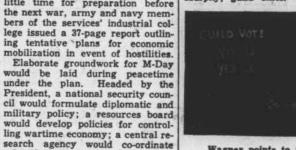
Comprising 11 men, six wives and a flaxen-haired five-year-old girl, the Estonians first fied their native country when the Germans took it Declaring that the Russians over. were equally repressive, the refu-gees refused to return to their Communist - dominated homeland and left Sweden for the New world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

tinuously for 2½ months. Unon first being denied admit-tance to the U. S. by Immigration Director Francis J. H. Dever, Skipper Felix Tandre heroically an-nounced: "If we must go on, we will, even if we must travel all the way to Australia. Our ship is small,

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 to Murphy, guild chief. Though the a



PARIS: **Present** Claims New claims were advanced against the vanquished at the Paris peace conference by smaller na-tions seeking geographical security against potential aggressors and compensation for war damages. Hitting against award of the South

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 paocten getting ins name in the par pers lately, and has apparently de-cided 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 Pet-rillo. 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 abso-lutely no jurisdiction over pro-posed raises in N. Y. night-clubs." He adds; "There is too much hooey about Petrillo, just because he is colorful." If that's what's the metica with Patril. what's the matter with Petril-lo, 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 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 the 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 cabanas 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 com-pany to publish a magazine devoted western movies; incorporated company to produce Nils T. Grandlund's picture, "Rhythm Ranch"; bought Chestertown, fa-vorite 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

Durocher, says Lew Parker, acts as though he were fighting



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." Be-fore his election as governor, he was a school teacher, drug store energical and a school teacher, drug store

was a school teacher, drug store operator, oll man, agriculturist and twice mayor of Camden. Vet-eran of World War I, he is mar-ried and has three children.

sas was a part of Louisiana from 1804 to 1812, and from 1812 to 1819

a part of Missouri. In 1836, Arkan-

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 Mis-sissippi 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

sas became a state.

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 comics, 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 auto-mobile trip through Arkansas, fol-Hoone trip through Arkansas, fol-lowing the general course of U. S. Highway No. 67 from Poplar Bluffs, Mo., to Texarkana. We visited Corn-ing, Walnut Ridge, Newport, Searcy, Little Rock, Arkadelphia and other towns.

we saw helds of rice, corn, cot-ton 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, oll, lumber, logs, poles, crates of fruits and berries and other products. Fruit trees were heavily

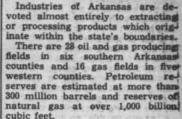
We traveled over splendid paved roads, across rich coastal plains and through mountain scenery as majestic as any traveler could ever want. There were fine homes, big barns and well-kept acres on either side of the road. There was con-struction everywhere, for Arkansas is building new homes, stores, 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 Hot Springs, health-giving waters have long been used. 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 northwestern part of areas in the northwestern part of the state as well as the lower coast-al 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 Ossges who lived north of it. They called the land Akansa, but somewhere along the way an "r" was inserted and a final "s" added. At is pronounced Ar-kansaw.

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.



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ubic reet. Climate, scenic attractions, recreational facilities and cura-tive waters combine to bring great numbers of tourists and health scekers to Arkansas each year. The state's most widely known attraction is Hot Springs National park, contain-ing 47 hot springs with temper-atures 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 in-clude two mountain groups, the

clude two mountain groups, the Ozarks and Ouachitas, both eas-ily accessible. State parks provide exceptional recreational facilities.

Sportsman's Paradise.

Arkansas' duck shooting is as-tionally famous. Rice fields in the prairie section attract mallards durprairie section attract mailards dur-ing the winter migration. Deer, quail and turkey provide plenty of hunting, and fishing may be en-joyed in the numerous lakes and streams. "Float fishing" on the White river and some of its tribu-tarias is unlike a some of its tributaries is a unique Arkansas pastime which is becoming increasingly pop ular with visitors.

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

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



MEAT: **Bolster Enforcement**

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

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS-

U.S. Cracks Down on Red Bloc;

OPA Girds Against Black Mart;

Army Plans for Next M-Day

BLACK SEA

KHARKOV

IG BLACK SEA

TURKEY

IRAQ

SYRIA

STALINGE

.U.S.S.R.

RUSSIA SAYS STRAITS ARE SOLE CONCERN OF BLACK SEA POWERS

ROMANIA

BULG

MEDITERRANEAN

EGYPT

CRETE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

U.S. Stays Tough

BUCHARE

If the Russians sought to test American temper on their aggressive postwar diplomacy, they re-ceived ample indication that this country would stand fast on a stiffing of its principles.

Eve en as the state department pep pered Russia and its satellites with strong notes, four U. S. cruisers, six destroyers and the giant aircraft earrier Franklin D. Roosevelt hov-ered in the Mediterranean, joining the British fleet in an impressive show of strength.

Yugoslavia- Strongest U. S. ac tion was taken against Tito's Communist-dominated Yugoslav government for shooting down two unprotected American transport planes which strayed off their course while en route from Austria to Italy.

Lashing Belgrade for shooting at the defenseless planes of a friendly nation, the U. S. demanded release of fliers of the stricken craft within 48 hours or threatened referral of the case to the United Nations with Yugoslavia charged with ag-gressive acts. Ridiculing Belgrade's reference to the incidents as "un-happy accidents," the U. S. stated

the attacks were deliberate. Convinced that the U.S. wasn't fooling, Tito ordered release of the fliers and hastened to tell American wsmen that he had commanded his armed forces to desist from further attacks on planes.

Dardanelles-With the Russians backing up their demand on Turkey for joint control of the Dardanelles straits connecting the Black sea with the Mediterranean danelles with a show of military strength in the surrounding territory, the U.S. warned Moscow that an assault upon Turkish soil would be consid-ered a threat to world peace. While rejecting Russia's proposal for joint control of the vital water-way with Turkey, the U. S. indicated its willingness to participate in a conference to revise existing regulations and expressed agreemen with the Soviet on these points:

Reimposition of OPA controls on meat led the big packers to predict a revival of the black market, but agency officials replied that a strengthening of its enforcement powers would enable it to cope bet-ter with illegal operations.

Porter reported that the agency would employ 2,500 investigators to check against black marketeers. Although doubling the number of agents, Porter stated that it would be impossible for OPA to curb il-

nnouncement of re-establishment of meat ceilings, one load bringing the unheard of top of \$28.40 per hun-dredweight in the Chicago yards. Big packers complained that high bidding of smaller operators would compel them to remain out of the market rather than violate price ceilings, reducing the flow of meat to normal retail channels. Som relief was expected during the heavy fall runs, however.

Plan Ahead

but it has taken us this far. They can't take the sea away from us.

With meat ceilings scheduled for September 9, OPAdministrator Paul legal operations entirely. Prices of choice cattle soared with

MOBILIZATION:

Warning that the U.S. will have little time for preparation before the next war, army and navy mem-bers of the services' industrial college issued a 37-page report outlin-ing tentative plans for economic mobilization in event of hostilities. Elaborate groundwork for M-Day would be laid during peacetime under the plan. Headed by the President, a national security coun-cil would formulate diplomatic and military policy; a resources board would develop policies for control-



We saw fields of rice, corn, cot-

laden, the boughs bending low. Progress is Evident.

1. Merchant ships of all countries should be allowed to use the straits

2. Warships of the Black sea powers should always be al-lowed passage through the straits.

3. Special permission should be needed for passage of the warships of other powers through the straits.

Poland-Charging irregularities counting ballots, censorship restrictions and persecution of non-Communists, the U.S. note to Warsaw accused the Russian-dominated government of violation of its commitments to hold free and unfettered elections.

To achieve such elections, the U. S. said, fullest freedom must be given to such parties as the Polish Workers, Peasants, Labor and Socialists. Further, representatives of those parties must be granted positions on electoral commissions; local results must be announced and adequate appeal provided for election disputes.

The latest U. S. protest followed earlier assurances of Polish Ambassador Oscar Lange that Warsaw would conduct free elections while he was negotiating a \$90,000,000 loan from this country.

d a civilian pla board would fit together the activi-

ties of the various groups. In addition, a national intelligence authority would furnish planners with necessary information; a for-eign resources board would evaluate the requirements of countries aiding our economy, and a public relations agency would keep the public informed on mobilization plans.

Complementing the services work, Donald M. Nelson, former war production chief, will undertake a civilian study of economic mo bilization at the request of President Truman.

HOUSING:

Materials Problem

Pressed by the American Veterans' committee's advisory council, Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt declared that more materials would be diverted from commercial construction for private dwellings to meet the huge demand for living quarters.

At the same time, Wyatt revealed that the government has been forced to slash its provision of temporary dwelling units in some localities because of increased costs. As head of the AVC delegation which met with Wyatt, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. asserted that during the first seven months of this year commercial construction totaled over 3 billion dollars in comparison with only 1½ billion dollars for pri-vate residences. He called for channeling of 90 per cent of materials to dwellings.

Wagner points to results. national labor relations board had

as hard.

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 govern-ment announced the formation of a special board to control production, distribution and prices of the indus-

ry. While Supply Minister John Wilmot revealed that the industry's leaders had agreed to accept positions on the new board in order to familiarize themselves with nation-

alization proceedings, he said that they would not advise the govern-ment on plans for public owner-ship. Pending nationalization, the industry agreed to push moderniza-tion of focilities to stee up estated tion of facilities to step up output. Announcement of continued gov-ernment regulation of Britain's iron taken over the entire German iron and steel industry in their occupation zone.

Joe Louis, not St. Louis!

Lt. Col. Gregory (Pappy) Boy-ington's book is finished and in the hands of the busy Walter E. Smith, who seems to have about eight hands. Not only will Smith publish, but he'll do the movie himself, as an independent, perhaps as a road-shew entry. Admiral Nimitz has offered Smith any fleet facilities re-quired for the screen adaptation. The title, first time announced any-where, is "Where Are We Now?"

Even Stalin's spies don't know - Margaret Truman's calls from Missouri to Washington are person-to-person — and the person is Marvin Coles, counsel for the merchant marine!

Gwendolyn Stone is a beautiful and talented dancer. . . . She has appeared in several west coast recreations and in films, including "Night and Day." . . . No one seeing her would imagine that she is a deaf mute and has been since childhood.... She picks up rhythms with her feet, via vibrations.... She takes direction and cues by unfailing lip-reading.

Santa Fe Skyway is carrying specialized cargoes, including perish ables. . . No schedules will be made. . . Flying personnel will be mostly veterans, 11 of whom have and steel operations came even as signed on. . One plane has re-London revealed that the British had frigeration equipment, which weighs only 1 per cent of the gross tonnage and can register 120 de-grees below zero.

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 Arkan-

plorer who discovered the Missis-sippi 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 In-dians sear where Jacksonport now stands, and that he was compelled to turn north again. Learning that there were moun-

tains to the northwest, he continued

De Soto's Futile Ouest for Gold

Brought Exploration of Arkansas

Arkansas was one of the earliest f the Mississippi states to be ex-lored. The first white man to of the Mississippi states to be ex-plored. The first white man to touch Arkansas soil was Her-nando de Soto, the Spanish excame into the land of the Cayas. Here, De Soto fell seriously ill, and a friendly Indian chief brought him to a lake of "very hot water" where he was healed. This lake was doubtless the now famous Hot Springs.

On Ouachita river near the springs, De Soto and his party found salt which the Indians gathered and sold to their neighbors. The explorers spent the winter of 1541, a severe one, in an Indian village on the Ouachita. De Soto's faithful interpreter, Juan Ortiz, died. Dis-heartened by not finding gold and losing so many of his men, De Soto resumed his journey south in the spring of 1542. He followed the Ouachita to the Red river and then went downstream to the Mississip pi. Exposure brought on a fever and De Soto died, his survivorsi burying him in the great river hehad discovered. Spain profited little by the ex-

plorations of De Soto. Through her negligence, the Mississippi valley had remained unsettled for nearly a century and a half. But while toward northeast Arkansas where he hoped to find gold, traveling through swamps and dense for-ests and crossing mountain streams. Disappointed in not finding gold, he

CLASSIC STRUCTURE . occupied in 1836, old state house, now Originally Arkansas' converted into a war memorial building, is one of the classic colonial buildings of the nation.