

The Alleghany News

AND STAR-TIMES

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ED M. ANDERSON.....Publisher

MRS. ED M. ANDERSON.....Associate

BLANCHE JONES LEWIS.....Editor

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The News is glad to publish letters, not too long, on matters of general interest. But such communications must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, even when they are to be published under a nom de plume.

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"If the choice were left to me whether to have a free press or a free government, I would choose a free press."—Thomas Jefferson.

Helping Polio Victims

As the Annual Infantile Paralysis Fund Fighting Drive approaches it is time for all of the citizens of this county to give it serious thought. This county has a quota of \$300.00 which is small in comparison to the aid we have received from the Foundation.

Figures show that in North Carolina, since January 1, 1939, a total of \$992,871.00 has been sent back to the State from the Foundation as compared to \$656,369.50 which we have sent in.

But getting closer home, reports reveal that during the past two years the Foundation has spent far more on Alleghany county victims than has been raised here for the Foundation. In dollars and cents the county has received far more than what it has put into the fund. But the figures do not tell the story. The real investment is that more children are much more able to walk than they would have been otherwise.

But the battle is far from won. We agree with President Truman who said that chapters "in fulfilling their pledge that no victim of infantile paralysis shall go without treatment because of lack of funds should inspire... the people to make the 1947 drive the most successful."

What will you personally do to make the drive in this county a success, to help those crippled by this disease to walk again?

Synthetic Rubber

Before the war natural rubber from the Pacific and foreign countries furnished the main supply for American motors. Fifty-one synthetic plants were owned and operated by the Government during the past year-and-a-half, and according to the U. S. Office of Rubber Reserve these plants supplied the public close to 920,000 long tons of synthetic rubber. Private plants brought the total production up to 1,000,000 long tons. Can't you see what's happening? We are going to cut out most foreign-grown rubber, and make our tires synthetically right here in the United States. Ask your tire dealer whether this is a good idea to keep all this manufacturing business at home. He'll likely say "SURE!"

Our Responsibility

The responsibilities that came to the United States as a result of victory in the war are not fully known to the American people. The history-making events that are taking place in Europe and the Far East naturally reach the headlines — but many another important job is being accomplished in obscurity.

An example of this is found in the Pacific islands. The Marshall group, which is typical, belonged to Germany until 1914. Then Japan, as one of our Allies in World War I, seized the islands, and her authority was legalized by a League of Nations mandate in 1922. Japan held the islands, using many of them as naval and air bases, until we freed them near the close of World War II.

Thus, purely as a consequence of war, the problems of thousands of natives living on scores of islands became our problems. And it is pleasant to report that the United States Navy, which is the administrative agency, is taking these problems

very seriously.

The Navy is training officers in the arts of military government. It is making aggressive efforts to reestablish a system of adequate education. It is paying particular attention to health and sanitation. It is attempting to revitalize what little industry and commerce the islands are capable of maintaining. Its purpose, in sum, is to assist the inhabitants to stand on their own feet.

This is no simple task. An immense amount of work is being done by the Navy. Thus, the hand of America reaches out to tiny islands whose very names are unknown to all but a few persons.

1946 Fire Losses

The year which has ended was the worst in our history in the matter of loss of life and property by fire. When the final figures are tabulated, the total waste will probably touch \$600,000,000—and the destruction of life will approach 11,000.

There can be no alibis for this. It is too late for excuses. What we can do is to affirm that 1947 will tell a different story when the year closes.

Our first realization, as individuals, must be that almost all fires are the result of the human element. A man is careless, a man is ignorant and destructive fire strikes. The fire which could not be prevented is extremely rare.

We must understand, secondly, that the prevention of most fires is the simplest of tasks. A new lamp cord, a clean attic, a minor repair to a heating plant, a fire extinguisher or fire escape—such attentions as these would have prevented a very large part of last year's terrible loss of life and materials. This comes straight home to the individual, and no one can escape his share of the responsibility.

Third, there is obvious need for education of the individual in what to do if he is in a building attacked by fire. In Atlanta, men and women jumped to destruction from window ledges—in the face of pleas by firemen who were preparing nets and ladders. In both Chicago and Atlanta, people threw open doors and windows thus creating drafts that simply fanned the flames.

All of us should feel shame at 1946's terrible fire record. And all of us should resolve that it will be improved in 1947.

Hats Off To Science

In the past few years, the results of scientific and laboratory research have convinced us that there is almost nothing that can't be improved upon. Of course, it isn't likely that either will attempt enhancing the beauty of a summer's gold-rimmed sunset. Or the measures of a lovely Strauss waltz.

But many objects of more useful import are constantly undergoing changes for the better due to research, to the extent that some are barely nodding acquaintances of their former selves. Best Foods, for example, tells us that their Nucoa margarine bears little or no resemblance to margarines of a couple of decades ago. And while it is recognized as a delicious and highly nutritious product it is still subjected to 175 tests daily to always insure a uniform vitaminized margarine.

Other large companies, too, not satisfied with "well enough" are forever seeking new ways and ideas to give the consumer the very best that science can produce.

Striking At Strikes

Did you ever stop to think that the industrial warfare in our own country has been one of the most paralyzing series of attempts to weaken the strength of the United States?

The loss to the striking labor unions during six months of last year amounted to more than one billion dollars in wages. Most of their strikes were unnecessary and inexcusable. The strikes in steel, mining, electrical equipment, steamships, railroads and automobiles have amounted to billions of dollars. There is no way to estimate to what extent the strikes were responsible for the whirlwind rise of prices—say 50 per cent.

There is no way of successfully disputing a statement from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which declared: "The hope of sound, enduring prosperity is a mirage unless we have an end to strikes which rip production to pieces and throttle strikes." Think that over!

Government And Labor

Recent capitulation and settlement of the nation's coal strike on the President's terms, cancellation of freight and rail embargoes and the nation-wide dimout not put official Washington and the nation on a more even keel but showed that the strength of the government is greater than that of labor.

The defeat of Lewis was viewed here as a complete victory for President Truman in his determination to uphold the power and sovereignty of the government as between the dictatorship of Lewis over the economy of the nation. Persons close to the President declare that Mr. Truman was prepared to go all the way in his battle against the mine chief even to the risk of complete paralysis of the nation's industrial life and widespread suffering from cold from lack of coal.

Government attorneys are prepared to push through their appeal of the Lewis contempt proceedings before the Supreme court, which may involve a ruling on the constitutionality of the La Guardia injunction act. Congressional leaders in the meantime are prepared to urge revision of the law to make it clear that the power of government is not curtailed in the use of injunctions, and at the same time the pressure for laws to curb the power of labor unions and labor leaders continues to grow.

March 31, the date set by Lewis as the limit of his "truce," now is regarded as a deadline by which time the new 80th congress will have whipped through this new legislation intended to prevent for all time to come any recurrence of such a strike. Judge Allan Goldsborough's dramatic summing up of the miners' position and his assessment of a three and a half million dollar fine against the mine union with an added \$10,000 personal fine against Lewis himself for contempt, plus Lewis' diatribe in answer to the court were highlights of this kaleidoscopic, fast-moving drama. Official Washington heaved a vast sigh of relief as the President finally stood fast as he did in the recent railroad strike and for the second time forced a labor chieftain to his knees.

Lewis made much of the "deadly brutal 54-hour week" of the miners and declared "our miners work at the operator's option, nine hours per day, six days per week, which is a longer work day and work week than prevails in the mining industry of any civilized country in the world. Government lawyers and representatives of the coal operators, however, scuttled Lewis' charges in counter-statements. Said John D. Battle, secretary of the National Coal association, "All these charges are bunk," and he proceeded to declare that Lewis neglected to mention (1) no miner is compelled to work 54 hours; work on the sixth day is optional; (2) time-and-a-half rates of pay apply after the first 35 hours of work; (3) allowance is made for time spent travelling from the mine portal to working stations; (4) time is allowed for a 15-minute luncheon period and both these allowances are included in the nine-hour day for which miners are paid; (5) labor statistics show time spent underground including travel time, averaged only 41.4 hours in September; (6) average \$61 per week; (7) miners who worked 54 hours received slightly more than \$75 per week; (8) average weekly earnings of miners are 35 per cent higher than workers in manufacturing industries.

Said Justice Goldsborough: "When men take interpretation of the law into their own hands, we have anarchy. This is an unusual situation. It means hunger and cold and destitution. It threatens disorganization of the social fabric itself. It is a threat to democracy itself... a spectacle of this kind tends to turn the government of this country, the social fabric of democratic peoples, into ridicule in the minds of the peoples of the world."

MARSHALL IS NAMED SECRETARY OF STATE

(Continued from Page 1) The five-starred general was President Truman's pick to try to unsmarl the affairs of unhappy China.

USO FUND DRIVE IS NOW UNDERWAY

(Continued from Page 1) \$10.00; Glade Valley, Mrs. Ralph Gentry, \$10.00.

Colored schools—Gap Civil, Miss Mary Randolph, \$5.00; Glade Creek, Mrs. Byrdie Steel, \$5.00. Miss Pauline Osborne has been named secretary and treasurer.

"All Right, Jumbo, You Steer!"



SEAL SALE TOTAL \$143.00 FOR COUNTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Liberty Knob, \$43; Piney Creek, \$8.00; Rich Hill, \$1.00; Stratford, \$4.00; Little Pine, \$4.00; Glade Valley elementary, \$1.01; Cherry Lane, \$5.00; Laurel Springs, \$2.03; Pine Swamp, \$2.00.

Individual contributors are Mr. Ellison, \$1.75; Mr. Reed, \$6.00; Mrs. Warren, \$5.99; Mrs. Maxwell, \$2.29; Mrs. Roe, \$4.00; Miss Kennedy, \$6.65; Miss Edwards, \$1.50; Mrs. Roe, \$7.75; Mrs. Singletary, \$1.55; Mrs. Madge Reeves, \$5.80; Miss Doughton, \$7.78; Mrs. G. ReCTOR, \$1.11; Mrs. Ruth Choate, \$7.00; Mrs. Rebecca Choate, \$2.00; Miss Edna Edwards, \$1.21; Mrs. Ellison, \$1.11; Miss Mildred Taylor, \$1.05; Mrs. Dutton, \$7.73; Miss Ivazelle Taylor, \$6.65; Mrs. McMillan, \$8.80; Mrs. Tompkins, \$7.00; Mrs. Walker, \$3.00.

PLANS FOR POLIO FUND DRIVE ARE MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

man. City, community and rural chairmen are:

Miss Edna Edwards, Sparta school; Mrs. Roy Burgess, church organizations; G. Glenn Nichols Wildlife club; Mrs. Isom Waggoner, county clubs; Carl Irwin, RFD carriers organization; Edward Pugh, Laurel Springs; D. Clair Wyatt, Little Pine school; Miss Gladys Robinson, Piney Creek school;

Roy Ellison, Sparta Lions club; Mrs. R. F. Crouse, Sparta Woman's club; Amon Edwards, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Alton Thompson, Chamber of Commerce; Ralph Gentry, Glade Valley; Ray V. Smith, Rich Hill school; Miss Doris Wagoner, Young Business Women's club of Sparta.

This list is incomplete and other chairmen will be announced next week.

"I accepted this chairmanship for two reasons only: first, because I know Alleghany county can be counted on to do her part in all worthy causes, and second, with this active roll of co-directors it will be an opportunity and a privilege to serve my county in this humane cause," Mrs. Choate said.

"I thank you one and all for your splendid cooperation in the previous campaigns we have all made together. Let's do our best again for those who find themselves stricken with this dread disease."

Any individual, or organization, wishing to have a part in this campaign will please mail their gifts to Mrs. Choate, at Sparta.

Hybrid corn strains have shown 15 to 20 per cent gains over open-pollinated varieties during the past 25 years.

For cooked dishes, apples and pears need a little extra sweetening. When available, corn sirup, honey or molasses may be substituted for sugar, measure for measure. Or try one of these sugar-saving tricks: When baking pears or apples, stuff the centers with dates or raisins. This adds sweetness, and only about 1 teaspoon sugar will be needed for each piece of fruit. For a side dish that satisfies



Bishop W. W. Peele, Richmond, Va., will inaugurate the 1947 series of the Methodist Radio Hour Sunday morning, January 5, 1947, when he speaks over the 45 station independent network of the Southern Religious Radio Conference. This program is heard at 8:30 E.S.T. 7:30 C.S.T. Other speakers to be heard on Sunday mornings in January are Senator John W. Sparkman, Washington, D. C.; President Umphrey, i.e. Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex., and Bishop W. C. Martin, Topeka, Kansas.

the sweet tooth at small cost in sugar, scallop apples or pears with sweet potatoes. Dot each layer with fat, and sprinkle with just a little sugar or brush with honey.

For glazed pears or apples, quarter the fruit and bake with a little water until partially cooked. Then spread with bright-colored jelly, and continue bak-

Nothing short of acre-by-acre application of all practical measures of proved efficiency will give permanent, practical soil conservation, declares Chief Hugh H. Bennett of the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

ing until fruit is tender with a shiny surface.



"Oh, he's just a kid, yet."