

Capital Letters

By THOMPSON GREENWOOD

NO PRIVACY—This thing called privacy is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, what with transparent plastics, glass dresses, and cellophane.

Now your State Board of Health enters the picture. Nothing is being said about it at this time, but SBDH is now making plans for an x-ray project which does away with what little privacy we have left. It's a good thing, too. Those State physicians are now transforming a big trailer (about the size of a railroad car) into a traveling x-ray room, and before long it will pull out of Raleigh and the show will have begun. Other trailers will come along within the next two years.

Eventually, every person living in North Carolina will be x-rayed. Your internal picture will be on file. Since there are about 3,500,000 people in this state, and more coming all the time, you can see what a task this is that the Board of Health has set up for itself. Of course, once they get everybody right on down to the newcomers, they can keep up with some re-labeled effort.

DIAGNOSIS—X-ray pictures are the backbone for successful diagnosis of many diseases; they say for instance you can take one of these skin tests for tuberculosis, and the test may show you have it, and worry you to death. In other words, the test will give a positive reaction sometimes when as a matter of fact you don't have a particle of tuberculosis. However, an x-ray picture tells with finality.

Well, they will be around to see you one of these days. Here's looking through you!

COBLE—One cool \$1,000,000 worth of Coble Dairy Products stock will be sold to residents of North Carolina within the next six months by an investment banking firm. George Coble is planning to expand all over the South—and to have a more concentrated program right here in North Carolina.

That's why many of the small operators are so scared. They know George Coble and they are not too young to recall what happened to small tobacco business who wouldn't join up with James B. Duke when he was forming his plant.

The small plants are fearful (and well they might be) that Coble will gobble them up by purchase or by competition. If you have confidence in George Coble, you'd better keep an eye on that stock when it is issued.

ASIDE TO COBLE—George people are talking about some of your political wishes. Better stick to your dairying, for you know that business. Anyhow, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, head of the State Board of Health, is no harder on the milk

industry than his successor might be. Dr. Reynolds only wants to protect the public, George, and so do you. If you and some of the others will work along with him, satisfactory standards for milk can be arrived at without too much trouble.

FORTUNATE—The talk around Raleigh is that Charles Ross, who was rather unceremoniously moved out of the State Highway Commission last summer after years and years of back-breaking toil and valiant service to the people of North Carolina, feels mighty happy about the whole thing now. He's now working along with the men who supply the material for the roads, and there certainly should be a good future in that, while the officials in the Highway building are sweating it out over this next-to-impossible road situation. Ross and the contractors should have plenty of business while Cherry, Graham and the others have plenty of worries.

BROTHER—Not so well known throughout the state as Charles Ross who is now practicing law in Lillington and Raleigh is George Ross, his brother who was in that hot race with Congressman Burdin a few years back. This state's veteran markets specialist, George recently completed an article on cotton which is attracting wide attention. Carried by the Charlotte Observer, this article is regarded as "one of the finest treatments of the cotton subject that I have read." This comes from M. G. Mann, general manager of the N. C. Cotton Growers Association.

Within the next few weeks, the piece will appear in several publications, so you want to keep an eye peeled for it.

WACHOVIA—The Wachovia Bank and Trust company of Raleigh recently came to the rescue of hundreds of students at State College who are wandering over Raleigh looking for rooms. The project is a little unusual. The bank is lending the money to the new State College Foundation, Inc., and this foundation will erect the dormitories for the college. The whole thing has the approval, naturally, of the Council of State. Now similar projects may be attempted at Greater University of North Carolina units at Chapel Hill and Greensboro.

ANOTHER—The Wachovia will soon be tied to another public project—and this will affect all the people of the state. No announcement can be made of this right now, but you should hear a great deal about it before summer. The usually-staid Wachovia is apparently becoming more agile all the time.

JOHNSON—The matter of this multi-billion dollar to Great Britain is a hot subject in Washington this week, and thus naturally focuses attention on State Treasurer Charlie Johnson, regarded as a candidate for governor.

As you may recall, Johnson vigorously opposed the loan at the recent meeting of the N. C. Citizens Association. Copies of this speech have been sent all over the nation, and it is being quoted rather extensively. Whatever may happen in Washington, North Carolina business men feel that Johnson is exactly right in opposing this country's carrying Great Britain's financial ball throughout the world, receiving no credit and little else from the transaction. Suppose you know that G. B. still owes us huge sums from the last war?

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Dancing Eyes



THE EYES HAVE IT, as anyone can see, and Hollywood starlet Angela Green admitted that she was more than passingly serious when she flew from the Coast for a "date" with Howard McVitty of Garden City, N. Y., with whom she is shown dancing. (International)

DR. GRAHAM TO SPEAK ON ATOM BOMB CHANGE

CHAPEL HILL—President Frank P. Graham of the University will speak on "Universities and Scientific Mechanisms in the Great Transitions of History" from the Compass to the Atomic Bomb" at a convocation of faculty and students in Memorial Hall here Wednesday, February 6, at 11 o'clock. The public is invited. The general convocation is one of three scheduled for the winter quarter and was called at the joint request of the Association of Carolina Scientists and the president of the student body.

In that section have had—and still have—their road troubles just like the rest of us. Grady whipped his farm listeners to a white heat (no difficult task, roads being what they are), and they had a big mass meeting in Charlotte. Then moved on to Raleigh to talk to the Governor. Grady found it impossible to be in a bad humor, and the meeting was exceedingly pleasant, with Governor Cherry and Cole exchanging cracks at each other.

Raleigh people, who seldom have an opportunity to hear Grady and don't have anyone in Eastern North Carolina who will approach him, were mightily surprised and pleased at the wholesomeness of the whole thing. They didn't take Grady too seriously, which suited him all right, for he cleared over \$30,000 in 1945—Kolorbar, Chocolatets, Bromo, etc., for not being taken seriously. Go into WBT any morning around 5-7 o'clock and you find Cole in various stages of undress drawing into that microphone in a half-asleep voice.

NOTES—A new business has been established (?) in Raleigh, the Daily Reminder Service. For \$3.00 a year, this setup will remind you of birthdays, anniversaries, and other special events. A letter is mailed one week in advance, then a phone call the day before the event. If the enterprise is successful, a wake-up service may be included. . . . A Chicago newspaper recently ran an article on a girl who said she cleared \$1,000 in one week selling books (reference, etc.) in North Carolina in December . . . R. Davenport (Greenville, N. C.) man who got loans at five per cent and let the money out at 10% is being tried in Raleigh and a few big Eastern N. C. money men may be involved before it's over.

Mystery Of Missing Hosiery Also Mystery To Government

WASHINGTON—Mystery of the missing hosiery is puzzling not only millions of queue-weary women today, but government authorities as well.

They know part of the answer, but not the complete one.

They do not know how much of the nylon production today is being diverted to the "black market."

They do not know at the moment how much nylon hosiery is being exported to foreign countries.

They do not know because the industry no longer operates under government priority regulations—these having been dropped some months ago.

They do suspect that a substantial "black market" exists, but without government control over production it is difficult to trace and uncover.

Investigate Exports.

Rumors that large quantities of nylons are being exported and sold at fabulous prices in foreign markets are now being investigated by Civilian Production Administration authorities.

If it should be found that this exportation is of such proportion as to endanger domestic supplies, the CPA has authority to bring about adjustments in the distribution of supplies.

Meanwhile even rayon hosiery is at a premium because rayon thread is reverting to its normal channels of manufacture in other lines of goods and is also being heavily requisitioned for lining materials now in short supply.

It was presumed that rayon

hosiery production would taper off gradually as nylon manufacture increased. But this didn't happen, and there has been this gap between leaving nothing for the poor American woman but the discouraging and ever-present sign: "No Hosiery Today."

Another snag that has caused temporary postponement of the promised avalanche of nylons is the necessity of converting hosiery machinery. A much finer gauge is required for the weaving of nylons than rayons.

Before nylon hosiery came on the market, and even afterward, silk hose made up a large part of the total hosiery supply. Today raw silk is just beginning to trickle into the country.

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Present estimates of nylon production are 30,000,000 pair a month. Eventually—probably within two or three months—this should bring an end to the hosiery shortage, according to current predictions.

This seems reasonable to assume, since the potential market of women hosiery buyers—those from 15 years and up—according to Bureau of Census figures, is 52,600,000.

Normal hosiery production per

Clyde L. Smith Is Promoted in Japan

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, OSAKA, JAPAN—Corporal Clyde L. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert E. Smith of Clyde was recently promoted to his present grade in the transportation section of the 367th Field Artillery Battalion in the 98th Infantry Division.

The 98th, a part of the Eighth Army, is occupying the large industrial center of Osaka in Southern Honshu.

Before entering the army in March, 1943, Corporal Smith was engaged in farming for his father.

month, taking the month of Sept. 1941, as an example, is roughly 3,000,000, including all kinds of hosiery.

Therefore, it seems logical to conclude that with production stepped up to 30,000,000 pair of nylons a month, plus the added production of silk and other type hosiery, the hosiery pipe lines should be filled in a comparatively short time and the supply normal again.

Eventually, this will go into manufacture and contribute considerably to relieve the situation, and perhaps help to build up even an abundance of supply.

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DR. W. KERMIT CHAPMAN
DENTIST
OFFICE IN BOYD BUILDING
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WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

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More Headaches for the Farmers

plied throughout the industry would amount to \$135,000,000.

Steel workers are already among the highest paid wage-earners in America. Before the strike their average earnings were approximately \$1.16 an hour, \$9.26 a day and \$46.32 a week — on a forty-hour week. The U. S. Steel offer would have given them about \$1.31 an hour, \$10.46 a day and \$52.32 a week. But they refused it, and accused the steel industry of conspiring to ruin the union with an offered wage increase of \$25 a month, the highest increase in the industry's history.

The strike is a direct violation of the contract between the union and the steel companies. The union wanted a long-term contract and got it. The union agreed not to strike during the life of the contract. Yet, the union struck on January 21.

Fighting for a Way of Life

Farmers have a big stake in continuous steel production. They have an opportunity to say what they think about unchecked labor monopolies which bring to a stop the nation's recovery efforts, through excessive wage demands which could only add to inflation and cause soaring prices.

Not until enough of them protest unfair, dictatorial actions and urge proper safeguards against arrogant, heedless union leadership and one-sided labor laws will the country get back to sane, profitable production where everyone works together toward a better standard of living.

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