



The Bill Of Rights



Being The First Ten Amendments

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I Freedom of Religion, Speech and the Press; Right of Assembly and Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

II Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

III Quartering of Soldiers.

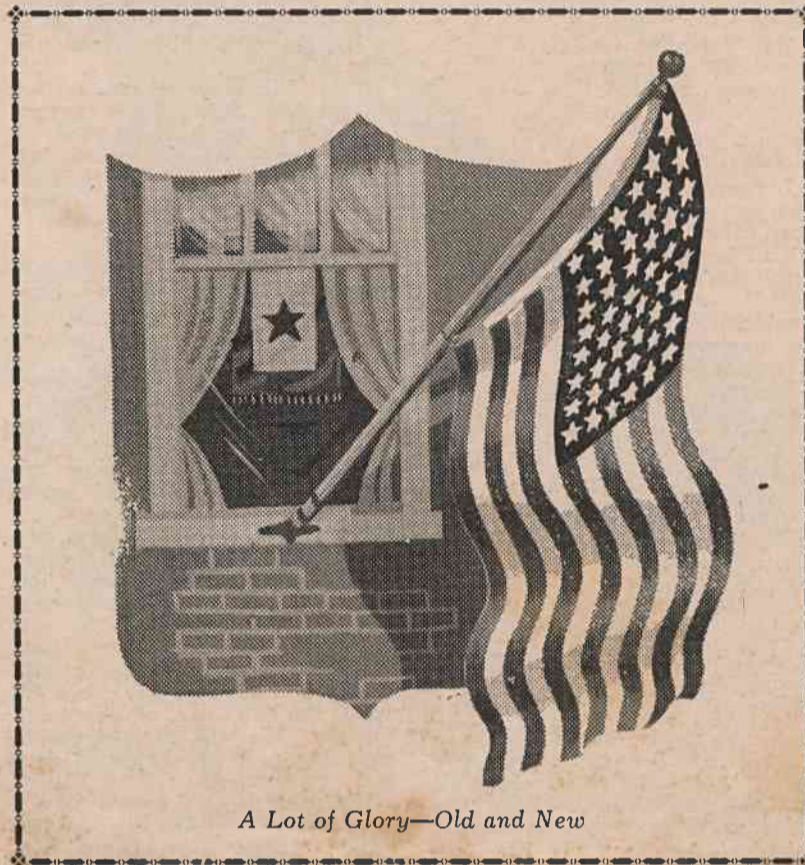
No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV Regulation of Right of Search and Seizure.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

V Protection for Persons and Their Property.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a pre-



A Lot of Glory—Old and New

sentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against

himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an im-

partial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

VII Right of Trial by Jury in at Common Law.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII Protection Against Excessive Bail and Punishments.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX Constitution Does Not List All Individual Rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X Powers Reserved to the States and the People.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

A REPORT OF CREDIT UNION

North Carolina
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Raleigh

July 26, 1945

To the Officers and Directors,
Melrose-Glenn Credit Union
Gentlemen:

We have made an examination of the records of the Melrose-Glenn Credit Union as at June 21, 1945, and submit herewith our report covering same.

Comments on Balance Items

Cash—\$1,140.62—The bank was called for statement at date of examination, and the reconciled balance was found to be correct as shown.

Loans—\$3,372.65—A schedule of loans outstanding at June 21, 1945, was prepared, the total of which agrees with the figures stated above. All notes were examined.

Shares—\$4,340.85—A schedule of shares at June 21, 1945, was prepared, the total of which agrees with the figures stated above.

We found all of the books and records of this credit union to be in proper order, and all funds properly accounted for. In our opinion the attached balance sheet fairly presents the financial position of the Melrose-Glenn Credit Union at June 21, 1945.

It is exceedingly fortunate that the employees of Melrose and Glenn Hosiery Mills have a rapidly growing credit union in which they may deposit their savings and from which they may borrow to take care of their needs since the new law regulating lending agencies goes into effect July 1, 1945. After July 1st, all individuals and organizations lending money, with the exception of credit unions, banks and automobile finance companies, will be required to register with the Commissioner of Banks and comply with such rules and regulations and pay such fees as are required by the Commissioner of Banks.

The Banking Department has put on a number of new men, and it is my understanding that the

(Continued on Page 6)

A WORD ABOUT YARNS

By JAS. J. GRIFFITH, Purchasing Agent

The word "Yarn" is used and applied to all categories of threads; silk, wool, cotton, rayon (Vicose and Acetate) and what not. So in speaking of yarn, it may mean any of the above fibers. In the olden days when as a kid we used to put our hands through a hank (skein) of yarn for our mothers to wind into a ball for hand knitting, we thought of yarn as wool only. Today, it is all yarn, regardless of the nature, twist or ply.

Silk, cotton, and wool for a good many years were the basic yarns used in garments of all descriptions, but since the advent of chemistry into the textile field we now have a number of synthetic or chemically made yarns which have and are revolutionizing the textile field. These synthetic yarns, while having been in use for the last few years, are still in their infancy, if we are to believe the rumors among the trade coming from the research laboratories. Too, we know for

a fact, strong rayon tire yarn is claimed to be better and have less friction than cotton yarns previously used. Then we have the "High Tenacity" Rayon in the finer deniers that has been beneficial in fabrics using comparable sizes. Nylon, as we all know, threatens to replace silk entirely in a good many fabrics formerly using silk as well as entering into entirely new fields of industry.

There are a number of other new yarns that will be put on the market as soon as the war is over and yarn manufacturers are allowed to produce their new creations which are claimed to be more durable and flexible in a great many respects—all great improvements over our present standards.

With these new creations in the yarn field being initiated, the manufacturer who is progressive will have to be on his toes to keep abreast of the times and

(Continued on Page 6)