

Y. M. C. A. AGENT FEELS NAZI WHIP

Huntington Tells Of Florence Native's Experience With Gestapo

How the Nazi Gestapo held a Y. M. C. A. secretary prisoner for months, and tried to wring from him by torture political secrets he didn't possess was revealed today by J. B. Huntington, general secretary of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A.

"The man is James W. Brown, for many years our representative in Rumania," Mr. Huntington said. "I'm now at liberty to state the facts, as conveyed to me by our National Council in New York, because Brown is safe. He returned to this country in an exchange of our diplomats and nationals for those of our enemies."

Brown had been 21 years in Rumania as staff worker for the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. His welfare efforts for Rumanians and Polish refugees probably put the Nazis on his trail. The Gestapo first arrested him August 20 on charges of espionage for the British. He was held for 48 hours.

Just before Rumania declared war on the U. S., Mr. and Mrs. Brown left Bucharest for Turkey; but at Svilengrad, Bulgaria, they were arrested and turned over to the Gestapo. "You're prisoners of war," Gestapo agents told them, and they were sent back to Bucharest under guard. At Bucharest Mrs. Brown was permitted to return home, under house arrest, and Brown was taken to the German Secret Police jail. There, after six days in solitary confinement, his ordeal really began.

"I was questioned and beaten the first night from 10:30 until 4:30 a. m.," he says. "I was stripped and hung to a rod by the wrists while the stool was pulled from under me. They kicked me in the kidneys and hit me. They said I could give them information about the work of our legation, and the Commission for Polish Relief. I hung there for 45 minutes. In pulling me down one of the guards twisted my wrist so that the bones cracked."

"I was pretty much of a wreck by the time they returned me to my cell. I had only black bread and watery soup during the next five days of my imprisonment."

"Intercession by the Rumanian prime minister procured Brown's release from the secret prison on Christmas Eve. Mrs. Brown was trimming a little tree, as a spiritual link with her husband, when he walked in. "He had aged so much that I was frightened," she said.

"The Browns remained in their home, closely guarded, never sure of their safety, until the diplomatic train that was to take the staff of the American Legation out of Rumania was ready to leave on January 27. The last night they passed at the legation. Colonel John R. Atty, American military attaché in Bucharest, took them into his own compartment on the train to protect them from being kidnaped by the Gestapo at the Bulgarian border. A day later they reached Lisbon."

"Brown is a retiring, friendly, middle-aged little man, widely known and regarded in all Rumania for his welfare work. He is a native of Florence, S. C. Mrs. Brown is an attractive, blue-eyed blonde."

BOMBERS COLLIDE

MACLEOD, Alberta, June 15.—Two Canadian bombers collided in the air northeast of Granum today, killing an undetermined number of Canadian air force fliers. The planes were in formation.

Do you covet a superbly flavorful whiskey, Sahib? Then, O My Weary One, remember: "The very best buy is the whiskey that's dry — Paul Jones!"

—From the dry sayings of the Paul Jones Camel



Paul Jones

\$130 A PINT \$255 A QUART
A blend of straight whiskeys—90 proof. Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville & Baltimore.

The Official Score, Jap Sea Power Hard Hit

BATTLE SCORE — MIDWAY AND CORAL SEA

	JAPANESE				UNITED STATES			
	SUNK	DAMAGED	PROBABLY SUNK	PROBABLY DAMAGED	SUNK	DAMAGED	PROBABLY SUNK	PROBABLY DAMAGED
BATTLESHIPS	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
CRUISERS	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
DESTROYERS	3	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
TRANSPORTS	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISC.	8	13	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	18	27	3	3	4	1	-	-

Here is the official box score on the Japanese and American sea losses in the great battles of Midway and the Coral sea. The Japs came in a bad second.

COUNTY SECOND IN LIQUOR SALES

Over Million Dollars Worth Spirits Sold In The State In May

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15.—The State ABC board reported today that \$1,247,463.35 worth of liquor was sold in county operated liquor stores during May, an increase of \$517,195.25 over the \$730,268.10 worth of liquor sold in May, 1941.

Carl Williamson, State ABC board chairman, asserted that the sales report was "not a true picture" of the increase in liquor sales. Because although there was an increase in the amount of liquor sold, it did not correspond to the huge increase in receipts.

A federal tax of 75 cents a gallon which became effective last October increased the price of liquor and ABC store customers apparently are purchasing more of the higher priced spirits Williamson said.

Williamson also pointed out that most of the ABC counties are in the eastern part of the state which is booming and has experienced a population increase because of the war.

Durham county continued to lead the 25 ABC counties in sales, reporting \$192,560.55 worth of liquor sold in May compared with \$106,700.55 in May, 1941.

New Hanover was second with \$150,538.20 compared to \$82,653.65, and Wake reported sales totaling \$143,077 compared to \$96,360.55.

CITY SALVAGES 3,500 LBS. SCRAP RUBBER

(Continued From Page One)

and cellars were thoroughly combed for the precious substance. Collections in the New York area ranged from bloomer elastics to an 11-pound rubber tube used in a mechanical player piano. A filling station at Watertown, Mass., was almost swamped by its first contribution when a building supply company dumped six tons of old tires into its front yard.

Filling stations in the southeast said most of the rubber was being turned in by children, who collected the penny a pound; adults donated theirs mostly. One "mystery" item contributed was finally identified as an old-fashioned girdle.

Contributions at a Des Moines station included: From a small boy, a basket of toy trucks and tanks made of rubber; from a dog, several rubber bones; from a man, one rubber band (he said that was all he could find). Six Girl Scouts were given three rubber tires; from the Iowa governor's office, they came off the governor's ass-tays.

Nick Mourat, 16, of Holidays Cove, Pa., gathered more than 100 pounds of rubber heels, most of them from a shoemaker's dump behind a baseball park where Nick works chasing fous.

A Standard Oil agent who can vassal homes and offices in Potomac, Md., (population 2,017) collected 8,500 pounds of scrap rubber. A Detroit man turned in a 250-pound bale of crude rubber he "caught" off the Florida coast while sailing. A vessel carrying crude rubber had been torpedoed.

At Little Rock, Ark., members of the exchange club, voted to turn in the rubber floor mats from the trunk compartments of their automobiles.

STATE YIELD LARGER

RALEIGH, June 15.—President Roosevelt's campaign for the collection of scrap rubber got underway in North Carolina today and reports from some sections indicated that it was doing very well. J. B. Vogler, state executive secretary for the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, said that in Williamson so much scrap rubber was collected that filling stations there didn't have enough cash to pay for it—at a penny a pound.

From Goldsboro came a report that two fishermen had had luck with fish in the Neuse river and decided to fish for tires and inner-tubes. Result—600 pounds of rubber.

Vogler said that Henry G. Taylor of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation office at Charlotte had instructed his field men to visit all automobile graveyards in North and South Carolina and request operators "to immediately turn in all of their available scrap rubber."

TODAY and TOMORROW

BY WALTER LIPPMANN
Statesmen At Work

The decisive move in the agreements which have just been published is registered in Part II, Article 3, Paragraph 2, of the Russian-British treaty. There the two powers make it clear and binding that they will police Europe for at least twenty years after the armistice, "pending adoption" of proposals to unite with America and other like-minded states "for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period."

Thus the British-Russian military alliance becomes a fixed point in the organization of power during the negotiations and debates which will be required to establish a larger and more permanent system of international security.

The President has acted with great understanding and practical foresight in associating the United States with this procedure. For Britain and Russia are able to make now-binding commitments for the long future; under our constitutional system that is not feasible, or at least too difficult.

Therefore, London, Moscow and Washington have found a way to do what was immediately necessary with the actual means immediately available. They have fortified the British-Russian alliance. Thus they have guaranteed to Europe the minimum of power needed to restore order. They have made certain that at the very least the British-Russian power will be there during the formative years to give practical effect to any wide system of peace. They have established it that when we, and other nations, come to the debate on the ratification of a wider system of peace, the real choice will be whether this British-Russian alliance is to be generalized or whether, by our returning to isolationism, all nations are again to live in a world of special military alliances.

The negotiations which have led to these arrangements show in a most convincing fashion that the more definite and firm are the guarantees of security which nations obtain, the more liberal and enlightened can be their policy. When Britain and France allowed themselves to become isolated from Russia in the Munich surrender, the state was inevitably lost not only for the conquest of France but also for the Hitler-Stalin pact of August, 1939, for the Russian entrance into Poland and into the Baltic states and for the first Finnish war. We can all see now, what few of us saw then, that Russia was too terribly threatened on her frontier to pursue a large and liberal rather than a narrow and strictly defensive policy.

We now see the same principle in reverse. From Mr. Eden's visit to Moscow last December until Mr. Molotov's recent visit to Washington, Russian statesmanship has become more liberal as the Russians have become convinced of British and American power to wage the war and our determination to act as allies of Russia. When it had not yet been proved that we could or would wage total war against Hitler, when there was still ground for the ancient suspicion that we were unfriendly to Russia, the claims of Moscow were for strategic security in the Baltic states certainly, in Finland and Poland very probably.

The Russians have now agreed to the liberal principles of the Atlantic Charter. Why? Because the British government and the American government have proved their military power; because they have convinced the Russians that their alliance with Russia are now recognized by both of them as a genuine vital national interest. To the Russians there is now a greater guaranty of security in a dependable alliance with the mounting power of the English-speaking nations than in the military occupation of the border states. Thus the alliance has made possible a liberal policy. In turn, the liberal policy will now give Russia a stronger frontier than she could obtain any other way. The border states, secure in their independence under the Russian-British and eventually under the American guaranty, can be the friends of Russia, and will now have every interest in becoming the allies of Russia.

They themselves can, therefore, pursue the more liberal policy, carrying more for their internal solidity than for strategic frontiers, impelled less, therefore, to play politics on a small scale as against one another.

It may be said, indeed it has been said in private conversation, that the liberal character of the Russian-British treaty is due to our firm insistence on the principles of the Atlantic Charter. This is a misleading and dangerously self-righteous view of what happened, and it does a grave injustice to American statesmanship. The truth is that Russia was able to take the liberal view when the British convinced the Russians that the Munich mentality was finally gone; that conviction came to the Russians when in the course of the long negotiations Mr. Eden showed them that the British government had fully recognized that Russia's strategic needs in eastern Europe were as genuine and respectable as Britain's strategic needs in western Europe, or America's in the Caribbean.

When that had been recognized, it became possible for Russia to accept as liberal a policy as we pursue among our border states in the Caribbean.

It became possible for Mr. Eden to deal faithfully with Russia's strategic interest, and it was possible for the British to make the alliance which made the liberal policy possible, when they felt ready to go isolationist again, and demand at some later date the abrogation of the Russian alliance as the price of our friendship. It was necessary, therefore, that we should develop our position to the point where little doubt remained that we really meant to pursue a United Nations policy during and after the war.

Our declaration of war against Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary has clarified our position. The negotiations we are conducting under the aegis of lend-lease for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction have made it evident that we really mean to perform and not merely to promise.

Thus the truth is that we have contributed decisively to the momentous understanding—not because we stood primly, piously and privately for abstract principle, but because we have been taking measures, and are preparing to take more measures to play our necessary part in supporting the only kind of order in which a liberal policy is possible for any nation.

JAPANESE NEARING CHINESE RAILWAYS

(Continued from Page One)

Shangjiao, 25 miles west of Kwangfeng, if true, this would narrow the gap between the Japanese columns to less than 75 miles.)

Shangjiao, some 50 miles inside Kiangsi province, was raided by "scores of airplanes" operating in relays, the communique said. Several fires were set.

Much-bombed Yushan, a shambles just within Kiangsi, has fallen to the Japanese. Yushan and Shangjiao have been the most heavily bombed points in eastern China since Brig. Gen. James Doolittle led his U. S. army planes over Tokyo and three other Japanese cities in a destructive raid April 18. (The Japanese apparently were striving to find and destroy the "Shangri-La" bases from which the U. S. planes operated.)

The main objectives of the current Japanese offensives appeared to be to sever southwest China from the rest of the nation and to protect Japan's western flank against air raids. Authorities here also have expressed belief that the Japanese are attempting to seize complete control of railways and highways along the Eastern Seaboard to provide a direct overland communication route from the Japanese mainland through French Indo-China and Thailand to Malaya and Singapore.

Such an achievement would go far to consolidate the sweeping Japanese conquests in her six months war against Britain and the United States, and relieve the strain on her merchant fleet.

OFFICERS PRESS HUNT FOR KLUTZ

Politician Wanted On Capias For Contempt Of Court

CONCORD, June 15.—Officers were hunting Stoner W. Klutz of Salisbury, a lawyer and republican senatorial candidate in the recent primary, tonight to serve a capias for his arrest to answer a citation for contempt of court.

The capias was issued by Superior Court Judge Zeb V. Nettles, who is holding court here, after Klutz failed to appear to the court's order. Just before issuing it, the judge overruled a motion by Buford Blackwelder, Concord attorney, seeking to disqualify Nettles as the presiding judge.

Klutz had charged that the court had entered into a conspiracy to deprive him of his rights as a citizen and was held in contempt by Judge Nettles, who previously had ordered him to appear at Asheboro June 23, but amended his order in a move to dispose of the matter while he was here this week.

The contempt charge grew out of Klutz' contentions that he and a court defendant for whom he was bondsman had been unfairly treated because he was a republican and the opposing council was a democrat.

After issuing the capias, Judge Nettles continued the hearing until 2 p. m. when Klutz failed to show up at that hour, an indeterminate arrest was ordered pending his arrival.

Officer H. A. Logan, who went to serve the capias on Klutz, said the Salisbury lawyer got out of a downtown office about the time he arrived Sheriff R. C. Hoover and Patrolman Frank W. Reynolds rode out the Salisbury road in the direction Logan said that Klutz was heading.

From Salisbury, officers reported they still were trying to find Klutz.

ENEMY RAIDERS RETURN TO GULF

(Continued From Page One)

six lives and 27 men were rescued.

Survivors of the larger American merchant craft, sent to the bottom June 10 south of Cuba, twice out-gauged would-be rescuers to wave them out of the danger area. Fifty-three men then made port in two lifeboats. Second Mate William J. McCarty of New York city said both attempted rescues were made by Brazilian ships but that the men finally convinced the two to get out of the danger zone. Two seamen were killed in the sinking.

Argentine maritime police reported the torpedoing of the 9,234-ton South Africa and said that 23 survivors refused rescue by an Argentine tanker which sighted their lifeboat off the northeast coast of South America. An official announcement said the men were given food but declined to board the passing vessel.

From an east coast Canadian port came word of the landing of 25 survivors of a ship sunk in the Atlantic. Three women were reported in the group.

Meanwhile, 13 seamen from a medium-sized freighter who were sinking was announced last Thursday landed at an eastern port and told how the submarine's crew apologized for killing some of the rescuer crew. One of the U-boat's officers also told the survivors that "Germany and America should not be fighting each other". Before submerging his craft, the officer discussed the merits of American and German beer with the victims.

Mrs. Gros Convicted On Conspiracy Charge

LOS ANGELES, June 15.—Mrs. Frances Goellert Gros, convicted on charges of conspiring with her husband, Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, to send defense information to Germany, was sentenced today to 18 months imprisonment.

Gros, who told government operatives he came here from Germany with sabotage orders from Reinhold Heydrich, Nazi executioner recently assassinated by the Czechs, is under 10 year sentence on a similar charge.

Nuisance To Japs

That bullet wound over the eye of Frank L. Melo, 21, of Astoria, New York, doesn't bother him half as much as he annoyed the Japs. It's a souvenir of the Midway battle. He was in an army medium bomber in the thickest part of the fighting and helped launch a torpedo at a fleeing Jap carrier—Photograph by 7th Air Force.

Warning to coastal residents of this area to beware of any torpedoes, mines, aerial bombs, depth charges, or other objects suspected of being explosive which may wash on beach was issued Monday by the Navy.

Such explosives—of enemy or Allied origin—may be expected to wash ashore, particularly after rough weather.

Some of the mines now being used are so sensitive that the mere footsteps of a person approaching too close may set them off. Under no circumstance should they be touched or moved, except by a disposal expert of the Navy.

When in doubt as to whether an object on the beach is an explosive, the safest procedure is to keep as far away from it as possible, until an expert arrives at the scene, officials of the Sixth Naval District said.

The area should be cleared immediately and then roped off so that no one can come closer than 1,000 yards. Guards should be posted, and the Inshore Patrol, Section Base, Charleston, S. C. should be notified. The telephone number is 20525, extension 24, and the charges of long distance calls may be reversed.

Eight Men Convicted On Gambling Charges

Eight persons were taxed one third of the set cost on charges of gambling at hearings Monday morning in Recorder's court.

Taxed on the charge were Harry Conyers, Christopher Bryant, Giles Bullock, Willie Sims, Chalmers Stover, Troy Murphy, Preston Washington, Jr., and James Williams.

Charged with violation of the stop law, Willard E. Hasty, George E. Johnson, James W. Spiers and at the expiration of the sentence third of the set cost.

Willie Hankins was sentenced to 30 days in jail to be assigned to the county farm on a charge of assault on a female. The sentence was ordered to begin July 20.

Charged with tampering with an automobile, LeRoy Lemmon was sentenced to serve four months on the roads.

Livingston Mayes, charged with escaping from the county farm, was sentenced to one month in jail to be assigned to the county farm with the sentence to begin at the expiration of the sentence he is now serving.

Charged with assault with a deadly weapon, Hallie Barton was fined the cost and restitution of \$18 to the affiant or 30 days in default.

Martha E. Brown was sentenced to six months in jail to be assigned to Camp 404 on a charge of prostitution.

Charged with assault with a deadly weapon, George Dixon was fined \$30 and cost or 30 days in default.

James Edward Cottler was fined \$10 and cost on a charge of speeding.

Charged with assault with a deadly weapon, Leverage Dixon was fined \$15 and cost or 20 days in default. He was granted a 10-day stay under \$25 bond.

T. J. Gurganious was fined \$50 and cost, \$20 of the fine being remitted, on a charge of speeding.

Charged with fornication and adultery, Clara Hayward and Bill Dennis were sentenced to three months each on the county farm. They were granted a 10-day stay under \$200 bond each.

Bill Dennis was sentenced to two months in jail to be assigned to the county farm on a charge of violation of the liquor law. The sentence was ordered to begin at the expiration of the sentence above. Dennis was given a 10-day stay with bond in the case set at \$100.

Charged with fornication and adultery, Sam Coleman and Mable Davis were fined \$25 and cost each, the fine being remitted as to each after their marriage license was exhibited in open court.

Mrs. J. L. Foy and Leonard W. McBroom, charged with occupying the same bedroom for immoral purposes, were sentenced to three months in jail each to be assigned to the county farm and the roads, respectively. Both gave notice of appeal to Superior court with bond for Mrs. Foy being set at \$150 and for McBroom at \$250.

APPOINTED

FORT JACKSON, S. C., June 15.—Lieut. Col. Paul R. Younts, former Charlotte, N. C., postmaster, was appointed today personnel (G-Q) officer on the 30th Infantry Division staff. He was training and operations (G-3) officer.

PROFIT OPPORTUNITY

Great demand for trailer homes for defense workers presents real profit opportunity. Business assured for the duration and afterward selling SCHULT, the nation's leading house trailer. This is one of the few territories open for Schult representation. Become a distributor or dealer. Moderate investment pays excellent returns. Many have built fine permanent businesses. Write today.

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COST OF LIVING SHOWS DECREASE

Very Slight Downward Trend Shown But Is Balanced

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The cost-of-living in large cities dropped slightly in the last half of May, the Labor department reported today.

The decrease was only 0.1 percent but it was the first time the index has shown a change in that direction in 19 months, or since November, 1940. From mid-April to mid-May there was a net advance of 0.8 percent in total living costs.

"The stabilization of the index in this period (May 15 to June 2)," said Secretary Perkins, "represents in large part a balance between increases in the prices of certain foods which are not subject to control and decreases in prices of controlled foods, clothing, house furnishings, and rents in some areas."

The cost of food subject to the general maximum price regulation declined an average of 1.1 percent from May 15 to June 2, but foods not subject to price ceilings rose an average of 2.4 percent in cost.

Retail price regulation became effective on May 18 but did not cover about 40 percent of the average city family's food budget, the bureau said.

The increase in the total food bill of the average city family in 21 cities was 0.3 percent. This is the lowest rate of increase observed this year. In the month preceding price control, the rate of increase in 51 cities surveyed was 1.7 percent.

KICKED BY HORSE

WHITEVILLE, June 15.—Elmore Hooks, 5, son of Leroy Hooks of near Whiteville received a broken jaw yesterday afternoon when he was kicked by a horse.

Nerve Racking HEADACHE

Eases the Pain — Soothes the Nerves

The quick-acting ingredients in the "BC" formula ease headaches promptly and gently soothe nerves upset by the pain. Also relieves neuralgia, muscular aches and functional periodic pains. 10c and 25c sizes. Use only as directed. Consult a physician when pains persist.

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Because of the recent conservation order designed to divert large amounts of critical materials

W. B. BRYAN, Manager
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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