

Bible Class Meet Here April 19-21

State Convention To Be Held in Henderson in Spring; Full-Time Secretary Planned; Mrs. Mills Presides in Durham.

Dates for the annual convention of the North Carolina Baraca Philathea Union were set as Sunday through Tuesday, April 19-21, 1941, in Henderson...

Mrs. J. Franklin Mills, of Henderson, is State Philathea president, serving her fourth consecutive year in that capacity...

After the business meeting in the afternoon Saturday, the Durham city, and county unions were joint hosts to the executive committee and other visitors at a dinner at the church...

The executive committee decided to undertake arrangements for a series of radio broadcasts on the work of the State organization.

A dozen or more local members attended the Durham meeting. Baraca Philathea units are scattered in many of the leading church denominations in the State.

AAA Meeting October 29

The county committee which will supervise operation of the 1942 agricultural conservation program in Vance county will be named October 29 at the county convention...

Members of the present county committee are F. H. Spain, R. B. Taylor and G. W. Macon.

The series of eight community elections was concluded Saturday with elections in Henderson and Townsville. Results of these elections were:

Henderson community—T. T. Fleming, chairman; T. R. Hope, vice chairman; R. D. Buchanan, member; G. Badger Harris, first alternate; C. B. Baskett, second alternate; Mr. Fleming, delegate to county convention; and Mr. Baskett, alternate delegate.

Townsville community—H. L. Tucker, chairman; J. G. Moody, vice chairman; Boley A. Norwood, member; Robert L. Morgan, first alternate; M. E. N. Wood, second alternate; C. H. Howell, delegate to county convention; H. L. Tucker, alternate delegate.

BIG BREAK OFFERED ON TOBACCO MARKET Between 700,000 and 750,000 pounds of tobacco were on Henderson warehouse floors this morning, and prices paid on first sales indicated a continuation of the high prices of last week.

Yanks Win The Series (Continued From Page One) Barnum mastered the Dodgers at the way, allowing just four hits and one run.

Whitlow Wyatt pitched the rout for the Dodgers, giving up six hits and one of them a home run to Tommy Henrich in the fifth inning.

The Yankees scored two runs in the second inning, enough to win the ball game.

Brooklyn's lone score came in the third inning.

The Dodgers lost a heart-breaker to the Yankees Sunday afternoon, 7-4, after having a lead of 4-1.

Score by innings: R H E 1 New York ... 020 010 000—3 6 1 Brooklyn ... 001 000 000—1 4 1

Barnum and Dickey; Wyatt and Owen.

No 1942 Election?

Stewart Says Report That FDR Might Cancel Elections Next Year is Incredible.

By CHARLES P. STEWART Central Press Columnist

Washington, Oct. 6.—That President Roosevelt might permit himself to be drafted for a fourth term doesn't seem like such an absolute impossibility, but I'll be darned if I believe the story that he's thinking up a scheme to call off 1942's congressional election.

Nevertheless, both these yarns are in circulation. The fourth nomination idea is being scribbled by Washington gossips as having the backing of a regularly organized national group headed by one Dr. O. O. Carter of Indianapolis.

The argument appears to be that it'll be out of the question for the country to change chief executives, when the time comes, if the war's still going on, and especially if we're in L. O. or if the war's over, it's asserted that we nevertheless will be in the midst of a lot of economic, social and political complications that'll be about as ticklish as war itself is, and that F. D. R.'ll be the only tried-and-proven helmsman competent to steer us through 'em.

Accounts that this movement is being incubated aren't very definitely verifiable, but they're rather circumstantial. They may be true, too; there's nothing inherently impossible in 'em. Of course, it doesn't follow that F. D. R.'s giving the crusade, if any, the slightest encouragement. He just knows, though, that it's being talked about, for the conversation was leaked into print a bit, and he's muddling well posted on what the press says.

The 1942 congressional surmise has been printed also. Too ridiculous. Originally, I heard the prediction made, in a kind of a casual way, by an altogether irresponsible observer of the administration's emergency activities. That, somebody or other, F. D. R.'d find an excuse for getting that year's election off.

It struck me as so ridiculous a notion that I didn't consider it worth passing along to newspaper readers, and I got scooped in consequence. Somebody slipped the same hint to Washington Correspondent Arthur Stork of the New York Times and Stork if he didn't remark on it in his daily column. The result is that it's quite generally discussed in capital circles.

Some say, as I thought, that there isn't the ghost of a chance of such a development. Others contend, however, that F. D. R. may try it, on the ground that this is no suitable juncture at which to distract our national attention, from home defense and aiding-the-democracies, with a congressional election.

Most critics poo-poo the theory that the White House tenant has an anti-election program in mind, but enough of 'em guess affirmatively to attract attention. I still suspect that another Krock shot his story, not because he had any faith in it, but in order to give an impression that F. D. R. is distastefully inclined and anxious to make the public afraid of 'em.

All the same, the next time I'm given a queer hunch of that kind, I'll broadcast it, to avoid being beaten on it by another journalist. F. D. R., up to date, hasn't said anything.

The difference between being conscripted for a fourth term and suppressing an election is obvious. A fourth term would be unprecedented, certainly, but so was a third one. The third nomination wasn't and a fourth nomination wasn't of our governmental principle, anyway. Executively choosing off a legislative action manifestly would be.

Unconstitutionality. Presumably our present congress simply would hold over; I take it our Congress wouldn't literally be abolished.

Yet, if the executive branch of the government has a legislative branch at suits the executive branch and gives the voters a chance to make any changes in the legislative aggregation, it surely verges upon unconstitutionality. The next step might be to call off the 1944 executive and legislative election likewise.

But, as I've previously remarked, don't believe the story. I think it was piped up as a job at resident Roosevelt. It's Washington gossip, though, I'd have referred to sooner if I'd imagined anyone was going to take it seriously.

99 Degrees At 4 P. M.

Henderson sweltered under a temperature of 99 degrees, according to the official weather bureau reading at the Carolina Power and Light Company substation at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The 99-degree mark is believed to be a record for this section of the country for this season of the year.

A Ride in a Paper Boat By MARIE BLIZARD

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE MOTHER PASSED AWAY IN SLEEP LAST NIGHT FUNERAL THURSDAY THINK BEST FOR YOU TO REMAIN ON COAST LOVE DADDY

Eighteen printed words stared at Hallie. Eighteen stark words that told her the reconciliation she had dreamed of could never be. Her mother, lovely, fragile, aristocratic Ann Singleton, had passed away in her sleep.

It was Eric who pawed the wristwatch Win had given him on his twenty-first birthday and wired flowers for the funeral, who then took the news to Nick and came back with word that she was to take a few days off to get over the shock.

Tearless, Hallie thanked Eric. She didn't cry. There was a tight band around her heart, a dam to keep back the flow of memories. She knew, wisely, that she had to carry on and, looking back into the light-hearted, carefree past, would shake the structure of courage she had carefully build to see her through the present.

Ann Singleton's death was in late November. Another Christmas was approaching and with it came Hallie's deep concern over her father. His loneliness reached all the way across the continent to her.

"If there were only some way I could get to him," she said in an unguarded moment to Eric. "Maybe Sue could lend you a couple of hundred."

She shook her head. "I couldn't borrow it, darling. I wouldn't know when I could pay it back. I suppose Daddy could get it together"—she had long since told Eric about her father's losses—"but I don't want him to know how hard up we are. It isn't for fun that I've been writing letters back home about our happy, successful life out here."

After all her concern, Dr. Singleton wrote a few days before Christmas, sending a check for \$50 and word that he was going to Maryland to spend the holiday with his brother. "Something I've always wanted to do," he said.

Hallie took the check down town and spent it on Christmas presents. Sox and shirts and ties for Eric; a snug, flannel robe for her father; a handsome set of after dinner coffee cups for Toby and Louise; a book for Sue—and a biography of Spinoza for Win.

It was expensive, proving one's success; on the way home, Hallie left her best shoes at the repair shop for new soles. Louise wrote her: "Frankly, we're delighted that you aren't coming back this year, but that's only because of the

apartment, although I feel as if you'd been gone for decades. We do so love the apartment, that it has become home to us. We'd like to live in it forever. But we'll go whenever you come back. In the meantime, you may be sure we are taking very good care of your things. I suppose by now you've got so used to your new home that you prefer it to these things.

"Your letters are always so gay and interesting that Toby and I read them over and over, trying to picture you whisking all over Hollywood, entertaining and being entertained. Some day we may get out there. Toby has been given two other big shows to produce, and one of them may take him to the coast some time. What wonderful times we will have together, you and I!"

Hallie prayed that Louise and Toby would stay nicely settled in New York, although she wrote again, saying that, of course, she was looking forward to seeing them in Hollywood.

There was one bright spot in that winter. A patron of Nick's, who always sat at Hallie's table, opened a tearoom and engaged Hallie to be hostess.

No longer did she wear a ridiculous uniform; she wore a neat black dress. No longer did she work all night hours of the night. Her hours were from ten until six-thirty, and she had a regular salary of \$25 a week.

Life became more normal for the Adamases when they moved into a tiny two-room furnished apartment where the rent was only \$35 a month.

They'd picked up friends, slightly shabbier editions of the young people they'd known in New York; boys and girls who had minor jobs in the sundry industry. They had had Sunday picnics, and played bridge, and went to the movies.

The days of luxurious parties, smart little dinners and casual cocktail invitations seemed almost as remote as a year in Wornburn had seemed a year earlier.

It became more and more difficult to keep up the letters east. Imagination failed Hallie. She wasn't unhappy. She wasn't happy, although she would have told you she was and believed it, until she thought of the dullness of their life.

Eric still had his job at the gas station. He joined an athletic club. Occasionally he talked about a new agent he'd heard about. It was the same old story and it ended the same way—the new agent drifted off into the space from which his name had come.

Sometimes Hallie wished that Eric would lose his job, thinking that an upheaval might be good for them, get them out of the rut that made their life meaningless. Eric lost his job and Hallie wished she had never hoped for such a thing. Twenty-five dollars didn't reach very far after the apartment rent was paid.

Eric was splendid about it. It

kept house, shopped as shrewdly as a French woman, had dinner waiting for Hallie when she got home at night, and even turned his hand to doing the laundry. But Eric didn't get another job.

Winter and summer, they were both alike to Hallie. Seasons made up of days that began and ended with a bus ride to and from Ye Yellow Candle Tea Shoppe, Nights, dozing over the evening paper, or playing endless bridge with people as broke as she were.

Hallie's blue fox jacket was the only good thing in her wardrobe. The "clever little black dresses" were her workday costumes and they were shabby and worn from cleaning. But Hallie had lost all interest in clothes, and when Eric raised his eyebrow when she dressed in something she would have discarded could she have got along without it, she found herself answering tartly, "What would we use for rent money if I bought another?"

There wasn't even money to have her hair done. Nightly, she brushed and carefully did her hair up on curlers. She kept herself neat, but she was not the dashing, beautifully groomed girl she had been in New York.

They'd come to Hollywood in June, more than a year and a half before that day when Hallie went into a department store to buy new linens for the tearoom. It was almost a year since word of her mother's death had come. Almost a year since she had felt anything but fatigue.

She didn't know that she could feel the blood run out of her heart, turning her limbs to liquid, until she came face to face with Louise Fleming.

She thought she was dreaming. The girl in the mink coat couldn't be Louise! But it was she! And she had her arms tight about Hallie and was saying, "Hallie, darling! I've been trying to find you for three days! We went to the address where I sent your letters." Hallie had had her mail sent to a hotel where picture people used the mail service. "And they said you weren't registered there. I wanted to surprise you—Toby is out here to arrange some radio contracts for some of the stars—and you surprised me!"

Hallie felt words rush impulsively to her lips. "Yes. I'm going to surprise you more, Louise. We're ashamed of our address, so we use the hotel. I work in a tearoom. I'm hostess there. I've been working there for a year."

"And Eric?" Louise tried to look not at all surprised.

"Eric hasn't had a job for nearly a year. Before that, he worked at a gas station. You can see why you're coming is . . . is a surprise."

(To Be Continued)

Food, Fuel and Clothing Selling Halts Scarce In Unoccupied France Stock Rally

Chapel Hill, Oct. 6.—The food, fuel and clothing situation in Unoccupied France is really quite serious, reports Dr. Allen Bonnell of the University of North Carolina School of Commerce, who has just returned from Europe.

Dr. Bonnell spent a year in the unoccupied area and was in charge of the business section of relief for the American Friends Service Committee. He is regarded as an authority on foreign trade. Dr. Bonnell was accompanied by Mrs. Bonnell who was also engaged in relief work.

As evidence of the food shortage, Dr. Bonnell says he lost 30 pounds during his stay in France and has gained most of it back.

The average person in the unoccupied area is allowed only enough food to equal 1200 calories a day whereas in normal times 2500 calories would be consumed in one meal.

Clothing is also strictly rationed, and it is almost impossible to buy such items as shirts or socks.

Dr. Bonnell gave an account of his year in France in an interesting address this week before the Chapel Hill Rotary club. He was introduced by Prof. E. E. Peacock of the school of Commerce.

To make the situation even worse, there has been very serious inflation which apparently has not yet reached the limit, Dr. Bonnell said.

Prices of fresh vegetables have increased 1,000 per cent. The government has fixed a ceiling for prices of certain items, but things are still very high, he said.

For those who can pay the price, however, almost anything in any quantity is obtainable, he said. "The bootlegging goes on at what is called the 'Black Market'." And when one considers that it takes 300 to 400 francs now to equal a dollar, the high prices are understandable.

"I never was so cold in my life as last winter because of lack of fuel," Dr. Bonnell said.

"The English blockade is tight but they let us get through vitamins for distribution to the children.

diminished, and faith in the English has revived."

Dr. Bonnell said the French don't have much faith in the Vichy government, but they consider it unaided.

Despite the mental depression and frustration, there can be no serious revolt in France, he said.

Within the next month, North Carolina growers will seed their small grain for the 1942 harvest, says H. H. Hankin, agronomist of the experiment station at N. C. State college.

Urges Wage Control



Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson appears before the House banking and currency committee and urges Congress to set up wage control as part of the federal price fixing program.

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State's Inland Fish Resources Studied As Basis For Program

Daily Dispatch Bureau. In the Sir Walter Hotel. By HENRY AVERILL.

Raleigh, Oct. 6.—Dr. Willis King, supervisor of fish resources of the Department of Conservation and Development, has completed the first of a series of field studies of the streams of North Carolina from which data will be made available upon which to base a scientific program in behalf of the inland fish resources of the state, it has been announced by Hinton James, commissioner of the division of game and inland fisheries.

Field work on the project was carried out on the water beds of the New, Watauga, Cape and Toe rivers in Albion, Ashe, Watauga, Avery, Yancey and Mitchell by a party of four biologists, with Dr. William Huggert, of the department of zoology of the University of North Carolina as leader, and Dean Grove, also of the university; Joseph King, graduate student in zoology at the University of Cincinnati; and William Hammett, a graduate of N. C. State College in Wildlife management.

"No one familiar with the water resources of North Carolina," said Dr. King in explaining the purpose of the survey, "will question the great variety and possibilities presented by its fresh water streams and lakes, yet relatively little information has been accurately observed or recorded on the present status of the game fish species, or the environment in which they live.

"In order to manage this valuable resource so that the maximum benefit might be available to those who love to fish, and in order to preserve the fish life which makes this important form of recreation possible, it is necessary to obtain basic information."

One of the big problems faced by the state has been the proper distribution of fish from state hatcheries. Two often, these were distributed in ignorance of the demands of knowledge, or by demands of groups anxious to develop fishing of a certain type without regard to habits available or the requirements of the fish.

Brook trout have been stocked in waters where they once thrived but where now poorly-planned agricul-

ture, erosion and abutts have modified the original streams so that brook trout can no longer live and reproduce. Rainbow and brown trout have been stocked in waters which became too warm, or any otherwise unsuited for trout, with no improvement in fishing when other species might have been used with greater success.

"The primary objective of our stream survey work has been to collect data which would enable development of a management plan for each of the watersheds. A knowledge of existing biological and physical conditions being gained by a careful field study. While technical in character, the work has had a very general goal."

At a series of 35 stations and 107 samplings, some of the data gathered in the study included the color of the water, temperature, flow in cubic feet per second, degree of ailing, average length, depth and frequency of the pools, presence or absence of streamside cover; presence and type of aquatic vegetation, biochemical data and alkalinity. Organisms occurring on sample areas were measured as to volume, counted and identified as to kind.

Other data recorded included condition of the watershed in regard to forestation and land use, effects of forest fires, erosion and flood damage. A collection of representative samples of fish inhabiting each watershed was taken wherever practical.

Before final recommendations are made and a program of management is worked out, the data collected by the field party will be sifted thoroughly and tabulated in detail.

One of the major causes of poor land use in North Carolina is defective land-tenant relations, says Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, rural sociologist of N. C. State college.

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REPORT OF CONDITION OF CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Henderson in the State of North Carolina at the close of business on September 24, 1941.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. ASSETS: Loans and discounts \$1,675,233.05; United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed 235,400.01; Obligations of States and political subdivisions 216,310.59; Other bonds, notes and debentures 76,775.33; Corp rate stocks 4,505.00; Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection 1,797,443.05; Bank premises owned 26,600.00; Furniture and fixtures \$ 3,320.33 34,920.33; Real estate owned other than bank premises 60,698.09; Other assets 123,378.24; TOTAL ASSETS \$4,224,663.69

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and CAPITAL ACCOUNTS. LIABILITIES: Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations \$2,230,962.14; Time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations 1,238,754.27; Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings) 1,649.09; Deposits of States and political subdivisions 239,511.70; Deposits of banks 110.35; Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.) 4,024.72; TOTAL DEPOSITS \$3,765,012.27; Other liabilities 30,965.02; TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below) \$3,795,977.29

Table with columns for CAPITAL ACCOUNTS. Capital paid in 175,000.00; Surplus 137,500.00; Undivided profits 90,920.99; Reserves (and retirement account for preferred capital) 25,265.41; TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS 428,686.40; TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS \$4,224,663.69

This bank's capital consists of first preferred stock with total par value of \$50,000.00, total restorable value, \$50,000.00; and common stock with total net value of \$125,000.00.

Table with columns for MEMORANDA. Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value): (a) U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities \$ 175,000.00; (b) Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bill rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement) 173,000.00; (c) TOTAL 348,000.00

Table with columns for Secured and preferred liabilities. (a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law 289,511.70; (b) Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets 5,673.81; (c) TOTAL 295,185.51

Table with columns for (a) On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was \$ 436,195.07; (b) Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to \$1,797,443.05

I, Roy O. Rodwell, Vice Pres. and Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROY O. RODWELL, Correct—Attest: E. F. PARHAM, B. H. PERRY, J. W. JENKINS, Directors.

State of North Carolina, County of Vance, ss: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1941, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank. MARIA F. JOHNSON, Notary Public. My commission expires June 18, 1942.

Cotton Prices Are Higher

New York, Oct. 6.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened 5 to 9 higher. Midday values were 5 to 12 points higher; October 17.22; December 17.46; July 17.29.

RECORDER CLEMENTS HEARS TWO CASES

Recorder R. E. Clements had two changes in county court today. William Harris, Negro, was guilty of careless and reckless driving, and driving without an operator's license. Prayer for judgment was continued upon payment of the costs. Joe Clark, guilty of being drunk and disorderly, and of assault, was given six months on the roads.