

Henderson Daily Dispatch

Established August 12, 1914

Published Every Afternoon Except
Sunday by
HENDERSON DISPATCH CO., INC.
at 109 Young StreetHENRY A. DENNIS, Pres. and Edito
M. L. FINCH, Sec.-Treas., Bus. Mgr.

TELEPHONES

Editorial Office 500
Society Editor 610
Business Office 612

The Henderson Daily Dispatch is a member of The Associated Press, Southern Newspaper Publishers Association and the North Carolina Press Association.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for reproduction in news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Payable Strictly in Advance)

	By Mail	By Carrier
1 Year	\$3.00	\$3.00
6 Months	2.50	2.50
3 Months	1.50	1.50
Weekly (by Carrier Only)	1.50	1.50
Per Copy	5c	5c

Entered at the post office at Henderson, N. C., as second class mail matter.

**Let We Forget**

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.

-U.S. Constitution

Continued from page one—John W.

What Was It?

Servicemen know—and should always expect—of all the many odd war establishments, ought to get together in their battalions under respect to incidents of the war. As it is, they are busy or less in the matter of making statements, and the country doesn't know which of them is off to believe.

The Los Angeles area on the Pacific coast had a few hours of excitement early Wednesday about reports that enemy aircraft were flying over that territory, and Kroc knew in the day and it was a wise alarm, and that there were no signs of the kind in the air at all. Thursday Stansson as good as contradicted his colleague's assertion of the previous day, and said there definitely was something going about overflying airplanes operated by enemy agents. The two officials were in agreement that no bombs were dropped and no harm was done.

As things stand, the country is left to guesswork in making its mind. And guesswork is not good policy in time of war.

What is an actuality, though, is that something is lacking somewhere in the west coast defense structure when a thing like this can happen and nobody knows for certain just what has happened, and facilities are not at hand to determine the precise character of the incident but if there was no bomb and no plane, what was it? Aside from Kroc's assertion, there seems to be fairly general agreement that something was moving about in the air high over the Los Angeles area. And a large segment of opinion is that there were planes indeed some statements were that objects aloft were seen by watchers on the ground or in buildings.

That a billet could have come across the Pacific from Japan, or even from Japanese-occupied Pacific islands, is improbable, for the distance is too great. Moreover, planes could hardly have made the distance, either, and would not have done so without bringing with them some explosive token to be left behind as a reminder and as evidence of their presence. Since nothing was dropped, it is reasonable to suppose that whatever it was was not an embassy from the western Pacific. If, then, there was anything at all, and if whatever it was was an enemy craft, it must have been an expedition sent up by enemy aliens operating from some base ashore. That is a more reasonable deduction, since the coast is supposed to be infested with enemy fifth columnists.

Assuming this was the case, the purpose could have been a testing of anti-aircraft defenses to determine chances of Japanese air attacks at some future time regarded by Tokyo's war lords as profitable. The lesson to be drawn from the incident is that

enemy planes are inadequate and should be strengthened, and that some method should and must be devised to determine accurately when and whether hostile craft appear in coastal areas. Anything the Japanese may or can do can be of great significance other than what ever nuisance value it may be to them. But Americans are not of a mind to tolerate even that.

Evidence Accumulates

In spite of official explanations to the contrary, evidence continues to accumulate that sabotage was responsible for loss of the liner Normandie at her pier in New York three weeks ago. Statements by many officials at the time that the fire was accidental failed to carry much weight with many people and inklings of information since then have not tended toward substantiation of their pronouncements.

Congressman Dixiester, New York Democrat, has made the open charge in the floor of the House that the ship was "sabotaged with a deliberate design to destroy," and that more than thirty "Nazi agents" were employed as workmen on the ship at the time. He alleged direct affiliation of these agents with German espionage organizations here.

If labor has become so scarce in this country that Nazi agents have to be employed on a job so delicate as that of overthrowing the Normandie, it were better to have obscured the great ship to eat at leisure. In the face of the emergency authorities here these men anywhere because of all people the biggest sap and sucker in the world, and deserve no better luck than has been given this project.

Whether there is award collusion in these circumstances, or we are again plain dumb, results are much the same. The Normandie caught the "disease of the disease model" they are getting away with in this country, and their ability to deceive themselves very well. A fourth grader would know better than to have G-men to work on a repair job on the Normandie, yet even in respectable positions they are disgraced, trusted them only as they have been learned to their sorrow and loss. Sabotage running to \$25,000 or more is a good day's work for anybody's spy.

Some device may be fashioned to suggest great size. But at least a real. And the longer the delay in getting on with the job, it is to be done at all, the more difficult and more expensive it will be. The important thing now is to make purchases in advance. And our folks are not overly energetic in that direction.

Good Record, at That

An regrettable and deplorable and inexcusable—as are the irregularities that have developed in the State Revenue Department, the fact remains that this division has an admirable record across the years for integrity and honest dealings. Not until the past year or so has the finger of suspicion pointed to anyone connected with the department, all of which in no sense, of course, minimizes the seriousness of current development.

If it is definitely established, as appears to be the case, that there are shortages of a criminal nature, individuals who may be proved guilty should be punished in the same fashion as are those in other walks of life for similar thefts. Men who cannot handle public funds without foul or guilt should not be trusted in responsible revenue or other department positions. State officials who have appointive powers certainly do not desire that they shall as is evident in their moves now to clean house.

Long tenure of office cannot be rated as a mitigating circumstance in behalf of any official or employee with a shortage to his credit. The revenue department under Commissioner Maxwell has a highly creditable record in the handling of State funds, and the fact that not until now has there developed a discrepancy is something to the honor of both officials and employees in the bureau. That is the more remarkable when consideration is given to the fact that through the years almost countless millions of dollars have been collected and distributed by this agency.

Now that irregularities have come to light, however, there is abundant reason for even closer scrutiny of accounts as a permanent policy, to the end that an already good record may be extended further and continuously in the handling of State finances. And there is no reason why we can think of why guilty employees of the department should not be brought to account and take their medicine as any one else would in similar circumstances in private business.

So many leaders of the Office of Civilian Defense have resigned since

What Do You Know About North Carolina?

By FRED H. MAY

1. How much has North Carolina's death rate from pellagra been reduced since 1935?

2. How many states were represented in the Peace Conference in Washington in 1931?

3. When were county commissioners elected by justices of the peace?

4. How does the constitution insure against a gubernatorial vacancy in event of removal or death of governor and lieutenant governor?

5. Who was the soldier who surrendered near Durham in 1865 who became a Virginia congressman in 1887?

6. Today is the anniversary of what noted battle that took place in North Carolina?

ANSWERS.

1. The death rate from pellagra has declined from 35 deaths per 100,000 population in 1935 to 5.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 1939. In 1938 North Carolina recorded 269 deaths from this disease. Pellagra sufferers owe a debt of gratitude to the late Dr. John Miller Faison, of Faison, congressman from the third district from 1911 to 1915. Dr. Faison, while in congress, secured the adoption of a resolution which provided an appropriation of \$45,000 to begin a national study of this disease. This marked the beginning of a successful fight to reduce its death rate.

2. Twenty-one states were represented at the Peace Conference held in Washington in 1931. It was a hopeless attempt to stem the world wide. The conference adopted and offered seven proposals, all dealing with the slavery question, for the consideration of congress. The proposals were submitted to congress on February 27, 1931. That body failed to adopt them.

3. County commissioners were made elective by the justices of the peace in each county by the constitutional amendment of 1875, and the following legislature. This plan remained in effect until the fusion legislature in 1896 when they were made elective by popular vote. The reconstruction constitution of 1868 provided that county commissioners be elected by the justices of the peace. This fact was unnoticed by the legislature, and since this was the first legislature last longer in the appointment of commissioners.

4. The constitution of 1869 provided for filling gubernatorial vacancies by naming the lieutenant governor. When this is done the vacancy in the lieutenant governor's office is filled by the next president of the senate. To select a president of the senate the Secretary of State is authorized to convene the legislature. If it is not already in session, it is to be convened by another in the calendar year of 1941 at \$500 or more. If the recipient is married and is a citizen or resident of the United States, he is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an income return of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate \$1,500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, he is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an income return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodic payments, but a single payment must be reported. Domestic and resident foreign corporations are required to make a separate report.

Form 1099 on dividends or distributions for each individual, citizen or resident of the United States, resident alien, or a resident partnership, any member of which is a citizen or resident, who has paid \$100 or more during the calendar year 1941.

All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1941 as broker or other agent in stock, bond or commodity transactions including banks which handle clean-

ANSWERS TO TEN QUESTIONS

See Back Page

REUNION IN VIENNA



sixty-one term in congress. He was a member of committees on agriculture, deposits, and insurance. He was re-elected to succeed himself.

Died in Washington in 1912.

In The Battle of Moors Creek Bridge, February 27, 1776.

YOUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX

NO. 1 CHECKING DELINQUENTS

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has a list of 10,000 names every month for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the information at sources recovered by the Internal Revenue Underwriters which consists of what can be called tax returns and additional revenue amounts to millions of dollars have been recovered at the cost of the examination of information returns.

SMILE AND PRAY.

Sing and smile and pray.

If you will sing and smile and pray.

You will drive trouble away.

There will be no drunkards in heaven.

Why try to make many here.

Advertising the stuff here that makes them.

Touch not, taste not, and save one another.

Where all shall perish.

That makes it and drink it.

C. L. Mitchell.

In front of the main entrance of the Durga Temple in Benares, India, is a band room, where musicians beat a large drum three times a day.

\$2.35 \$1.25

QUART PINT

This Whiskey Is 5 YEARS OLD

Century Club

Ninety Proof

Straight Bourbon Whiskey

Distilled and Bottled by Century Club Distilling Co., Inc.

ONE QUART

1940

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.

30-6-18-20-27-6

F. M. WORTHAM, Administrator of the Estate of J. B. Wortham, Deceased.