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Lest 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

It is he that attach upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are its grasshoppers.—Isaiah 40:22.

Henderson's Threat

Congress ought to call Leon Henderson's hand and let him resign, as he talks of doing. His threat to quit as price administrator unless he is given subsidies and authorities he is demanding is equivalent to a bureaucratic trying to intimidate the legislative branch into taking orders from him.

The trouble about price control as an antidote against inflation is that the whole scheme is too restricted. If prices were frozen all over on everything, there would and could be no inflationary menace. What has happened is that such ceilings as have been established apply to all too few commodities, with others left free and open with the sky as the limit.

While Henderson's threats of a nature smacking of attempted intimidation of Congress are rather disgusting, some congressmen can scarcely lay claim to playing the game all the way, for they have refused to permit stabilization of wages and farm prices. And until this is done, there is little use of talking about ceilings for this or that and expecting such gestures to create a barrier against inflation. They just won't.

Our own notion is that Henderson was given too much authority in the first place. That goes too, for other folk in Washington, for Congress has many times before this surrendered its prerogatives and functions to the executive branch of the government, and Henderson's attitude is but a boomerang coming back to strike the legislators in the face. Since they granted him the powers he is now exercising it is hardly becoming to criticize him for taking advantage of the situation.

The fault lies in both places and the contending public, which roots the bill, is again and as usual the goat.

Henderson seems to share Secretary Morgenthau's feeling that taxes are not yet heavy enough to avert inflation. For both of them, we suspect many could answer that the Federal government's "take" already is so heavy as to intensify burdens in this field which long have been about all that can be met even at great privation. Already there is enough of that and too much.

Our understanding is that in Canada they have had universal price pegging for a long time and it is working satisfactorily all along the line. Here politics is so great a consideration as to throttle efforts toward complete control of prices. Until that can be brought into play other moves toward preventing inflation need not be relied on for desired results.

Utopia may be a long time off for us adult, but not for small boys. Among the new toys is a miniature tank which tires chocolate drops.

That Bad News

Those prophets who long have contended that news from the many war fronts would get a lot worse before it got much better are coming into their own now. They are in just the position to yell the familiar "I told you so."

Major British defeats in Africa were not generally anticipated. Yet the record of the two-year-old struggle in that arena has been a constant see-sawing back and forth, with first one and then the other side producing the cheering developments. Twice the British have driven Axis forces westward across the burning sands of the desert only to be thrown back precipitately and at least once with greater speed than their own advance had been before.

If Rommel's armies cross onto Egyptian soil soon it will not be the first time that has happened. Surprisingly, however, London has admitted superior German generalship accounted for their defeat this time, and that even in the face of their own mastery of the air. Here, then, is at least one instance in which our supremacy did not turn the trick, as it has in most battles of the war to this time.

Not only were people of the democracies not prepared for such reverses as these, but they cannot understand why they should have happened at all.

With Tobruk gone and with the Germans in Bardia, another Libyan stronghold of the British, it seems fairly certain that they have traveled east this time for keeps—at least until the war generally reaches its decisive and final stage. What worries most, however, is not merely the loss of these strategic points, but the very real peril to Egypt and Suez and to Middle East oil and other vital necessities German armies need, and which they are striving desperately to gain.

More bad news is coming, too, from the Crimea. In spite of the desperate and determined resistance of the Russians at Sevastopol, the outlook at the moment is at least fifty-fifty favorable to Hitler's legions, if not even better than that. From the Allied standpoint, it is of little consequence that Hitler is freely sacrificing the lives of thousands of his soldiers in order to capture this stronghold; what matters tremendously is that the actual payoff appears to be much nearer for the Nazis than it hitherto has been.

If Sevastopol is captured by the Germans, the moral effect will be tremendous—in their favor and to the great disadvantage of the Soviets. In importance it ranks almost as another Singapore, with the loss of which by the British went to the Japanese aggressors control of a large portion of the southwest Pacific, except Australia. If Hitler can blot out Sevastopol on his right flank, the way to the Caucasus oil fields will be simpler.

Nor is this all of the bad news. The Russians themselves concede the Germans are making some headway around Kharkov, and that is sound reason for concern on the part of the Allies. Here, too, Hitler is peering deviously for his gains with reckless sacrifice of human life, but that is as nothing to him so long as he is going places.

Allied concern is as to whether or not this means Russia is weakening. Thus far the Soviets have been the only fighting force able even to stop Hitler, to say nothing of driving him backward, as they have done, albeit not exceedingly great distances.

One heartening aspect of the situation is that summer, though only just now officially begun, is far-spent, so far as fighting seasons are concerned. In but little more than three months, winter will be closing in on Hitler again. He may be expected to throw every resource at his command into the struggle during that period. And there may be more, much more, bad news before there is definite and permanent good news for our side. Certainly at this time there is none too much solid ground for optimism on a grand scale.

They Mean Business

Landings of Japanese forces on the Alaskan archipelago cannot be explained away by characterizing them as mere "token" moves by the enemy, as some officials have seemed to wish the country to think. It is not as simple as all that; would that it were.

The Japs attacked Dutch Harbor to do whatever damage they could do. They have landed a force at Attu for such advantage as could be derived from such a move. It will be noticed that they have stown no inclination to get out, either voluntarily or in the face of the manhunt being carried on by our Army and Navy planes, but have eluded these searchers and may be supposed to be actively engaged in entrenching themselves as firmly as possible.

Unless they are ousted from this initial toehold, it will be easier for them to creep on a little further northwestward until they reach

points which even the would-be optimistic would be forced to admit were serious progress. Manifestly, it is easier for the Japs to make a landing and hide away in the crevices and caves than for American sleuths to find them. Once located, it should not be difficult to dislodge them, if a serious attempt were made to that end.

Firing on Vancouver Island in Canada and a section of the American mainland near Astoria, Oregon, may be a "token," too, as some might have the country think. But it could very reasonably be vastly more than that, even a feeler to locate soft spots for possible future operations of more far-reaching consequence.

One time too many we have already refused to take the Japs seriously and have underestimated their prowess. We shall be downright dumb if we make that silly mistake again. Yet we are not overly aroused, nor are we exerting ourselves to excess in the face of subsequent attacks. Army and Navy forces may be doing the utmost in their power to cope with the situation, but if they are and are still ineffective in their efforts, it should be abundant proof of our vulnerability in many weak spots.

What Do You Know About North Carolina?

By FRED H. MAY

1. When was the first July Fourth observed in North Carolina?
2. How much land is owned by the Caswell Training School at Kinston?
3. Who was the North Carolinian who became director of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909?
4. How does the State appropriate for public schools for this year compare with the appropriation of 1940?
5. How long was the Watanga Association, first independent government in America, in effect?
6. How many years did Robert Bank Vance, brother of Governor Zeb Vance, serve in Congress?

ANSWERS

1. The first observance of July, the Fourth, was in 1733 in North Carolina. The North Carolina legislature on May 16, 1733, at Hillsboro, adopted a resolution calling for the observance of the day by North Carolinians as a day of General Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. The next morning after adopting this resolution, the legislature adjourned the session. Thus six years after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence North Carolina became the first to recognize officially the significance of the day.

2. The Caswell Training School, established by the legislature of 1911, owns a total of 1,296 acres of land valued at \$340,252, according to appraisal reports submitted to the 1941 legislature. The same reports list the buildings and other improvements belonging to the institution at \$1,158,617. The institution has an average enrollment of about 730 and employs about 120 persons.

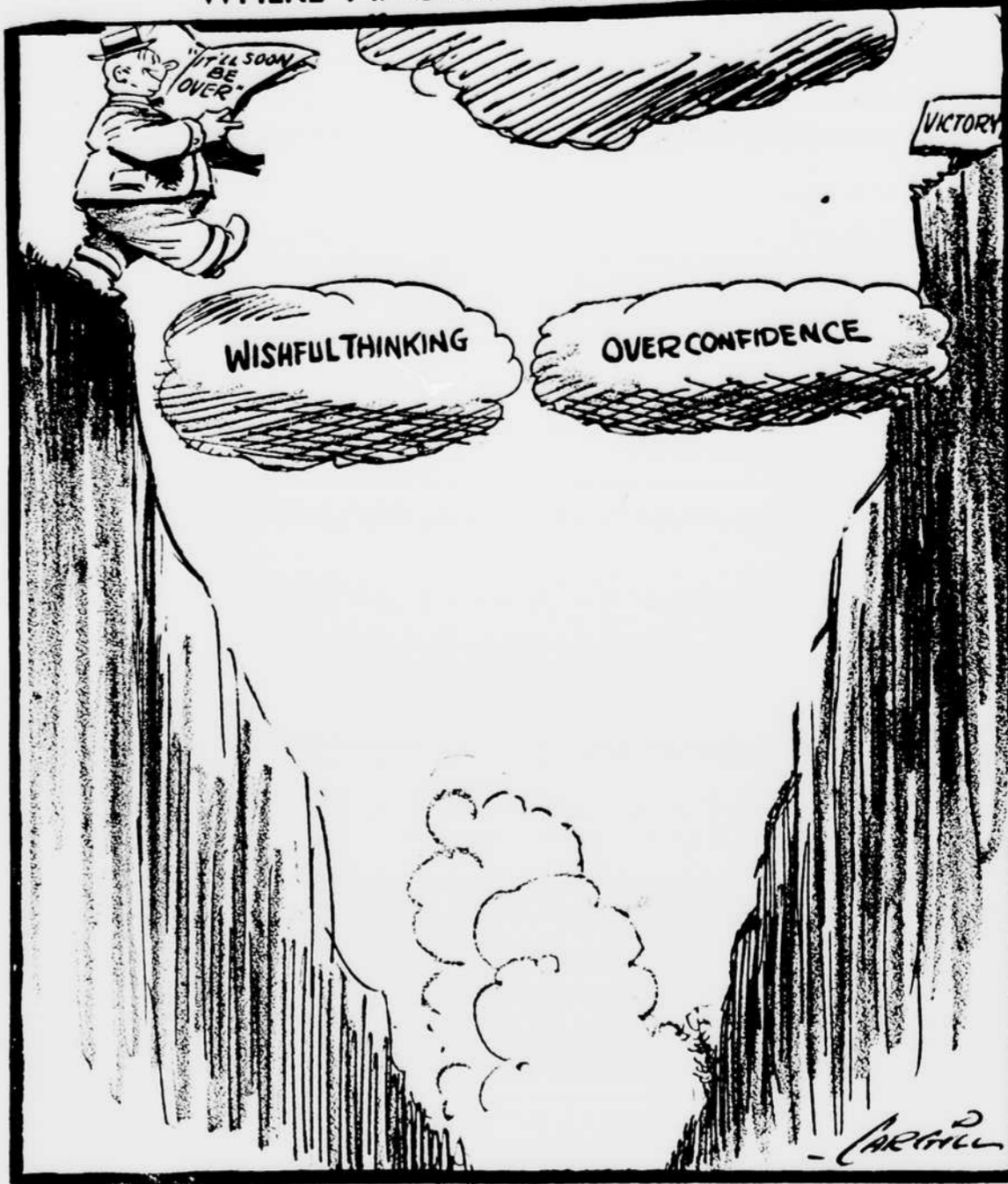
3. Dr. Harold Pender, born in Tarboro in 1739, Dr. Pender was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1896, and received his Ph.D. at the same institution in 1901. In 1902 and 1903 he was a member of the faculty of Syracuse University. After spending the winter of 1903 at Sorbonne, he returned to America as an engineer for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. He held several important engineering posts before going with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909.

4. In 1900 North Carolina's public school expenditures amounted to approximately \$1,000,000. The total state appropriation for public schools for this year amount to \$30,432,232.

5. The Watanga Association, formed shortly after James Robertson, of Wake county led a party of settlers to the Watanga Valley in 1779, remained active until the settlement was accepted under the jurisdiction of North Carolina by the legislature of 1776. The association had petitioned the North Carolina legislature for recognition, and to be accepted as a part of the State. The Watanga settlement, which centered about the present city of Elizabethtown, Tennessee, was then a part of North Carolina. When Robertson and his friends first located in the valley in 1770 they thought it was in Virginia. A survey the next year showed it to be within the bounds of North Carolina.

6. Congressman Robert Bank Vance, born in Buncombe county in 1823, served six terms in congress, from 1853 to 1863. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination of Cleveland appointed him assistant Commissioner of the U. S. Patent Office. In 1870 he retired from public life and settled at Alexander, near Asheville, where he died in 1889.

WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD



Some Adhesions in Abdomen Congenital, Others Acquired

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M. D.

I DO NOT believe we hear as much about adhesions in the abdomen as we used to because fashions change, but every once in a while somebody gets an idea that all their woes are due to adhesions rather than to vitamin deficiency. An adhesion occurs very frequently in the abdomen because the peritoneum which covers all the organs of the abdomen and lines the inside of the abdominal wall is very apt to form these bands of tissue.

There are two kinds of abdominal adhesions; one which is congenital or develops naturally in an individual with the development of the body, and the other which is acquired and follows injury or a surgical operation.

It is very tempting to ascribe all sorts of symptoms to adhesions and this was frequently done until a Boston physician made an elaborate study to show what the normal incidence of adhesions is. He found that seven women out of every ten and eight men out of every ten had some kind of adhesions in the abdomen.

Only a very small proportion of these people complained of any abdominal trouble and when they did, very few of them complained of the same way. For instance, the largest number of congenital adhesions is found in the transverse part of the large intestine. To some people this explained the cause of constipation and auto-intoxication and all the rest of the mumbo-jumbo. But the trouble with this explanation was that people who had the worst adhesions were the people who were freest from constipation and auto-intoxication.

Natural Adhesions

As age advances, more and more adhesions occur in the abdomen whether an operation is performed or not. These natural adhesions, which involve not only the large bowel but of the gallbladder, the appendix and the liver, can hardly ever be said to be responsible for any symptoms in these organs. They are relatively simple and run true to form, lacking variety in type.

It was once the fashion, as I have said, to ascribe all sorts of dire sickness to these adhesions.

Dr. Clendenning will answer questions of general interest only, and then only through his column.

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ANSWERS TO TEN QUESTIONS

See Back Page

1. Librarian of Congress.
2. Portuguese East Africa.
4. Yes.
4. John D. Rockefeller, Sr.
5. Michigan.
6. No.
7. 1935.
8. William McKinley.
9. Baltic.
10. Spain.

LUTHER M. TUCK DIES AT OXFORD

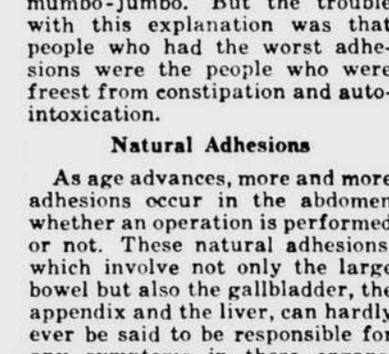
Oxford, June 23—(AP)—Luther M. Tuck, 70, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. A. Hart, in Oxford Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock following an illness of several years.

Funeral services will be held at the Union Christian church, Virginia, Va., Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. C. E. Newman. Burial will be in Virginia cemetery.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. L. A. Hart of Oxford and Mrs. A. T. Hart of Burlington; two sons, Harry Tuck of Virginia, Va., and T. C. Tuck of Clover, Va.; two sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Atkins of Virginia, Va., and Mrs. E. W. Tuck of Mayfield, Ky.

SALLY'S SALLIES

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GESTAPO AGENTS SPY ON RELIGIOUS GROUPS

London.—Gestapo agents in Holland are up to another trick. Pretending a desire to go into retreat, they enter monasteries and spy upon the priests and religious, according to the Netherlands Press agency here. Volk en Vaderland, a Dutch Nazi paper, tells of a youth who went into a Franciscan priory at The Hague, ostensibly for a retreat.

He afterwards reported that one of the friars had spoken "insultingly" about the German soldiers. He said that Franciscan has advised him not to go to the cinema, as the German films shown were propagandistic pictures with a bad influence.

War savings are now reaching nearly \$50,000,000 a week in Britain.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

State of North Carolina: County of Vance: Having qualified as executrix of the Estate of Hattie E. Swain, late of Vance County, North Carolina, this is notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to the undersigned executrix, or to her attorneys, in Henderson, N. C., on or before the 9th day of June, 1942.

When snow fell at Motu, New Zealand in January, there was consternation, for that is part of the summer vacation season in that country.

WANT ADS Get Results

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WATKINS' ONE COAT ENAMEL, continues to make satisfied customers for "The Place of Values." Alex. S. Watkins. 23-11

WANTED: MIDDLE AGE WHITE or colored woman to stay on lot to do general housework. Address "Housekeeper" care Dispatch. 23-11

LADIES—M.H.—OVER 45 TAKE orders and supply nationally known Watkins products to customers in Henderson, Permanent work. Good income. Excellent future. Write Dept. N-5, Box 9071, Richmond, Va. 23-31

CHECK YOUR PRINTING NEEDS now and place your orders while paper is still available. We do all kinds of printing at reasonable prices. Alford's Printing and Office Supply Co. 23-11

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EVERY BEAUTY SERVICE—Modern Shop—Experienced operator—Centrally located. Phone 200 for appointment. Bridgers Beauty Shop, over Parker's Drug Store. 23-11

WE SPECIALIZE IN ALL kinds of body and fender repair work. Motor Sales Co. WANTED TO BUY LADIES' USED bicycle in good condition. Will pay cash. Call between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., phone 331-W. 23-11

FURNITURE AT PRICES YOU CAN easily afford. Our policy in selling furniture is greater customer satisfaction. R. E. Satterwhite & Sons, near Fire Station. 12-11

YOUR INSURANCE IS ON THE offensive when you are investing your dividend from Mutual Insurance Premiums in War Savings Bonds and Stamps. Phone 800. Cates Insurance Agency. 21-11

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CROOKED WORN DOWN HEELS are very noticeable and spoil your entire appearance. We will put on new ones, rubber or leather. Phone 639. We will call for and deliver. Grissom's Shoe Shop. 23-11

WHEN IT'S QUALITY GROCERIES—fresh western meats and fresh fruits or vegetables at live and let live prices. try Herbert's Freezer Front, phone 439. Free delivery. 11-11

SCRAP RUBBER! IF YOU CAN'T bring it to us, give us a call, 722, we'll come for it, weigh it and pay for it. Sprinkle Oil Co. 16-18-19-22-23-24

FOR SALE MALLEABLE RANGE will sell cheap to quick buyer. Phone 413-W, 5755. A. E. Walker. 23-31

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FOR RENT—NEW 5 ROOM MODERN cottage on Brodie Ave., 10-1 off Oxford Road. Space for garage. Apply C. L. Carter, at 551 or 163. 23-31

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PLENTY OF HOT WATER AT LITTLE cost if you install one of our hot water heaters. Phone 33. Alex S. Watkins. 23-11

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