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NOT BY BREAD ALONE: And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.—Luke 4:4.

TODAY

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES 1623—Blaise Pascal, famed French philosopher and writer, born. Died August 19, 1662.

1750—Lemuel Hopkins, Connecticut physician, poet and satirist, one of those known in literature as the "Hartford Wits" born in Waterbury, Conn. Died April 14, 1801.

1813—Williamson S. Oldham, Texas lawyer and Confederate States senator born near Winchester, Tenn. Died May 8, 1868.

1826—Charles Loring Brace, New York City pioneer in modern philanthropic methods, friend to poor and orphaned children, born at Litchfield, Conn. Died Aug. 11, 1890.

1834—Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Britain's famed Baptist preacher of his generation, born. Died Jan. 31, 1892.

1836—Thomas Benton Brooks, eminent geological and mining engineer, father of a noted geologist and a noted author, born at Monroe, N. Y. Died Nov. 22, 1900.

TODAY IN HISTORY 1819—Maine a part of Massachusetts separated and became State following year.

1846—First baseball game on record—match game between two New York teams, at Hoboken, N. J., between the Knickerbockers and the New York Nine. Won by latter 23 to 4 in four innings—team first getting 21 runs won by rules.

1854—U. S. S. Kearsarge sank Confederate cruiser Alabama off coast of France.

1867—Maximilian, Austrian Archduke, for three years Emperor of Mexico, executed in Mexico.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, senator-elect and waiting today to take oath of office, born at Weston, W. Va. 30 years ago.

William A. Brady of New York City, dean of American theatrical producers, born in San Francisco, 72 years ago.

William R. Castle, Jr. of Washington, D. C., former Under-Secretary of State, born in Honolulu 57 years ago.

Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully of Anderson, S. C., U. S. N., retired, born there, 63 years ago.

TODAY'S HOROSCOPE You have an outdoor nature; a broad genial temperament, a healthy body, with a love for rough sports or for open life. The emotions are rather physical mental, and the prospect is for a large family or a large aggregation of friends, and for the accumulation of some wealth. Fortune is an exceeding happy one.

ANSWERS TO TEN QUESTIONS See Back Page

- 1. Larynx. 2. Another name for checkerberry or creeping wintergreen. 3. Thomas G. Masaryk. 4. English novelist. 5. Fifty cents. 6. Electromagnetic radiations of very high frequency emitted by certain radio-active bodies. 7. Water from the spring in the French town of Vichy. 8. Two and one-half per cent. 9. From the seeds of the castor bean plant. 10. Spain.

Today is the Day

By CLARK KINNAIRD Copyright, 1935, for this Newspaper by Central Press Association

Calendar for June showing days of the week and dates.

Wednesday, June 19: Birthday of the Prophet in Iran (Persia). Morning stars: Saturn, Uranus. Evening stars: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Neptune. Zodiac sign: Gemini.

TODAY'S YESTERDAYS

June 19, 1754—The United States of America was conceived.

Twenty-five delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland met in Albany, N. Y., in the first attempt to form a colonial confederacy. They adopted a plan for union presented by Benjamin Franklin, 48 delegate from Pennsylvania.

June 19, 1819—The Savannah, 300 tons, arrived at Liverpool, completing the first voyage of a steamship across the Atlantic.

As the ship approached the Irish coast, Lieut. John Bowie of H. M. S. Kite glimpsed her and rushed a boatload of sailors to her assistance with fire fighting equipment. With smoke pouring from her stacks, he thought she was ablaze.

June 19, 1846—The first game of organized baseball teams was played at Hoboken, N. J. The Knickerbocker Club of New York, first to have a regular team, beat the "New York" team, 23 to 1, in four innings.

(The rule then was that the winning team had to score 21 runs, but each side had to play an equal number of innings.)

A standard playing field, designed by Alexander J. Cartwright, was put in use. Cartwright called it a "baseball square." It has been called a "diamond" ever since, although it is not diamond-shaped.

June 19, 1864—The last great naval battle of the War Between the States was fought in French waters, with a British ship as one of the participants and a southerner commanding the Union vessel. This was the engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsarge, which ended when the latter sent its antagonist to the bottom off Cherbourg, France.

The Alabama was commanded by Capt. Raphael Semmes, a Marylander and flew the Confederate flag, but she was British built, with a British crew and British equipment and supplies, and she had never been in a Confederate port. The Kearsarge's captain, John A. Winslow, was a North Carolinian.

The British government had to pay the U. S. \$15,500,000 in gold for the 58 vessels the Alabama sank.

NOTABLE NATIVITIES

James J. Walker, b. 1881, one-time mayor of New York.

William A. Brady, b. 1863, theatrical producer.

Blaise Pascal, b. 1623, well-remembered French philosopher. Elbert Hubbard, b. 1859, publicist who wrote "A Message to Garcia."

THE WORLD WAR 20 YEARS AGO TODAY

June 19, 1915—The superdreadnaught Arizona was launched at New York Navy Yard.

Her keel had been laid before the outbreak of the war in Europe, but her designs had been altered as the building went on to embody improvements dictated by lessons learned by American naval observers from the British and German naval campaigns, from the battles of Dogger Bank and the Falklands, from the submarine campaign and the attempted mine blockade of the British isles. The Arizona was one of the first of the World's battleships to be 20th century in design. Until her time, naval constructors of both American and Europe had been following precepts emanating from the American War of the States, slightly altered by the Russo-Japanese War.

The American Navy usually suffers from its inability to embody immediately in its ships new ideas arising from its own experience or that of other nations. Its building programs are authorized at long intervals en masse.



instead of being maintained regularly. Thus the Navy is forced to accept new departures untried and risk finding them a detriment after they have been placed in a block of ships, or to withhold them from all of one program and be years behind other nations in enjoying the possible benefits of these improvements. A steady building program would enable the Navy to test all new devices immediately in a single ship and take quick advantage of what it learns from other navies.

At this time, 20 years ago, a deadlock both on land and sea in the west had arisen. After Dogger Bank, the German fleet became wary of excursions and rarely came out of Heligoland Bight. The British fleet didn't dare go into the Bight. Activities of the two were confined to submarine attacks, except at the Dardanelles, where British was sacrificing one ship after another in supporting the operations of the army.

WRITING WRONGS

You're wrong if you believe—That there is only one "Statue of Liberty."

Replica of this work of Frederic Bartholdi stands by a bridge over the Seine in Paris. Incidentally, "Statue of Liberty" isn't its correct name; it's "Liberty enlightening the World." The main portions of the statue arrived in New York 50 years ago today. A forearm had been sent to the U. S. nine years before.

That there are five fingers on each hand.

The thumb isn't a finger. Strictly speaking, you have on your hand four fingers and a thumb, or five digits.

What Do You Know About North Carolina?

By FRED H. MAY

—When was it planned to provide Raleigh with water transportation to the Atlantic ocean?

2—What class of early settlers were known as "Redemptors?"

3—Whom did President Jefferson Davis name attorney general of the Confederate States?

4—What was the pay of a waterman on North Carolina rivers in 1773?

5—What two governors did Senator Overman serve as private secretary?

6—What is the total installed electric horsepower in North Carolina?

ANSWERS

1—From the time Raleigh was located in 1771 there was a discussion of making the Neuse river navigable from the ocean to the falls, a few miles north of the city, and possibly above.

In 1820 Hamilton Fulton, a Scotch engineer, working for the State, reported that through a system of dams and locks on Rocky branch the city could be connected directly with water transportation to the Atlantic. He recommended, however, that the port of Raleigh be established on Crabtree creek, at the crossing of the old Louisiana stage road. The cost, he estimated, including a horse-fairroad into the city, would be \$3,700,000.

2—Poor people who did not have funds to pay for their passage and arranged with ship captains to bring them to America. They were allowed forty days after landing to make arrangements to borrow the fare from friends or others. If they failed to raise the money they were then bound out for the captains for a term of three years to some planter who would put up the fare money.

3—George Davis, of Wilmington. Mr. Davis had been named by Governor John W. Ellis as a member of the North Carolina commission to the peace conference in Washington in February 1861. In June he and W. W. Avery were elected the first senators North Carolina sent to the Confederate Congress. On January 4, 1864 President Davis appointed him attorney general in his cabinet, with great credit until the end of the Confederacy.

4—Governor Zeb B. Vance in 1877 and 1878 and Governor Thos. J. Jarvis in 1879, resigning to return to Salisbury and practice law. His first campaign for the U. S. Senate was in 1895 when he was defeated by Jeter C. Pritchard. Senators then were elected by the legislature. In 1903 he defeated Senator Pritchard in a statewide election. He was reelected each succeeding term until his death, December 12, 1920.

5—In 1928 the total installed hydro electric power was 811,927 horsepower and the total fuel electric power was 560,683, or a total of both combined of 1,372,610 horsepower.

May Ask Changes On Relief Funds

(Continued from Page One.)

50 to 60 per cent. The Federal plan is to make each \$1,400 unit carry the wages of one man for one year. A worker who receives, therefore, \$75 a month would take 60 per cent and more. If he drew \$60 he would take more than 50 per cent. The margin for construction is very small.

It works badly in other ways, too. Where the labor element is so large it means that the wielder of the hoe, spade, pick or other hand tool will be "piddling" along the roadside when a big road machine capable of doing the work of a dozen will be pushed off the highway. That would be a great waste of money and effort.

The State Highway Commission has in mind some plan of fabricating materials so that these individual workers may be employed in getting out necessary elements of road building. The hope is that as much machinery

as possible will be used in the finishing. The state gets about \$4,720,000 in this allotment for labor and materials and almost another \$5,000,000 for the construction of underpasses. Chairman Waynick is putting out the warning in the hope that something may be done to give the State more construction of permanent character. It may be necessary if that fails, to match more Federal funds with State so that the work may go on as it always has gone.

Take Bodies Of Man, Woman Out of River

(Continued from Page One.)

feet of water by searchers who ceased operations when they decided reports were false that another woman also had been in the automobile.

Late last night Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Allen, Deputy Sheriff Ralph Armstrong and others in the vicinity heard a crash and investigated. It appeared slick roads following a downpour of rain caused the crash.

The investigators found part of the bridge rails had been demolished and a search was begun.

Two Men Shot To Death at Union, S. C. Textile Factory

(Continued from Page One.)

This morning and part of the force went to work while the strikers congregated outside and formed picket lines. The opening was without disorder, but the situation was tense and Sheriff Faucette by telephone had asked Governor Olin D. Johnson to suggest to mill officials that they close the plant.

The governor was in conversation of the mill village at the time of the shooting. The report from Columbia said the shots were heard over the telephone by the chief executive. He advised he was coming here immediately to make a personal investigation.

Nearly All New Dealism Faces Fire

(Continued from Page One.)

ly every other important measure is attacked.

Employers say they will endeavor to have declared unconstitutional the Wagner labor disputes bill, if passed. Utilities corporations will attack the utilities holding company bill similar.

Power companies already have won court decisions that the federal government has no right to sell power from the nation's resources, which it may develop (such as on the Tennessee river), but that private power companies may.

Firms hit by processing taxes intend to contest the validity of the AAA.

There is hardly a measure in the New Deal category that is likely to escape.

A reading of financial and business papers gives an idea of the scope of the offensive against the government.

Next winter's sessions of the U. S. Supreme Court are expected to have a vital effect on the nation.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT

During the war of 1812, when the English bankers en masse defied the government to carry on the war. They refused to buy government bonds or notes and President James Madison was compelled to issue federal currency which rapidly depreciated. The government's finances finally fell completely in the hands of the bankers, who set their own terms.

In the meantime, citizens had been drafted for war.

Thus, there arose the first cry that in time of emergency wealth must be conscripted.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Previously, President Jefferson probably the greatest liberal who ever occupied the presidency, was accused by the Federalists of unconstitutional doings because he bought the immense Louisiana territory—including nearly all the present southwestern states—for a sum equivalent to \$15,000,000.

Physician Receives Thrill At Visit to Ancient Tomb

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M. D.

NOT FAR from Cairo—Egypt, not Illinois—where I am now temporarily in residence, is the site of the ancient city of Memphis—Egypt, not Tennessee.

One of the tombs near Memphis was built for a physician, Sisa—of the Sixth dynasty. When I entered this place and saw on the wall representations of the daily activities of a physician of more than 4,000 years ago, I experienced an excitement and emotional thrill which cannot be described.

The wall reliefs showed my ancient predecessor performing a simple surgical operation, still widely done. There was also plainly seen the figure of a patient seated on the ground while the physician bandaged his big toe; and the patient can actually be seen wincing and putting his hand on the physician's shoulder to admonish him to be gentle.

In another place the physician is shown administering a vessel full of medicine to a patient, and around him are depicted the plants which he used for medicinal purposes. The Egyptians were, of course, famous for their herbs; and they were summoned in emergency to Roman nobles and emperors. We have an Egyptian prescription 5,000 years old, which contains the castor oil bean, ground up and dissolved in beer.

Still another scene showed a group of relatives bringing a patient to the famous physician. The sick man is so weak he has to be supported, and is evidently in the last stages of his

malady. "Just like today," as my guide said, "they wait until the last minute."

The most famous of the Egyptian physicians was Imhotep, who was, after his death, deified, and is often found as one of the gods in the form of a small bronze statue in the tombs.

These wall reliefs represent a fairly advanced state of medical practice—it is beginning to be scientific. Primitive Egyptian medicine, like all primitive medicine, was largely superstition—it was founded on a belief in magic. That disease was sent by some evil spirit, or because of sinfulness or lack of faith on the part of the victim, and that it could be cured by exorcism and the performance of complicated rites and weird sacrifices of animals, and even, in the case of the illness of kings, of humans.

The daily work of Sisa is far removed from that, although even at its prime, Egyptian medicine had a heavy incrustation of magic. In fact, our modern age is not entirely free from superstition when it comes to one's own health and treatment.

Scientific medicine, in fact, developed from magical rites. A good example is the practice of embalming mummies. The Egyptian mummy was prepared by removing first all the organs of the chest and abdomen. It is easy to see that in doing this the embalmer would learn a great deal of anatomy, and a great deal about the appearance of the organs in disease.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Six pamphlets by Dr. Clendinging can now be obtained by sending 10 cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a three-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clendinging, in care of this paper. The pamphlets are: "Indigestion and Constipation," "Refueling and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminae Hygiene" and "The Care of the Hair and Skin."

"Thunder Over Mexico"



HOPE IT PASSES OVER!

One today could not conceive the United States without that region. And the 15-million-dollar valuation is more like 15 billion dollars. But the Federalists said the purchase was a waste of money, and anyway the Constitution said nothing concerning the purchase of land.

Thus the whole thing was unconstitutional.

But the temper of the people was such. Constitution or no Constitution, that Congress ratified the purchase, following many virulent attacks on Jefferson by the Federalists.

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