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PRESENT VIEW OF NEW SEA TACTICS TELLING ON HITLER

American Naval Policy, With Aid to Russia Thought to be Having Maarked Effect

ALLIES HAVE INITIATIVE

The United States News, close observer of domestic and foreign affairs, says that the naval supremacy of the United States and Britain, acting together, is being clearly demonstrated on the oceans of the world. This important fact emerges after the first few days of operations by the United States Navy under orders of President Roosevelt to shoot German and Italian submarines and sea raiders on sight.

In the Atlantic, during those days, the American patrols swept the seas without encountering any opposition from the Germans. In the Pacific, the main American fleet is at anchor at Hawaii, without being challenged by the naval forces of Japan.

The fact of U. S.-British naval supremacy is held to outweigh the current German successes in Russia, ominous as these appear to be. To meet the immediate situation in Russia, Britain and the United States are sending fighter planes to the Russian front with all speed.

But the U. S.-British seizure of complete control of the oceans is regarded in high government circles as a heavy blow to Hitler. In the Battle of the Atlantic, held to be the most vital of all, Hitler is declared to have suffered a major defeat.

Holding the Initiative

Underlying the U. S.-British strategy is the fact that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are determined not to lose the initiative which they seized at the time of their meeting at sea in August.

The first action they took after this conference was their joint declaration of peace aims. This action caused Hitler and Mussolini to follow with a declaration of Axis aims.

Next, the Roosevelt-Churchill strategy showed up in the squeeze put on Japan through economic sanctions. A complete settlement of differences with Japan has not yet materialized, but, for the present at least, any Japanese plans for further aggression have been stopped. The U. S.-Japanese war which Hitler has been seeking has not occurred.

The third instance in which the initiative was taken was in President Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" order to the Navy. In official circles, this order is believed to have taken Hitler by surprise. Hitler, it is believed, when he embarked upon his campaign of sinking American ships, counted on disunity in the United States to prevent any strong measures on the part of this government.

Now, with Russia being forced to give up strategic industrial areas to the invading Germans, the American and British governments are preparing further moves in concert.

In the Atlantic

Secretary of the Navy Knox says that the Navy now is protecting ships all the way from this country to the vicinity of Iceland. He says that convoying is one method of protection being used. Reports that the unusually large number of ships assembled in New York harbor are gathering for inclusion in a convoy are not denied.

But both President Roosevelt and Secretary Knox make it clear that convoying is only one of the methods of protection being used. From other sources come hints of a new system of patrols, which meets, the modern threat of airplanes as well as submarines. In this new method of warfare, bombers and observation planes operate from key points and can concentrate at danger spots as these develop. One advantage of this system over convoying, it is said, is that fast ships are safer when traveling alone than when they have to cut their speed down to that of the slowest ship in a convoy.

Possibility that land planes of the army also may be used in the Atlantic patrol is suggested by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

"Land planes can operate from our bases," Mr. McCloy says, "and the Navy people tell me that they should be able to exert a decisive influence on the ship sinkings in the Atlantic immediately they set about the job on an all-out basis. That adequate protection does afford safety to ships is proved by the fact that Canadian forces in the war have yet to lose a single soldier in convoy."

Plans are being discussed also to have the bombing planes being ferried to Britain carry loads of bombs when they go. Thus they could hunt for submarines on the way over, and, if necessary, drop a few bombs.

Another plan now being discussed is the arming of merchantmen, as President Wilson advocated in 1917. Secretary Knox, however, points out that one drawback to such a plan is the fact that there are not now sufficient guns for this purpose. To legalize the arming of American merchant ships, the Neutrality Act would have to be modified.

Meanwhile, the Navy announces measures of another kind to make sure of a bridge of ships between this country and Britain. A new government corporation, Ships, Inc., is being formed for mass production of vessels of revolutionary design, called "sea otters." These ships, intended for transfer under the lend-lease program, can be completed in two months

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Lindbergh Speech Goes Sour And Congress Begins to Shift

Disgust With That Speech, Position of Legion, and Roosevelt's Order to Shoot, All Combine to Decrease Opposition to Roosevelt Policy

Two things have influenced the opponents of the Roosevelt foreign policy so that keen observers in Washington see the decrease of power of the anti-Roosevelt members of Congress, both in the senate and house, and many think that the isolationists will soon begin to climb on the band wagon. These two influences are the last speech of Charles A. Lindbergh, in which he said that Churchill, Roosevelt and the Jews were the great war mongers, and the resolution of American leaders sustaining the President's position. Arthur Krock, the well known Washington correspondent of the New York Times, thinks that the opposition in congress is about to break up. The reasons for the shift that has occurred and is about to occur, he says, are not hard to find, and then continues as follows:

When the President ordered the Navy to shoot at sight obstructionists to our war-bound commissaries in any waters he might deem essential to national defense, a condition subtended a theory. The foreign policy debate became to a very great degree thunder in the index. Representative Dirksen of Illinois, who voted against the repeal of the arms embargo, the lease-lend bill and the selective service law, expressed the view of many when he suddenly said to a cheering House:

"The President has announced a policy of patrolling and clearing the waters which are deemed necessary to our defense and for the maintenance of freedom of the seas. That policy is now known to all the world. To disavow or oppose that policy now could only weaken the President's position, impair our prestige and imperil the nation."

Great Change Over House

He was challenged next day by Representative Thill of Wisconsin, who declared he and others would not surrender the right and what they

were to do. — MORE ON PAGE THREE

WEEK'S EVENTS IN DEFENSE WORK

President Asks For Six Billion; New Tax Bill; New Kind of Ship, Sea Otter

The President asked Congress for six billion dollars more for materials. Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius was given power to approve aid requests; this with other changes is expected to cut from 30 to 15 days the period between receipt of a request and actual authorization for assistance.

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that of the original seven billion appropriated six months ago, all but \$720,000,000 is "now moving through the successive stages of allocation, obligation, production and delivery."

He said \$246,400,000 in materials and \$78,170,000 in services has been given the anti-Axis nations.

The Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, contracted with Amtorg Trading Corporation, a U. S. Corporation owned by Russia, for the purchase of \$100,000,000 of manganese, chrome, asbestos and platinum.

The supplies agency arranged to pay half of the amount in advance so Russia could use the money to buy war materials here. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau similarly advanced the Soviet Union \$10,000,000 on future gold deliveries to the United States.

Navy Protecting Ships

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Human Interest

FRENCH BOYS CROSS OVER

No one in whom the spirit of adventure lives can fail to be stirred by the story of the five French lads, none of them more than 19 years old, who braved the dangers of the English Channel in two small canoes to join the Free French forces in Britain. For two nights and a day they battled the tides and those who know the choppy seas of that waterway will appreciate what that means. In daytime they dared not hoist their tiny sails for fear of being seen from German patrol planes, but paddled stoutly on. Near land one craft struck a rock and sank, but the three boys in it swam safely to shore. In these five youths you have the true spirit of France. Two centuries ago it carried the indomitable Champlain by lake and river into the heart of the Canadian wilderness and gave the French an overseas empire. In the last war it drove back the Germans from the Marne and held them at Verdun. That spirit is not dead. It is only unbenumbed by great misfortune and held captive by the might of foreign arms and the treachery of self-seeking politicians.

The bad news from the Russian campaign had a similar effect. German successes against the Soviet moved further into the zone of realism the situation in which this country finds itself. Many who had been hopeful that Hitler would meet his doom on the steppes and in the marshes of Russia, and were the more determined to try to keep this country from war involvement because they believed events would destroy the argument of necessity and inevitability, saw their hope vanishing and with it their expedient reasoning.

A very important element in breaking up the solidarity of the Congressional group was Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech. No one has yet ventured to defend it or its utter, a most significant symptom in Congress. Members returning from the Midwest reported a vigorous revolt against the speech, which naturally progressed into opposition to the policy on which it was based. A Washington correspondent for Northwestern newspapers canvassed forty representatives, recently from home, and found some of the strongest opponents of the President's policy

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WAS NOT AVAILABLE

A 26-year-old Atlanta negro laborer, William B. Crawford, was wanted by Uncle Sam the past week to serve his hitch in the army, and was so notified by Atlanta Draft Board No. 7, at Peachtree and Baker streets, Saturday, O. C. Puckett, draft board chairman, received a letter from the prospective rookie stating that he cannot go to the army now because "I have been detained a little bit." Then he explained that he is now serving a three-to-five-year sentence at the Ben Hill camp, so is "unavailable." Crawford's two-page fingerprint record shows that he has frequently known the inside of Georgia prison camps during the past 10 years and that he began his present service last February for burglary.

Senator Bailey reviewed, step

by step, the developments of the American position and showed that the administration's policy has been the result of developments over which we have had no control. And on the subject of aid to Russia he said, "When I see a Russian shooting a mad dog I raise no question as to his culture or his politics. I wish him to kill the mad dog and I am glad to give him the gun." The Senator, in giving a history of the developments which have lead us to our present position, emphasized the fact that our whole course has been one of defense and reluctance to enter the war that could be averted. The logical sequences through which we have gone, and which bring us to our present position—"Hitler must be destroyed"—are thus set forth by Senator Bailey:

"Two years ago, at the instance of the President, the Congress was setting about to define the position of our country in view of the war in Europe. We did not then consider that it was a world-war. We determined upon a position of absolute neutrality. We demanded that such munitions of war as should be bought here for account of nations at war should be paid for in cash, that title be vested here in the purchasers, and we should assume no risk of delivery; that

HITLER MUST BE DESTROYED—

Bailey Offers Substitute for Words of an Ancient Roman

(AN EDITORIAL)

When Josiah William Bailey

was young Will Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder, and the darling of the "Baptist Hosts" of North Carolina, Dr. J. D. Huffman, Baptist sage, looked at him one day and said: "Bailey, you young smart thing."

Young Bailey was smart, but he was more, he was solid. And on the solidity of primary character he has built the structure of a great and powerful personality. In his speech before the Young Democrats at Winston-Salem last Saturday he was at his best. No wavering, no equivocation, no aimless peddling around the great question of the day for Americans. The whole speech was devoted to the one question of our position in relation to the war that has engulfed mankind through no action of ours. And that position was defined by a paraphrase of the Ancient Cato who always closed his speeches with the words, "Carthage must be destroyed."

If the multiplied number of speakers who are now talking to the American people were to follow Mr. Bailey's modern version of Cato's words and close their speeches with "Hitler must be destroyed" the American atmosphere would be cleared and the country would come out of its lethargy.

Senator Bailey reviewed, step

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EARTHQUAKE AND SAM JONES NOTED IN ARDREY DIARY

The Earth Shook in 1886 and Sam Shook Charlotte in 1888; Captain Puts Them Down

THE FARMERS ALLIANCE

By H. E. C. (RED BUCK) BRYANT

TENTH INSTALLMENT

The year 1885 was very much like others, with a late spring, and little early progress on the farm.

Captain Ardrey spent January and February in Raleigh, attending the sessions of the legislature.

The Carolina Academy school exhibition, conducted by the teacher, Miss Maggie White, was held at night, and not so good. "The audience large," said the diary, "but not as pleasant, and not as profitable as a daylight one."

The 20th of May celebration in Charlotte that year was "a failure—everybody too busy."

The District Conference was quite a success, with among those preaching were: Rev. Mr. Hoyle, who preached a "feeling sermon"; Rev. L. E. Stacy, "a fine sermon," and Rev. Mr. Robey, "a grand sermon."

The community was greatly gratified.

"I have never heard finer preaching in all my life," Captain Ardrey wrote.

Fodder and other roughness that season was scarce, and Captain Ardrey gave liberally of his supply to others. By August crops were fine, "cotton and corn never better," but by the 24th, with hot dry weather prevailing, they were in a bad way.

Ups and Downs of the Crop

"As warm weather as I ever felt," the diary reads. "The thermometer 98. Extremely dry and for the past ten days I have never seen crops fail so fast; cotton looks like it would die." On the 31st, after rains that started on the 8th: "Fine seasons. Corn crop fine. Cotton pretty good." September 15: "Cotton extremely light."

Always progressive, Captain Ardrey was among the first farmers in the county to try a sulky plow.

"Our sulky plow does fine work," he said November 20. "It is the best plow I ever saw. We are plowing in wheat and oats with it."

Eighteen hundred and eighty-five went out in the Ardrey neighborhood with a succession of turkey dinners. One man who enjoyed them still lives, Mr. Harvey McGinn. Bird and rabbit hunting were indulged in.

"Clear and warm," the Captain declared. "The quietest Christmas I have ever seen. There is no money in the country; times are extremely dull."

Money Makes the Mare Go

The old saying that "money makes the mare go" might also be applied to farming communities. Short crops, low prices, and lack of money makes farmers dull fellows.

"The weather is fine," Captain Ardrey wrote January 1, 1886, "and the neighborhood remarkably quiet; I have not seen it more so."

This note was made January 10 and 11th: "As cold days as we ever had in this country. Snow, ice and cold southwest wind. The water freezes in our room at night. Our quarterly meeting a failure. The preachers there but only two or three persons out. Four degrees below zero by signal-station in Charlotte. Said to be the coldest since the cold Saturday in 1835."

January 20: "At two o'clock had a thunder shower, lightning and big rain, with snow on the ground."

Old man weather was just as uncertain then as now.

January 29: "I went to Pineville to settle my debts. I just about cleared expenses last year. Did not make anything. Times hard and everybody complaining. More failures than we have had since the war. The farmers have all behind."

February 12: "I bought ten sacks of flour at \$2.50, one barrel of molasses at 33 cents a gallon, and a half box of tobacco, 33 cents a pound. Bought five pigs from Mr. Dave Hyatt. Sold two bales of cotton at 7 1/4 cents per pound."

Granulated Sugar Comes In

"Mr. Will Roller of Kentucky, at Pineville with a drove of mules; I bought one for \$12.50. Sold Mr. Bryant the Prince and guinea heifers for \$33. Bought a barrel of granulated sugar for 7 1/2 cents."

April 30: "Big hail storm. The most I ever saw. I was in Pineville, and it lay two or three inches on the ground."