



HUGO S. SIMS
(Washington Correspondent)

**BIG DEBATE UNDERWAY.
H. R. 1776 TO PASS.
WILLKIE SUPPORTS BILL.
AMONG THE OPPOSITION.
FOUR CABINET MEMBERS.
MACREYNOLDS RETIRES.
PLANE PRODUCTION UP.
JAPAN SPEAKS PLAINLY.**

The tumult and the shouting on Inauguration Day hardly died out in Washington before opponents and advocates of the Lend-Lease Bill, Morgenthau, Stimson and Cappel Hill, already Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson and Knox had appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain, immediately took the stand to oppose the Administration's measure "in its present form."

While sharp division of opinion exists in the congressional committee and throughout the nation, it appears reasonably certain that the bill, without great alterations, will become law. The House Committee is overwhelmingly in favor of the measure. While the Senate group includes seven or eight opponents, the recent appointment of Senator Byrnes and Glass to vacancies on the committee will assure a favorable report to the Upper House.

A factor of considerable importance, in connection with legislative consideration of the measure, is the almost unqualified approval of Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for President in 1940, who suggests a time limitation but is otherwise almost all-out for aid to Britain "short of war." Mr. Willkie takes the position that, if he had been elected, he would have expected a grant of power to meet the current dangers and that since the people elected Mr. Roosevelt, opposition to such a grant should not be based upon the individual occupying the White House.

Meanwhile, Mr. Willkie is off to Great Britain where he expects to learn much at first-hand, with the probability that, upon his return to this country, he will make a statement to the people.

A number of leading Republicans, however, including Alfred M. Landon and former President Hoover, together with the isolationist group, vociferously oppose the bill. That they represent a considerable minority goes without question but that they can prevent passage of the bill is not generally believed. Notable among the former opponents of the President who have endorsed the measure is Alfred M. Smith, former Governor of New York.

Secretary Hull, in his testimony, did not believe that the danger "is any less" than when England was in danger of invasion last September. He insisted that the Axis powers have taken action in harmony with their public utterances, insisting that these statements are not "braggadocio." Questioned as to a hostile act against us, he remarked that this was said in Holland and Belgium and declared that Germany and Italy have "given us ample warning of their movement against us."

Secretary Morgenthau outlined the

situation which confronts Great Britain in regard to dollar exchange, saying that while the British have paid for what they have bought, they are unable to find dollars to pay for future needs. He said that British purchases were practically at a standstill, that there is practically no gold left in England and that the British are trying to find buyers for direct investments in this country.

Secretary Stimson found the nation in a more critical period than it faced in 1917 and pointed out that while we have 1,400,000 men, there is a difference between manpower and an "army." He expressed full favor of help to the British in order to maintain their navy, opposed any prohibition of the use of the American Navy in war zones, saying, "that would be one of the surest ways to get into war," and pointed out that we have an assurance, as far as it can be given, about the British Fleet but that no assurance can be "binding" if the Government changes, which makes it "important to keep England from going under." He expressed emphatically his apprehension "as to a possible crisis within the next sixty or at least ninety days."

Secretary Know presented figures to show that the United States has 322 naval vessels to 658 to Germany, Italy and Japan, and said that next January the figures would be 343 ships for the United States to 803 for the Axis. In 1943, the figures will be 422 for us and 962 for the Axis alliance. So long as the British fleet stands, he thought we have "in practical effect, a two-ocean navy," but should the British Isles fall, "we can only believe that the British Navy, which never runs away from danger, will fall at the same time." He said it would be "impossible" to conceive a more beautiful situation for German penetration than the one South America presents and said that if Germany wins in Europe, the Nazis will have seven times our ship-building capacity.

This is, in brief, something of the gist of the testimony of the four members of the Cabinet, all appearing in favor of the Lend-Lease proposal. Space is not available this week to present the position of those testifying against the bill, but in this column, next week, a similar resume will be presented.

The resignation of Associate Justice James Clarke MacReynolds will present President Roosevelt with his sixth opportunity to appoint a member of the "Nine-Man Supreme Court." Mr. MacReynolds has been a bitter foe of recent ideas in regard to Government and judicial interpretations. He resolutely refused to retire, hoping that he could hold on until some other president could replace him. Being almost 79 years of age and facing four more years of Roosevelt, the jurist yielded to the inevitable and sent in his letter of withdrawal. Under 1937 legislation, he will receive his full salary of \$20,000 a year for the remainder of his life.

While the production of airplanes is not what officials desire, William S. Knudsen last week expressed some encouragement, reporting that the "production is getting a little better." He said he hoped that 33,000 military planes would be turned out by July of next year, although "we were slow getting underway" and that, of these, 14,000 would go to Great Britain.

Relations between the United States and Japan have not been improved by Japanese reaction to the testimony of Secretary of State Cordell Hull before the House Foreign

Affairs Committee. Shortly afterwards, Foreign Minister Matsuhiko, speaking in the Japanese Diet, asserted that Japan, Germany and Italy will certainly accomplish the new world order and appealed to the United States to allow the impending crisis of civilization.

This would occur, if the United States and Japan became involved in a war. There was no indication that Japan had any idea of suspending her policy of imperialism in the Far East and, in fact, he explicitly included French Indo-China and The Netherlands East Indies as territory "that should be in intimate and inseparable relationship with Japan."

The Chinese, he reported, continue their resistance because of the assistance of Great Britain and the United States and in view of this assistance, including embargoes and restrictions on exports to Japan, Japan would find it necessary "to go forward."

**Washington
Farm News**

**LARGE READJUSTMENTS
ON CROPS FORESEEN**

(From The Associated Press Report)

Henry A. Wallace, in his last report as Secretary of Agriculture, said that the war's impact on American agriculture may require additional "large-scale" shifts in crop production and an overhauling of the New Deal farm program.

With foreign markets impaired by economic nationalism, increased competition, and finally the war, the Vice-President-elect said farmers would have to think anew about making further reductions in acreages of cotton, wheat, tobacco and other products which formerly found outlets abroad.

"UNNEEDED CROPS SHEER WASTE"

"Growing unneeded crops is sheer waste of labor, of capital and of soil, even if temporarily the products can go into storage under Government loans," Wallace's report said.

Covering the 12-month period before Wallace resigned in September as Secretary of Agriculture, the report said Federal farm programs might have to "put more emphasis on shifting entire enterprises or systems of farming in certain areas or regions," and added:

"Collectively and individually, farmers, with suitable federal aid, should do all they can to adjust their output to the actually available market."

MAY OVERHAUL NEW NEAL POLICY

"In the setting created by the war we may have to overhaul our farm-price - adjustment policy. Exactly what new shape it will require, we do not yet know. Everything is in flux, on so great a scale that it would be idle to propose details."

Wallace said, however, that future price policies might require differentials between export prices and domestic prices, and between the cost of farm commodities to the ordinary consumer and the cost to the person on relief.

CERTIFICATE PLAN OF BOOSTING INCOME

The situation, he continued, required separation of surplus production from the rest of the supply and disposal of the surplus in some special manner. He indicated that he continued to favor, for some products, the "certificate plan" of boosting grower income from that portion of crops consumed in this country while permitting prices to adjust themselves at levels which would permit the surplus to compete favorably in world markets.

Under this plan, the Government would allot marketing certificates to farmers who cooperated with crop control programs. Manufacturers would be required to buy these certificates, which would cover each farmer's share of the domestic market, would be valued at the difference between the market price and the parity price. This plan, he said, would be in effect a processing tax.

OTHER METHODS THAT MAY BE USED

Wallace viewed the certificate method as readily adaptable to products which pass through centralized manufacturing of marketing processes, such as cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, prunes, raisins and tobacco. In the case of corn and other feed crops, only a small portion of which are processed, other methods would have to be used, he said, suggesting price-supporting Government loans and appropriations.

Looking beyond the war, Wallace declared agriculture needed to be protected against "having to be the main post-war shock absorber."

POSSIBILITIES AFTER PEACE

"When peace comes, even if it is a good peace, if they involve more or less depression, with price declines and increased unemployment," he said, "this will sharpen one of our great difficulties—that of balancing

consumption with production. We have more surplus than shortages, both agriculturally and industrially."

There is no prospect, Wallace said, that after the war agriculture will be able to "rush back into full competitive production." He added:

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

"As far as we can see ahead, we shall have need for concerted crop adjustment, soil conservation, sub-marginal land retirements, land-use reforms, and in rehabilitating the rural poor, surplus-disposal machinery and devices of one kind or another for maintaining domestic farm prices above world prices."

"We are going to have more need for science in agriculture, more need of aids for rural dispossession, more need of strenuous efforts to enlarge and improve the domestic market."

Agriculture, Wallace said, has laid the basis in production planning which other branches of the national economy may have to copy."

QUOTAS

Preliminary state cotton acreage allotments totaling 26,699,917 acres for 1941, according to a late announcement from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

VEGETABLES

Prospective supplies of fresh vegetables for late winter marketings are indicated to be substantially larger than a year earlier, but consumer buying power will also be larger.

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18 1/2 Gallon
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CHOOSE YOUR PIANO
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FOR RENT—Six Room House, located 205 Walnut street. See Mrs. Dora H. Keel or John B. Lewis.

FOR RENT—Nice Apartment in Fields house on Pine street, also McCabe house on Home Avenue. Dial 284-1 A. C. Monk Enterprises.

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COME TO SEE US for your battery and Bicycle Repair Work. Prompt Service. Reasonable Charges. Western Auto Associate Store, Farmville, N. C. ttc

CLOSE OUT—First quality 600x16 Royal Deluxe Black sidewall tires which were removed from new cars and replaced with white sidewall types. Regular price \$15.60 each, supply is limited, but while they last \$9.90 each. FULLY GUARANTEED by us and manufacturer. E. & W. CHEVROLET COMPANY, Phone 370-1. J24-2ts

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Protector of Women**

A weak, undernourished condition often enables functional dysmenorrhea to get a foothold; this leads to much of woman's suffering from headaches, nervousness, and other periodic discomfort.

CARDUI's principal help for such distress comes from the way it usually stimulates appetite; increases flow of gastric juice; thus aids digestion; helps build energy, strength, physical resistance to periodic pain for many.

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**STATEMENT OF CONDITION
Farmville Building & Loan Association**

of Farmville, N. C., as of December 31st, 1940.
(Copy of sworn statement submitted to Insurance Commission as required by law.)

ASSETS	
The Association Owns:	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 12,000.70
Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank	1,600.00
Mortgage Loans	149,876.50
Money loaned to shareholders for the purpose of enabling them to own their homes. Each loan secured by first mortgage on local improved real estate.	
Share Loans	440.00
Advances made to our shareholders against their stock. No loan exceeds 90 per cent of amount actually paid in.	
Accounts Receivable	26.70
Temporary Advances for Insurance, Taxes, Etc.	
Office Furniture and Fixtures	700.00
Other Assets	440.88
TOTAL	\$164,877.28

LIABILITIES	
The Association Owes:	
To Shareholders	
Funds entrusted to our care in the form of payments on stock as follows:	
Installment Shares	\$61,878.94
Full-Paid Shares	88,800.00
Other Shares (Dormant)	427.10
	\$150,606.04
Accounts Payable (Loans in Process)	1,405.00
Undivided Profits	8,082.65
Earnings held in trust for distribution to share-holders at maturity of stock.	
Reserve for Contingencies	4,500.00
To be used for the payment of any losses, if sustained. This reserve increases the safety and strength of the Association.	
Other Liabilities	138.54
TOTAL	\$164,877.28

State of North Carolina, County of Pitt, ss:
G. A. Rouse, Secretary-Treasurer of the above named Association personally appeared before me this day, and being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
G. A. ROUSE, Sec.-Treas.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of January, 1941.
EVA H. SHACKLEFORD, Notary Public.
My Commission expires December 4, 1942.

FIRE LOSSES UP **FOURTH FIRELESS YEAR**

New York.—Fires in the United States during 1940 cost the lives of approximately 10,000 persons and destroyed property valued at more than the \$300,000,000 loss of 1939. The worst single holocaust occurred at Natchez, Miss., where 207 Negroes were burned to death in a dance hall last April.

Rochelle, Ga.—Although only a small town, this town enjoys the distinction of entering its fourth year without a single fire. The total "damage" since the latter part of 1937 was one bird nest which was destroyed when someone attempted to smoke a colony of bees from under a church roof.

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Get Your Clothes HOSPITAL CLEAN With CONCENTRATED SUPER SUDS IN THE BLUE BOX ONE PRICE	OCTAGON CLEANSER
2 for 18c	3 for 14c
SUPER SUDS, RED BOX	OCTAGON SOAP POWDER
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4.50-21	\$5.99*	\$6.84*
5.50-19	8.50*	7.14*
4.75-19	6.11*	7.37*
5.25-18	6.80*	8.34*
5.50-17	7.27*	\$8.34*	10.98*
6.50-16	9.58*	9.10*	9.10*
6.00-16	7.87*	12.53*	12.53*
7.00-16	10.90*

*Prices include trade-in of your old tires. Even less if tires have more than junk value. Other sizes at proportionate savings.

ALSO: MUD & SNOW TIRES at Savings!

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DAVIS TUBES
Quality at Low Cost!
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4.50-4.75-20 \$1.05
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