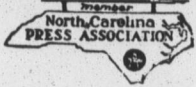


PERSON COUNTY TIMES



A PAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

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News from our correspondents should reach this office not later than Tuesday to insure publication for Thursday edition and Thursday P. M. for Sunday edition.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1940

Fourth of July, 1940

We have a fairly good idea of what this morning will be like here. For most of us it will be a "day off". Children and small boys, as well as some boys not so small in stature, will shoot fire-crackers. Mothers, fathers, and children will eat picnic lunches, go to visit kinsfolks, or just ride around. Some few of us will be lazy enough to sit on the porch or to stay in bed. The Fourth of July is a holiday, an American holiday, let it be added.

Chances are most of us will make of it the same careless pop-drinking, gum-chewing day it has been for several generations. Of late it has come to that, without much of flag-waving, speech-making and marching men. We happen to know that "up North" the holiday has more of a patriotic atmosphere than it has in the South.

The reason may be the still lingering shadow of the War Between the States, but the time has come when there needs to be all over America a re-dedication to ideals of patriotic service. And we can think of no better time to begin, in Roxboro or anywhere, than on July 4, 1940.

We have need not of a shallow patriotism, not of a patriotism capable of being lead by mob influences, but of that deepest patriotism cherished by highminded citizens through the ages of history, but we cannot have this last named love of country without persistent and thoughtful searching for it in our own community.

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Confusion of Tongues

Americans are beginning to discover, as the war spreads from nation to nation, that radio news bulletins, except for announcements of major catastrophes, are comparatively uninforming. But this unsatisfactory condition, from the American point of view, is as nothing in comparison with what radio censorship combined with propaganda has produced in fighting Europe, Africa and Asia.

American news flashes last night revealed a constantly increasing employment of British and German and middle European broadcasting stations for purposes of deliberate misinformation designed to sway both soldiers and non-combatants. One message stated that Germans have established a "new British Broadcasting station" giving out what is said to be false information as to behavior in case of air raids. Another records the fact that British stations, short-wave, are bombarding the defeated French to carry on in resistance to their conquerors. Germans are likewise sending messages to the French from Berlin with the obvious intention of keeping them in a submissive "and cooperative" state of mind.

Imagination can well supply details for similar criss-cross usage of broadcasting by Italians, Rumanians, Russians and all the other nationalities involved. The legend of the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel lives again through radio, although not yet has come the dispersal which occurred in Shinar. It will be too much to expect that any such scattering of peoples will be brought about. Right now we are most concerned that Americans should not believe all they hear, much less all of what they read or see, yet, under the circumstances, they are, of all people in the world best able to distinguish between true and false information in any of the various guises in which it today appears. There is in the United States still enough of liberty and freedom of expression to preserve that freedom for at least a few more months. For this we are thankful, despite the fact that we remember from the past war period that freedom of expression became in America less and less practical or expedient as the conflict progressed.

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Minor Front Page

Tuesday reports of the advance of war across the world related German capture of the Channel islands, British possessions nearer to the coast of France than England. Also recorded was an enlargement of troubles in Rumania and other sectors in the Balkans. It is too early to predict what may happen in the Balkans, where Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini are engaged in a game of counter-moves.

There is, however, a sad significance in the reported German occupation of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, French speaking British isles. Only last year Dame Hathaway, the Dame of Sark, whose husband is an American, published a charming legend of her island, which, of all the British isles, was to date, most untouched by modern ills. Sark, and Jersey and Guernsey, "where the cows come from", are not England, but their seizure marks the first time in many, many years since home territory has been occupied by foreign soldiers.

Death Strikes Twice

Within the past two weeks two Hollywood comedians, Charley Chase, of the slender frame and toothbrush mustache, and Ben Turpin, the funny little guy with crossed eyes, answered their last calls to the studios. Changes of fashion in the comic spirit had during late years somewhat reduced public appreciation of these two first comers in the films, but for years audiences did not feel satisfied unless they had one or the other of these two funsters in action.

With Larry Semon, Charlie Chaplin and Fatty Arbuckle they were of the unsophisticated slapstick and like W. C. Fields much of their stock in the trade came from the vaudeville section of the theatre. What Chase and Turpin did was not great comedy, since comedy of the higher order more easily approaches the tragic, but under all the slapstick they did display more than any except Chaplin, a comprehension of the essentially sad business of creating humor.

The new generation, brought up on the cute fun of "Our Gang" comedies, the wild antics of the Marx brothers and the more sophisticated variations of French bedroom farce and Long Island drawing room humor (out of Britain) will not miss these oldsters, any more than it misses the genius of Mack Sennett and so it is perhaps fortunate that Chase, who was a younger and less versatile man, and Turpin, who was older and more subtle, are "out of the pictures". For what they did, we and many others were made happier for two decades and that should be compensation.



Task Of Feeding Europe

Greensboro Daily News

Reported predictions both here and abroad that Europe faces prospects of the most severe famine in its history this winter must necessarily have their place in American thinking and in formulation of policies affecting our own national economy.

There is at the outset the likelihood of strong demand upon American food sources. Embattled Europe has not been in a position to turn its manpower to agriculture; and it goes without saying that farming operations are far behind in the warring nations, most of which, even in normal times, have to import vast quantities of food. If war breaks in the Balkans, where the manpower has been so largely mobilized under the abiding threat, the output of the Danubian grain basin will be greatly reduced, if not lost completely. The ruined, occupied countries carry their own story of want, privation and suffering. Thus the western hemisphere is left almost alone in its undisturbed food-producing capacity. Certainly this situation, with the economic and humanitarian responsibilities which it imposes, cannot be lost sight of in our farm programs and policies. Mankind may go without tobacco or cotton, but mankind must eat.

Along with the humanitarian obligations facing this part of the world goes a realistic problem which implies a hard choice. There is little or no likelihood that Germany will allow its own people to starve. Especially must the vast German military machine be fed. Thus it is logical to assume that Europe's food supply or what there is left of it will go first of all to the reich and to the reich's armed forces. Sacrifice of German needs and morale that the Norwegians, Danes, Belgians, French; Poles, et cetera may have another loaf of bread or piece meat is unthinkable. The odds rather seem to be that occupied countries will be drained of whatever resources they may have salvaged and that their pitiful plight will be used to secure their feeding from sympathetic America. In fact, unless American food supplies are carefully guarded and distributed directly to those for whom they are intended, they may be diverted after they arrive to German consumption. In any such event, we in this country will be helping the nazi cause, overcoming effects of the British blockade, in direct proportion.

What is to be done about a great humanitarian urge and appeal of which the nazis deliberately take advantage for their own noxious cause?

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More Water, More Land

Christian Science Monitor

In many respects the Republican platform has followed, as was expected, the general lines of the Glenn Frank program committee report. One rather interesting departure appears in the course of the farm plank.

Regarding irrigation and reclamation projects in face of acreage reduction where good land already is available, the Frank committee report said: "For the time being, a rational farm program will provide for the completion of reclamation projects under way, but will not provide for more such projects until more land is actually needed for cultivation."

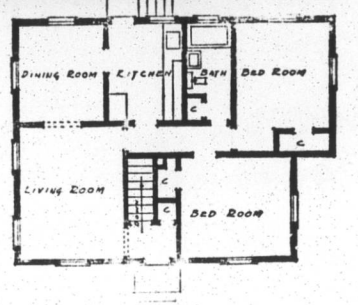
The platform says, however, "We approve the orderly development of reclamation and irrigation, project by project and as conditions justify."

Was this charge obtained by political pressure of interested districts and as a bid for votes in contradiction to the simultaneous promise of governmental economy? Or is there a case genuinely to be made for the thesis that reclamation projects or at least some of them, bring land into cultivation for a different set of crops from those in which surpluses exist? It would be interesting to have these questions examined "project by project."

Pay Your Telephone Bill By The 10th

We sell Eye Glasses to Satisfy the eyes — \$2.00 to \$8.00 THE NEWELLS Jewelers Roxboro, N. C.

Monthly Payments: \$16



It is an encouraging factor in the low-cost home building field when a house of this type can be acquired with monthly payments of approximately \$16, exclusive of local taxes and hazard insurance. Valued at \$3,000, the Federal Housing Administration insured a mortgage on the property of \$2,700. The mortgage will be paid off over a period of 25 years. Inexpensive but wisely chosen materials give the home dignity unusual in small homes. The house has a half-basement and furnace.



"The Lost Colony" Called America's Drama Of Faith

Manteo, July 4 — Described as America's Drama of Democracy by critics and public figures, "The Lost Colony", Paul Green's epic of the first English settlement in the New World, opened its fourth summer season at the huge Waterside Theatre here over the weekend, inaugurating the 353rd anniversary celebration of historic events taking place on the site

of the original colony.

When "The Lost Colony" was first presented as the highlight of the 350th anniversary celebration, it was a commemorative piece out of the pages of America's pre-colonial history.

Today, its statement of the democratic ideal in America is considered by all as a vital and inspiring message. That is why it is being called, "America's Drama of Democracy".

With the onset of totalitarianism in Europe and the fast blackout of democracy there, the historic story of the birth of democracy in America, as told in "The Lost

Colony," becomes more pertinent today than it was when first presented in 1937. Paul Green has written a drama "to renew our courage and hope that a government of free men shall not perish on the earth."

FIFTH

If France should be cut off from the American market, the United States would lose its fifth best customer for farm products, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Statement of Condition of The Peoples Bank, Roxboro, N. C.

AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 29, 1940

RESOURCES:

Cash & Due from Banks	\$293,706.03
U. S. Government Securities	200,303.15
N. C. State Bonds	111,376.62
Municipal Bonds	133,624.62
Other Stocks and Bonds	4,800.00
Interest Earned on Bonds	3,964.18
Loans and Discounts	591,507.50
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	16,931.26
Other Real Estate	16,859.18
Other Assets	630.24
	\$1,373,702.78

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock, Common	100,000.00
Capital Stock, Preferred	50,000.00
Surplus	36,000.00
Undivided Profits	15,691.84
Reserve for Retirement of Preferred Stock Fund	330.52
Reserve for Interest, Savings, Unearned Interest, Tax	9,207.54
Cashier & Certified Checks	10,244.01
Deposits	1,152,228.87
	\$1,373,702.78

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION