

A WEEK OF THE WAR

Great Britain's Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Washington for a meeting of the "United States-British War Council" which includes the heads of the two nations and their ranking naval and military advisers. The White House announced the primary objective of the conferences as the "defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world."

The statement also said "It should be remembered . . . the present conferences in Washington should be regarded as preliminary to further conferences which will officially include Russia, China, the Netherlands and the Dominions . . . the other interested nations will be kept in close touch with this preliminary planning."

In a side-by-side press conference, the President and Mr. Churchill said they were working out a broad development of strategy to be turned over to the military for execution in cooperation with all anti-Axis countries.

Speaking before an informal session of Congress, the Prime Minister proposed that following the present war the "germ centers of hate and revenge" should be constantly policed so "the pestilence can be controlled at the very beginning . . ."

The War Front

The Navy Department reported during the past week 14 enemy submarines were sunk or damaged, one enemy transport and one mine sweeper were sunk and an additional transport and one seaplane tender were "probably" sunk. The Department said enemy submarines had sunk three merchant ships and shelled two others. Wake Island, with its 400 officers and men and 1,000 construction workers, was reported captured. The War Department said an American Army bomber sank an enemy submarine off the California coast. There was heavy fighting in the Philippines and Manila was declared an open city.

Other Foreign Relations

A special House Committee investigating air transportation returned from a tour of the American Republics to report the Axis controls airports within a 500 mile bombing distance of the Panama Canal, strategic airports in Brazil just across from Africa, vast stocks of aviation gas and oil in Brazil, and "no less than 14" shortwave radios in Guatemala alone and others in Mexico which have informed German authorities abroad of U. S. merchant vessel departures from the United States. The committee also reported finding the Nazis have perfected plans for the sabotaging of all utilities in Buenos Aires "and that in a crisis they could probably establish an operating base in Argentina . . ."

The State Department announced a new trade agreement with Cuba and an accord with the Vichy Governor of French Martinique to continue the "status quo." Secretary Hull issued a statement that seizure of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Canada by the Free French was "contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned and certainly without prior knowledge or consent in any sense of the U. S. Government."

The President wrote Prime Minister Curtin of Australia "we give you our assurances that we consider the safety of your great Commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense . . ."

Production

The President approved a plan for combining the productive resources of Canada and the U. S. and removing barriers such as tariffs, import duties, customs and other regulations. The American Section of the Joint War Production Committee was asked to investigate what legislative action was necessary to fulfill the plan. Canada has already approved.

Parts of the OPM were reorganized to "speed up war production, to quicken the conversion of civilian industry to war output and to widen the participation of management and labor." OPM Con-

tract Distribution Division announced the three special "contract" trains which toured the nation to exhibit the type of war work small manufacturers might handle, uncovered 11,000 factories able to do some of the work. Among them are a fish hook manufacturer who can make springs for the Army and a beer-can concern which can make hand grenades. The first of 48 "department stores of subcontracting" was opened in St. Louis. The "stores" will exhibit samples of needed war equipment to prospective producers. The OPM issued an estimate that nearly \$4,000,000,000 in war materials could be produced by civilian-goods plants in 15 industries if they are converted to war work.

Prices

The Labor Department reported its check of 18 foods in 19 cities showed little net change in retail prices during the first half of December. Price Administrator Henderson moved to stabilize prices of: leather, sugar, reclaimed rubber, soles and heels, cotton "fine goods," glycerin, ethyl alcohol, and dry colors. Mr. Henderson also asked manufacturers of china, glass, lampshades, watches and silverware to hold prices at not more than December 1 levels.

Priorities

The OPM announced war production demands will necessitate electrical power rationing and pooling for the Southeast, Southwest, Pacific coast and part of the Middle West during 1942 and 1943. The Priorities Division ordered

owners of privately-financed defense housing projects to make definite statements on prices at which they will sell or rent the properties they construct. The Division also issued new orders limiting uses of lead and tinfoil, steel, burlap, wool, manila cordage, refined sugar, wire and wire products, spare times, passenger cars and light trucks.

Labor

The President's industry-labor conference to plan uninterrupted war production agreed: (1) There shall be no strikes or lockouts; (2) all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means; (3) the President shall set up a proper War Labor Board to handle these disputes. The President accepted the plan without reservations and said he would act at once.

The U. S. Conciliation Service reported settlement of 28 labor disputes. Labor Secretary Perkins announced that during the past year hourly earnings of factory wage earners increased 14.7 percent; hours rose 4.8 percent; and average weekly earnings of both full and part time employment rose 20.6 percent.

Manpower For Industry

The OPM Labor Division said the U. S. has the manpower to meet 1942's need of at least 3,000,000 additional persons for war industries, but there is a shortage of industrial plant supervisors and skilled workers in some war crafts and occupations. The Division said war industries now employing 4,500,000 will need 9,000,000 by June,

1943. These additional workers can be raised without serious economic disruption by utilizing all existing sources—women, Negroes, foreign born, older workers, and those displaced from civilian jobs, he said.

Agriculture

The Agriculture Department announced a favorable economic outlook for agriculture in 1942 despite entry of the U. S. into war, due to the expanding war effort and prospective accompanying rise in industrial activity, employment and wages. Agriculture Secretary Wickard said 1942 production goals call for more milk, eggs, pork, beef, canned vegetables, peanuts and soybeans, a cut in production of wheat, cotton and tobacco. Mr. Wickard also said the millionth ton of American food shipped to Great Britain under the lend-lease system has arrived safely.

Civilian Defense

OCD announced Youth Auxiliary Committees will be put in operation about January 1 for participation in the work of local and state defense councils. OCD Director LaGuardia said he may ask Congress to approve funds for 50,000,000 gas masks for civilians in the three coastal areas. He reported some manufacturers were selling World War I masks no longer approved by the Army. The FBI announced civilian defense courses will be conducted for police on the West Coast and later will be expanded to include 260 cities and 30,000 regular law enforcement officers in rural and metropolitan areas.

St. John's Catholic Church

(Rev. Peter M. Denges, Pastor)
Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.
Sunday Masses, 8 and 10 a.m.
Week-day Mass, 7 a.m. Sat. Mass for Children, 8 a.m.

Confessions daily before Mass; also on Saturday at 7 p.m.
Catechism in Weldon on Monday at 3:30 p.m.; in Roanoke Rapids after Mass on Saturday.

Ladies of Altar Society will meet in rectory on Tuesday at 3 p.m., Miss Nannie Gary, of Halifax, presiding.

Novena Devotions, in honor of Mother Perpetual Help, will be held on Friday at 7:30 p.m.

Study Club will convene in rectory after services on Friday night.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, is the great Feast of the Epiphany, or the Festival of the Three Kings, styled "Little Christmas". Mass of the Magi will be offered at seven o'clock.

Next Sunday will be Communion Day for the Ladies of the parish.

Father Denges extends a hearty welcome to all to attend Catholic services.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Tarkenton of Edenton returned home Sunday after spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Taylor and daughter, Patricia, of Wil-



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BLACKEYE PEAS DRIED 2 lbs. 15c	PEACHES California Sliced or Halves No. 2 1/2 Cans 35c	
SMITHFIELD JOWLS 2 lbs. 27c	OATMEAL D. P. BRAND Plain or Quick pkg. 7c	
BLACKEYE PEAS Sailor 2 No. 2 Cans 19c	LIPTON'S Tea Bags Pkg. of 8 10c	RED MILL Vinegar QUART 10c
<p style="text-align: center;">High Quality PILLSBURY ENRICHED FLOUR 12-lb. Bag 55c</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HURFF'S VEGETABLE or TOMATO SOUPS 2 No. 1 Cans 9c</p>	LOOSE WILES KRISPY Crackers 1-lb. Box 17c
APPLE BUTTER White House 2 38-oz. Jars 29c	RED MILL Mustard 2 8-oz. Jars 15c	RED CROSS Towels ROLL 9c
	RED MILL Peanut Butter 8-oz. Jar 10c	<p style="text-align: center;">Triple Fresh OUR PRIDE BREAD 2 Large Loaves 17c</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Double Fresh GOLDEN BLEND COFFEE 2 lbs. 39c</p>

★ PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

APPLES York Imperial 4 lbs. 19c
GRAPEFRUIT 4 for 21c
ORANGES Large Size 10 lbs. 25c
BEETS 2 bunches 13c
CARROTS 2 bunches 15c
COLLARDS or KALE Home Grown 4 lbs. 17c
STRING BEANS lb. 10c
SPINACH 3 lbs. 19c

★ MARKET DEPARTMENT

Sliced Bacon Rindless 1-lb. Pkg. 25c
FRANKS Skinless All Meat lb. 23c
BOLOGNA Sliced All Meat lb. 17c
STEW BEEF Good Western lb. 15c
TURKEYS Freshly Dressed lb. 31c
BEEF ROAST Good Lean lb. 23c