

The Fayetteville Index

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German Propaganda

Why have we permitted the German propaganda to spread among us its poison of hatred against the world's democracies and the growth of treason and moral cowardice by which it had always incited and stupefied its own people?

Why did we not resist this propaganda? For the simple reason that despotic governments can raise propaganda in their own and other countries, while democratic governments being limited freedom of opinion cannot. Against Germany's power on news, against her teachers, her radio, her press and her schools, against her intellectual and moral poison so far we have been helpless.

The German propaganda has conquered its millions of recruits throughout the world not only by its vast volume, its infinite repetitions, and its boldness. It has always been on the aggressive. It has always gained ever thier. And it has always succeeded in planting at least a part of its germs of discord and treason in at least a part of the public's mind.

Germany assumed the diplomatic offensive at once with the beginning of the war. We still take the diplomatic, as in military operations, the defensive—in the long run—is hopeless. We must assume the diplomatic offensive and keep it to the end, or international democracy will lose the war. We must rebury the German Government and that part of the German people that supports it before the public opinion of all the earth. And we must repeat the operation and add to the damning indictment every day that the war continues. We cannot undo the German propaganda in detail. This has become physically impossible. We can however, point to its frightful origin and we can lay open to public contempt and hatred for those who by aiding any part of this propaganda, knowingly aid the German cause. Whatever other innocent motives may be in their minds, they are accomplices after the fact as soon as they admit they are, in any way, aiding the German propaganda.

They are accomplices on the most horrible campaign of wholesale murder and enslavement the world has ever known.

Army Now Numbers Nearly A Million

Washington, Aug. 18.—There are today 943,141 men in the armed forces of the United States, all volunteers.

Since the declaration of war approximately 1,300,000 men have offered themselves for service in the fighting forces of the country. During the time this country has been a belligerent 121,515 men have volunteered for service in the navy and marine corps and been accepted. In the regular army the increase since April first by voluntary enlistment has been 193,947 and in the national guard 136,308, a total of 327,345 enlistments in the army branches and a grand total of 448,859 in both army and navy. Even this figure does not include all who have been accepted for service since the United States entered the war for there have been additions to the various reserve corps, but these figures are not all available. The largest single item is that of the 27,341 men recently commissioned from the officers' training camps.

German-Americans Forced To Fight with Bavarians

General Smith, August 18.—News received here from Munich Bavaria is to effect that a number of German-Americans are fighting with the Bavarians, some as volunteers and other under compulsion. Germany considering their nationalities, whatever they may be attached, as real Germans.

Advisers say that the practice of forcing German-Americans into the fighting line has been general since the departure of the American representations from Berlin.

Savage Psychology

Berlin's latest effort to invade London by air route was an audacious enterprise that failed at the coast, costing Germany a few men and perhaps fewer machines.

Germany may regret the failure of her machines to make more pretensions efforts at civilian-killing, but every such savagery which the allies render fruitless is a blessing to the Teutons. One need not suppose the German government is under special anxiety to disguise the real nature of these expansionist operations upon the people of the country. Yet the official reports will go back to the public narrating attack, aerial docks and arsenals and various other military objectives.

The latest statistics will show that more than 2,000 British have been killed and upwards of 4,500 injured in these air raids, the greater slaughter having been wrought by the more numerous Zeppelin was discarded. The Berlin press exults in these achievements and in the messages of terror which Potsdam appears to suppose they leave behind them in the English cities. The last several attempts have left no doubt as to what these raiders intended to purvey in the way of popular satisfaction. There is no pretence of search for military targets. It is "the heart of London" that must be hit.

The German papers carry accounts from the air-moderators, how "houses disappear in craters and conflagrations," and one of them complacently reflects upon the "panic-stricken metropolis." No doubt of the purposes of the raids is left here. The German press is authority for the statement that the imperial government means to carry slaughter among Londoners' at their everyday business and that will be "honorable to Germany."

German efficiency is demonstrated in a string of super-victories over an unarmed and unexpectant world, but German psychology naseth all understanding. The Tueton argues from his temperament to his enemy's. He confesses that such pressure as he applies to the British is that under which his male would give way. It may be accepted, that he knows his own, but he should be learning by now that neither the warlike will of the Briton nor the courage of his cousin on this side will be made more malleable by the murder of non-military men, women and children. Only fools can see any other result than the stimulation of fresh means for meeting such murder. It must be despairing to the high war lords of Prussia.—Greensboro News.

NORTHERN TROOPS MAY GO TO FRANCE

MANY NEW ENGLANDERS WILL PROBABLY NOT COME SOUTH TO TRAIN.

TWO DIVISIONS WILL GO SOON

Will Make Up First Contingent of National Guardsmen to Go Abroad From New England Who Will Train Six Weeks at Home.

Washington.—Two army divisions, each of one company a total of 24,000 men, probably will make up the first contingent of the national guard to go to France.

Attention to official communications was immediate there was evidence that the composite forty-second division whose organization recently was announced, will be accompanied abroad by the twenty-sixth made up of New England soldiers.

The commander of the twenty-sixth is Major General Clarence Edwards, now acting as commander of the department of the northeast. The forty-second is commanded by Major General W. A. Mason.

A report was current that sufficient shipping will be available to forward the two divisions within the time fixed for the departure of the first contingent and that the contingents which had been selected to go overseas will be composed largely of volunteers of national guard and representing states whose troops were left out of the composite division.

The forty-second division is being mobilized at Madison under the new European standard, which requires that the strength of the individual infantry regiments be increased more than 50 per cent. The process necessitated the addition of some units not included in the original order, for instance, was to have come from one state, two companies have been consolidated to give the 250 men necessary. Thus hundreds of men have been transferred to fill up the regiments selected to go. All the other national guard divisions will go through a similar process on central or divisional camp.

No hint has been given as to the probable time it will require to prepare the forty-second for embarkation. The question of equipment also enters into the fixing of a sailing date. The same considerations apply also to the twenty-sixth.

The war department announced the final allotment of state troops among the national army contingents and made public the list of colonels assigned to regimental commands in the various divisions both of national army and national guard.

WILSON TO GIVE APPEAL OF POPE GRAVE ANALYSIS

May be Several Days Before Concrete Step is Taken.

Washington.—That the government is determined to give Pope Benedict's peace proposal the most deliberate and painstaking consideration before reaching a reply was evinced again by developments both at the white house and the state department. The cabinet, holding its first session since the note arrived, avoided any general discussion of the subject because President Wilson is understood to feel that there must be a searching analysis of the questions raised before such discussion would be profitable.

Secretary Lansing and his advisers, on whom most of the responsibility for making this analysis will rest, continued their study of the pontiff's suggestions with every indication that it probably would be several days before any concrete step could be expected.

Meanwhile the undercurrent of official thought manifestly continued to trend toward a conviction that the second alliance will find some of the proposals in the papal note very difficult to accept.

PLAN SEVEN BILLION DOLLAR LOAN FOR ALLIES

Washington.—Issuance of \$7,500,000,000 worth of four per cent federal bonds, subject only to income, excess profit taxes, war profits and excess profit taxes, and designed to provide \$4,000,000,000 for further allied loans and to retire the \$3,500,000,000 non-taxable three and a half per cent issue now authorized to cover loans to the allies is contemplated in suggestions submitted by Secretary Mead to the house ways and means committee.

GREATEST NEED IS MARKETING SYSTEM

HOLDBACK TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MEET PRESENT EMERGENCY

State Food Conservation Commission Issues Statement to Bankers and Business Men.

Raleigh.—The agricultural development and the prosperity of North Carolina are being held back by the lack of an adequate and fair system of marketing for such crops, such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and other staple food and fiber crops, as a result of the war. It is a situation which the State Food Conservation Commission to the supply of such crops, and other business men of the State.

The Food Commission for several weeks has recognized the great economic importance of adequate marketing, not only as a means of meeting the present emergency but as a necessary condition for the future. We cannot expect our farmers to increase their production and raise a surplus of crops, wheat, corn, hay and other crops, unless they can sell these products at fair and equitable prices, and the government. In spite of the fact that the war has been a boon to the farmer in the majority of cases and even in the State the marketing of these crops has been a disadvantage to the farmer of such crops and perhaps the small amount of production offered on a long margin instead of a normal fair price and finding a market themselves for the surplus of products that would be sold from such a source. This is a shortsighted policy, and the prospect not only of our rural sections but of our cities and towns as well is being jeopardized by its operation.

The big essentials are: First, a disposition to give the farmer a square deal, to give his preference over the farmers of the United States, and

Second, warehouse space and equipment for shipping corn, grain, and clothing, such as wheat, corn, soybeans and other products and for storing hay.

Merchants have excused themselves for their failure to develop a market in the past by the statement that the farmer did not have his own, for instance, properly graded or over-baled, perhaps. The farmer who has a surplus of only 25 to 200 or 300 bushels of corn cannot afford to purchase shellers and graders for so small an amount, yet the possibilities of production lie with the farmer of this class. The merchant must provide the shellers and graders.

The fact that the farmer will appreciate and utilize a fair and adequate market has been demonstrated in the South too often to be questioned. Gainesville, Fla., is a fair example. Here a market was established by a North Carolinian by the way, and was able to purchase from the farmers of the community three carloads of corn and two car loads of hogs among other things the first year. The second year the farmers of the community produced and sold 20 carloads of corn and 10 carloads of hogs. That was last year. This year an increase of more than 100 per cent above these figures is looked for. What was done at Gainesville, Florida, can be duplicated at almost any county seat in North Carolina while large markets should be a normal development in Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and possibly a few other of the larger business centers of the state.

Director B. W. Kilgore of the Agricultural Extension Service has addressed a letter to 3,000 bankers and merchants of the State, calling attention to, and embracing, the statement of the Food Commission. Confidence is expressed that these men will rise to the situation and see in it that better markets are provided than have heretofore been available.

Holiness Camp Meeting

Dunn.—The sixteenth annual Holiness camp meeting begins at Dunn August 23 and will continue through September 7. Drs. R. K. Erdman, of Buffalo, N. Y., and A. G. Douer, of Ontario, Canada, will be the leading preachers during the meeting. Preparations for the entertainment of several thousand visitors are now under way. Julius Culbreth a Dunn banker, head of the entertainment committee and leader of the Holiness movement in this section, will leave this week to complete details.

Cumberland Men Enrolled In The Army

List of persons called into the Service of the United States, not exempted or discharged.

- 1 N. S. Crawford,
- 2 Charles E. J. Aubrey,
- 3 Bob Davis,
- 4 James West,
- 18 Arthur McKory,
- 22 John Croon,
- 28 James R. Ralford,
- 35 Troy Martin Hair,
- 41 Simon H. Madrie,
- 61 William McArthur,
- 72 Natim McNeil,
- 87 William Henry Jones,
- 102 William Henry King,
- 102 John Huske,
- 137 Sylvester Black,
- 142 James Williams,
- 143 James Troy Jackson,
- 152 Anskew Jackson,
- 159 Rufus Dudgey,
- 176 Walter A. Richardson,
- 177 Harrison B. Williams,
- 179 Cuffie Bink,
- 182 Harvey Brooks,
- 183 Alex McPhail,
- 183 Jack Green,
- 186 Joseph Platt,
- 187 Allan Starling Johnson,
- 213 Thomas Rogers,
- 214 Thomas A. Gregory,
- 216 Lery Johnson,
- 218 John Henry King,
- 224 Joseph McKoy,
- 228 Lave M. Fairbanks,
- 230 Allan McKoy,
- 241 Van Eben Hair,
- 242 Claude Nelson,
- 258 Felix Artan Bell,
- 257 John Marchison,
- 260 Robert Jones,
- 262 John W. Autry,
- 265 John McPhail,
- 287 Novitzky Smith,
- 288 George Barnes,
- 290 Kinray Jackson,
- 292 James Durden,
- 295 H. C. Carrol,
- 298 William Alex Kennedy,
- 299 Charlie Monroe,
- 300 John Archie David,
- 302 Will Hubbard Brooks,
- 303 Charles Lane,
- 305 Pellen Pugh,
- 309 Lacy Roberts,
- 310 Haywood S. McIntosh,
- 311 Walter George Jones,
- 312 Willie Williams,
- 313 Ed Colwin,
- 314 Clarence Barry Vinson,
- 315 Joseph E. Hidon,
- 317 Frank McEachrn,
- 318 Jonnie Strong,
- 319 Frank Cain,
- 322 James Nunnery,
- 325 Dave McDonald,
- 326 Charles Bethine,
- 327 Preston James Allen,
- 328 Leon Arnett,
- 3 Octavious McKay,
- 31 Henry Nel McLaughlin,
- 331 Albert Horne,
- 333 Charles Dove,
- 333 William Burns,
- 334 Hardy Dudgey,
- 335 Joel Johnson,
- 339 Richard McCormick,
- 349 Augustus Alderson,
- 337 Varverth Locamy,
- 341 Junius Lee,
- 342 Tracy I. Ball,
- 343 Willie Lejos Young

- Lennie Jackson
- Will Ross McAlister
- Charlie McNeil
- Bob English
- James L. Starling
- Ernest A. Currie
- William Black
- Robert Walker
- John Lawson Brewer
- James Edin Jeter
- John McArthur
- Clayton Nash
- David Johnson
- Charles Lewis Lucas
- Richard T. Walker
- Alvin C. Wrayberry
- William L. McMillan
- James McQueen
- Thomas H. Williams
- David T. Green Fields
- William A. Jennings
- Davis Angus Harris
- Alison D. McElvay
- Andrew Roberts
- John Davis Elliott
- William E. McMillan
- Asaiah Kayser
- Joseph Coltrane
- Neil Archer McMillan
- Clay Garrison Moore
- William Carter
- William Filmer Wood
- Woodward W. Swanson
- Alfred Leonard Lyon
- Frank William J. Smith
- Han Henry McQueen
- Richard L. Whitford
- Donald Arnie McIntyre
- Paul Kenneth McLamoy
- Donald Baxter Graham
- John A. Carter
- John Kenneth Graham
- David Romitree
- Grady Hyzer Covington
- John Washington Johnson
- David James King
- Ernest H. Maxwell
- Pete Gerard
- David McArthur
- John L. McDaniel
- Tom Hutton
- Levin Crawford
- Levin L. Adcock
- Monroy Coltrane
- Lemuel Williams
- John C. Bryant
- James L. Davis
- Beulah Fuller
- William Raymond King
- Wilbert Harold Beard
- James Augustus Seeley
- Lewis Lane
- Chris Jacob
- Luther Paul Bain
- Wayman Tover Huggard
- Walter Leach
- Lalister Bernard Bryant
- Robert H. Buxton
- Dorsey S. Williams
- Andrew L. Hurley
- Arthur Parker
- Harvey Ernest McLaurin
- Harrison Beatty Williams
- Troy Lee Matthews
- John Coghell
- William Street Smith
- Joseph Bright Williams
- William Hanson
- Robert Sutton
- Geo. Baker Huske
- Lennie Holmes
- Ervin McNeil
- William A. McLaughlin
- Charles Albert Turner
- Manley B. Page
- William J. Jones
- Joseph Cary Dove
- Quincy Combs
- Charlie Williams
- Nearvath Thurgard
- Thomas Rogers
- William Farnell
- James Melvin
- Samuel Warren
- William L. Williams
- Walter Butler
- Conan McCormick
- Henry Lee Parker
- Walter Thomas Collier
- Conrad Avery
- John Ashford Hair
- Ray Angus McNeil
- J. C. Walker
- William Henry Sessions
- Preston Willey Guy
- William P. Thompson
- Walter Guston Hinson
- Irvin Robinson Hammond
- David Dawson
- Washington Johnson
- David G. Lewis
- Ed. Lester, Jr. Milton
- James Smith
- James Dickson Highsmith
- Roger Campbell Holmes
- Lacy Emerson Johnson
- Thomas J. Smith
- Chester Mevin
- Lewis Roger Norris
- William Thomas McCall
- Joseph Oscar Tally
- Charles Milton Alphin.

The above is the complete list of persons call into service of the U. S. from Cumberland county, not exempted or discharged.