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# The Farmville Enterprise

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VOLUME THIRTY-ONE

FARMVILLE, FIFTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

NUMBER SIXTEEN

## Mighty Air War Rages on As Hitler Makes Threats

### Fuehrer Would 'Erase' English Cities To Avenge British Raids on Germany; Says Germany Will Win War, But Gives No Forecast As To When It Will End

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Adolf Hitler, with a triumphant year of war behind him and an unpredictable winter ahead, spoke out to his British foes tonight with fury and jeers—and a threat that the bombers of Germany will "erase" England cities to avenge the night raids of the R. A. F.

Before 25,000 unroarious winter relief workers, he pointed a finger at the "impotent" English and said: "If they ask, 'Why doesn't he come?' my reply is: 'Just be quiet. He's coming, all right. One mustn't be so inquisitive.'"

The grim facetiousness of his manner as he uttered these words in the great Sportspalast, customary party rallying place in Berlin, was characteristic of Hitler's speech. But there were times in his 50-minute address when he turned loose all of his anger in denunciation of the British and their leaders.

This happened when he spoke of the Royal Air raids in England, of the Royal Air Force raids on Berlin.

"For three months," he said, "I have waited for the British to cease the nuisance of nightly, planless bomb-throwing. Now we will give the answer night after night."

"If the British throw two or three thousand kilograms (of bombs) we will unload 150,000, 180,000, yes, 200,000."

The shouts of his audience, gathered to hear the Nazi leader speak at the opening of the eighth winter relief campaign, smothered his voice. (A kilogram is 2.2 pounds.)

Berlin Awake.

British bombers had kept Berlin in a state of alarm for two and half hours during the early morning hours, and squadrons of British planes headed for the German capitol had clashes with German fighters in central Germany last night. The German high command said only a "few" of the planes reached Berlin.

Later, authorized circles said that 54 British planes were shot down during today's action over Southern England while 15 German machines failed to return.

There was no indication when Hitler expected the war to end, but he observed that when the war started and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain spoke of a three-year conflict, he "told Goering to prepare for five years."

"The hour will come when one of us two will crack up," he shouted, shaking his finger in England's direction, "and it won't be National Socialist Germany."

England, he predicted, will "collapse."

London Barrage Foils Nazi Mass Attack; Britons Say Berlin Raid Success.

London, Sept. 4.—An air raid loosed upon London by waves of German planes just a few hours after Adolf Hitler had proclaimed his threat—"I'm coming!"—was clubbed off tonight by the heaviest barrage of anti-aircraft fire that ever thundered over the city.

Even after the "all clear" had sounded there were new bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

This time, the barrage blasted at the raiders on three fronts simultaneously, and distant, sullen flashes appeared to be those of falling bombs.

A barrage balloon tumbled to earth in flames. At least two Nazi planes were believed to have been shot down southeast of London.

It was a big-scale assault on the 23rd anniversary of the first German attack on London ever made by planes—but it appeared that only a few Nazi bombers were able to break through the outer defenses.

Of these, several were held in the bright webs of searchlight beams long enough to be rocked by shell bursts.

Meanwhile, British coastal guns, including the Dover batteries and the Royal Air Force combined in attacking the French coast. Apparently they were seeking to blast German gun emplacements from which the Nazis have shelled Dover.

There was some indication that part of the Nazis' mission was reconnaissance for larger attacks to come. Parachute flares fell over a wide area. There was no immediate evidence of bomb damage in London proper.

International affairs have about reached the point where the world hasn't got room for a sleep.

## Conferees Agree On Bill Carrying Big Defense Fund

### Republicans Assail Destroyer Deal; House Continues Debate On Conscription

Washington, Sept. 4.—Senate and House conferees today gave the green light to defense legislation providing vast numbers of war planes and naval units, many of which probably will be based on sites acquired in the epochal destroyer deal with Great Britain.

They completed action on the \$5,256,000,000 "total" defense bill—last segment of President Roosevelt's long-range \$15,000,000,000 preparedness program—and sent it back to the House.

The bill is designed to give the Army and Navy 18,400 planes, start construction of a two-ocean navy and provide an army of 1,200,000 men.

Conference action on the measure came as the House heard Republicans assail Mr. Roosevelt's historic swap of 50 over-age destroyers to Great Britain for naval and air base sites on a chain of British possessions sweeping down the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to the northern tip of South America.

Several G. O. P. Congressmen charged that Mr. Roosevelt violated the law in failing to ask consent of Congress. Representative Luther A. Johnson, D. Tex., chided them for not following the leadership of their party chieftain—Presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie—who said he believed the American people would approve the transaction, but deplored the fact that the President had not taken Congress into his confidence.

Move Swiftly.

Meanwhile, the government followed through swiftly on the momentous deal, described by Mr. Roosevelt as the most epochal national defense action since the Louisiana purchase of 1803.

While workmen in navy yards along the eastern seaboard prepared the old destroyers for delivery to the Royal Navy, a board of United States Navy and Army experts neared Bermuda. There they will confer with British representatives and select the exact sites for American bases.

Mr. Roosevelt, who made the swap with Britain independently of Congress on the basis of a legal opinion giving him such authority, called Congressional leaders to the White House to give them a fill in on secret negotiations which brought yesterday's announcement of the transaction.

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, House Speaker William Bankhead and House Democratic Leader Sam Rayburn were among the group.

Barkley said afterwards he did not foresee any important Congressional opposition to the deal. He said the new base program may require some appropriations later, but that it is too early yet to say what form they might take.

Mr. Roosevelt can get work started on the bases with money from the \$200,000,000 "blank check" defense fund which Congress gave him for use without restriction in time of emergency.

Barkley said the bases, probably would be built one at a time, with the Bermuda base probably the first on which work actually would be started.

Bankhead asserted that the United States does not contemplate acquiring any more bases at this time. He said, after conferring with Mr. Roosevelt, that he was authorized to report that "any more bases are out of the window."

## WHO KNOWS?

1. How many nations has Hitler overrun in the last year?
  2. What is the population of Canada?
  3. When will the two-ocean navy be ready for battle?
  4. When did the U. S. acquire the Virgin Islands from Denmark?
  5. How high are the chalk-white cliffs of Dover?
  6. Why do radio stations go off the air during air attacks?
  7. When did Leon Trotsky lose power in Russia?
  8. Where is "Hell's Corner"?
  9. What is the German "Intervall"?
  10. When did the father of Secretary Wallace serve as Secretary of Agriculture?
- (See "The Answers" on page 4.)

## First Destroyers Leave For Delivery to Britain

### Transfer of Ships To Great Britain Ordered By Roosevelt

Boston, Sept. 4.—Three over-age destroyers sailed tonight from Boston Navy Yard with skeleton crews for an undisclosed port, possible, Halifax, N. S.

It was believed the 1,000-ton vessels, the U. S. S. Hale, U. S. S. Aaron Ward and U. S. S. A. P. Uphur, were the first of 50 reconditioned destroyers to leave the United States according to an agreement announced yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The three destroyers, with their names painted out, steamed out of the tide-tied harbor with American crews of about 60 men each. Normal complement for each craft is 122 men.

The U. S. S. Herndon was expected to leave shortly. She was refueled and getting up steam. Ten more of the veteran vessels were being prepared here for departure to Canada.

Each of the 314-foot warships which sailed was armed with four four-in 50-caliber guns, one three-inch 23-carrier anti-aircraft gun and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. The destroyers are capable of 35 knots an hour.

The Hale and Ward were commissioned originally in 1919 and the Uphur in 1920.

Transfer of the ships to Great Britain was ordered by President Roosevelt in an arrangement whereby the United States obtains Atlantic Ocean naval and air base sites in British Western Hemisphere possessions.

Authorities indicated that Boston would serve as the clearance port for all 50 ships involved in the trade, and that a total of 25 would clear within a fortnight.

Shortly after the destroyers left the outer harbor, the destroyer-tender U. S. S. Debola put out to sea, but it could not be determined whether the ship would accompany the others. The Debola arrived here this morning. It was believed she might bring back the crews after the destroyers' delivery to British authorities.

The Buchanan, W. C. Ward and Cromwell, three more of the traded ships, occupied drydocks where they are being inspected and, if necessary, repaired.

Navy officials refused to divulge sailing dates or destinations, but it was learned that the Herndon and Welles were serviced and probably would leave next.

Tonight's sailings came unexpectedly since Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal said yesterday at Washington the first batch of ships would not be ready for Britain until Friday.

## Wage Violations Are Found Heavy

### Campaign Reveals Lapses In 45 of 75 Firms Investigated in Carolinas

Charlotte, Sept. 4.—Results of the first week's efforts in a five-industry compliance drive being waged in the Carolinas by the Federal Wage and Hour Division were made public here today by Senior Inspector Fred J. Cox, Jr., drive director.

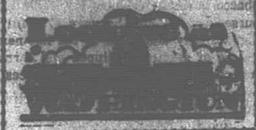
Industries being covered are "hosiery, furniture, leather and luggage, woolen goods, and boots and shoes." Cox reported that of 75 establishments inspected during the week, 45 showed violations and 23 firms were found to be not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and three were of doubtful coverage.

Establishments inspected had 7,979 employees. Thirty-three were found to owe their employees back wages, and six already have paid this. Two were found to have made deductions from the pay of employees in violation of the law, the report said. 19 were paying less than the minimum wage prescribed in the law, 19 were found to have failed to pay overtime at the rate of time and one-half, and 35 were found to be keeping improper records.

## POPULAR

High quality laying hens rapidly are becoming more popular with farm families of Durham County, according to J. A. Sutton, assistant state agent of the State College Extension Service.

One of three days human beings will become angels, but we won't be around here when it happens.



By HUGO'S SIMS (Washington Correspondent)

### OUR AERIAL PROGRAM. STUDY CANADA'S DEFENSE. McNARY AND WALLACE. PROBLEMS IN FAR EAST. COMPLETE DEFENSE COSTLY. OUR ARMED FORCES. REGISTERING ALIENS. WILKIE'S FIRST TOUR. ROOSEVELT'S STRATEGY.

With 10,015 planes for the Army and Navy in production, on contract or being built under "letters of intention," the President last week indicated that airplane production is making as good progress as possible under the circumstances. The Chief Executive made it plain that whatever the program lacked in speed is due to delays by Congress in passing the \$5,000,000,000 arms appropriation bill, the excess profits tax bill and the selective service bill.

The President pointed out that the Government is especially interested in training pilots, which requires the production of many training planes, and in increasing the capacity of the country to build airplanes. Figures already published show that this country has the capacity of 10,000 planes a year; that this will be increased to 13,000 or 14,000 by January first, and reach 36,000 per year early in 1942. Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt said he could not order many planes until the appropriation bill, passed by the House and last week pending in the Senate, had been passed.

The joint Permanent Defense Board, set up by the United States and Canada, last week sent representatives of the armed services on an airplane tour of the key defense points along the Canadian eastern coast. It is expected that a report of the commission will be available by the middle of this month but whether its contents will be made public remains doubtful. Apparently, the historic meeting at Ogdensburg, between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King is producing immediate results.

Senator Charles L. McNary formally accepted the Republican nomination for Vice-President last week at Salem, Oregon. He criticized the Administration's reciprocal trade treaty system, approved continued Federal development of hydro-electric power and discussed the farm problems in some detail. While critical of the Roosevelt Administration in many respects, the veteran Senator refused to condemn it in its entirety, saying credit should be given for certain social reforms which have "made the lot of the average man more secure."

Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, "accepted" the Democratic nomination for Vice-President at Des Moines. His speech was largely an argument that the President is a symbol of democracy, whose defeat would "cause Hitler to rejoice." He feared that "if the Republicans come into power" powerful elements will "force us to make one economic concession after another to the totalitarian countries" in order to secure "profitable business with a German-controlled Europe." He linked the economic defeat of Germany with the defeat of Hitler and insisted that President Roosevelt "understood the Hitler menace from the start."

While the United States continues to insist that Japan observe American rights in the Far East, the conversations between the two Governments have not resulted in any appreciable amelioration of the problems between them. That diplomatic relations are serious is clear from the Konoye Government's proclamation of totalitarianism at home and "a new order for Greater East Asia." The United States in respect to her rights in China and the Far East: So far, there are no signs of any negotiation of a new commercial treaty to replace the Accord of 1911, which lapsed upon the initiative of the United States.

This business of complete national defense costs money. Actual registration of the 12,000,000 men between 21 and 31 years of age will cost about \$25,000,000, with an additional \$25 a man for expenses from the time he registers until he gets into a training camp. Estimates make the cost of each person drafted more than \$1,500 per man per year. Inasmuch as it is expected to have more than 800,000 Guardsmen, Reserve officers and drafted men in service, it is easy to see where considerable money will be expended.

## SURVEY

A full survey of the food industry to determine its capacities in view of time of national emergency in view of fields which would be available being made by the Defense Advisory Commission.

## Hull Calls on Japanese To Let Indo-China Alone

### French Reported Resisting Tokyo Demand For New Invasion Route to China

Washington, Sept. 4.—The United States government called on Japan today to keep out of French Indo-China, where authorities were reported resisting a virtual ultimatum that Japanese troops be allowed passage for an attack on South China.

Secretary of State Hull, taking notice of the disturbed situation in France's rich Far Eastern colony, asserted in a public statement that it was a "matter to which this government attaches importance."

Reminding Japan of its statement in recent months that the principle of the status quo in the Pacific should be respected, Secretary Hull said that if events proved the ultimatum reports to be well-founded, "the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be unfortunate."

A further indication that this government was challenging Japanese expansionist tendencies came in a companion statement by Secretary Hull on the dispute over the patrol of the former British sector in the Shanghai International Settlement. He expressed hope for an early settlement, but indicated the United States was insisting upon patrolling an area which includes the American consulate general and other important American interests.

## American Claims

The sudden return to Shanghai of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic squadron, from Taingtao was understood here to be to reinforce the American claims to this sector. It was assigned to American Marines by the Shanghai defense council after British troops were withdrawn, but Japan disputed the assignment.

Pending a settlement, both this and a sector assigned to Japanese forces are being policed by the Shanghai volunteer corps.

Secretary Hull stressed the importance of what was described as Sector B to this government and expressed the hope for a settlement permitting American forces to take over this area.

His statement on French Indo-China resulted from reports indicating that a clash might be imminent between Japanese and French Indo-China troops, possibly supported by Chinese troops of General Chiang Kai-Shek.

Japan was reported to have demanded passage for troops there for military operations against China.

The French Indo-China authorities were said to have rejected the original ultimatum which, the reports said, was followed by a less sweeping one. A further meeting of Japanese and French authorities was said to be planned for tomorrow to consider the new demands.

## Surplus Seed Available For Flood Drought Areas

The State College Extension Service has compiled a list of farmers having surplus legume and small grain seed available for the drought and flood stricken areas of North Carolina. A copy of this list has been placed in the hands of every county agent in the State.

John W. Goodman, assistant Extension director, acted promptly when it was evident that the dry weather in July and the heavy rains and floods in August had destroyed thousands of acres of food and feed crops, and many bushels of stored seed. He called upon Extension agents to report on seed surpluses in their counties.

Their survey showed that there are available: 124,835 bushels of rye seed; 61,232 bushels of wheat; 18,500 bushels of barley; 1,000 bushels of rye, 30,000 bushels of crimson clover, 17,000 bushels of Italian rye grass, and 5,000 bushels of vetch.

"Farmers who have lost a part or all of their corn and hay crops should immediately communicate with their county farm agent and learn the sources of this surplus seed," Goodman said. "This is the planting season for small grains and winter-grazing crops in most of the State, and even in areas where the drought and floods did not cause any damage, it is wise to have some of these crops growing to protect and enrich the soil during the winter months."

## THE FARMVILLE MARKET OPENS WITH GOOD VOLUME AND AVERAGE

### Total of 538,522 Pounds Sold Here for \$92,258.63 Tuesday on Market; Price Improving—Around 300,000 On Market Thursday

Farmville's tobacco market averaged \$17.13 for 538,522 pounds of weed with a total of \$92,258.63 paid out to farmers on opening day, Tuesday, according to official figures released today by R. A. Fields, supervisor of sales.

Good tobacco brought from 18 to 31 cents a pound, with the poorer grades from 2 to 12 cents. Prices lagged during the morning but bidding was more brisk on the afternoon sale.

The average today Thursday, for 266,374 pounds, which sold for \$46,785.11 was \$17.56, with a decided upward trend noted by observers. There has been much poor quality weed on the market, with lugs predominating, which tobaccoists blame for the comparatively low average, which was expected to reach \$18.00.

Few tags have been turned and farmers for the most part seem pleased with prices on the Farmville tobacco market. Local warehousemen continue to push prices skyward and to work for the best interest of customers on the market here.

## Farmville School Opened Monday

### Local Officers Invited to Attend Police Schools

### Sheriff and Chief Announce Opening of Training Program Designed to Reach Every Officer in State—Will Be Held by Institute of Government and "F.B.I."

Sheriff J. Knott Proctor and Chief of Police L. T. Lucas have received invitations from the Institute of Government to divide up their forces and send men to each of the 7-day Police Schools it will hold at Chapel Hill each month, beginning in October, in co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The FBI" is again sending the best instructors from its National Police Academy to assist State and local officials in these training schools, according to the announcement received here. And the purpose, according to Director Albert Coates, is to bring the best police training in the country within the reach of all the 3,000 or more officers in the State during the coming year.

The first school has been tentatively set for October 18 to 25, and others will follow in November and December, 1940, and in January, February, March, April and May, 1941.

The Institute has held twelve Police Schools since 1930, but these have been mainly for local chiefs, department heads, and instructors. This is the first series designed to reach every interested officer in the State, and Governor Clyde Hoey has termed it the "biggest forward step ever taken in police training in North Carolina."

The Police and Sheriffs' associations, at their annual conventions recently, both endorsed the schools and urged every single member to attend. The officers of the State Highway Patrol, State Bureau of Identification, FBI, and other federal agencies have also pledged their full co-operation and support.

Director Coates said, in announcing the police schools, that rooms would be furnished in the Institute's new building, and the only cost to officers would be approximately one dollar per day for meals, and expressed the hope that the officers of this county and city would take full advantage of this training.

He also enclosed an outline of the course, which showed that the instruction will be both detailed and thorough, stressing practice as well as theory, and will include practical demonstrations and actual practice as well as textbook study and lectures by outstanding police instructors.

Counting lectures, discussions, demonstrations, and practice periods the instruction will last a minimum of 10 hours per day. A regular examination will be given at the conclusion, and certificates will be presented as the final exercises to those successfully completing the course. Governor Hoey himself presented the certificates at the last state-wide school.

Profitable maintenance of the soybean industry at its present level of production may be materially affected by the rigid blockade surrounding warring European countries.

## John T. Thorne Makes Address; Good Attendance As School Faculty and Students Fall Into Regular Routine; Patrons Attend Opening Exercises

A large number of patrons were in attendance at the opening exercises of the Farmville graded school Monday morning, and students, numbering 650 were enrolled.

Dr. Paul E. Jones, president of the school board, welcomed the assemblage, and Superintendent J. H. Moore introduced the new members of the faculty. Rev. C. B. Masburn offered the invocation and Rev. D. A. Clarke read the Scripture lesson. John B. Lewis, member of the board introduced John T. Thorne, well known throughout Eastern North Carolina as an educator, as the speaker of the occasion.

A vocal solo by Miss Pauline Stroud with Mrs. Haywood Smith as accompanist, brought the exercises to a close, school was declared officially opened and faculty and students fell into the regular routine of the 1940-41 session.

## SOVIETS CALLED

Moscow, Sept. 4.—The Soviet Union called youths of 18, 19, and 20 today for duty with the colors beginning the middle of September to guard the nation at a time of "imperialist war" and "capitalist encirclement."

Older men whose compulsory training has been suspended also were called.

At the same time, troops and junior officers of earlier classes who had completed their regular two-year period of military service were released and placed on the reserve list. The newspaper Moscow Bolshevik thus described the purpose of the mobilizations:

"Our country, in the capitalist encirclement, stands like a lofty cliff amidst stormy seas. This obliges the Soviet and all its citizens to be fully armed."

## NAZI BOAT SUNK?

Stockholm, Sept. 4.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported tonight that most of about 4,000 German troops aboard a transport en route to Norway had been drowned in a torpedo attack in the Kattgat by a British submarine that sent the vessel to the bottom.

The paper's report was from its correspondent at Lysekil, near Goteborg.

The transport, identified as the Marion of Hamburg, was sunk Monday night, the dispatch said, adding that Swedish and Danish fishermen were witnesses. The Marion was reported en route from Germany under a convoy of two armed trawlers and a destroyer. With one torpedo, the dispatch said, the Marion was hit amidships.

The ships escorting the Marion saved no more than 100 of the soldiers aboard, it was reported.

It was rumored, without confirmation, that another vessel had been torpedoed two weeks ago.