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The Farmville Daily

FARMVILLE, FAY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941

BUY U. S. BONDS AND STAMPS IN FARMVILLE Not A Small Town Any More! NUMBER NINETEEN

VOLUME THIRTY-TWO

FARMVILLE MARKET NOTES CONTINUED RISE IN PRICE

Official Average For Thursday Reported As \$33.59 by Supervisor R. A. Fields; Eight and A Half Million Pounds Already Sold

The Farmville tobacco market paid out to farmers on Thursday \$130,583.45 for 388,718 pounds of tobacco, which brought the daily sale average of \$33.59 to the highest peak of the current season. Tobaccoists express the belief that prices were stronger on the better grades Thursday than any day of the season, though a noticeable increase has been noted each day this week. Sales for the season total 4,498,824 pounds, for which \$2,298,089.86 has been paid to farmers at an average of \$27.04 per hundred weight. All warehouse floors were being cleared late this afternoon, Thursday, for a big sale on Friday. Farmers continue to appear satisfied and there is a scarcity of tag turning on the Farmville market. Markets throughout the Belt have reported a general slowing up of marketing during the past week, indicating that farmers are taking advantage of the continued fair weather to pick cotton and harvest their hay crop. Farm labor is showing the effect of the defense program and farm hands are much in demand.

Farmers Urged To Hold Cotton

Expected Increase in Price Will Help Offset Increased Prices for Things You Have to Buy.

The trend of prices so far in World War II has closely followed the pattern of World War I, John T. Thorne of Farmville, president of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, said here today upon his return from the September board meeting at which arrangements were completed for placing the facilities of the co-operative at the disposal of farmers who want to hold their cotton for higher prices. "The big jump in prices in the last war," Mr. Thorne said, "did not come until after the war was well underway. Hostilities broke out on July 28, 1914 but we find that even in late 1915 the price of cotton was only about 11 cents. From 1915 until the Armistice in 1918, however, the price increased by 250 per cent to reach 29 cents a pound. It kept right on going up to a high of 40 cents by 1920."

Cotton and other farm products, however, were not the only things to advance in price, Mr. Thorne pointed out. "A pair of shoes," he said, "that cost \$2.10 in 1915 cost \$4.00 in 1918. Overall that cost 75 cents in 1915 cost \$1.57 in 1918. A cultivator which cost \$5.00 in 1915 cost \$10.00 in 1918. Nitrate of soda that cost \$48.00 in 1915 cost \$94.00 in 1918."

Mr. Thorne called upon farmers to consider the position they will find themselves in if they sell their cotton on today's market and then have to buy seed, fertilizer and other farm supplies that go into the production of a new crop at the higher prices that he said are almost sure to come by next spring. "Hold your cotton through the cotton association," he said, "and the expected increase in cotton prices will help to offset the increased prices for other things you have to buy."

Defective Relations Make Poor Land Use

Defective landlord-tenant relations is one of the major causes of poor land use in North Carolina, according to Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, rural sociologist of the N. C. State College Experiment Station.

That this is the case is evident from the results of a survey of 43 farms located in Caswell County. One of the causes of poor landlord-tenant relationships, the researcher found, is the fact that many of the landlords do not live on the farm or in the immediate vicinity of the farm.

Dr. Hamilton said this makes frequent contact with the tenant difficult or impossible. It is well known, the sociologist continued, that frequent contact between the tenant and landlord is necessary if the farm is to be organized and operated efficiently. Another cause of poor relationships is the general absence of definite rental arrangements. In a large majority of cases, the arrangements are oral rather than written, which gives ample opportunity for misunderstanding between the landlord and the tenant.

The present rental arrangements do not include any definite provision with respect to the details of organization and operation of the farm. On the contrary, Dr. Hamilton pointed out, they merely stipulate in general the types of crops which shall be grown and the division of the receipts that will be made. With respect to minor details, the arrangements are particularly defective.

FARMVILLE SCHOOL MAY HAVE TWO CHORAL GROUPS

Superintendent J. H. Moore reports that there is a possibility of securing the services of Lewis Sidney Bullock, of Greenville, widely known director of choral singing, to train students here in two groups this season; one to be known as the High School chorus and the other the Junior chorus. Mr. Bullock has indicated that he might give two hours a week to the Farmville school if a class of fifty members could be enrolled, and Superintendent Moore and others interested in the development of this branch of learning in the school, are bending every effort to obtain the required number of paid pupils, which will insure Farmville children of having the best choral training to be secured in the State.

INOCULATE

Inoculation of all legume seed at seeding time is virtually important to the success of the crop, says E. C. Blair, Extension agronomist of State College.

Iran Capital Is Occupied By Allied Forces

Staff Officers Enter Surrounded City of Teheran; Move on City On Both Sides

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 17.—Russian and British staff officers entered Teheran today as their mechanized forces surrounded the capital. The Russian forces had come down from the northwest, the British up from the southwest, leaving their previous zones of occupation to take over the capital in the wake of yesterday's abdication of the ruler, Reza Shah Pahlavi, and his succession by his 21-year-old son.

The Soviet mechanized troops had pitched camp on the Northwestern desert at the edge of Teheran after the British military attacks, Colonel W. A. K. Frazer yesterday had suggested a halt until a brigade of motorized British Headquarters could arrive from Sultana. The Iran government, meanwhile, at the insistence of the British, sent a note to the Japanese legation demanding the surrender of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, disarming Arab bands in the Palestine revolt of years back. The Grand Mufti fled to Germany when Iraq, Iran's western neighbor, was occupied by the British a few months ago. He was reported to have taken refuge with the Japanese when the Allied invasion began in the vicinity of his country.

Roosevelt Given Legion's Backing By Rousing Vote

Veterans Urge Repeal of Neutrality Act; Daniels Emphasizes Solidarity

Milwaukee, Sept. 17.—The American Legion national convention, by voice vote, today endorsed the foreign policy of the President and Congress, and urged immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act and removal of all geographical limitations upon movement of United States troops. The delegates swept aside a minority report which sought to forbid the national administration from giving lend-lease aid to Soviet Russia. A roll call vote—first of the convention—showed a count of 874 to 604 in favor of tabling the report.

The defeated minority report of the foreign relations committee resolved: "That the American Legion reiterate its off-stated position on Communism and definitely go on record as opposing aid to Russia under the lease-lend act."

The defeat of Adolf Hitler is "our present national objective," the convention decided; and then voted a demand that "if fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States."

Near the close of the convention's most important business session the delegates scripted New Orleans' invitation to entertain the 1942 meeting September 21 to 25, after Atlantic City, the other principal contender, withdrew.

Daniels Speaks Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico and World War Secretary of the Navy, told the convention today that all American republics desire continental solidarity to uphold democracy and resist totalitarianism.

Daniels, speaking at the business session at which delegates turned to national defense policies from yesterday's brilliant, mammoth parade activity, said of the Western Hemisphere republics: "Each and all have joined in the high resolve to stand together against and totalitarian invasion by propaganda, gun or bombs, and in the solemn consecration that in mutual protection any attack upon one will call into action the combined resistance of the other 21 republics."

"A common experience and a common history and a common sacrifice contribute to unified action," he said. "All these republics have felt the sting of government imposed by imperialistic foreign rule."

"They all won their independence through the hard road of conflict by the exhibition of a noble courage. Their descendants, proud of their heritage, are ready now as were their forbears to make any and every sacrifice to preserve for themselves and their children the freedom won by their fathers." x x x

Daniels traced the trend toward hemispheric solidarity from the time of Bolivar, "The Liberator," quoting from speeches and statements of President Roosevelt and leaders of Latin American nations to show that the Americas "are banded together in one mighty purpose."

Harvest Time Nears For Sweet Potatoes

Shortening days and cooler nights herald the arrival of fall and harvest time for sweet potatoes, staple in the diet of North Carolina farm people.

Potatoes keep best when they are allowed to mature before harvesting and before frost kills the vines, according to Lewis P. Watson, extension horticulturist of N. C. State College. If the vines are killed by frost, they should be removed immediately and the potatoes dug as soon as possible.

The horticulturist advises the use of a vine cutter attached to the beam of the plow when vines are not removed before harvest. This attachment should be constructed so as to prevent the blade which cuts the vine from going deep enough to injure the potato.

One of the most important rules at harvest time is: Do not bruise the potatoes. They should not be thrown from one row to another. Three rows can easily be placed together without throwing the potatoes. Bruised yams rot easily in storage, and dark spots caused by rough handling lower the market value of the crop. As the potatoes are removed from the soil and piled in the head row, they should be graded carefully. All cut or broken yams should be piled separately from the No. 1's and fed to stock as soon as possible. For curing and storing, a regular storage crate has many advantages over the bushel tub. Besides containing the room, the crate allows a better circulation of air.



By HUGO S. SIMS (Washington Correspondent)

"LIBERTY FLEET DAY" CARGO SHIPS TO WIN WAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

"Liberty Fleet Day"—September 27th—will witness the largest mass-launching of vessels since the first World War. Twelve new merchant ships will glide into the water, six into the Atlantic, five into the Pacific and one into the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The mass-launching results from speed-up operations invoked to offset submarine losses suffered by Great Britain and makes possible the completion of 134 merchant ships this year, according to Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission.

The number of ships expected to be completed this year compares with an official estimate of 105 vessels in May. Admiral Land believes that the British and the United States can get along on existing fleets, plus new ships being delivered at the rate of three a week if conditions do not get much worse.

In 1942, the National defense and Lease-Lend program will be in full swing and a much higher level of production is expected during the first quarter of 1942, when it is expected that 90 vessels of 1,000,000 dead-weight tons will be delivered.

During the second quarter of 1942, according to the Admiral, 146 vessels of 2,400,000 tons will be completed; during the third quarter, and during the last quarter of next year, (Continued on page 4)

Defense Tax Bill Reaches Millions Of Wage Earners

History-Making Measure is Expected to Lift Federal Revenues Above the \$13,000,000,000 Mark Next Year

Washington, Sept. 17.—The record-breaking revenue bill—designed to raise \$5,558,400,000 to help finance the huge defense program—received the final approval of Congress today and was dispatched to President Roosevelt.

The history-making measure is expected to lift federal revenues above the \$13,000,000,000 mark next year, but because of mounting defense expenditures, it will not be enough to carry out Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion that two-thirds of governmental costs be paid from taxation and only one-third from borrowing.

Only a scattering of "noes" was heard when the measure—a compromise between separate bills passed by the Senate and House—was voted upon finally in the Senate.

There was some protest from Senators McGarran (D-Nev.) and Thomas (D-Utah) because strategic metals industries were not exempted from excess profits taxes. A provision for this purpose had been voted by the Senate, but was knocked out by a conference committee which adjusted Senate-House differences.

After the Senate action, John T. Jones, director of Labor's Non-Partisan League and C. I. O. legislative representative, declared the bill would place "an extremely heavy burden on low income groups left able to pay, while falling to tax adequately big corporations and wealthy individuals."

The legislation will affect, directly or indirectly, practically every citizen and will bring an estimated 4,930,000 additional persons under the income tax structure by lowering exemptions from \$3,000 to \$1,500 for married persons and from \$800 to \$750 for single persons.

The lowering of exemptions is estimated to raise \$308,000,000 of additional revenues, but only \$47,000,000 of this is expected to be paid by new taxpayers. The remainder will come from persons already paying income taxes.

Although bringing many "little fellows" under the income levy, the measure will simplify their job of making out returns by providing a special optional form for gross incomes up to \$3,000. Under this form, a man need merely compute his income and then consult a table which shows the amount of tax due. The legislation sharply increases individual and corporation taxes in all brackets, increasing existing "miscellaneous" taxes and imposing new levies on many articles.

Moscow Says Nazi Panzer Army Smashed

Famed General Guderian Declared Defeated in Central Front Battle; Other Successes Also Claimed; Germans Say Major War Developments Shaping

Moscow, Sept. 15.—Red Army troops have smashed the German panzer force of Colonel-General Guderian, the "Phantom General of the French Campaign," in a mammoth battle near Bryansk, 230 miles from Moscow, the Russians reported today.

This was the latest big success contained in Soviet communiques detailing great operations on a curving central front extending from Yaroslavl, 30 miles northeast of Smolensk, down past Yelnya to the Bryansk sector.

The big-listed, 53-year-old General Guderian, who drove his panzer units in a lightning enveloping thrust behind the French Maginot Line in the Summer of 1940, "lost two-thirds of his effectives" when he collided with hard-hitting Red tanks, the Soviet communiques said.

The Germans at Bryansk were said to have lost 20,000 men in dead, wounded and prisoners; 500 tanks, 70 armored cars, 1,525 trucks, 195 airplanes, 85 heavy machine-guns, 51 trench mortars, several thousand rifles and large quantities of artillery and rifle ammunition.

The Russian communiques supplemented to German claims of having destroyed three Soviet armies in the Lake Ilmen district with an announcement that in a month of fighting there the Russians lost 30,000 killed and wounded, but the Germans lost 35,000 to 50,000.

Russian artillery losses, it said were 42 guns as compared with the German claim of 695 guns. It added that only two or three dozen Russian tanks participated in fighting on the Ilmen front, so the Reds could not have lost the 320 tanks the Germans claimed.

At Yartsevo, on the northern end of the central front, the Germans were said to have lost 10,000 killed and wounded, 100 field guns and 100 mine-throwers, to Russians commanded by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko.

New Tactics The German General Guderian is rated as a great technician and Berlin said recently that he was using successfully a new tactic of mounting artillery pieces on tanks on the central front.

Guderian was attached to the general staff in the World War, was the first man to step across the Austrian border when the Anschluss was ordered and was toasted for his exploits in Poland, Holland and France.

There still is some mystery as to just how Guderian got his heavy German tanks across the Meuse river in less than 12 hours in his drive into the Low Countries in May, 1940. The Germans say he enters the thick of the battles himself and directs the charges of his panzer units by radio.

Observers here received the impression long ago that the fierce and continuing Red counterattacks along the central front were designed to relieve pressure on beleaguered Leningrad in the north and Odessa in the south.

The early morning communique reported stubborn fighting all along the jagged front and continued Red aerial activity. On Monday alone Soviet airmen were said to have destroyed 78 German planes, losing 25 themselves.

Aside from the Bryansk and Yartsevo victories, the Soviet gave details of other successes without reporting the specific localities. In one sector, it was said, 60 German tanks, 24 field guns, 51 machine guns, 13 mine-throwers and great quantities of smaller arms and munitions were captured or smashed. In another, Red artillerymen in day-long firing reported smashing 46 German machine-gun pits, ten mine-throwers, 18 Nazi artillery batteries, a series of infantry dugouts and ammunition dumps reported, had concentrated troops about Yartsevo for a direct drive on Moscow by the shortest route.

This second German offensive upon the capital, it was said, was routed with a series of punishing defeats of German tank and infantry divisions.

CHEESE CATCHES CATFISH

Cottleville, Kansas—Placing a bag of cottage cheese in her well to keep it cool, Mrs. Ivan Garman was surprised when, upon drawing the bag up, it pulled back. She discovered that a large catfish had been caught by a fine hole in the bag.

KNOX SAYS NAVY CONVOYING CARGOES IN NORTH ATLANTIC

Farmers Benefit in U.S. Purchases of Tomatoes

North Carolina farmers and canners will continue to benefit from government purchases of canned tomatoes, it was announced by David T. House, Pitt County farmer and member of the State AAA committee.

Under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's call last April for doubled tomato production in all parts of the country this year, current prices being received by canners for tomatoes is equivalent to from 48 to \$10 a ton over prices paid to farmers by canners last year, Mr. House said.

The department's plan had been to boost prices by at least \$5 a ton. No tomato canner need worry about marketing his product, Mr. House added, declaring that the government is continuing its purchase program and is asking that farmers be allowed to participate in the bigger profits for the product.

In some instances, the AAA committee observed farmers have been told that canners could not pay better prices this year because the market was not sufficient to permit a price increase.

Now, however, canners are still being asked to submit offers to sell canned tomatoes to the government under the April buying program which was aimed to increase national production of the crop by 15,000,000 cases this year.

For a few weeks past the government had suspended its tomato buying program to await later news on the progress of the crop. The 1941 crop is estimated to be about 14 percent bigger than last year but unfavorable weather conditions in important producing areas have cut the estimated increase to six percent.

Canners who want to sell to the government should apply promptly to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

SURVIVES 265-FOOT PLUNGE

San Francisco, Calif.—Cornelia Van Ierland, the only person to survive a leap from the 265-foot Golden Gate Bridge, is expected to get well, although she suffered two broken arms, a fractured rib, a compression fracture of the spine almost between the shoulder blades and severely bruised legs. Thirty-four persons have made the leap since the bridge was opened in 1937 and all were killed.

WELL ON TOP MOUNTAIN

Mt. Washington, N. H.—Well drillers, boring into the heart of this lofty 6,998-foot peak struck water at 1,075 feet. The well is expected to solve the problem of supplying water to the staff at the weather observatory on the summit during the winter, when winter gales range at more than 100 miles an hour in temperatures many degrees below zero and make pumping operations impossible.

Cairo Bombed For First Time By Axis Craft

Egyptian Capital Looks To Britain for Retaliation; Bombing Defies British Threat

Cairo, Sept. 17.—The Egyptian government has protested to Berlin and Rome, sources here said today, over the Axis bombing of the Cairo area.

Cairo, headquarters of the British Middle East command as well as the capital of Egypt, which is a non-belligerent ally of Britain, was bombed by Axis warplanes and 39 persons were said to have been killed and 38 wounded.

The raiders defied a British threat April 18 of retaliation against Rome in the event that either Cairo or Athens were bombed.

In all the fighting incident to the Axis conquest of Greece, Athens itself was not attacked by air raiders. The German high command announced today that German combat planes had raided the airport of Heliopolis near Cairo Monday night causing big fires and explosions in hangars and munitions dumps.

Today many inhabitants of this largest Moslem city in the world were asking when British would retaliate as threatened by bombing Rome. The raid was Cairo's first, the Axis probably having abided by an asserted German intention not to bomb the city. The attack came early in the morning, a bright moon outlining the city for the raiding planes.

Also Says Navy Hunting for Axis Raider in Pacific; Declares All Methods of Protecting Shipping Being Employed; Advance of 100 Millions Made to Russia

Washington, Sept. 17.—Secretary Knox revealed today that the American Navy is convoying British-bound cargoes in the North Atlantic and, in addition, has been searching for a German surface raider believed to be operating in the Pacific.

But he added, escorting groups of merchant ships was only one of many methods that are in use. Since the World War, he said, many ways of protecting shipping on the high seas have been perfected and the Navy is "employing them all."

As the Cabinet officer made it clear that the administration had clapped the long-smouldering Congressional debate for and against convoys by simply ordering them the international and defense fronts into service, other developments on attracts Washington's interests:

Developments. Secretary of Commerce Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, announced that \$100,000,000 was being provided to help Russia buy war materials in this country. The transaction involves an advance payment on minerals which Russia is to ship to this country.

In Milwaukee, the American Legion convention approved repeal of the Neutrality Act and a national defense committee report which said that "if fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States."

By a vote of 874 to 604 the convention tabled a minority report opposing lend-lease aid to Russia. It was announced in the House that President Roosevelt would send a new request for lend-lease funds to Congress tomorrow.

House debate found Representative Woodruff (R-Mich.) asserting that President Roosevelt's order to attack German U-boats and raiders was "nothing less than a declaration of war" and that neither the Army nor Navy was ready for war now.

Representative Rich (R-Pa.) said the President should be "taken out of office" because he was "deliberately violating a pledge to keep American ships out of certain areas." With Representative Hoffman (R-Mich.), he joined in repudiating Wendell L. Willkie as a party leader. Willkie, last year's Republican Presidential nominee, is a supporter of the Roosevelt foreign policy.

Ships at New York. New York harbor is jammed with shipping, 104 vessels, including 53 British, Dutch and Norwegian vessels having arrived within 36 hours. This led reporters to ask Secretary Knox if the concentration of vessels was for the purpose of forming convoys.

He did not reply specifically, but the inquiry did lead to his statement that, among other methods, the convoy system was in use. To assume that convoying was the only method, he said, would be to put a narrow construction on President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight speech of last week.

The Secretary would not disclose how far to sea the American Navy was escorting the convoys, and said it would be "unwise and indiscreet" to go into details when asked if the vessels were being turned over to the protection of the British Navy in the vicinity of Iceland.

He said there had been no brushes between American and Axis warships since the "capture or destroy" orders were given earlier this week and when asked whether the Navy would inform the public if it "catches a raider," he replied: "We'll tell the world about it."

The business of Farmville is your business; make it a practice to buy what you want from local merchants whenever possible.

WHO KNOWS?

1. On what date did Hitler invade Russia?
 2. What is the population of Leningrad?
 3. What are "Spitties" and "Hurricanes"?
 4. How far is it from Tokyo to Vladivostok by air?
 5. What was the Robin Moor?
 6. What is the Falckhauff movement?
 7. Who are the Chetniks?
 8. What is the production of crude oil in the United States?
 9. What is the SPAB?
 10. How many times has the RAF bombed Germany?
- (See "The Answer" on Page 4)