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VOLUME THIRTY-TWO

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1941

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

## PRESIDENT CALLS ON U. S. TO STOP MARCH OF HITLER

### Declares America Has Been Attacked And Urges Full Speed Ahead In Nation's Efforts To Halt Hitlerism; Applies Words Of Admiral Farragut "Damn The Torpedoes; Full Speed Ahead"

### Roosevelt Highlights

Washington, Oct. 27.—Some salient quotations from President Roosevelt's address:

"We have wished to avoid shooting, but the shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot."

"America has been attacked. The U. S. S. Kearny is not just a navy ship. She belongs to every man, woman and child in this nation."

"I have in my possession a secret map made in Germany by Hitler's government—by the planners of the new world order. It is a map of South America and a part of Central America as Hitler proposes to reorganize it."

"Your government has in its possession another document made in Germany by Hitler's government. . . . It is a plan to abolish all existing religions."

"The god of blood and iron will take the place of the God of love and mercy."

"Very simply and very bluntly—we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism."

"And when we have helped to end the curse of Hitlerism, we shall help to establish a new peace which will give to decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith."

"It is the nation's will that America shall deliver the goods. In open defiance of that will, our ships have been sunk and our sailors have been killed. I say that we do not propose to take this lying down."

"Our output must be multiplied. It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small, but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits, or for 'business as usual.' It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace to the true cause of labor itself, as well as to the nation as a whole."

"We Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations. We stand ready in the defense of our nation and the faith of our fathers to do what God has given us the power to see as our full duty."

## New Legislature Supports Price Of Needed Foods

### Enables Farmers to Plan Production for 1942

North Carolina farmers who help produce the increased quantities of hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens sought in the 1942 Farm Defense Program will have the protection of new Federal farm legislation against price collapses for their particular commodities. G. Tom Scott, Chairman of the State USDA Defense Board pointed out this week.

The Stagwell amendment requires that whenever in the present emergency the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary to encourage expanded production of any non-basis agricultural commodity, he must issue a public notice calling for the expansion.

The same law directs him to use available funds for the disposal of agricultural commodities so as to support a firm price of the commodity of not less than 85 per cent of parity. Before the Secretary can discontinue the price-supporting program, he must give sufficient public notice of the termination to permit producers to make readjustment in production.

Secretary Wickard has already given a public notice covering, until December 31, 1941, hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens. Cotton, wheat and tobacco, which are the AAA commodities, are supported through loans at rates based on 85 per cent of parity.

## Mark of \$330 Is Reached In Red Cross Roll Call

### Chairman J. H. Moore Reports Campaign As Successful

With additional reports by Red Cross Roll Call workers having been made, the amount raised was reported as \$330.75 today by J. H. Moore, Red Cross chairman, who has served jointly as head of the local campaign with Mrs. R. S. Scott, in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. J. M. Hobgood. The directors report that the roll call was successful and had highest praise for their co-workers, declaring that their cooperation and service was splendid throughout, and that a liberal spirit had been demonstrated by the town as a whole.

Other members of the Roll Call committee were: Ed Nash Warren, S. A. Garris, T. E. Joyner, Jr., and John B. Lewis.

Assisting in the canvass were: Mrs. H. Neal Howard, Mrs. M. V. Jones, Miss Vernice Lang Jones, Mrs. M. Y. Horton, Mrs. Bob Fiser, Mrs. Ted L. Albritton, Mrs. James R. Lang, Mrs. James Wheelers, Jr., Mrs. Cherry Easley, Mrs. C. S. Hotchkiss, Mrs. R. T. Monk, Mrs. Tommie Ryan, and Mrs. J. R. Lewis.

H. B. Sugg, principal of the colored school, directed the campaign in the colored section which made a splendid showing as usual.

## Calls Sent To 48 White Men

### To Be Sent to Fort Bragg Wednesday, November 5

A total of 48 white men registered with the two Pitt County Selective Service Boards have been advised to report to their respective boards at 6 a. m., Wednesday, November 5, whereupon they will be sent to Fort Bragg to be inducted in the U. S. Army.

Board No. One will send 22, as follows:

- James Beverly Congleton, Jr., Stokes; Samuel Williams, 115 Briggs Avenue, Greenville; Willie Moore Murphy, Route One, Farmville; Herbert Hoke McGibbon, Route One, Stokes; James Richard Jones, Farmville; Alfred T. Humble, Route Two, Greenville; Stephen Bernice Whitehurst, 783 Raleigh Avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Henry Bonner, Greenville; Rupert Hines Parker, Stokes; William Sharrod Whitehurst, 304 Meade Street, Greenville; Joseph Moseley Newton, Farmville; John Franklin Stokes, Route Five, Greenville; Andrew Jackson Jones, 803 Meade Street, Greenville; Luther Bernice Baker, 739 Windsor Avenue, Norfolk, Va.; George Thomas Brooks, Route One, Pasquotank; Cecil Theodore Little, 521 N. Main Street, Farmville; James H. Manning, Route Four, Greenville; George Hendricks Harris, Route Five, Greenville; Joseph Daniel Gardner, Fountain; William Vernon Tyson, Route Four, Greenville; William Ray Bowers, Route One, Pamlico; John David Jenkins, Route Two, Robeson.

Twenty-six men will go from Board No. Two as follows: Fred Lancaster, Route Two, Greenville; Leather Woolen Taylor, Route Three, Ayden; Harry Heame Avery, Route One, Winterville; Wade Hampton Cox, Ayden; James Alfred Modlin, 3711 Newport Avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Charlie Eagan Little, Route One, Winterville; Thomas Jackson Langley, Route One, Vanceboro; Graham Bramley Register, 1211 Cotanche Street, Greenville; Paul Frimelle, CCC Camp 424, New Holland; Sidney Richard Garcia, Route Three, Ayden; William Randolph Harris, Route One, Winterville; William Zenas Morton, Jr., 425 West Fifth Street, Greenville; Edward Joseph Reynolds, 757 West Princess Anne Road, Norfolk, Va.; Robert Bruce Boyd, Route One, Grimesland; James Alexander Harris, Third Street, Ayden; Joseph Walter Wilson, LaGrange; Robert Norris Merritt, 366 Columbia Avenue, Greenville; Graham Carl Worthington, Route One, Winterville; Elmer Leon Smith, Route Two, Ayden; Alfred Oulton Smith, 510 East Ninth Street, Greenville; Herbert Jesse Modine, Route One, Greenville; Donald Andrew Woodard, Winterville; Robert David Smith, Fayetteville; Archie Calvin Lassiter, Route Two, Greenville; Charles Clarence Smith, Route Two, Greenville.

Secretary Wickard has already given a public notice covering, until December 31, 1941, hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens. Cotton, wheat and tobacco, which are the AAA commodities, are supported through loans at rates based on 85 per cent of parity.

This new development is proof that the national farm program can be used to protect the income and security of all farmers who answer America's need for greater production of the vital food and fiber products.



## 125,000 AIRPLANES, DOUBLING ON DEFENSE PLANNING FOR 1944.

A program drafted in terms of "what it takes to beat Hitler" envisions a tremendous new program, to provide the United States and the rest of the anti-Axis world with about 125,000 airplanes, including from 25 to 90 thousand four-engine, long-range bombers and tens of thousands of tanks by the end of 1943, or early in 1944.

According to preliminary reports the goal is to provide this country and Axis opponents, including Great Britain, Russia and China, with twice as much military material as they had been expecting in 1942 and a similar amount in 1943. The intention is to be ready for a final showdown in 1944.

According to some observers the present defense and Lease-Lend program will be doubled. Production will be speeded to secure twice as many of nearly every item of military equipment, with special emphasis on airplanes, especially four-engine long-range bombers, capable of blasting the Nazi lines of supplies on the conquered continent of Europe. Tanks in unbelievable numbers are contemplated.

The program as this article is written, has not been officially approved but is generally assumed, in view of the situation in Europe, that there is every intention of putting the plan into action although no details are available because of the element of military secrecy involved.

It should be noted that the Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board, headed by Vice-President Wallace, is acting vigorously to conserve needed defense supplies. The order affecting non-defense construction indicates the extent to which the Board is ready to go to keep the supplies of military material up to schedule.

Donald M. Nelson, executive director of the SPAC, is likewise known to be an official, ready to assume responsibility and take the consequences, but like the Vice-President, he has said that the national defense schedule should be doubled since the nation faces the choice of enduring "terrible shortages for the next two years and getting the job done quickly" or of living for the next fifteen or twenty years in an armed camp. The way to avoid this, he says, is "to go all-out now and finish it quickly."

## NEUTRALITY ISSUES, REPUBLICANS DIVIDE LONDON ATTACKS.

The fight over neutrality legislation in the Senate took a novel turn last week when three Republican Senators—Bridges of New Hampshire, Austin of Vermont, and Gunsey of South Dakota—introduced an amendment providing for the outright repeal of the entire Neutrality Act of 1939, which amended the law of 1937.

As readers will recall, the President's message to Congress, urging (Continued on page 4)

## Drought Is Broken In This Section

### Rainfall Of Inch And Half Fell Monday And Tuesday

A rainfall of around an inch and a half Monday night and early Tuesday morning was the first experienced here during the month, with only two light showers reported in September, the last occurring on the 29th.

Rains were reported as falling generally over large portions of North Carolina at the same time, breaking the second worst drought of the century for the State, the worst drought in the history of the State weather bureau occurring in September and October of 1904.

Farmers have suffered great losses due to their inability to plant winter wheat and other crops, and water for household and stock use is rapidly becoming a serious problem. The rainfall was not sufficient to relieve the situation to any extent, but people were grateful for the clearance of the muck of forest fires from the atmosphere, which was as heavy as a fog throughout this section Sunday, Fall and winter rains are only dismissed with reference to past years.

Continued on page 4

## Lexington Jury Convicts Three Big Tobacco Firms

### Declared Guilty on Four Counts of Violating Sherman Anti-Trust Law; Maximum Penalties Provide Fines and Prison Sentences; Appeal From Verdict Indicated

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—A Federal District Court jury today convicted the "Big Three" tobacco firms, one subsidiary and 12 officers on four counts of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Returning a verdict after 20 weeks of trial, the jury upheld the government's charge that the major tobacco companies, including five firms not involved in the trial, had conspired to fix prices of tobacco products.

The convicted companies were the American Tobacco Company, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company.

They were found guilty of combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade by price-fixing; monopolization of the industry; attempts to monopolize; and combination and conspiracy to monopolize.

The American Suppliers, Inc., a subsidiary of American Tobacco, also was found guilty on the four counts of the indictment.

These Convicted  
Officers of the major companies convicted on all counts were:

George Washington Hill, president; James E. Lipscomb, Jr., vice-president; Paul M. Hahn, vice-president, and Vincent Riggio, vice-president of American Tobacco.

S. Clay Williams, board chairman; William N. Reynolds, executive committee chairman; James A. Gray, president; James W. Glenn, vice-president, and Edward A. Darr, sales manager of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

James W. Andrew, president; William A. Blount, manager; Edward H. Thurston, vice-president, and George W. Whitaker, vice-president of Liggett and Myers.

Maximum penalty provided by law would carry a \$5,000 fine on each count for each company and individual, and a one-year prison sentence for each individual.

Defense and government attorneys were to confer with the court Tuesday on fixing sentences. Defense counsel indicated the verdict would be appealed.

Legal Battles  
The trial opened June 2 before Federal Judge H. Church Ford with the government represented by a corps of 25 lawyers, economists and investigators under Assistant Attorney General Edward H. Miller. A battery of more than 75 lawyers and investigators represented the tobacco companies.

Federal evidence was produced from an estimated four tons of records and documents representing findings of a two-year Justice Department examination.

The original charges named eight major tobacco companies, 28 affiliates or subsidiaries and 33 officers. Five of the eight defendant firms withdrew defenses and agreed to accept "any penalties involved" if a guilty decision results against the "Big Three." The withdrawal embraced the P. Lorillard Co., Philip Morris Co., the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and Universal Leaf Co., Inc.

Miller, chief government counsel, said the conviction was an indication that the jury "thought the nation's tobacco farmers had been getting too little for their tobacco as a result of this conspiracy."

Miller said the government planned to institute civil actions in an effort to enjoin the convicted companies from further practices as held to be illegal in today's verdict.

Freed of charges by the verdict were the American Cigarette and Cigar Co., an American Tobacco affiliate.

Mr. Bullock to Sing at  
Presbyterian Church

Lewis Sidney Bullock, vector of the East Carolina Synagogue Chorus, will be at the Presbyterian Church, Farmville Sunday morning, to lead and instruct in hymn-singing during the latter part of the Sunday School hour, and to sing at the 11 o'clock church service.

## RUSSIANS ADMIT KHARKOV HAS FALLEN TO GERMANS

### Leaf Market Closes Successful Season

At a meeting of the Tobacco Board of Trade called this week, it was decided to close the market at the conclusion of today's sale.

Official figures for the season, which is regarded as the most successful in the past twenty-two years, will write two or three new record notes in the history of the Farmville market, according to Sales Supervisor, R. A. Fields, who will submit same for next week's issue.

## COTTON VOTE

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced today that a referendum would be held December 13 among cotton farmers on continuance of rigid marketing quotas for the 1942 cotton crop.

Approval by two-thirds of the growers voting is required to make quotas operative. Quotas have been in effect on cotton since 1938.

Under the quota system, the 1942 planting allotment for cotton would be 27,400,000 acres, or about the same as this year.

The national allotment would be apportioned among growers on the basis of a formula set up in the 1938 farm act. If quotas are approved, growers will be free to sell cotton grown on their acreage allotment. Cotton produced on excess acreages will be subject to a penalty, which this year is seven cents a pound.

Wickard pointed out that continuance of the present government loan program for cotton is dependent upon grower approval of quotas. The law prohibits loans in years when quotas are rejected.

## HUNTING DIFFICULTIES

Lark Park, Minn.—While plowing on his farm, Dewey Herfindal, near-by farmer, saw a large flock of wild geese in his field. Running home to get his shotgun, he found his neighbor had borrowed it. He went to the neighbor's to get it, only to find he had no shells. Getting into his car he went to town to get shells and remembering he had no hunting license, he bought that, too. Believe it or not, after all, he bagged three geese.

## Bill By Bailey Puts Strikes in Cate- gory of Sabotage

### Measure Offered As Rider To Pending Neu- trality Repeal Legisla- tion Carries \$10,000 Fine And 5-Year Pris- on Term When Intent Of Strikes Shown To Be To Retard Defense Production

Washington—Senator Bailey (D-N. C.) proposed in the Senate an amendment to the pending armed ship bill which would bring labor strikes within the category of sabotage when their intent was to retard defense production.

Bailey's action came as President Roosevelt confronted John L. Lewis with a virtual ultimatum for a speedy end to the captive coal mine strikes.

Heavy fines and imprisonment would be imposed on leaders and participants in strikes under Bailey's proposal.

At the same time, Senator Byrd (D-Va.) told the Senate that the President could end strikes in defense industries by taking "firm measures." Moreover, Byrd said, it ought to be obvious to anyone that Congress could do nothing about the work stoppages until the administration puts its weight behind corrective measures.

Byrd said the President had written "three humble and pleading letters" to Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, asking for an end to the strike in captive mines.

Bailey's proposal offered as a "rider" to the pending neutrality repeal legislation, would impose stiff penalties on persons responsible for stopping work in defense industries.

A fine of \$10,000 and a five-year prison term could be imposed whenever two or more employees were to do or omit to do any act with intent to delay the defense program.

Bailey, discussing the proposed legislation without mentioning Lewis, said the bill was "a measure that has come to us these days when the color of law and claim of right are being used to destroy

## Claim Most of Factories and Raw Materials Saved; Red Army Counterattacking on Moscow Front; Berlin Says Nazis Have Pierced Crimea Defenses

Moscow, Oct. 30.—The Red Army acknowledged evacuation of the great Ukraine industrial city of Kharkov today, but said most of the important factories and huge stocks of raw materials were moved out before the city was abandoned.

A total of 120,000 German officers and men were killed or wounded by Red defenders who held the Kharkov lines while the industrial plants were taken to the rear in the "leapfrog" retreat of Russian industries as well as armies, said the early morning communique broadcast on official wireless.

It asserted Soviet troops had frustrated German plans to capture Kharkov "as early as September." (The Germans announced capture of the city Saturday.)

The early morning communique issued by the Soviet Bureau of Information and transmitted by official wireless said also that a series of fierce German attacks on the Moscow front had been beaten off by Soviet troops.

In Same Areas  
It said fighting continued in the Volokolansk-Moshaik and Maloyaroslavets areas of the Moscow defenses, all of which had been mentioned in previous communiques.

"The Germans planned to capture Kharkov as early as September, but these plans of the German command remained on paper," the communique said.

"Kharkov has been left by our troops for strategic considerations at a time when the Soviet command deemed it expedient, and not when the Germans wanted it."

"During this period, all the most important factories and plants, railway rolling stock, raw material stores and other valuables were evacuated from the town in time."

Several medium and small plants of military importance were blown up.

"In the fighting of Kharkov, the German Fascist troops lost nearly 120,000 men and officers killed and wounded, over 4500 tanks and armored cars, nearly 3,000 trucks with various military supplies and over 200 guns of various calibre."

## RUSSIAN ORGAN CLAIMS GERMANS FACE FAILURE

Kuliyev, Russia, Oct. 29.—The Red armies were declared tonight to be beating the Germans back in general counterattacks all along the Moscow approaches, and a high organ of the Soviet Union proclaimed that Hitler now was facing failure.

Soviet military dispatches took on a tone of confidence as to the struggle for Moscow. Standing on earlier claims that six out of every 10 men attacking Moscow's approaches had fallen and that it now was apparent the capital never would fall, they acknowledged but one qualified reverse on the whole of the central front.

This was that fighting had extended to Volokolansk, 65 miles above Moscow. Thus somewhat complicating the northwestern defensive position above Kalinin, an additional 50 miles to the northwest, where action also was heavy. (Whether Volokolansk represented an earlier advance of German spearheads down from Kalinin was not known.)

But even in the northwest, as in other sectors, it was claimed that Soviet troops, tanks and powerful artillery strongly held the initiative. Above Moscow, said dispatches, four village positions were regained in violent counter-thrusts concurrent with those that appeared to be slowly straightening out the Russian lines in the vicinity of Moshaik, 57 miles west of the capital, and of Maloyaroslavets, 55 miles southwest.

In Great Peril  
Summing up the Soviet story of the invasion to date, Pravda, the official Communist newspaper, acknowledged that the Donets basin in the Ukraine, Rostov on the River Don and the Crimea were in great peril and that on the whole front from the Arctic to the Black Sea the gray waves from the east still had not been halted generally.

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