



By HUGO S. SIMS (Washington Correspondent)

ARE STAKES LARGE ENOUGH TO WARRANE OUR APPEARING VICHY?

The recent understanding between the United States and the French at Martinique is supposed to guarantee that the island will not be available as a spring board for any hostile movement against the United States in the event that Hitler secures control of the French Government through the advancement of some of his stooges in Vichy.

The relations between the United States and the French were further complicated during the Christmas holidays when Vice-Admiral Muselier of the Free French fleet landed on the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, just off the Canadian Coast. Following a plebiscite, conducted by the admiral, the people of the island voted overwhelmingly to join the Free French in fighting against the Axis powers.

The United States has been assisting the Free French by lend-lease materials. Moreover, the Free French have offered us bases in French Equatorial Africa and in the Southern Pacific. They are actively engaged in the war on our side.

However, contrary to what most Americans would have expected, the United States has intervened in an effort to undo the democratic revolution in the small islands, even inquiring what Canada intended to do about the disturbance of the status quo in this hemisphere. Apparently, the Free French action interfered with our negotiations with the Fascist government of Martinique and the United States seeks to uphold Vichy's sovereignty of the islands in this hemisphere upon the somewhat dangerous presumption that, come what may, the pre-Vichy elements in the islands will not follow the lead of the French nation if Hitler finally manages to "persuade" Petain to accept "all out" collaboration with the Nazis.

We are not inclined to criticize the action of the American Government at this time. We assume that the stakes at issue, including the possibility of eventually securing the cooperation of the French Fleet and the French Colonial Empire, leads the State Department to conclude that the risks assumed in connection with Martinique are not unreasonable when related to the goal in sight.

Nevertheless, it should be remembered that the French Government is under the control of the Nazis and that Petain and Vice-Premier Darlan have officially admitted a policy "designated to establish even larger and more trusting relationships" between Germany and France. There is the distinct probability that the government of Martinique may be playing the game of Hitler, upon orders from Vichy, and that, one day, the 250 planes and the French aircraft carrier, Bearn, may give the United States another surprise. Whether our military and naval leaders believe that this danger has been adequately removed is, of course, unknown to the writer.

WISE COOPERATION ONLY ROAD TO PEACE AFTER WORLD WAR II

In his historic address to the Congress of the United States Prime Minister Winston Churchill said many things worth remembering but none which should be more carefully considered by Americans than this:

"If we had kept together after the last war, if we had taken common measures for our safety the renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us."

The statement reminds us that the United States, after taking part in the first World War, which cost approximately six million lives, repudiated the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, our great war President, and refused to join the League of Nations which he tied to the peace treaty in the hope that it would pave the way to international cooperation to prevent future wars.

There is no reason for Americans to enter into prolonged debates over the League of Nations but it should be obvious to all of us that without the cooperation of the United States it was hopelessly handicapped from the beginning. The League, with all of its imperfections, represented the best that could be obtained in the year 1919. There could be only one justification for our non-participation, that world peace and the safety and security of the United States could be maintained without the League.

misled by the provincial nationalism of our arrogant isolationists who blatantly proclaimed that this country could take care of itself and did not have to participate in the affairs of the world.

The opposition to the League of Nations was fostered by certain citizens of this country whose hatred of Great Britain precluded their sane appraisal of world trends. In fact, some of them, if we are to judge from their public utterances, were so violent in their antipathy to all things British that they seemed to be willing to court disaster for the United States, standing alone, rather than to cooperate in any way with "perfidious Albion."

The belief that the United States can live its own life, completely insulated against the vicissitudes of the world, was smashed on December 7, when the Japanese launched their treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor. The elements of our population which continues to hate the British cannot blink this fact, and, under present conditions have restrained the expressions of their hostility to the English but it continues to smolder within their frames, ready to blaze into flame and consume, if possible, the machinery upon which future cooperation between the United States and Great Britain must be based.

Up to December 7, 1941, there existed some possibility that the United States might escape participation in the present world conflict. Our chance to avoid hostilities rested upon the adroit foreign policy of President Roosevelt who, without declaring war, led this country to full-fledged economic support of the free nations of the world. Without entering the war, Mr. Roosevelt was gradually applying the full power of our industry, together with certain armed forces, on the side of the British and there was a possibility that this assistance might be sufficient to defeat the Axis powers. Upon it rested our sole chance of avoiding active participation in the war.

It should be noted by all Americans, in the interest of reaching a correct conclusion as to the post-war policy of this country that the President's policy was opposed by the same political leaders and factions which sabotaged the work of President Wilson, in 1918. Notwithstanding repeated demonstrations of the inaccuracy of the understanding of world conditions, the blatant isolationists continued to hamstring the policy of this country. It is safe to assume that the same minority is ready today to renew its clamorous dissent and vociferous disapproval of any plan for future collaboration between the United States and the English-speaking world.

Our present warfare seems to be abundant proof of the wisdom of President Wilson and those Americans who have labored in behalf of international cooperation. Twice in a single generation, the United States, against its wishes and despite its efforts, finds itself in the throes of mortal combat. Certainly, we should not be so foolish as to invite a repetition of this peril in the future and the only way that we can reasonably expect prolonged peace in the world is through the wise cooperation of the liberty-loving and free peoples of the world.

DEMOCRATIC PROCESS DOES NOT PREPARE NATION FOR WAR

The democratic process is not adequate to compete in warfare with the autocratic powers of dictator governments and, in consequence, if the world is to be made "Safe for Democracy," there must be an end to the totalitarian rule which enables one man, or a small group of men, to plan and execute offensive action against other nations.

The scope of the Japanese offensive in the Far East leads competent observers to the opinion that preparations for the attack upon the United States and Great Britain must have been underway for more than a year. Meanwhile, the poker-faced government of Japan set up a peace front in its foreign affairs, despite belligerent and revelatory speeches of officials for home consumption.

When everything was in readiness, the governing clique at Tokyo was able to throw the war machine into high gear without any aware, even those in Japan, being aware of the warlike moves.

Another illustration of the handicaps under which democracy

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operates is to be seen in the delay of Congress to enact a price-control law. More than five months ago, the President requested such legislation, but congressmen for various reasons have failed to reach an agreement upon the desired act. In the meantime, prices in this country have continued to rise, although Price Administrator Henderson has made valiant efforts to secure voluntary control over prices.

Another illustration of the incompetence and inefficiency of democracy in relation to war and national defense is the pitiable example of the American Congress which resolutely refused to permit this country to fortify its island bases in the Pacific. Bad as this is, we should recognize that the difficulty stems from the necessity to secure direct congressional appropriations for practically every military, naval and aerial development.

The people of the United States are much the same in their reaction to defense needs as the members of Congress. This is evidenced in the popular demand to "now everything" and the reluctance to trust responsible officials to the degree necessary to promote efficient defense which, it should be understood, means the possession of proper means for offensive action.

It may be that the lessons of the present emergency will teach us something along this line. Certainly, if, after the present war, there is no organization of democratic powers to guarantee the security of peace-loving peoples, then it is to be hoped that the Congress and the people of the United States will have sense enough to provide an over-all defense board, with ample powers to take whatever steps responsible officials deem necessary to adequately safeguard the interests of this country.

This will include, among other things, an annual appropriation for defense, to be made in a lump sum and to be spent by a non-partisan defense board without having to give Congress or the people an itemized account of expenditures. Such a plan as this would enable this democratic nation to prepare for war with the same secrecy that totalitarian powers prepare for attacks.

CLAIMS

The War Department has sent a memorandum to commanding generals regarding settlement of claims resulting to farms and crops from the recent maneuvers.

STARCH

Last year the equivalent of more than 12,000 600-bushel cars, or about 7,200,000 bushels, of Maine potatoes were made into 25,000 tons of starch.

A little authority affects some men more than strong drink.

Borrow if you want to, but just remember you will have to pay the money back, whether you do it in your own name, that of your business, or your government.

One of these days we are going to be rich and then we will print a newspaper for the benefit of people who want to know the truth, if we can get enough of them to agree on what the truth is.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION Farmville Building & Loan Association

of Farmville, N. C., as of December 31, 1941: (Copy of sworn statement submitted to Insurance Commission as required by law.)

ASSETS

Table listing assets: The Association Owns: Cash on Hand and in Banks \$ 416.41, State of North Carolina and U. S. Government Bonds 2,980.00, Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank 1,500.00, Mortgage Loans 153,950.00, Money loaned to shareholders for the purpose of enabling them to own their homes. Each loan secured by first mortgage on local improved real estate.

LIABILITIES

Table listing liabilities: The Association Owes: To Shareholders: Funds entrusted to our care in the form of payments on stock as follows: Installment Shares \$66,937.41, Full-Paid Shares 32,500.00, Other Shares (Dormant) 290.10, Accounts Payable (Loans in Process) 48.49, Undivided Profits 5,987.45, Reserve for Contingencies 4,500.00, Other Liabilities 440.40.

TOTAL \$162,888.96

State of North Carolina, County of Pitt, ss: G. A. ROUSE, Secretary-Treasurer of the above named Association personally appeared before me this day, and being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. G. A. ROUSE, Sec. Treas. sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1945. BY H. H. SHACKLEFORD, Notary Public. My Commission expires December 4, 1945.

Half of National Income Will Go Into War Drive

President Says That Is Goal For 1943; Congress Ends 1941 Session

Washington, Jan. 7. — War expenditures at a rate of \$50,000,000,000 annually by the middle of 1943 were advanced by President Roosevelt today as the goal of American industrial and military effort. When it is reached, the country will be devoting 50 per cent of its national income to the purpose of defeating the Axis. By comparison, the outlay is to be running about 27 per cent six months from now, and apparently is less than that now.

The Chief Executive revealed these figures at a press conference discussion of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which is to be sent to Congress next week. Some difficulty was being experienced, he said, with the problem whether the budget figures should cover the total cost of projects begun during the year, or only actual Treasury expenditures. In response to questions, he confirmed Canadian dispatches that American and Canadian military resources were being pooled. That has been going on for a month, he said, and was old as December 7 (the day the Japanese attacked Hawaii).

Money Angle. He would not say, however, that the money angle of the lend-lease program had been eliminated, although he thought had been given recently to the phase of the program under which military articles loaned to other nations are to be returned or replaced after the war.

While he emphasized that he was aiming at utmost utilization of the nation's productive capacity, the President said no human being could tell what would be done with the finished products — whether they might go to Russia, China, Britain, or the Kamchatka Peninsula. This peninsula, he said, when reporters showed a sign of surprise, is the most practical and available piece of land west of the Aleutian Islands. The peninsula, which is Russian territory, lies north of Japan and apparently within striking distance of that country, but the President gave no further indication how it might fit into the strategy.

Expanding on the question of the production program, he said he had changed its name. Before the war started, he said the OPM had what was known as the all-out program or "Victory" program. He preferred, he added, to use less dramatic terminology and call it the "War" program.

Farmville doesn't need outside help to make it a better place in which to live. All that is necessary is for good citizens to pull together.

Intelligence Test: Can you read a really sensible book without going to sleep?

The old-fashioned stenographer is the individual who put the "gum" in argument.

THE ANSWERS

- 1. On June 22, 1941.
2. Yes, Lend-Lease will continue and will be stepped up, probably from \$15,000,000,000 to a minimum of \$30,000,000,000.
3. No, military planes include combat planes and training planes.
4. The French Navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 13 cruisers, 50 destroyers, and 60 submarines.
5. Washington announced the establishment of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Asiatic fleets on January 8, 1941, with Admiral H. E. Kimmel as Commander-in-Chief.
6. He formed his Cabinet on October 18, 1941.
7. Lepes de Lagaspi in 1565.
8. About 40 per cent of the world's supply.
9. In 1918 as a result of the great Flu pandemic.
10. On December 12, five days after the Jap attack.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE NEARS NAZI WINTER BATTLE LINE

(Continued From Page One) 17,000 shells, 22,000 mines, 200 motorcycles and much other booty. Eleven German planes were shot down Tuesday and two more were destroyed near Moscow yesterday, the communists said. Two Soviet planes were lost.

RUSSIANS THREATENING NAZI CRIMEAN ARMIES

London, Jan. 7.—The Russians were threatening the entire surviving German army of the Crimea tonight and were smashing forward in every other vital area along a vast northern Finnish front.

In the Crimea, the Soviet garrison of the Black Sea naval base of Sevastopol, formerly a city of German siege, had been converted into a central offensive body which, in cooperation with Soviet forces landed north and south of the city, was moving toward envelopment of the Nazis.

Next Sunday the churches here will be open and, if you feel so inclined, you can listen to the preacher of your choice without any expense.

Suggested motto for spenders: Buy it in Farmville.

Save With SING'S HI-TEST GAS Regular First Grade 18 1/2 Gallon 1st Grade Kerosene 10c Gal. Motor Oil 10c Qt. and Up 300 SOUTH MAIN ST.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust dated August 9th 1929, executed by Haywood Chestnut (unmarried), to John Hill Paylor, Trustee, duly recorded in Book Y-23 at page 39 of Pitt County Registry, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured as therein provided, the undersigned Trustee will on Monday, January 12, 1942, at 12 o'clock Noon, before the Courthouse door in Greenville, N. C., sell for CASH to the highest bidder, the following tract of land:

Lying and being in the Town of Farmville, beginning at the corner of H. B. Bynum lot on Perry Street and running by a Southerly direction parallel with Walnut Street to the old Erwin Hines line; thence at right angles running in an Easterly direction along the Erwin Hines line to the old lot sold Henry Dixon, thence in a Northerly direction along with the Henry Dixon line to the Southeastern corner of the lot sold Esther Bagley, thence at right angles running in a westerly direction the width of the above named lot thirty (30) feet to the Southwestern corner of the Esther Bagley lot, thence at right angles running a Northerly direction to Perry Street, thence parallel with Perry Street 87 feet to the H. B. Bynum corner, the beginning corner. Being the tract of land of which Clara Joyner died seized and possessed. Reference being made to deed K. L. Davis to Redmond Tyson and wife Chloe Tyson, duly recorded Registry of Pitt County Book Q-6 page 282. Further identified as the tract of land sold by John Hill Paylor, Commissioner to Haywood Chestnut by deed dated June 17th 1929, reference being made to said deed for fuller description.

This the 12th day of December, 1941.

John Hill Paylor, Trustee. D19-4t

ESSE PRODUCTS AND REAL SERVICE in Washing, Waxing, Greasing and in 30 minutes charge for your battery at THE STANDARD SERVICE STATION, Main Street, Linwood Joyner, Operator.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOM HOUSE and garden 1 1/2 miles from town. Pump and electric lights. Reasonable rent. White tenant. Apply to Mrs. Eva H. Shackelford, Farmville, N. C. D19-4t

2 way help for WOMEN CARDUI POPULAR FOR 61 YEARS!

Want Ads!

APARTMENT FOR RENT—2, 3 or 4 rooms, unfurnished, 210 E. Wilson street. — Mrs. H. F. DRAKE, Farmville, N. C. J-9-11p

FOR RENT—5-ROOM HOUSE, 202 North Centenary Street, newly painted all inside. Apply to J. T. Brandy, Farmville, N. C. J2-21p

POULTRY WANTED! — WE ARE in the market for any amount of poultry. Prices are better this week. Modlin Market & Produce Co., Phone No. 4185. J2-21p

LOST—ONE BLACK and WHITE Female Hound. Last seen near Tyson Church near Arthur, Dec. 25th. Was wearing collar with L. P. Thomas name on it. A liberal reward for any information regarding her. Notify L. P. Thomas or J. G. Hobbgood, Farmville, N. C.

IF YOUR CAR WON'T START — Call 3116. We charge your batteries in 30 minutes. Western Auto Store. O-311t

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS! Pot Plants, Cut Flowers, Corages and Funeral Designs. Say "Hi" with Flowers. Farmville Flower Shop, Myrtle Sutton, Owner. Phones—Day 467-1; Night 475-1. J2-21p

RESERVATIONS WANTED FOR 6 or 8 rooms to be used by Soldiers who will be stopping over in Farmville from time to time. Anyone having a room they can spare for this purpose will please call Police Headquarters, Farmville, 291-1.

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LUMBER Farmville Retail Lumber Yard — Phone 302-1 — Located Near Norfolk Southern Depot — Farmville, N. C. LUMBER, MOULDINGS, ROUGH and DRESSED SCREEN DOOR STOCK. Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

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