

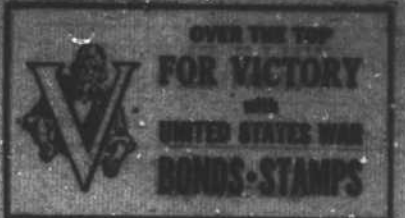


The Farmville Enterprise

VOLUME THIRTY-THREE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1942

NUMBER TWELVE



HIGHER TOBACCO PRICES PREVAIL ON OPENING OF BORDER MARKETS

Early Sales Indicate Average For Day's Sales Will Range 36 to 38 Cents; Some Piles Sell as High as 60 Cents a Pound; Growers Reported Well Pleased

Lumberton, Aug. 6.—Early reports from most of sixteen markets of the Carolinas Border Belt indicated that the thousands of growers who crowded the market towns for the opening Thursday of sales were highly pleased. The average price paid up to near mid-day was 36 to 38 cents, a much stronger opening than in recent years.

The offerings on all of the markets were exceptionally heavy, and the quality was reported from fair to very good.

The highest price reported paid this morning was on the Chadbourne market, where choice baskets brought as high as 60 cents. In Darlington, a low of 12 cents was paid for some baskets.

Huge crowds of growers and buyers thronged the market towns, and there was a spirit of holiday festivities as farmers cashed in on their months of labor in the field and at tobacco curing barns.

An average of 36 cents or better was reported from the early sales at Lumberton where upwards of 700,000 pounds were offered. Farmers were reported well pleased with the prices which ranged up to 43 cents. Rep. J. Bayard Clark, of the Seventh Congressional District, bought the first pile on the floor of one house for 60 cents a pound.

The first 100 piles of tobacco on the Fair Bluff market averaged from 36 to 37 cents. The offering was reported fairly heavy, and the quality was medium. Farmers were reported well pleased with the trend of sales.

An official average of \$36.55 per hundredweight was reported from Fairmont where 122,383 pounds were sold during the first hour. The high was 45 cents and the low 12 cents a pound. Farmers were said to be "tickled to death" with their proceeds.

Dutch Leader Says Tide is Turning Toward Victory

Allied Chiefs in England Study Alternatives To Full-Dress Invasion

London, Aug. 6.—Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy of the Dutch government-in-exile told his people in the German-occupied Netherlands tonight that the war tide is starting to turn and urged them to "await with wise patience the moment when the call comes from here, not only to take a passive, but also an active part" in possible second front operations against the Nazis.

The strategic picture of the war has improved, he declared in a radio appeal as Allied chiefs there were reported reviewing alternatives to a mass invasion of the continent.

The Dutch premier cited these reasons for saying that the tide of war is beginning to turn in favor of the United Nations:

1. Air superiority, with heavy bombardment upon war cities which are but a prelude to what will follow.
2. Although the attacking powers of Germany and Japan are far from exhausted, their limits are becoming clear.
3. The military rise of the United States.

Better To Die.
"Everywhere people are convinced that it is better to die for a future free Europe than to live under the German yoke," he said.

British and United States service chiefs, meanwhile, sought a swifter means of relieving the desperate Russian war situation than by RAF bombing offensives.

The First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, master of the Royal Navy, has delegated part of his duties to Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis in order to devote more time to plans and operations of the fleet, whose light craft are scouting the waters off the gun-staked invasion coast of France after a series of sharp battles.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today that Kennedy-Purvis had been appointed Deputy First Sea Lord and assumed his duties July 28.

STUDIES VERDICT

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Roosevelt set aside only a few minutes for official White House callers today to devote all possible time to a review of the fate decreed by his special military commission for the eight Nazi saboteurs.

The commission's recommended verdict was delivered to the White House Monday and Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference Tuesday that he expected to complete his study within two or three days. He may announce a final decision at his Friday press conference.

The Pacific War Council, which generally meets with Mr. Roosevelt on Wednesdays, did not schedule a session today and the President arranged to meet only briefly with three callers.

Every ton of iron and steel scrap salvaged saves two tons of iron ore, one of our most precious national resources. **GET IN YOUR SCRAP!**

Women to Assist In Full Time Observations

The women of Farmville have been called into service with the men as oil observers or "spotters," on a full time schedule of 24 hours watch for activity in the air.

The American Legion Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Alton W. Bobbitt is president, has been delegated to set up the service, but, as had been pointed out, this is a duty that concerns every individual of the community and it should be shared by the citizenship as a whole. So other women's organizations of the town will be called upon to cooperate in this essential civilian service.

The following women are requested to serve on the days allotted to them, or be responsible for securing someone to serve in their place. The Auxiliary chairman requests that the watchers adhere strictly to this rule as failure to do so tends to make the chairmanship of this branch a burdensome task instead of a patriotic duty to be cheerfully undertaken.

Place: The new Observation Post.
August 6: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. Alton W. Bobbitt; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Mrs. W. M. Willis; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. P. E. Jones.

August 7: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. R. S. Scott; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Margaret Walter; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. Louise D. Harris.

August 8: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. Robert D. Rouse; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Helen Rouse; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. A. Q. Roebuck.

August 9: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. Jimmie Surret; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Frances Bivens Smith; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. Kathleen Horton.

August 10: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. Ted L. Albritton; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Mae Knott; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. John E. King.

August 11: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. A. C. Monk, Jr.; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Yvonne Smith; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. J. W. Joyner.

August 12: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. Frank Davis, Jr.; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Mary Thorne Tyson; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. L. E. Walston.

August 13: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. Haywood Smith; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Mrs. R. C. Copenhaver; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. L. P. Thomas.

August 14: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. John B. Wright, Jr.; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Tabitha DeVincenti; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Mrs. B. O. Turnage.

August 15: 9:00-12:00 A. M.—Mrs. Carroll Oglesby; 12:00-3:00 P. M.—Miss Lee Carraway; 3:00-6:00 P. M.—Miss Hattie Carr.

Annual Convention State Firemen To Meet In Greensboro

R. A. Joyner, president of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, and Mrs. Joyner, Haywood Smith, Farmville's Fire Chief, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Joyner, E. J. Barrett and A. J. Melton will leave Sunday for Greensboro, where they will attend the 55th annual convention of the State organization of firemen.

The O. Henry Hotel will be convention headquarters and registration of delegates will begin at 2:00 o'clock Monday. At 9:00 o'clock in the evening, entertainment and dancing are scheduled in the O. Henry ballroom with the Greensboro Fire Department orchestra furnishing the music.

Tuesday morning, president Joyner will preside over the first session of the convention, when addresses of welcome will be made by Mayor W. B. Sullivan, City Manager C. W.

Ask Sales Tax For Duration

Tax Would Apply To All Tangible Purchases

Washington, Aug. 5.—A spokesman for the National Retail Association asked the Senate Finance Committee today to adopt a 5 per cent retail sales tax to be in force until six months after the end of the war.

Disagreeing with the Treasury Department's contention that a federal sales tax would be inflationary, Jay Iglauer, chairman of the association's taxation committee, declared such a levy would be "distinctly deflationary" and would siphon off considerable excess purchasing power.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) agreed with Iglauer's conclusion, declaring "It is absurd to say that a fixed government tax is inflationary."

"We propose the adoption of a war retail sales tax of 5 per cent of the purchase price of all tangible personal property to be paid by the consumer at the time of purchase," Iglauer told the committee. "It should apply to all sorts of tangible personal property, much of which may not commonly be sold through retail stores."

"In addition to everything ordinarily known as consumer goods, it should apply to all purchases of machinery, fixtures, supplies, factory and store equipment, etc., exempting only the purchase of such items as are required for the production of war materials."

"The tax should not apply to personal or professional services, such as those of physicians, dentists, attorneys, or to salaries and wages, or to rents, or to the cost of insurance. This recommendation contemplates the repeal of the manufacturers' excise taxes except those on tobacco, liquor, gasoline and oil, and the repeal of the retail excise taxes on furs, jewelry and toilet goods."

Senator Brown (D.-Mich.) said he believed that if a sales tax was necessary, consideration should be given to extending the levy over services as well as goods. Iglauer said his recommendation was based upon the problems of administering and collecting a tax on services.

"Retailers generally have always opposed consumption taxes in ordinary times," Iglauer said. "It makes their task of selling goods more difficult. Now, in war time, we welcome the opportunity to help with the war effort by assuming heavy burdens of expense and administration in connection with priorities, scarcities, transportation, price control and taxation."

He declared that about 23 1/2 per cent of the national income is earned by people making less than \$2,000 a year.

"Under our income tax system comparatively few of those people pay any income tax," he declared. "In view of the great national emergency, it seems equitable and advisable to spread the base to everybody earning income."

He figures the 5 per cent sales tax would add about two and one-half billion dollars revenue.

R. V. Fletcher, vice-president of the Association of American Railroads, urged the committee to permit railroads to buy their own securities at a discount without tax penalty. At present, the difference between the price paid and par is counted as profit to the railroads, unless the carrier obtains a certificate from the Interstate Commerce Finance Corporation that the railroad is in un sound financial condition.

Fletcher declared the latter proviso injured the railroads' credit, and that few carriers therefore had been able to buy back their depreciated bonds.

The association official also recommended that a provision be written into the bill authorizing the railroads, for tax purposes, to set aside 2 or 3 per cent of their wartime revenue for post-war reconditioning of their tracks and rolling stock.

Snoderg and by E. D. Hoiglas, who will represent the Greensboro Fire Department. Jerome B. Flors will make the response and Chief Frank D. Shaw will outline activities of the convention.

The morning session will be featured by an address by Lieutenant Governor R. L. Harrison. In the evening, a picnic supper will be served at the Greensboro Police Club, and the annual firemen's ball will be held in the O. Henry ballroom with music by the Greensboro Fire Department orchestra.

Wednesday morning the annual memorial service will be held with an address by Rev. J. L. Levens, pastor of the First Reformed Church. This will be followed by a business session, which will bring the convention to a close.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

(For Release August 4)

Price Administrator Henderson announced that maximum gasoline prices in the rationed area of the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia will be reduced 2 1/2 cents a gallon beginning August 5. He also announced reduction of 0.9 cents for kerosene, 1.1 cents on distillates and light heating oils, and 15 cents a barrel on residual fuel oils.

Mr. Henderson said the reductions were made possible under the recent agreement worked out by the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Petroleum Coordinator and the Reconstruction Corporation, whereby the Defense Supplies Corporation will absorb the extra transportation costs for moving petroleum into the Atlantic Seaboard areas.

Commerce Secretary Jones reported the Defense Plant Corporation will finance a two-point program to convert existing dry-cargo barges into tank barges to transport oil, and to improve existing inland waterways. The Bureau of Mines estimated the National gasoline demand for July, August and September will be about 17 per cent less than in the corresponding period last year, eliminating the necessity for a large winter accumulation of stocks.

Consumer Supply and Maximum Prices.

President Roosevelt issued a statement that every user of fuel and heating oil on the East Coast "should face realistically the fact that there can be no guarantee that he will get enough oil even to meet his minimum needs."

Petroleum Coordinator Ickes asked all sellers of fuel and heating oils in the East to request their customers to convert oil burners to the use of coal or other available fuels. The Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator reported bituminous coal stocks in storage in the U. S. increased an estimated 5,850,000 tons in June, to a near-all-time record. The Office said consumer stockpiles, however, continued insufficient to provide adequate protection against possible shortages during the Fall and Winter.

The OPA established a wholesale ceiling price on milk and cream, sold in bottles or paper containers, at the distributor's highest March level. The action was taken to prevent a price "squeeze" on milk retailers by some milk distributors. The Office set a ceiling price of four cents a pound for waste kitchen fats now being sold by housewives in the salvage program, and a ceiling price of five cents a pound for the sale of the same fats from meat dealers to renderers.

Price Administrator Henderson established a 60-day temporary ceiling on wholesale and retail lamb prices, at the highest levels charged by each seller during the period July 27-31. The temporary ceiling on lamb prices, effective August 10, places every major meat item except poultry under government price regulations. The OPA said Armour and Company, Swift and Company, and Wilson and Company, Inc., have agreed to submit for auditing the sales records of all their branch houses for the purpose of refunding to their customers, (wholesalers and retailers) all charges made in excess of the maximum prices for beef and pork.

President Roosevelt told his press conference there are three reasons for the current meat shortage in the East and some Mid-Western States:

- (1) It is the off season for beef.
- (2) People have a good deal more money with which to buy more and better cuts of meat.
- (3) This country has around 4,000,000 men under arms for whom meat supplies must be prepared months in advance. Mr. Roosevelt said the people will have to expect new shortages from time to time because that is part of the price of winning the war.

Farm Income.
During the first half of 1942 cash income from farm marketings totaled \$5,773 million compared with \$4,012 million in the same period last year. The Agriculture Department reported. Income from crops was up 86 percent and income from livestock and livestock products was 48 percent greater. The Department said a record volume of marketings is expected in the latter half of 1942. Total cash income from farm marketings during 1942, including government payments, probably will exceed \$14,500 million, the report said.

Rationing.
The outlook for obtaining sugar supplies from the Caribbean has "taken a turn for the worse" because of submarine warfare and the amount of shipping diverted to war purposes, the OPA said. The Office asked sugar refiners in Louisiana and Texas not to ship to sugar markets in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio until at least September 1 because of a shortage in their home States. OPA said these restrictions will have to be continued if receipts from Cuba and Puerto Rico are below expectations.

(Continued on page four)

American Planes Fly to War Area

North Atlantic Skies Grow Black With Increasing Flow of Combat Craft

A North Atlantic Air Transport Command Base, Aug. 5.—The eastward flow of swift new American planes—great bombers and other craft that will spearhead the promised offensive against Germany—is approaching floodtide.

The North Atlantic skies are getting darker and darker with Uncle Sam's flying, fighting answer to Adolf Hitler.

Formations of combat craft, fresh off American production lines, roar into this field at frequent intervals. A few hours later they are off again, winging their way across great expanses of ocean on uneventful flights.

"And this is only the beginning," officials remark as the planes zoom down onto the runways.

At the controls of these planes are youthful aviators who, only a few short years ago, were the boys who heaped hero worship upon such pioneer transatlantic fliers as Charles Lindbergh and Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

They are a smiling, happy-go-lucky lot who take this business of flying the Atlantic in stride. They eat, sleep and talk flying—without a thought of the heroism involved in their jobs.

Heroes of Today.
"These hero-worshippers of yesterday—the heroes of today—now talk about the monotony of flying the ocean."

They have their own way of breaking the monotony. Some fly at great heights, then zoom down and level out at a mere 50 or 100 feet above the water and skim along at high speed. Others try to break icebergs loose with motor vibrations from low flying planes, but this trick seldom works.

REA Co-operation Manager Here Reports on Meet

R. A. Joyner, manager of the Pitt and Greene Electric Membership Corporation, Farmville, REA system operating in this area, returned Monday, Aug. 3, after spending a week at national Rural Electrification Administration headquarters in St. Louis attending a conference of superintendents and managers of 63 cooperatives of eight eastern States.

Mr. Joyner was most favorably impressed with the seriousness with which the personnel of the Rural Electrification Administration were taking their responsibility; first, in giving all-out assistance in winning the war in which we are now involved; and secondly, in laying the foundation for the electrification of every farm home in America when once more peace abides in this country.

"The central theme of all topics discussed at the conference," he said, "was the part REA systems can and must play in the war. There will be no new line construction while materials are needed in war production, except as ordered by the War Production Board for service to military establishments and warplants. National officials, however, fully realize the part electricity is playing in helping farmers to produce more and better food for the war effort."

"Many reports were heard from the superintendents and managers on ways in which farmer-members of REA cooperatives are increasing food production with less labor by making full use of electric power on the farm." Ideas for home made equipment as well as operating data were exchanged.

Over 100,000 of nearly a million REA members were represented at the St. Louis meeting. The systems reported that in addition to serving farmer-members, they are providing power for numerous military establishments. Included in the industrial and military survey of these services were air bases, airports, landing fields, army barracks, military camps, observation posts, a fort, naval air stations, a gun testing ground, a power factory, numerous mines, locks, a round house, and several cotton mills working almost exclusively on military orders.

FIRE.
As a Nationwide Wartime Forest Fire Prevention campaign was launched, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard called on all patriotic citizens to help prevent fires in woods.

The note that is kept on the gridstone can't be pushed into the affairs of others.

MIGHTY GERMAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES TO GAIN GROUND

WAR IN BRIEF

Gravity of Russian military increases as Germans continue gaining ground in mighty offensive toward the Caucasus oil fields. American Air Force General arrives in Moscow. Nazi plot to take Leningrad by Fifth Column technique frustrated.

Dutch leader tells people of occupied Netherlands that tide is turning in favor of Allies. Leaders in London study alternatives to full-dress invasion to aid Russia.

American planes darken North Atlantic skies as they hurry to European and other war fronts. WPB committee favors doubling production of giant cargo planes, but Nelson says Army and Navy chiefs will have to make production decision.

German planes again fly over Iceland, making minor attacks. President Roosevelt studies verdict in case of Nalis charged with plot to commit sabotage. May announce decision today.

The midnight communique also admitted new Soviet withdrawals on the Kuzhcheva-Paryela Glina front below Rostov, carrying the desperate struggle against overwhelming German armored forces to the south of both towns.

American Arrives.
Meanwhile, Major General Follett Bradley of the United States Army Air Corps arrived last night with a personal message from President Roosevelt to Premier Josef Stalin, and said that while American supplies are flowing steadily to Russia, deliveries are becoming more and more difficult because of the shipping problem.

Bradley, who flew from New York in 11 days with a stopover at Kuli-byaher, himself piloting the big Consolidated B-24 Bomber part of the way, emphasized that his mission was intended purely to increase the effectiveness of American aid to the Soviets.

"There is a great readiness in the United States to do everything possible for Russia," he said. "America is gravely concerned with the situation in this country, which is regarded as the focal point in the war against the Axis."

Bradley, representing the White House, told American correspondents that the object of his trip was to "facilitate in all possible ways aid to the Soviet Union, and increase the effectiveness of this aid."

(Axis radio reports have insisted for the past week that Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain has been in Moscow. No comment on the reports has been forthcoming from London.)

Grave Setbacks.
Earlier Soviet reports of grave Red army setbacks in all the main sectors of the 300-mile Don-Caucasus front said the Germans were landing parachute troops in bands of 100 to 150 and airborne baby tanks behind the Soviet lines in mass attempts to disrupt the Russian rear.

The advance to Kotelnikovo put the Germans in position to clamp a giant pincer on Stalingrad in concert with a drive from the Tetsukaya area, 70 miles to the southwest, where the high command reported mighty armored onslaughts and previous reports conceded enemy advances.

Fierce fighting is in progress in the area of Kotelnikovo, where the enemy is concentrating large forces and waging ceaseless attacks against our positions," the late communique said. "The Germans are advancing somewhat, despite heavy losses."

On the front extremely fierce fighting was reported around one populated place. An inhabited locality changed hands several times, and 12 German tanks and 400 troops were wiped out.

Tsimlyanskaya, 40 miles west of Kotelnikovo, was left out of the list of battle zones for the first time, revealing that the German push had carried from that area on the lower Don and that the Nazis had crossed the lower arm of the bend in force to lunge eastward.

German tanks charging in herds of up to 150 smashed through the Red army defenses around Belaya Glina, 80 miles southeast of Rostov, and carried the fighting below the city.

Cossacks Withdraw.
Hard fighting Cossack cavalry and Red Army men in the Kuzhcheva area, 60 miles to the northwest were threatened with being cut off as the drive down the railroad toward Tsimlyansk, and evidently fell back to avoid the onslaught.

Pitt Negro Held In Assault Case

Greenville, Aug. 5.—Jim Redmond Wilkes, 22-year-old Negro, is in jail here on a charge of attempted criminal assault on "Duffy" Anderson, 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Anderson of the Bel Arthur section of Pitt County.

Officers said the Negro attacked the small girl while Anderson and his wife were absent from home. Wilkes was employed on the farm and was curing tobacco at the time of the parents' absence.

The Negro was arrested a short time after the attack, after the girl and told officers the details of Wilkes' attempt to rape her.

Navy destroyers are known as the "greyhounds" of the sea.

Honesty pays but it never hurts nor compromises.

The things hard to keep, secrets and promises.

CHERRY.
Because of plentiful supplies, cherries have been designated as a Victory Food Special from August 15 through August 23, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The things hard to keep, secrets and promises.