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REDS FIGHT DESPERATELY AS NAZIS DRIVE DEEPER INTO THE OIL-RICH CAUCASUS

Nazis Claiming Big Success In Don River and Caucasus Areas; London Declares Russian Defenses Stiffening on All Fronts Despite German Claims

Russian troops withdrew grudgingly, and still fighting furiously, into the wild lands of the Caucasian foothills today as the German army lunged on between the Black and Caspian seas—its greatest prizes still ahead.

German columns were moving westward, almost within gunshot of the Black sea naval stations of Novorossiisk and Taganrog, and southeastward toward the rich oil fields of Grozny and the Caspian sea beyond. Rolling over new reserves and equipment into the struggle with their customary talent for supply arrangements, the Germans confronted the battered Russian forces at Krasnodar with numerically superior forces and launched attack after attack, today's mid-day communiqué said. Krasnodar is the main obstacle on the road to Novorossiisk.

Adolf Hitler's field headquarters claimed sweeping new successes in the battles of the Don river and the Caucasus while the Russians acknowledged a new German advance toward Stalingrad on the Volga and declared whole cities were aflame on the trail of the Nazi invaders. Soviet dispatches said huge masses of German tanks—supported by planes ripped into the Russian lines northeast of Kotelnikovsk, 95 miles below Stalingrad, and broke through the Red army defenses.

The assault was finally stopped, Red Star said.

Despite the Nazi boasts of spectacular successes, British military sources declared that Soviet resistance was stiffening on all fronts.

These quarters said Red army counter-attacks in the Voronezh and Rastav sectors, south and northwest of Moscow, respectively, were beginning to worry the Germans. Nazi claims were discounted as greatly exaggerated.

German headquarters flashed a series of bulletins asserting that the bulk of the Russian 62nd army and the 1st tank army had been "annihilated" in the Kalach sector, 50 miles northwest of Stalingrad, with 35,000 Red army soldiers taken prisoners.

The German command said Nazi bombers sank two more transports and damaged six others along the Black sea coast.

The Russians themselves painted a black picture of the vast struggle except in the Kletska sector, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, where the German onslaught against the big Volga steel city was said to have been definitely stopped.

New Bulletin Issued On Pork For Home Use

There should be a 225-pound hog slaughtered on every farm annually for each two members of the family, says Ellis V. Vestal, Extension swine specialist of N. C. State College. The average person on the farm requires about 72 pounds of pork and 15 pounds of lard each year.

To aid farm families in meeting these food requirements, the State College Extension Service announces the publication of a bulletin entitled: "Producing Pork for Home Use." It is War Service Extension Bulletin No. 6. A copy of the four-page pamphlet may be obtained free by writing to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, and requesting the bulletin by name and number.

Vestal prepared the text for the publication. Diagrams of a simple water trough and a handy feed trough, both of which can be built on any farm, are included.

There are sections in the bulletin on Selection of Feeder Pigs, Management, Feeds, Protein Supplements, Minerals, and Feeding. A list of other literature which is available on the subject is given.

In the introduction to the bulletin, Vestal wrote: "The recent Federal census indicated that 61,226 farms in North Carolina have an average of about two brood sows per farm. The remaining 217,046 farms must rely on purchased feeder pigs if they are to produce their home pork supply. This circular is designed to furnish practical information on the production of pork for home use."

The Extension Service specialist recommends the selection of feeder pigs which are of a medium-weight type, that have good-sized bones, a fine coat of hair, and a well-developed body.

Tobacco Prices Continue Strong

Average Still Above \$40 Mark; Prices Drop Some On Low Quality Leaf

The average price paid for offerings on the North Carolina markets of the Border Belt continued above the \$40 per hundred mark yesterday, with better grades still in strong demand.

Low-quality lugs and primings were slightly lower yesterday.

The better-quality leaf continued to sell from \$40 to \$46 per cwt., according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile, reports from some sections were that the labor shortage is hampering the farmers in the preparation of the leaf for market.

The Border Belt markets in the Carolinas have sold, to date, around 18,068,340 pounds at an average of \$39.35. General averages for individual markets ranged from \$38.88 to \$41.96 per cwt.

Reports by markets yesterday showed in the main full sales and steady prices.

Whiteville reported 584,526 pounds sold for \$238,962.46, or an average of \$40.88 per cwt. M. R. Alexander, sales supervisor, said that the prices for good quality offerings were about the same as on Tuesday, while there was some drop in the poor-quality tobacco.

Fair Bluff sold 210,162 pounds for \$87,259.26, or an average of \$41.52. C. B. Townsend, sales supervisor, reported.

Chadbourne sold 130,000 pounds for an average of \$41.22 per cwt., Lem Whitsett, sales supervisor, reported. "Labor City had no figures on yesterday's sales, but prices were reported good. Some top-quality piles sold at \$60 and \$67 per cwt."

Farmington reported sales of 954,384 pounds for \$403,823.27 or an average of \$42.31 per hundred. C. B. Stafford, sales supervisor, said grade for grade it was the best sales day of the season in the matter of prices.

Clarkton sold 167,670 pounds for an average of \$42.05. A. C. Brantley, sales supervisor, reported. Farmers are well pleased.

No need to hide your light under a bushel. A thimble will do.

NFLA Presidents Meet to Discuss Budget for Year

A series of meetings of presidents of national farm loan associations in North Carolina to plan finances of group offices and the loan servicing program for the current fiscal year and to discuss other subjects of importance to the associations and to agriculture in general have been completed, according to Julian H. Scarborough, president of The Federal Land Bank of Columbia, a unit of the Third Farm Credit Administration District.

Presidents attending the meeting held at Washington, N. C., were: D. W. Lupton, president of the Coastal NFLA, John T. Thorne, president of the Farmville NFLA, and L. A. Mewborn, vice president of the Snow Hill NFLA.

Each president, Mr. Scarborough said, under the program carries back to his respective board of directors recommendations which include the budget of the group office for the current year, the servicing of existing loans, and the possibilities of extending the services of the association to farmers in the community who are not now members of the association. This service may include the refinancing of farm indebtedness, assistance in the purchase of farms, or providing funds for other farm requirements through land bank loans over a long term of years, as well as by proper planning for aid in the Food-for-Victory and other Victory programs, President Scarborough declared.

BAGS

Cotton and paper makers hope to supply the need for new bags while no surplus—the job from which it is made—can come from India, largest supply source before the war.

A medical man says he has discovered that polio is a disease. Most of us have always known that.

Pelley Draws Fifteen Years For Sedition

Man Associate Given 5 Years; Woman Gets Suspended Sentence

Indianapolis, Aug. 12.—William Dudley Pelley, founder and leader of the Silver Shirts of America, was sentenced today to fifteen years in prison in the first major sedition case since America's entry into the war.

Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell imposed the sentence after denying a defense motion for a new trial.

The dapper, 52-year-old Pelley, whom government attorneys called "a Benedict Arnold" and "an Aaron Burr" in their prosecution, was convicted a week ago of eleven counts of criminal sedition in connection with publications of the Fellowship Press, Inc., which he headed.

In passing sentence Judge Baltzell said he believed Pelley should be imprisoned "for the duration."

Pelley could have been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000 on each count of the indictment under the espionage act of 1917.

But Judge Baltzell said he preferred "to consider it one offense." No fine was imposed.

Lawrence A. Brown, associated with Pelley in the Fellowship Press and convicted with him, received a five-year sentence.

Miss Agnes Marian Henderson, Pelley's secretary for several years and the third person convicted in the case, was given a two-year suspended sentence.

Miss Henderson, who wept through the proceeding, was asked by Judge Baltzell if she could "readjust" her life "and get away from this organization."

"If you don't feel that you can, we might as well impose the sentence right now," added the Judge.

Miss Henderson finally regained composure and sobbed to Floyd C. Christian, defense attorney, that she could. Christian relayed her decision to the court and Judge Baltzell pronounced the two-year sentence, suspending it for five years.

"If you violate the suspended sentence," Judge Baltzell told her, "the judgment can be withdrawn and a new sentence imposed. If you violate this, I'm going to make it five years."

The Fellowship Press, also convicted, was fined \$5,000.

Contracts Are Signed For Wheat Insurance

Contracts now are being signed for federal crop insurance on the 1943 wheat crop, according to E. Y. Floyd, state AAA executive assistant at N. C. State College.

Insuring the 1943 wheat crop will mark the fourth consecutive year the plan has been made available to North Carolina wheat growers. The program formerly was limited to twelve counties in the state, but now has been extended to include the entire wheat producing area, Floyd said.

Another important change in the program this year is institution of the new three-year contract which covers losses for a period of three years, and no one-year contracts will be written, Floyd said. Premiums on the three-year contracts may be paid in cash at the time the application is signed or may be paid each year prior to seeding. All premium rates are in terms of wheat or the cash equivalent. If a grower prefers, the cost of his insurance may be deducted from the amount of his indemnity, if any, or from any payment due him under the Agricultural Conservation Program, or from the amount of any commodity loan obtained from the federal government.

During the first year of the program in North Carolina, 219 growers insured their crop. This number has steadily increased to 1,801 contracts on the 1942 crop. Floyd estimated approximately 8,000 wheat growers would insure their crops this year.

The insurance, issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, guarantees the grower three-fourths of the farm's normal yield if losses are due to causes over which he has no control, such as floods, fire, windstorm, or hail. Premium rates vary from .4 to .5 bushel, and normal yields are determined for each farm. Applications for insurance may be made through September 15 at county AAA offices.

Within a few weeks after scrap steel is placed in a furnace, to be melted down into new steel, it may help to win a battle in the war, it was stated yesterday at the headquarters of the local Scrap Salvage Campaign.

We are supposed to love the sinner and hate the sin, but we are disposed to love the sin and hate the sinner.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

(For Release August 11)

Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, in a radio broadcast August 9 marking the first anniversary of the Atlantic charter, said "this war will probably be long. It will be the toughest, hardest, most merciless war we have ever fought. It calls for the United power of every American, in uniform and out of uniform, on the firing line and on the production line. . . . I have no doubt of America's decision."

President Roosevelt, in a message read on the broadcast, said "great progress" has been made in the battle of production, but "in terms of what will be required to defeat our enemies we have only just begun to get into our stride." Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said America's conversion job has largely been completed; the emphasis now must be transferred from finished goods to the raw materials from which they are made. "We will get them by full use of existing facilities, and by tapping new, or marginal, or abandoned sources of supply. We will develop new processes, eliminate waste, and work for full salvage by every citizen," Mr. Davis said.

Vice Chairman Batt of the War Production Board, on the same radio program, said the public must see to it that all waste and scrap metal is collected and "sent to the mills—quickly. There is plenty of iron and steel scrap. . . . That must get back to the furnaces if the steel needed for the war is to be produced. You and I can help by keeping our eyes open."

In a general review of the war situation, the Office of War Information said June production of military planes fell slightly behind schedule, despite the fact that the U. S. made more planes than any other country in the world. The same was true of tanks, of most types of artillery, and of naval vessels, the OWI said. Because of enemy submarine activity, the Office said, it probably will be well into 1943 before we equal merchant shipping as of December 7, 1941.

The WPB announced inauguration of a nationwide inventory of used construction machinery to be made through WPB field offices in an effort to place an estimated 500,000 pieces of vitally needed construction equipment into use. A complete inventory of available equipment will be kept up to date at the Regional Offices for the information of War Agencies and private contractors engaged in war work.

The War Front

The Navy announced "United States naval and other forces have attacked enemy installations in the Southeast part of the Solomon Islands in force and the attacks are continuing." Later the Navy said "considerable enemy resistance has been encountered and it is still too early to announce results or to estimate either our own or enemy losses." Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported August 10 that allied planes from Australia were maintaining a 24-hour-a-day offensive over the entire invasion zone in support of the attack against the Solomon Islands. The Navy also reported U. S. Naval forces "bombarded enemy ships and shore establishments at Kiska" in the Aleutians, simultaneously with the beginning of the attack on the Solomon Islands.

Maj. Gen. Clark, Commanding General of U. S. ground forces in Britain, said the U. S. Army is sending "picked combat divisions" to Britain and "the sooner a second front could be opened the better." He said "obviously we are not here to sit on the defensive." The Pacific Coast, from the Canadian to the Mexican borders, was ordered dimmed out beginning August 20 and for the duration by Western Defense Commander DeWitt as a precaution against enemy attack at Sea and on the Shore. The Navy announced the torpedoing of 14 additional United Nations vessels.

Sabotage and Subversive Activities. The White House announced six of the eight Nazi Saboteurs landed in this country by submarine were executed in the District of Columbia jail August 8. The sentences of the other two were commuted by the President to life and to 30 years imprisonment, "because of their assistance to the Government of the United States in the apprehension and conviction of the others." The first ground Air Support Command in New York City announced the discovery by Army fliers of ingeniously contrived markers, aimed directly at Eastern airfields and airplane factories. The markers, invisible from the ground, were eradicated and the danger to the war bases averted, the announcement said. "Proper action" was taken against the persons who built the markers.

Transportation. The WPB approved the proposal of Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder, to construct 500 70-ton cargo-carrying (Continued on page four)

More Troops Used To Quell Indian Riots

Full Martial Law May Be Necessary To Cope With 'Ugly' Situation

Bombay, Aug. 12.—The British called increasing numbers of troops and placed into action today to cope with spreading violence and it became a question of how long martial law could be forestalled in turbulent India.

The worst new trouble spot was New Delhi where an official statement described the situation as "ugly" and said an Indian mob had burned and virtually destroyed the town hall and troops had fired on civilian crowds yesterday.

The four-day-old tension persisted also in Bombay but the situation at noon seemed to have calmed down somewhat with the rioters showing signs of tiring although some government trucks were looted of their food loads.

There was no accurate count of the cost of life since Sunday when India's aspirations for independence suddenly erupted into a bloody struggle of growing intensity but the casualty lists in Bombay alone reached at least 31 dead and more than 250 wounded.

Late today troops opened fire once more on an unruly crowd which had stoned a military truck in the Bhuleswar area of Bombay, adding an indefinite number to Bombay's casualty roll.

Following this police opened fire over the heads of a mob which attempted to destroy a sentry box in the Zaveri Bazaar. No one was injured.

Meanwhile, the death of 12 persons, including a police inspector and the wounding of many, were announced at New Delhi—evidently a cumulative total for disorders in that capital.

Since the terror began as the sequel to the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Hindu leaders after the All-India Congress party made him generalissimo of a planned non-violent campaign to break British rule, 500 or more other Indians have been made prisoners.

Armed security forces have opened fire on milling throngs in at least eight places across India; the wreckage of burned buildings, smashed glass and overturned vehicles has piled up, and a paralysis has begun to grip the teeming sub-continent's trade.

Martial law is a step which the British so far has withheld although civil authorities have responded with a firmness exemplified yesterday by disclosure that the "whipping act" had been put to use and the blunt warning of Sir Roger Lumley, governor of Bombay province, that "no monkey business" would be tolerated.

Conservation Materials Available From AAA

Conservation materials—lime, superphosphate and winter legume crop seed—now are available to North Carolina farmers from the AAA, according to G. T. Scott, chairman of the State AAA Committee, with headquarters at State College.

All these materials may be purchased from the AAA without an outlay of cash, Scott said. They are distributed as grant-of-aid materials, and costs are deducted from any soil conservation payments due the farmer at the close of the program year.

Crimson clover seed, he said may be ordered now for fall delivery at a cost of 12½ cents per pound, delivered to the county AAA office or to seed dealers handling sales for the AAA. Hairy vetch and Austrian winter peas will be available at a later date, he said.

Due to difficulties in obtaining materials by suppliers, it is unlikely that 20 percent superphosphate will be offered this year, Scott said. Nineteen percent superphosphate will be sold to farmers in 17 counties in Western North Carolina at \$16.72 per ton, and will be available to other counties at \$14.25 per ton. This differential, he said, is due to freight costs. Prices of ground limestone range from \$1.30 to \$2.90 per ton, depending on freight costs, but the rate does not include delivery to individual farms. Costs of these materials in each county may be obtained at the county AAA office.

Seeding of winter legumes and grasses, and application of lime and phosphate to insure a better growth are more important than ever this year," Scott said. "The indicated shortage of commercial nitrates for fertilizers makes it doubly important that farmers produce as much nitrogen as possible for their own use by growing legume crops. In addition farmers may earn conservation payments by use of the materials and growing legume crops."

Solomon Islands Battle Continues

RAF Again Deals Staggering Blow

Devastates Important German Rail Center of Mainz in the Rhineland

London, Aug. 12.—Five hundred RAF planes showered hundreds of tons of bombs, including 60,000 incendiaries, upon the key German rail junction of Mainz last night, and reconnaissance early to day revealed dense, black smoke billowing up 15,000 feet from the stricken city, the Air Ministry said tonight.

For the first time in the devastating summer air offensive—in which official figures showed 13,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Western Europe in June and July—especially chosen scout crews circled over the target town of Mainz "and watched the effective scourging of a German objective," the ministry said.

One of the observers, Squadron Leader G. L. Cheshire, captain of a Halifax bomber, said that within four minutes of the first bomb dropped on Mainz large fires were raging and by the end of the attack, 46 minutes later, "the fires increased to more than we could count."

"Some one dropped a stick of flares across Mainz as we came in and with that signal the attack started," Cheshire said. "Below us, outlined against the flares, we saw two Lancasters and one Halifax heading toward the target."

Like Pinball Game. For 20 minutes the pattern of bomb bursts flickered ceaselessly across the objectives like lights on a pinball game. The blast of explosives seemed literally to be rocking the ground beneath our eyes."

Even usually restrained official quarters said the raid on Mainz vital rail point for the entire Rhineland and Saar basin industrial region, was "particularly successful." It appeared the most resounding blow of this month's phase of the offensive as the figures on June and July operations showed that Britain is repaying Germany three fold for the Nazi 1940-41 aerial bombardments.

In its great war production effort, the steel industry of America this year will consume about three times as much scrap iron and steel as it needed in 1938. Hurry in the scrap.

Hedrick Advises Farmers to Carefully Grade Leaf

Indicated demand for North Carolina fine-cured tobacco for lend-lease shipments are "substantially greater than last year," and it is imperative that farmers exercise the greatest care in housing, curing, sorting and grading their 1942 crop, W. P. Hedrick, tobacco marketing specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, said recently.

"The Commodity Credit Corporation has indicated a desire to purchase more than 300 million pounds of leaf, while the normal consumption in the United States is around 400 million pounds," Hedrick said. "With prospects for a crop of around 700 million pounds and with greater demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products in prospect, the reasons why farmers should handle their 1942 crop with extreme care are obvious."

Hedrick commented that "strong demands for leaf by the federal government and domestic buyers forecast keen competition for the 1942 crop."

"The advantages of properly sorting and grading tobacco should be well known to farmers by now," he added. "Probably the greatest emphasis in the history of tobacco will be placed on sorting and grading this year in view of the fact that the Tobacco Association of the United States has ruled that the speed of sales on the warehouse floors will be limited strictly to 360 piles of leaf per hour during a five-hour sales day."

"With the slowing up of sales, naturally buyers will be given greater opportunity to evaluate the quality of their purchases."

Hedrick emphasized that "with the shorter sales day and slower sales indicated for this season, it is necessary that farmers carry their tobacco to the nearest market, use transportation facilities cooperatively and cooperate with the warehousemen in effecting economy with respect to the use of gasoline and tires," adding that "it will be advisable for farmers to assist in preventing black sales of tobacco which are caused by rushing the market during the early sales periods."—Agricultural Review.

Marines Reported In Hand-to-Hand Fighting With Japs; Correspondent Reports General Feeling That Progress Is Being Made; Allied Planes Bomb Formosa

Sea-borne American invasion forces officially described as trained in "new twists to the business of killing Japs," battled the enemy in fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the Solomon Island jungles, 900 miles north-east of Australia today, and the Navy in Washington declared:

"The marines have opened the door to an Allied offensive in the south Pacific."

Meanwhile, unconfirmed rumors circulated in Chungking, China's wartime capital, that Allied warplanes bombed Formosa today.

Formosa, a Japanese island off the east China coast, is one of Japan's main assembly areas for offensive operations.

Little definite news was forthcoming throughout the day on the American thrust into the Solomon Islands.

A correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Commission reported from an advanced Allied base that "there is a general feeling that our forces are still making progress toward their objective—that is, the occupation of the islands in the Tulagi area."

The correspondent said "United States marines and other shock troops" apparently were firmly established in their counter-invasion footholds.

The London Star said reports "suggest" that U. S. marines spearheaded in America's first offensive in the Pacific "have been strengthened and are making some progress." The newspaper said the marines were "believed to have tanks and landing barges and special types of artillery" and still held bridgeheads they established in the islands Friday and Saturday.

While detailed information was lacking on developments in the six-day-old battle, a Washington communiqué declared operations were continuing on the tiny but strategically important island of Tulagi, in the southeastern Solomons.

A Tokyo broadcast, quoting Captain Shochi Kamada, Japanese naval spokesman at Shanghai, persisted in the fiction that the battle was over and termed it a one-night encounter.

The broadcast pictured the sea battle off the 900-mile chain of islands as having been fought at such close quarters that United States and Japanese warships actually collided.

Captain Kamada was quoted as declaring that the outcome was a defeat for United States forces—a version in sharp conflict with Monday's announcement by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Navy, and later word from Washington and Australia.

The spokesman said the "defeat" resulted from the poor training of American forces for night fighting.

Only a few hours earlier, the Navy in Washington issued a communiqué describing how U. S. marines staged invasion rehearsals day and night as a prelude to the attack on the South Sea Islands, including a mock assault under a barrage of live bullets.

"The marines put new twists and tricks to the business of killing Japs . . . quick shooting at surprise targets . . . knocking sniper dummys out of trees . . . knives, small arms and Ju Jitsu were important training . . ." the communiqué said.

As the Leathernecks fought to broaden their hard-won gains under furious Japanese counter-attacks, supporting Allied fliers struck triphammer blows at Japanese bases and shipping along a 3,000-mile front north of Australia.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said United Nations warplanes bombed the big Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, for the fourth time in four days, attacking an airfield from which Japanese planes could be sent to aid the defenders of Tulagi.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in China chronicled another victory for United States Army fliers over the Japanese, reporting that the Americans shot down one enemy plane in combat, probably destroyed another and returned to their base without loss after an attack on the enemy air-drome at Nanchang.

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