



The Farmville Enterprise



VOLUME THIRTY-THREE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942

NUMBER EIGHTEEN

CONGRESS MAY ACT SOON ON PRESIDENT'S DEMAND

Washington, Sept. 8.—Senator Brown (D-Mich.) said today that the Senate Banking Committee would meet Friday or Monday to consider legislation authorizing President Roosevelt to stabilize living costs.

The Michigan senator piloted the existing price control legislation through the Senate and called for "prompt action" to "support" the President in his future efforts to combat rising prices. He said committees of the House and Senate should work on the needed legislation simultaneously.

There were widespread demands, meanwhile, by members of Congress for statutory control of wages in the program to prevent inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement that he would invoke executive powers if Congress did not act by October 1 to knock down farm price ceilings and provide new taxes brought reports that the President was "pointing a pistol" at Congress, was waving a "club" and was setting out on "uncharted seas" of presidential authority.

But out of the storm of criticism that arose over the language in which he conveyed his objectives to Congress in a message yesterday and to the people in a radio "fire-side chat" last night, these trends were discernible among legislators:

Influential Democrats and Republicans appeared agreed that overall controls of the nation's economic machinery were needed, with many contending that wages as well as farm prices should be stabilized by legislation.

Farm state members rallied to insist that if ceilings were to be fixed on the prices of agricultural commodities at parity levels, parity returns for all crops should be guaranteed to the farmers by the government.

(Parity is a price calculated to give growers a purchasing power equal to a past favorable period, usually 1909-14.)

Members of the Senate Finance Committee, who already have declined to close some of the tax loopholes which the President cited in his message, appeared unlikely to accept his recommendation for rate increases which would limit individual incomes to \$25,000 a year. They speeded consideration of the new revenue measure in an attempt to bring it before the Senate by September 21.

In his message to Congress, the President said he was prepared to act in an executive capacity to stabilize wages, but insisted that farm prices must also be controlled. He contended that the present law would permit the average of all farm commodities to rise to 116 per cent of parity.

Legislation to be introduced in both houses this week to carry out his objectives thus was expected to call for repeal of section three of the Price Control Act which contains these restrictions on the operation of price ceilings.

Beyond that, the legislation was expected to outline a broad new economic authority which would be headed by an administrator who would take over much of the work of controlling the cost of living.

It seemed certain, in view of the President's outline of his program in his message and radio talk, that no specific wage controls would be proposed in the legislation. Senator Brown (D-Mich.), who piloted the price control bill through the Senate, said he did not see how it would be possible to avoid the adoption of amendments directed at the wage question when the new bill is brought before the Senate.

Some farm state senators were critical of the attitude the President took on agricultural prices, but others said that if some guarantee was given for farm income, it might be possible to lower present ceilings. This might be done, it was suggested, by passage of legislation already approved by the Senate to provide 100 per cent parity loans on major crops.

The President said in his message that agriculture ceilings ought to be permitted at either parity or the price levels which prevailed at some recent date, whichever was higher, leading some legislators to believe that there might be grounds for compromise somewhere between the 100 and 110 per cent levels.

The President's contention that he had executive powers to carry out his objectives found widespread dispute in Congress.

Senator La Follette (Prog-Wis.), a staunch New Deal supporter in the past, said he thought the President's "threat" to act if Congress failed to move by Oct. 1 was "pointing a pistol" at the legislative branch. He added that he hoped to support the new program despite the unfavorable view in which it was presented.

Leaf Average Continues High on Farmville Market

Third Week of 1942 Season Sees Steady Advance in Price Trend; Daily Average Around 35 Cents

The third week of tobacco sales on the Farmville market has seen an increase in average over the past two. Common tips have constituted the preponderance of offerings to date on this market but better quality grades are beginning to show up in greater quantities now. Most of the tobacco is bringing around 30 cents or more with medium and better grades in great demand and bringing, between 40 and 50 cents, with superior leaf occasionally reaching the sixties.

Farmers are apparently busily engaged with grading and marketing judging from the heavy poundage being put on the floors here. All types of tobacco have shared in the great advances over last season's prices and the average is expected to reach a new high when the good tobacco begin to come on the market in quantity.

LULL IN EGYPT

Cairo, Sept. 9.—Ground activity in the western desert remained at a standstill today, but air forces smashed again at Axis supply lines with heavy raids last night on the Salum-Matruh road and on the port of Tobruk, which already had been pounded with 3,000 tons of bombs since June 23.

Both medium and heavy bombers were included in a "big force" which attacked Tobruk, leaving huge fires raging in the dock area and near fuel installations, it was learned tonight.

The attack on the Salum-Matruh road was announced in today's communique, which said a number of trucks, gasoline carriers and staff cars was destroyed. Allied planes shot down three German planes in an air fight over enemy territory and destroyed two other enemy planes in actions.

The communique also announced that bomber and torpedo planes had scored hits on an enemy destroyer and two merchant vessels during an attack on a convoy in the central Mediterranean Monday night. One of the vessels was left with a heavy list and with black smoke pouring from its stern.

Don't trust your conscience as a guide until you have investigated it.

Salvage Campaign Begins Saturday

To meet the nation's war needs for scrap iron and steel and other salvage materials, Pitt County's Salvage Campaign gets under way on Saturday, September 12. The local drive is part of the nationwide drive announced by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman.

"As the war becomes more intensive on the various foreign fronts," Mr. John B. Lewis, who is Chairman of the Campaign in the City of Farmville, said yesterday, "the need for scrap materials has steadily increased." He declared that while collections of various types of salvage have already been made here from time to time the expanding requirements of the war program have made it necessary to obtain much larger amounts of materials.

"The American steel industry this year hopes to produce a record-breaking \$5,000,000 tons of steel—as much as all foreign countries put together can make. Our country alone this year is going to produce three tons of steel for every two tons the Axis can turn out.

"To bring steel production up to the industry's full capacity of 90,000,000 tons in 1942, however, our steel industry needs an extra 6,000,000 tons of scrap steel for its furnaces. Every ton of scrap we can send them will swell our national production of tanks, ships, planes and guns.

Members of the local Committee, Mr. Lewis said, which has charge of the salvage campaign, are: Sarah H. Albritton, F. A. Williams, Walter Ellis, J. M. Moore, J. B. Taylor, Walter B. Jones, G. A. Rouse, and H. B. Suggs.

Senatorial Body Adopts 'Victory Tax' on Income

Levy of Five Per Cent Upon Gross Income Earned in 1943 Would Be Collected By Employers; Would Be In Addition To Increased Normal and Surtax Rates

Washington, Sept. 9.—A five per cent "Victory Tax" on gross income earned in 1943 which individuals would be required to pay in addition to sharply-increased normal and surtaxes formally was written into the war revenue bill today by the Senate Finance Committee.

Fiscal officials estimated the tax would affect 24,000,000 persons not now paying Federal taxes and, with anticipated reduced income exemptions, would raise to \$3,000,000 the number of persons paying money into the Federal Treasury.

The levy, which would add an estimated \$3,850,000,000 to the House-approved \$6,271,000,000 measure, would be collected by employers from weekly or monthly pay checks of the workers beginning January 1, 1943. It would be applied against all individual income in excess of \$12 a week or \$624 a year.

A post-war rebate provision makes the tax, in effect, a compulsory savings plan. Single persons would receive a post-war refund of 25 per cent of the amount the tax cost them, with a minimum rebate limit of \$500. Married persons would get a 40 per cent rebate with a maximum limit of \$1,000. Two per cent, or a maximum of \$100, would be refunded for each dependent.

Taxpayers may take credit against the victory levy for payments of life insurance premiums outstanding as of January 1, 1942; payment of debts contracted prior to that date, or purchases of War Bonds. The total of these credits, however, may not exceed the 25 per cent refund allowance for single persons and the 40 per cent allowance for married persons.

Would Get Bonds. If the credit were not used in any of the above ways, the taxpayer could receive a non-interest-bearing, non-negotiable bond which could be cashed after the war.

WAR IN BRIEF

Relentless German armored pressure forces Russian defenders of Stalingrad to yield more ground on outskirts of city. Soviet Black Sea port of Novorossiisk also faces growing danger.

Navy reveals burning at sea of transport Wakefield, former luxury liner Manhattan. Rescue warships saved all persons aboard.

American planes taking offensive in attacking Japanese bases in the Solomons.

Allied bombers, Russian and British, range over eastern and western Germany as air offensive against Axis continues. RAF raiders bomb Frankfurt heavily.

Lull continues on ground fighting in Egypt as Allied bombers continue raids on Axis bases and supply lines.

Few Tar Heels Have Birth Certificates

Raleigh, Sept. 8.—The U. S. Department of Commerce advised Governor Brantley today that 2,120,000 persons born in North Carolina did not have birth certificates on file and that many of them were therefore having difficulty in obtaining proper credentials for defense work.

The department said that of the unregistered total there were approximately 250,000 under 20 years of age; 1,970,000 between 20 and 45; and 550,000 between 45 and 64; and 250,000 more than 65. The situation was described as similar to that in other States.

In order to solve the problem, the commerce department has instituted a transport service and under congressional authority is undertaking to furnish vital statistics information.

Farm Meeting Will Be Held On Saturday

Hutson To Address Gathering At College In Greenville

Greenville, Sept. 10.—J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C., will address farmers and business men of six counties at a meeting here next Saturday to discuss the recent ceiling price placed on flue-cured tobacco by the Office of Price Administration.

The meeting, originally scheduled to be held Friday, was postponed to Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 4 o'clock to suit Mr. Hutson's schedule. J. E. Winslow, president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, stated.

The Pitt County Farm Bureau, with a membership of nearly 2,000 is sponsoring the meeting. It will be held in the Wright Building at East Carolina Teachers College.

A barbecue supper will be served the multitude at the conclusion of the meeting. Dr. M. T. Frizzelle of Ayden, president of the Pitt County Farm Bureau, will preside.

Meredith Kohlberg, Office of Price Administration executive and nationally known flue-cured tobacco specialist, is also expected to attend the farmers' meeting and discuss the tobacco price ceiling.

J. E. Winslow of Greenville and a delegation of farmers are going to Washington Friday for a conference with Price Administration officials. They are Judson Blount and M. O. Speight of Pitt county, Joseph Winslow of Martin county, A. C. Edwards of Greene county, W. W. Eagles and W. J. Eason of Edgecombe county, R. P. Richardson of Rockingham, and D. M. Spense of Fuquay Springs.

A preliminary conference of 100 Pitt county agricultural and business leaders and bankers discussed the ceiling price situation here Wednesday night and perfected plans for the farmers' meeting Saturday, September 12.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

(For Release September 8)

President Roosevelt asked Congress to enact October 1 Legislation under which he would be "specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the price of all farm commodities." In a special message to the legislators, the President said "inaction on your part by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by threat of economic chaos. In the event that the Congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act."

Plans Being Made For Furnishing AAA Lime

Plans now are being made by County AAA committees for furnishing ground limestone to North Carolina farmers as a grant-of-aid material under the 1943 AAA program, according to G. T. Scott, chairman of the State AAA Committee, with headquarters at N. C. State College.

Orders for limestone under the 1943 program already have exceeded 300,000 tons, and orders will be accepted under this program until September 15, Scott said.

County AAA committees now are soliciting bids for hauling limestone from railroad points in the various counties to farmyards, he said, and arrangements are expected to be completed before the end of the month so that orders under the 1943 program can be taken by October 1. Bid forms may be obtained at county AAA offices.

Delivery prices of limestone under the 1943 program vary from \$2.40 to \$2.90 per ton, depending on freight charges. Prices under the 1943 program will be announced as soon as arrangements for delivery are completed, the chairman said.

"With farmers engaged in their biggest production program in history, it is expected that use of AAA limestone under the 1943 program will be more than 400,000 tons. Our production goals call for more limestone, among other agricultural products. This means more pasture and limestone is needed to insure a good growth. At the same time, it is likely that commercial fertilizers will be hard to get next year. This makes it necessary for farmers to produce as much nitrogen as possible through use of winter legumes crops, and limestone will be used extensively to promote better growth of these crops," Scott said.

Gen. MacArthur's Australian headquarters reported September 7 that heavy allied bombing planes attacked a Japanese cargo ship Southeast of New Guinea which was believed to have been attempting to supply the trapped enemy forces in the Milne Bay area.

(Continued on page five)

The Defenders of Stalingrad Forced To Retreat Again

Russians Retire From 2 More Populated Places Near City; Germans Increase Pressure Upon Black Sea Port Of Novorossiisk; German Losses 'Tremendous'

Moscow, Sept. 10.—Massed German tanks and infantry smashing in a frontal assault toward the western gates of Stalingrad forced the Red Army to give up two more populated places in the third Russian retreat in as many days, an official announcement said early today.

German troops also "broke into the northwestern outskirts" of Novorossiisk, Soviet Black Sea naval base in the Caucasus which the Germans claimed capturing Sunday despite "tremendous losses in men and material," the communique acknowledged.

While the fight for Stalingrad roared on, the Soviet Bureau of Information, in a summary of the summer fighting, said 73 enemy divisions, including 54 German, were routed by the Soviets between May 1 and August 31. On the Russian side, a special announcement said, 42 Soviet rifle divisions and 25 brigades suffered considerable losses in the same period.

Other Axis divisions routed were: Rumanian—Five infantry, two mountain, one cavalry; Hungarian—Five infantry, one tank; Italian—two infantry, one motorized, one Alpine; Slovak—One motorized.

Also routed, the announcement said, was a "legion of Danish Hitlerites." In addition, the announcement said, 21 German infantry divisions suffered severe losses—"from 40 to 50 per cent of their effectives" in the same period.

Courageous Red army men trying to make a "Red Verdun" of Stalingrad were reported fighting against tanks with only rifles, but the tremendous German armored columns attacking frontally were creeping closer daily to the imperiled Volga river city. (The Berlin radio quoted a dispatch as saying that some German troops had reached the city itself).

Southwest of Stalingrad the Russians said their troops were repulsing constant attacks and that at least 21 more Nazi tanks had been destroyed and three German-Rumanian infantry companies annihilated.

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Mayor Urges The Support For Scrap Drive

Urging every man, woman and child in Farmville and vicinity to hasten the day of victory by salvaging needed scrap materials, Mayor George W. Davis today pledged full support to the local salvage campaign.

"By turning over to the Salvage Committee of Farmville every available pound of old materials, we all can make a direct and helpful contribution to our national victory effort."

"We are entitled to consider this last week's fighting as distinctly not unsatisfactory," the Prime Minister declared of the North African front, and he went on:

"The desert army will find some every opportunity offered to them and further developments may be awaited with good heart."

The Dieppe raid, he said, was necessary to "get the information" before launching operations on a much larger scale.

He gave particular credit for "this most gallant affair" to Canadian troops who formed "five-sixths of the assaulting force" and to the Navy "which carried them all there and carried most of them back."

The House cheered when Churchill declared that "one thing stands out in my mind after my Moscow visit and that is the incalculable resolve of Soviet Russia to fight Hitlerism to the end."

CHURCHILL OPTIMISTIC IN ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

American Planes Start Offensive

Bomb Japanese Base on Gizo Island in Solomons; Also Down Flying Boat

Washington, Sept. 9.—American air forces, turning once more to the offensive in the Solomon Islands, bombed and strafed Japanese shore installations on Gizo Island, 215 miles northwest of the United States base on Guadalcanal, the Navy announced tonight.

The operation was carried out last Sunday without any resistance from the enemy and apparently marked the start of a whole new phase of offensive activity in the conquest of the Solomons. Ever since the Solomons invasion started August 7, it has been expected that consolidation of American positions in the southeastern section of the islands would be followed by attacks on Japanese positions to the northwest.

The Navy communique disclosing the aerial assault on Gizo said that the process of mopping up enemy units in Guadalcanal reported seeking out and attacking Japanese detachments which fled to the jungles when the initial American landing was made and which may have been reinforced since by small numbers of troops sent in by the Japanese from time to time "under cover of darkness."

Flying Boat Downed. Another disclosure of the communique was that on September 5 a Navy patrol plane shot down a large Japanese four-engine flying boat northeast of the Solomons. No details of this engagement were given, but the loss of the flying boat brought to at least 123 the number of planes which the Japanese have had destroyed in Solomons fighting to date.

Most interest in naval circles here developed upon the Gizo action, however, and what it may portend for the future.

The little island, which is about four miles wide by six long, and heavily wooded, lies more than halfway on the route to Kieta, a Japanese-held point on Bougainville Island. Northwest of Kieta is the Japanese main Solomons base of Buna.

At sea also, he gave cheering news with the report that, though losses still are heavy, they had dropped so sharply that they are at a slower rate than replacements through new building.

"Our warfare on U-boats," he added, "has been more successful than at any other period in the war."

Still, he acknowledged, the Nazis have been building submarines faster than the Allies have been able to sink them. Nevertheless, he said, the bombing of German shipbuilding yards "will have increasing effect upon the output and assembly of U-boats."

With direct reference to American air cooperation in the European theater, he commented:

"United States daylight bombing is a new and increasingly important factor and there is no doubt that both in the accuracy of high-level aim and in mutually defensive power the new possibilities of the air warfare are being opened by our American comrades and their flying fortresses."

The peak strength of the Eighth army in Egypt, Churchill said, was due to the fact that "so large have been its reinforcements that it is to a large extent a new army which has been created while fighting actually was in progress."

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FRAG. When families without telephone in a Newark community were kept from their homes, they have a red flag on the telephone pole and other signs to indicate that they are still in the area.