



The Farmville Enterprise

VOLUME THIRTY-THREE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1942

NUMBER NINETEEN



Army Planes Blast Aleutian Isle Kill Or Wound 500 Japanese In Heavy Raid On Kiska

Two Japanese Minesweepers Sunk, 3 Submariners, 3 Large Cargo Ships and Several Small Craft Damaged; Not One American Plane Lost in Battle

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 16.—United States Army planes from Alaska swept down upon Japanese-held Kiska Island in the Aleutians yesterday and sank two enemy warships, destroyed six planes and killed or wounded 500 Japanese ashore, where storage dumps were blasted, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The only United States casualties were the pilots of two P-38 fighters which collided in mid-air, Nimitz' communique said.

Other enemy ships and plane groups in the harbor were hit directly by bombs and subjected to repeated strafing. Explosions and fires were noted among shore installations and the raid was called officially "most successful."

Text of the communique, No. 9, issued by Nimitz: "Sept. 15.—This afternoon our Army Air Forces in Alaska delivered a most successful attack on enemy shipping and shore installations at Kiska. Enemy ships and planes in the harbor received direct bomb hits and repeated strafing. At least two naval vessels were sunk. Five enemy fighters were downed in flames and one four-engine patrol plane burned on the water.

Enemy Casualties. "Installations and storage dumps around the harbor were repeatedly bombed and strafed, resulting in large fires and explosions. Enemy personnel casualties are estimated at around 500 whereas we lost two pilots as the result of two P-38's colliding in mid-air."

Kiska is the easternmost of the three Aleutian Islands occupied by the Japanese this summer, the others being Attu and Agattu. It is about 650 miles west of the United States base of Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island, near the Alaskan mainland.

(This was at least the third United States air raid on Kiska. Delayed dispatches received yesterday from the Alaskan Army air base said the island had been reconnoitered and bombed by a squadron under Brigadier General William O. Butler, Marshall, Va., commander of the Army Air Forces in Alaska, early this month. They scored several near misses on cargo ships and three days later two American fighter planes strafed the Kiska harbor, riddling a Japanese flying boat and killing a number of enemy troops.)

NAVY GIVES DETAILS OF ATTACK ON KISKA

Washington, Sept. 16.—United States Army bombers have dealt Jap-held Kiska Island in the Aleutians its most devastating aerial blow—hitting eight enemy ships, killing or wounding 500 troops, destroying six planes and wrecking shore installations—the Navy revealed tonight.

Not a single American plane was lost as a result of enemy action. Japanese ship losses were listed as follows: Sunk—Two minesweepers. Damaged—three submarines, three large cargo ships and "several small craft."

This raised to at least 34 the number of Japanese warships and auxiliaries sunk or damaged by American forces since the enemy moved into the western Aleutians early in June. Japanese plane losses in the big raid, which occurred Monday, included four "Zero" fighters, a large patrol plane and one small seaplane. The attack, carried out by fighter-escorted heavy bombers, was concentrated against Kiska harbor.

This was the second of two attacks by Army planes within 10 days. The Navy reported on September 4—in an action reported earlier from an Army air base in Alaska—that two long-range Army patrol planes and an Army bomber strafed Japanese ships, planes and shore installations at Kiska harbor.

The Navy said that in the September 4 attack a four-engine flying boat is believed to have been destroyed on the water and "many casualties both aboard ship and ashore were reported."

Monday's big attack, revealed in detail for the first time, was carried out by a "large group" of Army bombers from the Aleutian Islands. The raid was the first in a series of attacks on the island since it was captured by the Japanese in June. The Navy said that the attack was the most successful in the series.

WAR IN BRIEF

Army heavy bombers and fighter planes escorted in devastating raid upon Japanese base at Kiska in the Aleutians, kill or wound 500 Japanese ashore, sink two minesweepers, damage number of other craft and down several enemy planes. Not one American plane lost in destructive attack.

Navy announces that Japanese attack upon Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons has been reduced in intensity by Marines and that Allied flyers have damaged two more Japanese cruisers in the Southwest Pacific.

German forces attacking Stalingrad have penetrated outskirts of metropolis, where Russian soldiers and civilians are battling desperately to save city named for Premier Josef Stalin. Fighting reported also on other sectors of long Russian front.

French governor-general of Island of Madagascar approaches British with request for armistice terms as British forces continue fighting their way toward island capital.

Russia reported pressing Allies for immediate opening of second front in Europe, contending that delay may prolong war, with resultant heavy cost in lives and equipment.

Navy reveals loss during Battle of Midway of aircraft carrier Yorktown. Damaged vessel was sunk by Japanese submarine in June.

planes and killing and wounding many Japanese troops, the Americans set fire to storehouses and supply dumps in the camp area during repeated attacks. They used the same low-level bombing technique employed by Brigadier General Jimmy Doolittle in the April 18 raid on Tokyo.

The Navy said the Japanese sought to repel the September 14 attack with planes and "weak anti-aircraft resistance," but that no American planes were lost through enemy action.

RED CROSS CERTIFICATES HOME NURSING RECEIVED

Mrs. C. Hubert Joyner, director of the Home Nursing Class of the local Red Cross, announces that she had received certificates for the late graduates of her class, who can get same by calling at her home.

Arrest Aliens In New York

New York, Sept. 16.—A Japanese who had maps of the New York city water system and statistics on U. S. war areas was one of 10 enemy aliens apprehended in this area by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, P. E. Worworth, assistant director of the FBI, said today.

The aliens, all arrested for refusing to serve in United States military forces, included also seven Germans and two Italians.

The Japanese is being held at Ellis Island for internment after the maps and notebooks were found in his apartment. The others will be investigated by the U. S. Attorney's office for possible prosecution, Foxworth said.

Foxworth said the Japanese's notebook listed vital statistics relating to the Dutch East Indies, New Zealand, Australia, Guam, the Philippines, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Burma, Bermuda, Indo-China, Hawaiian Islands, Russian Islands near the Aleutians and other military objectives.

The Japanese, whose name was not revealed, was a 42-year-old kitchen helper in a hospital. He came to the United States in 1916 and annually, until four years ago, reported to the Japanese consulate, where he enrolled for military service and swore allegiance to Japan.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

(For Release September 16)

All motorists in the non-rationed areas of the country were asked by Price Administrator Henderson to observe the same rules in using their cars that are enforced in the rationed Eastern Area, as a means of conserving rubber tires until a National rationing plan can be put into effect. He said it will be several weeks before coupon ration books can be printed to carry out the Nation-wide gas rationing recommended by the Baruch Rubber Committee. Unless the Nation's 37,000,000 motorists cut their driving "to the bone," Mr. Henderson said, "we're likely to coast right into Hitler's lap."

The White House issued a chart prepared by the Society of Automotive Engineers showing that the normal life of a tire is doubled when the average driving speed is reduced from 40 to 20 miles an hour, or from 50 to 30 miles an hour. The President said he thought the chart should be brought to the attention of the Country as a persuasive argument for slow driving.

The Baruch Rubber Committee recommended that motorists be curtailed to a general average of 5,000 miles a year. The Committee also recommended a National speed limit of 25 miles an hour and compulsory periodic tire inspection. Complete reorganization of government agencies concerned with the rubber program and appointment of a rubber administration with full responsibility for conservation and synthetic production programs were also recommended.

Additional rubber must be released to fully maintain essential civilian driving, reclaiming operations must be stepped up, and to increase synthetic production, the Committee recommended immediate expansion of plant capacity for Buna, Butadiene, Neoprene, and alcohol, and elimination of any further substitution in plans for synthetic production. The President told his press conference virtually all of the Committee's recommendations except gasoline rationing will be put into effect immediately.

The War Front

General MacArthur's Australian Headquarters reported allied forces have kept the Japanese thrust toward Port Moresby bottled in the towering Owen Stanley Mountains while allied aircraft swept the seas surrounding the island, bombing enemy ships. Gen. MacArthur announced September 14 that United Nations Bombers attacked three Japanese cargo ships, apparently bound for New Guinea, and American Flying Fortresses bombed a Japanese Cruiser off the Southeast Coast of New Britain. Earlier, the Fortresses hit two enemy destroyers in the same area. Japanese Bombers continued to attack U. S. Forces in the Solomons and the enemy has "reinforced and supplied" Japanese troops in the interior of Guadalcanal where U. S. Marines are engaged in mopping up operations, the Navy reported. The Navy said that 20 more Japanese planes have been shot down in three heavy bombing attacks—bringing to at least 143 the number of Jap planes officially reported shot down since operations began August 7th.

U. S. Army Headquarters in London reported American flying fortresses and medium bombers successfully bombed the Schiedam Shipyards at Rotterdam, Railway Yards at Utrecht, an airplane factory and the St. Omer Airfield in Nazi-occupied France. Damage to inter-cepting enemy planes included 17 fighters destroyed, 25 more probably destroyed and 25 damaged.

Two Fortresses were listed as missing, the first American losses in 12 straight attacks on Nazi territory in Europe. The Navy announced the sinking of eight more United Nations Merchant vessels by enemy submarines.

War Strategy

The White House announced that during July Army Chief of Staff Marshall, Chief of Naval Operation King and Special Advisor to the President, Hopkins, conferred with High British Officials in London and these conferences certain vital military decisions directed toward taking the offensive were made. The President, in a radio address, said the power of Germany must be broken on the continent of Europe and "preparations are being made here and in Britain toward this purpose."

Under Secretary of War Patterson, speaking in Muskegon, Michigan, said that more than 600,000 men in the Armed Forces are overseas and this force "will be doubled and tripled and quadrupled to the limit of our manpower." W. Averell Harriman, Special Lord-Lieutenant in London, said the Russians are determined to fight to the finish. "The only way to win the war is to keep on fighting until the enemy is completely destroyed and on page four."

BRIGHT BELT'S PRICES HOLD UP

Prices Continue To Remain At High Level On Farmville Market; Improvement Noted In Quality

Beaming tobacco farmers, selling on the Farmville market, pocketed nice checks again this week as prices continued to remain at a high level. Though tips continue to appear in quantities considerable improvement in the quality of the weed in general has been noted each day in the heavy offerings on the floors, which have been crowded with farmers.

Buying has been brisk with averages ranging around the \$88 mark. Domestic companies are buying heavy, though the Commodity Credit Corporation, buying with lend-lease funds, has been obtaining a good share.

Governor Of Madagascar Seeks Terms

Requests British To Cease Fire; State Terms Of Surrender

London, Sept. 16.—A New British landing on Madagascar has caused the surrender of remaining French forces in one northwest coast area, the British East Africa command announced today, as radio reports from the Vichy-controlled island, still lacking official confirmation, said its government was seeking terms with the British.

Governor General Armand Annet, the reports said, has asked for a cease firing order and terms to end the hostilities.

This was not mentioned in the British communique, which reported the invading troops proceeding steadily toward the island capital with more than half the distance covered.

Of the new landing, it said only: "On the northwest coast, the pressure of our column moving down from Ambanja, combined with a further successful landing from the sea in the Maromandia area further south, has resulted in the surrender of remaining French forces between those two places."

Gov. Gen. Armand Annet of Madagascar has asked for a cease firing order and terms to end hostilities as British troops closed in to within 100 miles of the island capital after six days of operations, radio reports from Madagascar said today.

Authoritative sources in London lacked immediate confirmation of the reports, which were heard by British stations at Supt Diego Suarez and at Port Louis, Mauritius, but military circles said such a move by the French was not unlikely.

British columns moving upon Tannanaria, inland capital of the 1,000-mile-long island, since new landings last Thursday have reported meeting little resistance.

The British, who seized the naval base at Diego Suarez in northern Madagascar last May, sought complete occupation of the island to prevent its use by the Axis. Local French administrations in areas thus far occupied have been left in charge.

Annet's decision to ask for an end of hostilities was reported broadcast by the Tannanaria radio.

The broadcast was in the form of a personal statement by Annet of his intention.

THE HOME FRONT

"We are not doing enough," said the President, and he added, "in this war it is kill or be killed. In this 'toughest war of all times' we are going to have to get down to brass tacks—and turn the brass tacks into bombs and bullets."

To an extent we have been doing this, but now the need is terribly urgent and materials scarce. Now we must have war goods in greater volume than ever—and in a shorter time. Our enemies don't wait. Steel mills, eating up almost five million tons of scrap metal a month, are running on almost a day-to-day basis. We are dangerously short of copper, tin, and other non-ferrous metals.

That's why our school children—50 million of them—are being enlisted to comb our homes, backyards, and farmyards for scrap to feed the steel giants. That's why our kitchens must shower down old tin cans by the million so that we can reach our goal of 3,000 tons of household tin a year recovered in 17 new "dusting" plants. That's why we must save waste fats and greases, turn in the half billion pounds we have been asked to salvage. These fats would help make enough bombs to cripple the German war machine, or enough explosives to fire 1,250,000 anti-aircraft shells.

Last year our production of all-wire coat hangers, if made into military barbed wire, would have girdled the earth six and one-half times. We shall not be making wire hangers this year.

Labor Problem Still Paramount. To do all that we must do to stop the Axis hordes, merely to get enough skilled workers and fighting men for this gigantic job, is going to be a tough business for all of us. In 116 of 160 critical war production areas there are serious labor shortages, and in all these areas there are shortages of some kinds of skilled workers. Employment in the automotive industry, now making weapons, has passed the 800,000 mark—but not until it absorbs another 600,000 workers will the industry have reached peak production. There will be almost five million women in war industries by the end of this year. More millions of them will be needed by 1943, not only in war plants but in the fields. Small towns and larger cities lacking war industries are losing their young men to the Armed forces, their boys, women, and older men to war work in nearby or distant industrial areas. These towns are short-handed, and yet it is just such communities that are turning in thousands of pounds of scrap metal and rubber.

Farmers Riding High. Farmers, on the whole, haven't found the going tough so far—except for the shortage of labor. They're buying more goods and making more property improvements than at any time since the unlucky boom days of the last war. Yet that very fact should give them pause. Inflated war prices not only handicap the whole war program, but endanger post-war security. With tobacco, wool, and all meats bringing prices far above parity, producers might well recall the tragic slump which followed the last war-created "prosperity."

Government Cracks Down on Sabotage of Price Control. In its unending battle against the Fifth Column threat of inflation, of high living costs, the Government is cracking down on sabotage of price control, illegal trading (the "black markets"), rent gougers in war-boom towns, dishonest grading of meats, other wartime trickery. Some manufacturers hid price increases by cheapening products and skimping on measurements, claiming their diluted goods are the same as those sold before. Penalties and restraining orders are the Government's answer to such slippery practices, but the most effective answer comes from the consumer who refuses to deal with back-sliding merchants or with gougers and tire bootleggers. As Price Administrator Henderson says, "The time of our tolerance is past."

More Products Taken Out of General Circulation. As we cut deeper into the war economy, unexpected values are attached to the commonest products and by-products—corn cobs and oat hulls, (sources of solvent known as turpentine), plastics, drugs, and dyes. Some of these war man, others have been brought into balanced distribution among civilian and military users. Thus, the total supply of cotton lint, used in making explosives and other war goods, has been brought under distribution control, along with all refrigerator cars, hoppers and towboats—and the entire meat industry except retailers. Among products recently taken out of general circulation are portable electric fans, overhead traveling cranes, spring-mounted mixers, milk-hygiene tanks, coffee makers, gas stoves, and the like.

As of these old family trees are (Continued on page four)

NAZI INVADERS PENETRATE OUTSKIRTS OF STALINGRAD

CANT ANSWER

New York, Sept. 16.—An article by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, summarized in a Berlin broadcast today, emphasized two points—that the Germans are asking when they will have peace and that Herr Goebbels cannot answer them.

Concerning "the frequently voiced question regarding the duration of the war," the broadcast said the Propaganda Minister wrote in Das Reich: "Just as in a time of crisis before the outbreak of war, little usually can be said as to whether the war will come at all and when it will come; so little usually can be said during war as to when peace may be expected."

"But experience teaches us that just as war, so also peace often does not come when it is believed near and that just as often it is suddenly at hand when one hardly expects it."

The only time a nation can lose all the final battle, Goebbels said, was "when a victorious nation—as we were in 1918—commits the fatal error of voluntarily giving up the trump card of battles won."

Now, he said, Germany "need not fear the outcome."

His comment that Germany's enemies "wait for winter rest" suggested that he might be giving the nation a pep talk in preparation for another winter of frozen inaction in Russia.

Big Increase Seen In War Cotton Use. Philadelphia, Pa.—With the realization of America's 8,000,000 man Army, the cotton industry will be called upon to supply approximately 992,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics for annual replacement of clothing alone.

Purchases of fabrics for uniforms, fatigue garments, underwear, raincoats, socks, neckties, handkerchiefs, shoes, belts and other personal equipment have already run into astronomical figures. The approximate doubling of the size of the army during coming months will create vast new demands for these cotton clothing items.

Jeffers Is New Rubber Czar. Appointment Was Announced By Nelson Last Night. Washington, Sept. 16.—William M. "Bill" Jeffers, bald, stock, office boy-to-president of the Union Pacific railroad, stepped in swinging today as the nation's new rubber czar.

"I am all ready to work," the 66-year-old railroader declared last night, as production chief Donald M. Nelson announced Jeffers had been picked for what Nelson called "one of the toughest" jobs in the war program.

Charged with reorganizing, consolidating and administering the government's efforts to alleviate the rubber shortage, Jeffers is expected to become, in effect, complete boss over the Rubber Reserve Company and all other government agencies in matters affecting the rubber program.

"I am placing Mr. Jeffers in this post with the approval of the president," Nelson declared, "and I am delegating to him all my authority. From this point on, any problem connected with rubber is a matter for Mr. Jeffers' division, and I know he will do this job."

Estimating he intended to use the authority given him, Jeffers declared he would do "whatever is necessary to carry out the assignment."

"We do not need talk—we need action," he said.

Red Army and Civilians Battle Desperately To Save Big Soviet City

Moscow, Sept. 17.—The Russians announced officially early today that German shock troops had battered into the northwestern outskirts of Stalingrad, where the Red army and civilians were battling desperately to save that southern arsenal city which is the gateway to Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea.

A midnight communique, which for the first time placed the fighting in the city's outskirts, said: "On the Northwest outskirts of Stalingrad our troops fought heavy actions against the enemy. In one sector individual groups of enemy tanks drove wedges into our defenses, but were wiped out in the heavy fighting that ensued."

(The German Propaganda Ministry has informed the German press in Berlin that a special announcement, presumably dealing with Stalingrad, would be issued from Adolf Hitler's headquarters within 24 hours, Exchange Telegraph reported from Zurich, Switzerland.)

Stand or Die. The Russians, fighting against the flaming backdrop of Stalingrad, which has been assailed heavily by Nazi dive-bombers, were under orders to stand or die. There appeared to be no retreat, either, for the civilian army inside the Volga river city named for Premier Joseph Stalin.

The Germans were bringing up reserves steadily to replace the thousands of fallen Nazis, the Russians said. Among these were Rumanians, and the communique said one whole Rumanian regiment was routed in the fight outside the city.

In another sector Soviet artillery was said to have wiped out 18 Nazi tanks, 34 motor vehicles, and a battalion of German infantry. Thirty-two German planes also were reported shot down in air combat.

Down in the middle Caucasus the Russians reported capture of a "tactically important populated place" in the Mozdok area, and the repulse of German counterattacks on the south bank of a river there. The German goal in this area is Grozny, less than 60 miles southeastward.

Industrial Demand For Cottons Heavy. Memphis Tenn.—The industrial use of cotton fabrics still stands at a level of about 40 per cent of the total output of American spinning mills, despite ever-growing demands for other types of fabrics.

The National Cotton Council and Cotton-Textile Institute state that the sharp step-up in heavy war industries is responsible for the record breaking consumption of industrial cottons. These include such items as conveyor belts, abrasives, polishing cloths, filters, laminated gears, and mounded rubber products.

The monthly expanding output of guns, planes, munitions and other military supplies has been such as to require more industrial cottons than at any time in the past, thus making these cottons keep pace with fabrics going into bags, uniforms, and civilian apparel.

Fewer Deaths On Highways. August Toll Only Half Same Month Last Year. Raleigh, Sept. 16.—Fifty-four persons were killed in 62 traffic accidents on North Carolina highways last month and excessive speed was responsible for 32 of the deaths, Motor Vehicle Commissioner T. Roddis Ward said today.

Automobile, tire and gas rationing resulted in a 49.5 per cent reduction in fatalities, however, for in August, 1941, 107 persons died in 98 traffic accidents.

Ward said Gaston county, which reported five deaths in four accidents, led the state in fatalities. Thirteen of the persons killed were pedestrians and two were riding bicycles. Three fell from moving vehicles and three were killed in collisions between automobiles and trains.

Ward said there had been a 37.5 per cent reduction in fatalities for the year and a 23.2 per cent cut in the number of accidents. Through August 31, deaths totaled 432, compared with 700 in the same period last year. On a year-to-date basis, fatalities are 37 per cent below the 1941 total.