



The Farmville Enterprise

VOLUME THIRTY-THREE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1942

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO



EVERY DAY IS A GOOD DAY ON FARMVILLE LEAF MART

Leaf Prices Hit New High With Official Average of \$44.63 Reported For Monday's Sale

Prices for a daily average reached a new high mark here this week when Supervisor of Sales R. A. Fields reported 572,626 pounds of leaf tobacco sold on Monday for an average of \$44.63.

Sales including those of last Friday through Thursday of this week boosted the week's total to 1,775,594 pounds, which sold for \$778,267.39 at an average of \$43.88.

These figures bring the current season's totals to 16,322,762 pounds, receipts to \$6,149,228.71 and the average \$37.62. Sales for the entire 1941 season totaled 15,783,142 pounds which sold at an average of \$30.97 per hundredweight.

Sales this morning, Friday, are heavy and bidding continues spirited with one of the best days of the season anticipated. Farmers appear well pleased with their sales and at the stable trend of the market. Every day is a good day on the Farmville market and warehousemen urge growers to bring their offerings here, where a sale is assured patrons every day.

Growing Interest Manifested At Christian Series Meetings

Rev. John H. Goff, pastor of the Williamston Christian Church, who is holding a series of meetings here, is reported to be delivering excellent Gospel sermons each evening at the Christian Church, and interest is growing rapidly, as attested by the attendance, which has increased notably at each service.

The meeting will close with the Sunday night service. There will be no service Saturday evening. Rev. Mr. Goff will preach at both the morning and evening services Sunday, when the local pastor, Rev. Mr. Mashburn will fill his pulpit in Williamston. Members of the congregation are urged to attend the remainder of the services and the entire community is extended a cordial invitation to be present.

Superintendent J. O. Pollard and all of the Sunday School teachers are striving to have a full attendance at Sunday School Sunday morning. The visiting minister will teach the men's class at that time.

This Is Nation-Wide Fire Prevention Week

President Roosevelt has proclaimed October 4-10 as Fire Prevention Week, and rural people of North Carolina are asked by R. W. Graber, Extension forester of N. C. State College, to heed the President's warning that fire hazards must be eliminated to speed victory in the war.

In his proclamation, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Any loss of human life, any interference with production, any loss of critical materials, hinders and impedes our war effort."

"Uncontrolled fire, even in normal times, is a national menace. Today, when every machine is being taxed to its fullest productive capacity, when new hands are working with unfamiliar tools, and when agents of our enemies are seeking to hinder us by every possible means, it is essential that destructive fire be brought under stricter control in order that the victory may be achieved at the earliest date.

"Fire hazards must be detected at once and eliminated. Nothing less than the united vigilance and effort of all the people will suffice to break the grip of this menace."

The State College forester said that the Extension Service, the Department of Conservation and Development, the U. S. Forest Service and other agencies are uniting in North Carolina to organize a fire prevention program that will control forest fires throughout the year.

"Last year," said Graber, "people who were careless started 170,000 fires in forests and woodlands. The loss was enough to buy two flying buttresses a day. The millions of feet of timber destroyed by fire is needed for war—planes, tanks, Army trucks, ships, and other war material. The millions of hours of man-power it took to put out last year's forest and farm wood fires are this year's war production food, clothing, and shelter."

As did the House, the Senate voted to make these measures effective in 1943 instead of 1944.

The House passed a bill to increase the tax on excess profits from 10 to 15 percent.

The Senate passed a bill to increase the tax on excess profits from 10 to 15 percent.

Eye Clinic To Be Held In Greenville On October 20th-21st

Greenville, Oct. 8.—Mr. K. T. Futrell, Pitt County Superintendent of Public Welfare, announced today that one hundred examinations for eye glasses will be made in a two day clinic to be held for indigent adults and children of Pitt County on October 20th and 21st. All those who wish to avail themselves of this service must make application in writing to the Welfare Department before October 15th in order to be approved and have an appointment made.

Applications for indigent school children should be made directly to the schools. Other applications should be made to the Welfare Department. Each application must include the name, address, age and race of the person applying for an appointment. In the case of children the application must also show the name and address of the parents. Mr. Futrell urges the school teachers in the county to get their applications in promptly for the children they wish to have attend the clinic. Each applicant will be investigated as to ability to pay examination fee and actual cost of glasses.

The clinic is being sponsored by the State Commission for The Blind through the service of the Welfare Department and in cooperation with the Lion's Club, the schools, and the Health Department. Mr. J. H. Rose, Superintendent of City Schools and a committee from the Lion's Club are in charge of arrangements. The Lion's Club committee is composed of Paul Scott, Clarence Coburn, and Withers Harvey with Mr. Scott as chairman.

The State Commission is arranging this clinic because of the shortage of specialists in Greenville now. Up until this time the local specialist has been holding the clinics for indigent citizens. Being aware of the great need of this type of clinic, the Welfare Department made local arrangements. Dr. Thomas Schooner of Duke Hospital will be sent here for the two days.

It is obvious that getting glasses for the indigent will be more difficult since outside specialists must be brought in so those interested in attending the clinic or in having some child examined are urged to get the applications in promptly. The Welfare Department must have time to select the cases to be seen and investigate each so the examination and fitting can be completed while the specialist is in the county.

Senate Approves Corporation Tax

Votes Levy of 40 Per Cent Upon Corporation Incomes Exceeding \$50,000

Washington, Oct. 7.—By an overwhelming vote, the Senate today approved a 40 per cent tax on corporation incomes above \$50,000, after repealing, 76 to 9, a proposal by Senator LaFollette (P-Wis.) to increase that rate to 50 per cent.

Then, in a day of rapid action, it voted to reduce the credit for dependent children and others from \$400 to \$300 and turned to a discussion of the problem of taxing income from state and municipal securities historically exempt from federal assessments.

Both votes on corporation rates found the Senate following the advice of its finance committee and disregarding the recommendations of the Treasury. The latter had recommended a rate of 55 per cent on corporation incomes over \$50,000. By comparison, the House approved a rate of 45 per cent.

The rates cited consisted of a normal tax of 24 per cent (unchanged from the present law) plus surtaxes, but not including a 90 per cent tax on excess profits.

In detail, the committee proposed and the Senate today approved a surtax rate of 16 per cent on corporate net incomes of not more than \$25,000 and 14 per cent on net incomes in excess of \$25,000. A "notch" provision would be established providing for gradual transition from the 16 to 14 per cent rate for corporations with incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

As did the House, the Senate voted to make these measures effective in 1943 instead of 1944.

The House passed a bill to increase the tax on excess profits from 10 to 15 percent.

Trends Of The Times

Colin P. Kelly, flying a bombing plane off Luzon on December 8, 1941, made three direct hits on a Japanese battleship, destroying it. That his plane was attacked by two enemy fighters and set afire—but everybody knows the story of Captain Kelly.

Everything, perhaps, save that as a boy he was a Scout in Troop 601 at Madison, Fla.

Edward O'Hare graduated in 1937 from Annapolis. He was present on a recent active occasion in the Pacific to such effect that five Japanese bombers were shot down by him in a single-handed fight. The President of the United States has called this "one of the most daring, if not the most daring, single action in the history of combat aviation."

"Butch" O'Hare, late of Scout Troop 214, St. Louis, Mo., bears the rank of lieutenant commander now.

After Pearl Harbor came news of the Army Sergeant who, on voluntary duty, listened at the air detector station, heard the enemy coming on their treacherous surprise attack and reported what he heard. With more Joseph Lockard there, Pearl Harbor would be a different tale.

This boy of 20 with the distinguished service medal was a Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Boy Scout.

Are only ex-Boy Scouts fighting this war?

There will be lists of men gone forth from them, by towns and counties, states and churches, lodges, schools and factories to shed glory on their country, their associates, their homes, themselves. The Scouts were early among those heaping up heroes in the war. Their list is long: Dean Wood, Boyd Wagner, Randall Keator, George Welch, Carl Geis, George Schaezel, and too many more to mention here. Do ex-Boy Scouts shine especially among men fighting in their country's cause?

The life we call civilized leads to ease. It turns away from rough nature to cities with "modern conveniences." It seeks automatic heat in winter, in summer cooling drafts. It rides to and at its work. We wear white collars to mark our freedom from the hard and dusty earth.

A war comes and tests our quality. If we are soft, selfish, inefficient, down we go.

Democracy stands or falls according as it builds men strong or lets men decay. Men of faith, too, to see that the democratic public duty is done. The Boy Scouts build the men we need.

The boys in the Scout Troop had their grapple with hard nature, its labors and discomforts and its joys. They had their woodcraft, their arts of simple self-reliance, their work together, their strengthening hikes. Army men find ex-Boy Scouts trainees easy to make good soldiers of.

Is it just chance that so many of the Colin P. Kelly kind have a Boy Scout history?

Then these home tasks the Scout does pro bono publico! He collects the old papers, rubber, the scrap of every kind. He helps in the fire drills. He is the universal errand boy. He works as a clerk for the Selective Service board. He helps in the soldier book campaign. The million and a half of him stands ready at his country's call for any service a disciplined boy can do. Here we foresee not only the toughened soldier, but the man of public spirit without whose labors democracy, however strong of body its citizens, cannot live.

When the list of heroes of the war is all made up, the hero who was a Boy Scout and the hero who is a Boy Scout will clearly both be there.

—Walter Locks.

WAR IN BRIEF

Russians continue their counter-offensive against German flank northwest of Stalingrad and now hold their positions firmly in battle-scarred streets of city as titanic struggle rages on. Nazis make slight gains in Caucasus theatre.

Navy reports indications that the Japanese have abandoned bases on two of three Aleutian Islands they occupied some weeks ago. Enemy now bottled only on Kiska Island.

Japanese overland drive against Port Moresby collapses as Australians resist top of Owen Stanley mountain ridge in New Guinea without encountering enemy opposition.

United States Army warns French to vacate areas of factories in occupied France working for the German war machine, apparently indicating imminent American bombing drive against these targets.

President Roosevelt indicates that United Nations will bring Axis leaders to trial after war for crimes against civilian populations of occupied countries.

More than 110 pounds for every man in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

Following passage by Congress of the second price control act, President Roosevelt ordered ceilings placed on wages, salaries, profits, farm prices and rents, and appointed supreme court Justice James F. Byrnes as Director of Economic Stabilization with the job of developing a National Economic Policy.

Justice Byrnes resigned from the Court to accept the new position. He will have authority over all government agencies in the economic field and will be assisted by a fourteen-member economic stabilization board composed of eight agency heads and six private citizens.

Maximum Prices and Rents. Immediately following the President's executive order, Price Administrator Henderson imposed emergency 60-day price ceilings on virtually all exempt food items, bringing 90 percent of the family food budget under rigid control. Previously only 60 percent was controlled. Under control for the first time are butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, eggs, poultry, flour, dry onions, potatoes, fresh and canned fruits and juices, dry edible beans, cornmeal and nuttin. Food retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and processors are affected. Each dealer's price is frozen at the highest level he charged in the five days September 28 to Oct. 2, inclusive. The permanent ceilings later may entail some price reductions, Mr. Henderson said.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

(For Release October 6)

Following passage by Congress of the second price control act, President Roosevelt ordered ceilings placed on wages, salaries, profits, farm prices and rents, and appointed supreme court Justice James F. Byrnes as Director of Economic Stabilization with the job of developing a National Economic Policy.

Justice Byrnes resigned from the Court to accept the new position. He will have authority over all government agencies in the economic field and will be assisted by a fourteen-member economic stabilization board composed of eight agency heads and six private citizens.

Maximum Prices and Rents. Immediately following the President's executive order, Price Administrator Henderson imposed emergency 60-day price ceilings on virtually all exempt food items, bringing 90 percent of the family food budget under rigid control. Previously only 60 percent was controlled. Under control for the first time are butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, eggs, poultry, flour, dry onions, potatoes, fresh and canned fruits and juices, dry edible beans, cornmeal and nuttin. Food retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and processors are affected. Each dealer's price is frozen at the highest level he charged in the five days September 28 to Oct. 2, inclusive. The permanent ceilings later may entail some price reductions, Mr. Henderson said.

Administrator Henderson also completed new orders freezing all uncontrolled urban and rural rents at levels of last March 1. He announced the Office of Price Administration would amend existing regulations to prevent eviction of tenants resulting from sales of rental property, a practice which he said in many cases has become a device to avoid the effect of rent control. Previously rent control was limited to approximately 400 designated defense rental areas.

Stabilization of Wages. The President's order had the effect of freezing all wage rates for the time being until the National War Labor Board has a chance to act in individual cases. Wage rates may not be changed—up or down—without the approval of the N.W.L.B. The Board may adjust wages "to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandard living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

Salaries in excess of \$5,000 a year may not be increased without the approval of the stabilization Director Byrnes unless an individual has been assigned to more difficult or more responsible work. Director Byrnes was given power to place a \$25,000 limit on salaries after taxes but with due allowance for life insurance premiums and fixed obligations previously incurred.

Farm Prices and Production. Mr. Roosevelt ordered prices of raw and processed agricultural commodities "stabilized, so far as practicable," at September 15 levels and in conformity with the standards laid down in the new law. The new price control law provides farm price ceilings cannot be set below parity or below the highest market level between January 1 and September 15, 1942, whichever is higher. If such ceilings are too low to reflect increases in farm labor and other costs since January 1, 1941, the President is directed to raise them.

The legislation calls for a 90 per cent parity "floor" under cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts, the floor to be established by means of loans. The loans may be held down to 85 percent, however, on corn and wheat used for feeding livestock and poultry.

Agriculture Secretary Wickard, speaking at Tyler, Tenn., said agriculture in wartime must be limited to "producing only the farm products which are absolutely essential." He said farm production for 1942, nearly a record, might not be exceeded for years, and future production might not be sufficient for all needs at home and abroad. "Next year we will see a farm production even greater than this year's," (but) I am not at all sure that total production will be even as large."

The War Front.

The Navy announced that U. S. Army troops, "covered and supported by units" of the U. S. Navy, have recently occupied positions in the Andreanof group of the Aleutian Islands. Occupation was effected without enemy opposition. This chain of some 24 islands stretches from 240 miles and the largest of the islands is about 275 miles from Japanese-occupied Kiska and is well adapted for use as an air base. The Navy said U. S. heavy bombers and fighter craft are already operating from air fields in these islands.

During a week of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

The result of five weeks of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back 40 miles from a point 25 air miles from the Kikori river. Port Moresby.

Japanese Losing Grip On Islands

Washington, Oct. 7.—Japan's hold on America's Western Aleutian islands appeared tonight to be weakening rapidly.

The Navy announced that there was no trace of the enemy on either Attu, the westernmost island and first seized by the Japanese, or on nearby Agattu, where the enemy also had placed small forces.

The Japanese still were in possession of Kiska Island, their most important base of operations in the area, but so far as was known that was the only island they held, and it has been under repeated and heavy attack by air.

This information was given out in a Navy communique which cautiously refrained from claiming that the enemy actually had withdrawn from Attu and Agattu. From the announced fact that considerable aerial reconnaissance had failed to produce any sign of occupancy "for several weeks," it seemed clear, however, that a withdrawal had been effected.

Moreover, American bombers now have destroyed most of the buildings on Attu. Regarding Kiska, the communique said that "attacks by our aircraft continue" and reported specifically that on Monday Army Liberator bombers, with fighter escorts, dropped many demolition and incendiary bombs on the camp area, and scored hits on the seaplane hangar.

Enemy Planes Downed. Six enemy seaplane fighters which rose to the counter-attack were shot down at this time. The Japanese also put up light anti-aircraft opposition, but all the American aircraft returned to their base.

The communique did not mention the situation in the South Pacific where at last reports, yesterday, the Japanese were reinforcing their troops on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon Islands in preparation for a renewed attempt to capture the American defense positions and airfield.

The base from which the American aircraft made their latest attack on the Japanese in the Aleutians undoubtedly is the newly-developed operations center in the Andreanof Islands, which at one point lie only 125 nautical miles from Kiska. Its occupation by Army troops and air forces was announced by the Navy only last Saturday, although it had been effected several weeks earlier.

This westward advance, putting American forces more than 250 miles northwest of their original base at Dutch Harbor, and within easy bombing range of Kiska, has made the Japanese position on Kiska highly precarious, if not actually untenable.

Thus, it appeared that the adventure which the Japanese undertook in the North Atlantic last June simultaneously with their disastrous attack of the Hawaiian area at Midway might be approaching a costly close.

DESIGNATED

On the French Frontier, Oct. 7.—Official letters announcing that "you have been designated to work in Germany" have been sent to several hundred thousand unmarried male workers in both occupied and unoccupied France, it was learned today.

Reports from France said the mobilization of labor for the German war factories is progressing swiftly and smoothly in an effort to fulfill a verbal promise by Chief of Government Pierre Laval to deliver to Germany 150,000 specialists by October 15th, in exchange for 50,000 French war prisoners held by the Reich.

The promise was made in August to Fritz Sauckel, German labor head for the occupied countries. It was understood then when on October 1st less than 20,000 specialists had reached Germany, Laval ordered mobilization of the first category of skilled workers to produce the additional 130,000 men.

Labor inspectors immediately mailed out letters to workers falling in the first category—unmarried males between 21 and 55 years of age.

Enclosed in the letters are labor contracts which the workers must sign and return within 24 hours and then present themselves at designated places for medical examinations. After that, they await orders telling them where and when to entrain for Germany.

AMERICAN WARNING

The warning of stepped-up American operations came in the wake of another bombing of Germany by the Royal Air Force last night, which was reported by the BBC in London and retransmitted twice in French and twice in German.

In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said that factories working for Germany were legitimate targets for American bombers and that the warning is in line with the United States government's wish to spare innocent Frenchmen.

AMERICAN WARNING

The warning of stepped-up American operations came in the wake of another bombing of Germany by the Royal Air Force last night, which was reported by the BBC in London and retransmitted twice in French and twice in German.

In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said that factories working for Germany were legitimate targets for American bombers and that the warning is in line with the United States government's wish to spare innocent Frenchmen.

AMERICAN WARNING

The warning of stepped-up American operations came in the wake of another bombing of Germany by the Royal Air Force last night, which was reported by the BBC in London and retransmitted twice in French and twice in German.

In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said that factories working for Germany were legitimate targets for American bombers and that the warning is in line with the United States government's wish to spare innocent Frenchmen.

AMERICAN WARNING

The warning of stepped-up American operations came in the wake of another bombing of Germany by the Royal Air Force last night, which was reported by the BBC in London and retransmitted twice in French and twice in German.

In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said that factories working for Germany were legitimate targets for American bombers and that the warning is in line with the United States government's wish to spare innocent Frenchmen.

AMERICAN WARNING

The warning of stepped-up American operations came in the wake of another bombing of Germany by the Royal Air Force last night, which was reported by the BBC in London and retransmitted twice in French and twice in German.

In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said that factories working for Germany were legitimate targets for American bombers and that the warning is in line with the United States government's wish to spare innocent Frenchmen.

SOVIET LINES STILL INTACT IN STALINGRAD BATTLE AREA

Citizens Responding Well To Local Salvage Campaign

Collection Of 105,000 Pounds Reported By Chairman Lewis; The Drive Still Going On

Citizens of Farmville have responded well to the Nation's call for scrap during the past two weeks of the scrap campaign, which is being waged locally, and Chairman John B. Lewis expressed himself today as pleased with the collection to date, which has already gone past the 100,000 pound mark.

Both the Rotarians and Legionnaires are concentrating on scrap collection, with the Rotarians canvassing the town and the Legionnaires the rural school district.

There are doubtless many people who were out when the canvassers called at their homes. In that case a telephone call may be made to Chairman Lewis, who will direct you to the committee, in whose area you are residing, and arrangements will be made to haul your collection from your home to the scrap depot, or you can take it to the scrap pile at the school yard or to Ellis' depot and turn it over to defense industries for the regular price paid for scrap materials.

The manner in which your collection gets to the scrap heap matters little. But what does matter is that the scrap is collected and put to work in the defense of this country.

The United States government wants and needs all the scrap available to build ships and tanks and planes and guns and bullets and it wants it now.

ENOCH LUDFORD PASSES AT ELIZABETH CITY

News was received here by relatives Thursday of the death of Enoch Ludford, of Elizabeth City, who died at noon following an illness of several months duration. Funeral services will be held Sunday.

Surviving are his widow, formerly Miss Blanche Carr, and two sons, Enoch, Jr., of the Naval Reserve, stationed at Norfolk, Va., and Frank Ludford, of Egin Field, Fla.

Much of that loudly acclaimed patriotism gets its moor from the profit motive.

Aerial Warning Sent To France

American Army Advises French to Vacate German War Factory Areas

London, Oct. 7.—The British radio today carried an American warning to the French people to vacate areas producing for Germany or be bombed, while the potency of the American Flying Fortresses was hailed in an exemplary way in the House of Commons and with forthright fear in Tokyo.

The Tokyo fear, as heard by British listeners in India, were expressed by