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FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES JOIN HANDS WITH BRITISH

Two Armies Closing In On Rommel at Tripoli; Fourteen Axis Ships Sunk

London, Jan. 21st.—The Fighting French swarming northward from Equatorial Africa have joined forces with the British Eighth Army closing on Tripoli, it was announced tonight, while the British reported sinking 14 Axis vessels in the Mediterranean in the first three days of this week.

These French troops swept up from the Lake Chad area, over deserts and mountains, conquering the Italian Fezzan, and now "are continuing their advance northward and have established contact with the British Eighth Army," a communique from Brigadier General LeClerc's headquarters announced.

"These forces brilliantly are taking part with their British Allies in the advance on Tripoli. They are attacking on the left of the Eighth Army moving northward," said the war bulletin broadcast by the Fighting French Radio at Brazzaville.

Sink 14 Ships

The juncture was announced shortly after the British had reported sinking fourteen Axis ships in the central Mediterranean in the first three days of this week, and as twin British columns pounding toward Tripoli were reported within 40 and 60 miles of the bomb-battered capital of Mussolini's vanishing Libyan empire.

The new thrust from this French thrust increased the probability that Field Marshal Edw. Rommel would fight only a delaying action at Tripoli, instead of making a final stand there.

The French column had moved up under Colonel Ingold, the field commander under LeClerc. Its new advance was announced by the authoritative French radio station at Brazzaville, and not the "Radio Brazzaville" used as a cloak by an Axis broadcasting station.

A triumphant communique by the Admiralty tonight disclosed that a pack of destroyers, six British and one Greek, sank these vessels on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights without damage or loss.

A 3,000-ton supply ship, apparently carrying ammunition which blew up south of Sardinia.

Ten ships of varying sizes, off the shores of Tunisia.

A motor launch, also off Tunisia. A small naval vessel carrying gasoline to the island of Lampedusa.

Further, a British submarine chased an enemy supply ship for five hours and sent her down off the Tunisian coast. The same submarine also drove ashore two small supply ships, both burning.

The destruction of these ships swept Mussolini's "Mare Nostrum" virtually clean from the Tunisian coast to Sardinia as the Eighth Army steadily drew nearer to Tripoli.

The Navy has announced the destruction of 23 surface craft in the central Mediterranean since the first of the year.

The absence of opposition at sea was taken here to indicate there was little probability of the Axis attempting to evacuate its forces from Tripolitania and Tunisia. Thus these would be squeezed between the advancing Eighth Army and the Allied forces in Tunisia.

A broadcast of the Morocco radio recorded here said that part of Marshal Rommel's retreating forces already is well to the west of Tripoli and moving rapidly toward the Tunisian frontier.

To the northwest, in Tunisia, the Axis tank forces pushed forward 7 miles into French held positions south-west of Pont Du Fais in an apparent move to take some of the pressure off Marshal Rommel's route of retreat from Tripolitania.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops advanced yesterday more than 25 miles along the coastal road to the Homs area, 60 miles east of Tripoli, while a companion spearhead of the Eighth army swept in on Tarhuna, 40 miles from Tripoli.

Reuters reported that the Axis station broadcasting under the false name of "Radio Brazzaville" had announced that British troops were in the suburbs of Tripoli, but there was no confirmation of this from any Allied source. London quarters said they had no information to show that the British were even as close as 30 miles to Tripoli, as reported in a Cairo broadcast last night.

That Rommel was not defending Tarhuna was indicated clearly, it was said, by the volume of transport moving to the west at this place.

United States pilots with the Allied forces in Tunisia, who have blasted the enemy motor transport columns along the coastal road west of Tripoli, observed Axis columns were moving in both east and west, indicating that Rommel was shifting to speed removal of equipment, supplies and troops from Tripoli and Tunisia.

It Takes Both, War Bonds and Taxes, to Win—Victory Tax Special Direct Levy Asked to Help Meet Heavy War Costs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approximately 80,000,000 American workers began to make an added contribution to the War cost this month in the form of a 5% Victory tax.

For many millions of Americans the Victory tax and the 1943 income tax are the first direct levies to be made by the Government to meet the staggering War costs. And it will take both... taxes and War bonds... to provide the supplies and materials to win the War and the peace afterwards.

The Treasury Department estimates that the Victory tax will raise approximately \$2,000,000,000. Every person receiving more than \$12 per week must pay the Victory tax upon that part of his income over and above the \$12. For example, a married man with a salary of \$50 per week, with two dependents, would make only a net payment of \$1.06 per week after allowance for post-war credit.

The Government has made every effort to make the impact of the new tax as light as possible. The law, in effect, provides that in the case of married persons whose sole income is from wages or salary, 40 percent of the Victory tax paid (up to a maximum of \$1,000) plus 3 percent for each dependent (up to a maximum of \$100) may be used as a credit against whatever Federal income taxes the individual may owe at the end of the year—provided he

has purchased certain War Bonds, or paid old debts or paid life insurance premiums equal to the amount of this credit. In the case of single persons this credit will be 25 percent of the Victory tax paid (up to a maximum of \$500). Should the Victory tax credit exceed the individual's Federal income tax, the unused portion of the credit may be refundable to the taxpayer.

Even with the Victory tax, the 1943 income tax, and all other taxes paid by individuals, the average American will have more money with which to buy War Bonds than he has ever had before. Here are the statistics which explain that statement:

In 1940 the total income payments made to the American people amounted to about \$7 billion dollars. In that same year the total personal taxes paid, Federal, State and local, were roughly 1.5 billion dollars,

leaving 5.5 billion dollars of disposable income. During 1943 total income payments are expected to rise to 135 billion dollars and total personal taxes under existing revenue legislation will be 15 billion dollars—leaving 120 billion dollars of income at our disposal as against only 70.5 billion dollars in 1940.

In 1943 Mr. Average American will still be carrying a much lighter tax load than his Canadian or English brothers-in-arms. In Great Britain total national and local taxes paid by individuals at present amount to 21 percent of the national income. In Canada, total individual taxes amount to 25 percent of the national income. In the United States, total personal taxes, Federal, State and local, will amount in 1943 to 18 percent of national income. Our English allies invest an additional 10 percent of national income in War savings. Our Canadian allies invest an additional 11 percent of national income in War savings. We Americans, to match the record of our Canadian neighbors, would have to invest this year 20 percent of our national income in War savings. To match the English record we would have to invest 25 percent of national income in War savings.

U. S. Treasury Department

DR. O. T. BINKLEY,
Professor of Religion, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., who will speak Sunday in the fourth address of the 1943 Baptist Hour.

AVAILABLE

Sodium chlorate will be available for weed eradication in 1943 in quantities sufficient to care for major needs without rigid State quotas, says a joint announcement of the USDA and the WPE

SEED

The 1942 production of winter cover crop seed, including Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, and rye grass, totaled 261,630,000 pounds, as compared with 124,040,000 pounds in 1941.

Final Rites Are Held For Highly Esteemed Woman

Mrs. Sheba Flanagan Passes at Home of Her Daughter at Ballards; Funeral Services Here

Mrs. Sheba Flanagan, 75, widow of John H. Flanagan, and a highly esteemed Pitt County citizen, passed away Saturday morning after an illness of several months, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. E. M. Tyson, at Ballards Cross Roads.

A large assemblage of friends and relatives attended the funeral services, which were conducted from the Christian Church here, Sunday afternoon, at 3:00 o'clock. Rev. C. B. Mashburn, the pastor, and Rev. A. L. Dickerson, of Greenville, were in charge of the final rites. Favorite hymns were rendered by the choir and interment was made beneath a large and lovely floral tribute in the family cemetery near Farmville.

Mrs. Flanagan had lived in this community since early womanhood and was widely known and beloved for her cheerful outlook on life, her Christian fortitude and sympathetic nature. Up until a few months prior to her death she was amazingly vigorous for her years and led an active life. She was a devoted mother, a faithful friend and a neighbor whose counsel and able assistance could ever be depended upon. A worthy helpmeet to her late husband, a well known farmer of this section, she raised a family of eleven boys and girls, who are filling high places of service in this community and in other states today.

Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Flanagan of Farmville and Mrs. D. R. Willoughby, a brother, Ivey Smith, all of Ball Arthur; three sons, L. S., of Greenville, S. C., A. J., of Fort Benning, Ga., and Sma Flanagan of Farmville; five daughters, Mrs. E. M. Tyson of Ballards Cross Roads, Thelma Flanagan of Fort Worth, Texas, Seba Flanagan of Fairfield, Ala., Myrtle Flanagan of Greenville, and Mrs. A. C. Turnage of Farmville, 19 grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Active pallbearers were the following grandchildren: Flanagan, Edw., Lawrence, Robert and Jesse Tyson, James Leland Flanagan and A. C. Turnage, Jr.

Honorary: A. J. and C. H. Flanagan, D. L. and L. C. Turnage, Lynnae Laster, Dock Hardison, Mark Jack, Mae, B. S., F. G., Loyd and Haywood Smith, E. C. Beaman, G. T. Tyson, J. H. and C. C. Harris, R. A. Parker, J. T. and M. G. Thomas, Jr., W. H. Holman, Dr. P. E. Jones, Dr. W. M. Willie, G. Alex and Herman Brown, J. B. Joyner, W. C. Tucker, Alfred B. and Robert Moore, Thad Nichols, Jed and Preston Elks, Clifford, Joseph and the Jones, Julia Holcomb, J. H. Wooten, Cecil Lillier, George Ralston, W. A. McAdams, R. A. Walcott and Jack Briley.

More Japs Slain On Guadalcanal

Americans Kill 1,032 In Five-Day Period; San- tanda Fighting Near End

Washington, Jan. 20. — American troops killed 1,032 Japanese on Guadalcanal within a five-day period during the past week, the Navy announced today.

It was perhaps the best bit of ground hunting since the early phases of the Solomons campaign and raised to at least 8,157 the number of Japs definitely known to have been killed in land fighting since the American invasion five months ago.

This does not include the many thousands who perished at sea when American air and naval forces smashed since huge invasion armada. Nor does it include those who have died of disease and starvation or those killed in Jap-held areas by American bombs and long-range guns.

All told, the enemy's attempt to recapture lost bases in the southern Solomons is estimated to have cost upwards of 50,000 Japanese lives thus far.

In the first stages of the campaign, the Japanese strength on Guadalcanal was estimated at 20,444 troops. Roughly half of this force has been wiped out. During the first three months, the enemy frequently succeeded in landing reinforcements, but when large-scale invasions were attempted, Jap losses in ships and men reached such proportions that they subsequently gave up the idea and have since sought to move in with small groups of destroyers.

Costly Debacle.

One of the most costly major Japanese invasion thrusts was the mid-November debacle which cost the enemy an estimated 20,000 to 40,000 men killed or drowned and 28 ships sunk.

The 1,032 new casualties occurred from January 15 to 17, inclusive, during "various actions between United States and enemy forces on Guadalcanal." Presumably, this was during mopping up operations which followed American advances to the westward of Henderson field. This offensive, which expanded American positions by better than two miles, was launched after United States troop reinforcements landed at Guadalcanal January 5.

Meanwhile, the enemy continued to feel the sting of American air power. On Monday, a force of fighter-escorted army Flying Fortresses pounded a Jap cargo ship anchored in the Shortland Island area 400 miles northwest of Henderson field. Two bomb hits set the cargo ship afire. Two float type Zero planes were shot down, raising the toll of Jap planes to 768, and one American fighter was lost.

Dehydrated vegetables are being compressed into "bricks" and wrapped with various packing materials which would replace crick materials, especially tin.

It's now who carries a chip on his shoulder usually has a big block of the same kind of material just above it.

"I can't leave my farm" wrote the selection. "Then you had better bring it along with you" replied the other board.

THE HOME FRONT

(For Release Jan. 13.)

The President in his seventh Lend-Lease report to Congress pointed out—"Supplies from the United States have had an important part in the war effort of the United Nations." We can place a value in dollars and cents on the goods and services made available to our allies through Lend-Lease, but we cannot fully appraise the strategic value of the aid we have given, beyond the fact that our Lend-Lease assistance definitely has advanced the allied cause on many battle fronts and brought victory over the Axis that much nearer. It is harder still to measure the value of the reciprocal aid we have received from our allies.

Under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act, passed by Congress on March 11, 1941, the President was authorized to permit the delivery of a wide range of goods, products, and weapons and the rendering of many kinds of services by this country for the benefit of "the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

At the time the Act was passed, there was the possibility that by putting the weight of America's economic resources fully behind those countries fighting the Axis, we might assure defeat of the Axis without becoming involved in war ourselves. The attack on Pearl Harbor destroyed that hope, but it served to emphasize the vital importance of the Lend-Lease program, which was immediately speeded up. The total value of Lend-Lease aid for the months of September, October and November, 1942, was four times the total for the corresponding three months of 1941, and nearly twice the total for all of 1941. Aid was then being extended at a rate of more than ten billion dollars a year, or about 15 percent of the current rate of spending on the entire United States war program.

Lend-Lease Policy Proved Sound.

Expenditures of such magnitude must be justified, and the results of the Lend-Lease policy of helping to arm and supply our allies as part of our essential war measures have amply demonstrated the soundness of the plan.

The billion and a quarter dollars to Lend-Lease in 1941 was used to good purpose. Our goods and services aided and encouraged Britain and Russia in their struggle with the Nazis and, at the same time, the volume of war orders served to build up our own facilities for producing weapons and munitions before we were faced by war itself. As these orders were channeled through the Government, instead of being given to various factories directly, we began to build the governmental machinery for handling the far more difficult war problems that followed Pearl Harbor.

Military Items Top List.

More than half of all Lend-Lease supplies exported in 1942 were military items. The British have used American-made planes and tanks in their North African campaigns against the Axis while British pilots in our planes have smacked at the Nazis on the continent. Other tons of war goods and equipment have gone to India, the Middle East, Australia, New Zealand, and to a less extent—because of the closing of the Burma Road—to China. The United States and Great Britain between them have shipped (but not always delivered over the Northern conveyance route) to Soviet Russia during the past year, more than 1,000 tanks, more than 30,000 trucks, jeeps and other equipment.

Chile Breaks With The Axis

American Governments Informed of Action To- day

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 20. — Chile broke relations today with Germany, Italy and Japan, leaving Argentina the only American republic maintaining diplomatic contact with the Axis.

The decree was signed by President Rios after representatives of other American countries and Britain were notified of the step.

The announcement followed a 30 to 10 senate vote approving President Rios' decision for the break with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Official sources said Axis diplomats would be notified during the day and President Rios planned to inform the country in a broadcast over all Chilean stations at 7 p. m. tonight.

Baroness Von Schoen, wife of the German ambassador, Baron Wilhelm Von Schoen, already has left by train for Argentina, the one remaining nation which will be left in the Americas maintaining relations with the Axis.

The senate's vote was taken last night after Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez, speaking for the president in a private session, announced the rupture decision and asked for the senate's approval. Of the 45 senators, three were absent and two abstained from voting.

Circles close to the government said a drive to eliminate Axis espionage and liquidate fifth column activities would accompany the formal break of relations. They said suspected spies had been under observation for some time and would be rounded up while a number of Axis propaganda organizations and publications would be closed.

"CHRISTIANITY'S RESPONSIBILITY"

Under the January Theme of THE BAPTIST HOUR "Christianity's World Responsibility," Dr. O. T. Binkley, Professor of Religion in Wake Forest College, will discuss the subject "The Victory of Faith" in next Sunday's broadcast (January 24th), as announced by Chairman S. F. Love of the Radio Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention.

This is the fourth message of the 1943 series of THE BAPTIST HOUR on the general theme "American Christians Amid World Crises," all of which are heard over an independent Southern network of 36 stations. WPTF of Raleigh and WBIG of Greensboro are the North Carolina Stations broadcasting these programs.

Dr. Binkley, one of the younger leaders among Southern Baptists, is a popular speaker and a man of splendid spiritual insight into current events, according to Mr. Love.

THE BAPTIST HOUR Office announces that a heavy mail response to the first broadcast of the present series indicates a tremendous audience.

LAND

Strengthened by rising farm income and other influences, farm land values in the Nation as a whole increased moderately in the period from July 1 to November 1 of last year.

There are many things that money can't buy and if prices keep rising it will soon be that it can't buy anything.

RUSSIAN ARMY CONTINUES HEADLONG DRIVE AGAINST GERMANS ON ALL FRONTS

WAR IN BRIEF

Russians, continuing rapid advances in the Don and Caucasus areas, bypass Rostov in possible drive to trap Germans south and east of city. Russians fight fiercely to broaden gap driven into the German ranks near Leningrad that lifted long siege of big city.

Fighting French forces driving up from south across the Sahara join hands with the fast-moving British Eighth Army in pursuit of Axis Marshal Rommel's forces near Tripoli. Nazi tank attack in southern Tunisia gains ground against French forces.

Germans make daylight raid on London, killing 60 people, half of them school children.

Americans on Guadalcanal killed 1,000 Japanese during five-day period of fighting to extend American area around Henderson field. Americans and Australians nearing end of Sananda battle to exterminate Japanese in Papua.

Washington reveals that Russia now is getting the major share of lend-lease shipments from the United States, but says U-boat menace still is serious problem for Allies.

INCOME

Cash income from farm marketing in November totals \$1,765,000,000, as compared with \$1,962,000,000 in October and \$1,210,000,000 in November of 1941, estimates the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"If you should inadvertently call it 'national' board you will be calling it what it isn't."

Food A Vital Weapon in Struggle For Freedom

Theme of Farm Bureau Meeting To Be Held In Raleigh January 26-27; Prominent Speakers To Appear On Program

The Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Farm Bureau will be held at the Str. Walter Hotel in Raleigh on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 26-27. The meeting will be streamlined to a strictly business meeting dedicated to the theme "Food A Vital Weapon in the Struggle for Freedom."

The program committee, consisting of representatives of the Farm Bureau, Extension Service, and the State Department of Agriculture, placed on the program authorities on all phases of the food production program, in the hope that questions and problems facing the farmers of this state might be clarified. In calling the meeting, President J. E. Winslow stated, "The thing nearest our hearts is the winning of this war and the return of our boys to normal life on the farms of this state. In this war, the farmers of this state have a responsibility that we cannot escape. We have sold our farm program on the theory that we can increase as well as curtail our production. Our President is calling for food and as true-blooded Americans we are going to produce it. It is my sincere desire that our 1943 program will bring to the farmers of our state the information necessary for them to meet 100 percent each and every request made by our Government."

Appearing on the program will be Henry B. Steagall, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and Author of the \$5,000 Guaranteed Deposit Law. For a number of years, Mr. Steagall has been one of the leaders in the "Farm Bloc" at Washington. Mr. Steagall will be introduced by Congressman Harold Cooley of North Carolina, a member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Other featured speakers will include J. B. Hixson, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the nation's outstanding authority on tobacco; Governor J. M. Broughton; Theodore S. Johnson, Director of the Office of Price Administration; Chas. D. Lewis, Director East Central Region, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, President of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In addition to these speakers, W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dean I. O. Schaub, Director of Extension; E. Y. Floyd, Director of the Plant Food Institute, and their staffs will discuss all phases of the production program.

The annual banquet has been cancelled but the President's dinner and the Extension Agents' breakfast will be held as usual.

The Resolutions Committee and the

Stage 50-Mile Advance From Voronezh Sector To Point 79 Miles from Kharkov; Further Widening Of Break That Liberated City of Leningrad Reported; Other Points Taken

Moscow, Jan. 20.—The Red Army pressed ahead today with mounting force on its two newest offensive fronts, toward Kharkov in the Ukraine and along the newly opened corridor to Leningrad, and the Russians declared that the Germans had been unable to hold a successful defense anywhere along the battlefield.

In their push southwest of Voronezh, where the Russians were within 79 miles of the big German base at Kharkov, Red Star reported a "large enemy force" encircled and said the pace of the Russian advance was increasing.

In the north the army newspaper declared that two powerfully fortified Nazi garrisons were under heavy Russian attack—one described as the "main stronghold" in the Volkhov sector south of Leningrad, and the other on the Leningrad front. They were not otherwise identified.

(British military sources said in London that in the Russian offensives so far 60 German divisions had been badly mauled and 29 of their satellite divisions practically knocked out. It was said these 89 divisions would represent some 1,335,000 men.)

The advance on Kharkov, stemming from the Voronezh sector, had pushed 50 miles through Valuiki junction point of three railroads directly east of the Ukraine capital often called the "Pittsburgh of the Ukraine" because of its industrial importance.

The occupation of Valuiki enabled the Russians to cut for the first time the rail line which runs north of Kamenka, between Voronezh and Kursk, paralleling the main Moscow-Rostov line. The penetration to Urasovo put the Soviet army within 30 miles of Kupiansk, one of the first cities taken by the Germans in their offensive on the Kravok front last summer.

A special communique claimed the capture of Kamenka after hard street fighting. This at once consolidated the Red army's bridgehead on the south bank of the Donets river and put a main body at a point 85 miles north of Rostov on the main Moscow-Rostov railway. Advance guards are 10 miles nearer Rostov.

The recapture of Petrovskoye, in the northern Caucasus, was hailed as another major success in the special communique. It lies at a junction of railroads from Divnoe and Blagodatnoe.

These roads lead toward Armavir, the Malloki oil fields and the strong point effected by the Germans at Kropotkin.

The Russian troops in the lower Caucasus were also reported to have crossed the Kuban river after occupying Cherkassk in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

The night war bulletin also noted the capture of Delays Kalitva on the north bank of the Donets river where the Stalingrad-Likhtaya railway crosses it.

The armies thrusting down from the Voronezh front and pushing west from the Don bend now had gained the encirclement of troops in an area between Kamenka and Rossosh and bounded by the Don river and the Moscow-Rostov railway, the Russians said.

The capture since last Wednesday of 32,000 prisoners—at whom only 2,500 were Germans—was announced officially. The others were 27,500 Hungarians and 22,000 Italians.

The Russians said the campaign to clear out the broken German ring that had held Leningrad proceeded with slow fighting against the pick of German soldiers that had held the siege for nearly 17 months.

(In London, British military observers noting German radio admissions that there had been "considerable Soviet gains in the western Caucasus" said that this meant that the Red army may have another drive or two up its sleeve—with the freeing of Krasnodar and Novorossiysk as the objective.)

(The German radio recently has been silent of the Russians in announcements of new offensives.)

Continued Conference will meet on Tuesday at 10 a. m. with the following chairman:

Resolutions, J. B. Hixson; Constitution and By-Laws, D. A. Rhayne; Tobacco, C. T. Hixson; Cotton, U. H. Hixson; Peanut, R. V. Knight; Potatoes, Harry Fendley; Livestock, G. S. Bunn; General Crops, J. M. McGowan; Fruit and Vegetables, J. V. Whitfield.