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AMERICANS LAND ON JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND

Navy Announces Combined Forces Landed On Rendova In The New Georgia Group This Morning; Details Of Fighting Not Received

Washington, June 30.—The Navy announced today that combined American forces have landed on Rendova island in the central Solomons, in what appeared to be the first stage of a new offensive operation against Japanese positions in the south Pacific.

The Navy communique No. 428 said:

"On Pacific: '1. South June 30 during the early morning, United States forces landed on Rendova island, New Georgia group. No details have been received."

The Japanese have had installations on the island and presumably the landing either was opposed or, if accomplished by surprise, developed into fighting shortly afterward.

The strategic intent of the American move except for its generally offensive nature in advancing the American positions in the Solomons 110 miles northwest of the outpost in the Russell islands, was not fully apparent.

Rendova's most obvious military characteristic is that it lies only about five miles south of Munda where the Japanese late last year developed an air base. However, at the time the base was nearing completion it was brought under heavy American bombardment and has been regularly assaulted from the air since then so that Navy spokesmen have recently reported it was virtually useless to the enemy.

The American aim could be to take Munda for further Allied operations against either Bougainville, the main enemy-held island in the northwestern Solomons, or against Rabaul which lies still further to the west.

Another possibility speculated on here was that the move against Rendova may have been of a screening or diversionary nature to obscure more important thrusts elsewhere.

Still another possibility is that the high command might be testing the extent of Japanese will to resist in the Solomons area.

The Japanese fought furiously and lost heavily in their efforts to recapture Guadalcanal. Any American advance which forced them to undertake similar defensive and costly action would be profitable from the American point of view.

This is the second advance in the Solomons chain since American troops went into Guadalcanal last August 7. About the time the conquest of Guadalcanal was completed on February 9 of this year, American forces occupied without opposition the Russell islands lying 60 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

The third move into Rendova island, carries the front line of American strength in the south Pacific into the zone of Japanese domination and 110 nautical miles northwest of the previous position in the Russells.

The last previous American advance against Japan was begun on May 11 when United States Army forces moved into Attu island at the western tip of the Aleutians chain in the north Pacific. Attu was mopped up in three weeks of constant fighting under conditions of terrible cold, snow and fog. Prior to the Attu campaign the Navy had announced the occupation of Funafuti in the Ellice islands in the south central Pacific.

Rendova has figured only once before in Navy communique. Last March a war bulletin reported that on March 27 American planes had bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Tulagi on the northeast coast of Rendova, destroying one building and setting another afire.

This was the only public information available here today as to the enemy installations on the island.

The fact that the landing was made in early morning indicated that American forces had approached the wooded island and mountains from the land under cover of darkness with the objective of attacking with complete surprise and there was some belief in authoritative quarters here that this surprise had been effective.

The actual time of the attack, which it occurred on today's date in terms of Solomon Islands time, was estimated by Navy men to have been taking place when it was about noon yesterday in Washington.

Rendova island, which extends for about 30 miles in a north-south direction, the south of the western end of New Georgia island, which is the largest island in the central Solomons. It is entirely mountainous and rises to a height of 3,000 feet. At the northern end of the island is an active volcano.

The island has a jagged off its northeastern side but the Japanese

MARKET DATES

Richmond, Va., June 30.—The Tobacco Association of the United States today fixed opening dates for the five-cured tobacco markets beginning with the Georgia-Florida belt Tuesday, July 27 and extending to the opening of the old belt Monday, September 20.

Other dates fixed upon recommendation of the association's Sales Committee were: South Carolina-Border belt Thursday, August 5, Eastern Carolina belt Tuesday, August 24, Middle belt Monday, September 13.

The association also selected Monday, December 6 as the date for the start of sales on the Virginia dark-cured tobacco markets.

L. L. Gravelly, of Rocky Mount, vice-president and chairman of the association's legislative manpower committee, reported that efforts had been made to have federal authorities declare tobacco handling an essential activity, but that so far no definite results had been obtained. He expressed the hope, however, that some concrete action might result before the opening of the Georgia-Florida markets.

Depression-Born WPA Is Now Dead

Washington, June 30.—The Works Projects Administration (WPA) turned back \$150,000,000 to the treasury today and went out of existence.

Only a small "liquidation staff" of the depression-born relief agency remained at the end, getting records and accounts into shape for a final report on its operations.

The records will show, officials said, that WPA spent some \$19,500,000,000 and employed 8,500,000 persons from its inception in 1935.

The turnover to the treasury, they said, was \$106,000,000 in unexpended funds and \$25,000,000 in supplies and materials.

ACCEPTS PASTORATE HERE

Rev. Edwin S. Costen, of McColl, S. C., has accepted a call from the Farmville Presbyterian Church and, with his family, expects to arrive here about July 15, to assume his duties as pastor.

Tomato Juice Good Source Of Vitamins

Tomato juice is a healthful drink and, if properly prepared, is an excellent source of vitamins "A" and "C", says Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, Home Economist in Food Conservation at State College.

She suggests the use of fully ripe, firm tomatoes of a bright red color, which have been washed well and cut into small pieces, after the removal of the cores. To preserve the natural flavor and color in the canned tomato juice, Mrs. Morris says that knives of stainless steel should be used and that utensils of copper, brass, and iron should be avoided.

The conservationist advises that one to two gallons of tomatoes should be handled at the time and that there should be no delay in any step of the canning program. The tomatoes should be precooked at about 170 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit or, if no thermometer is available, let the tomatoes simmer until softened. They should not be boiled.

According to Mrs. Morris, the softened, hot tomatoes should be put through a fine sieve at once. A bowl of cone type sieve is recommended because it allows the least amount of air to be incorporated in the pulp. If the tomato juice is to be given to an infant or an invalid, salt should be omitted. Otherwise, one-half to one teaspoon of salt may be added to each quart.

After the tomatoes are put through the sieve, the juice should be reheated at once, according to Mrs. Morris. If glass containers are used, heat the juice to boiling, pour into the sterilized containers, and add salt. Process for five minutes.

If tin cans are used, Mrs. Morris advises that the juice should be heated to 180 to 190 degrees, poured into the cans, sealed, and allowed to process for 30 minutes. No head space should be left in either the glass or tin container.

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Uncle Sam In Payroll Business

Pay-As-You-Go Plan Will Take Money From Pay Checks

Washington, June 30.—After Wednesday night, Uncle Sam will take a personal interest in your pay check. A chunk of it you'll never see comes out at the source for income taxes. Under the new system devised by Congress to keep people as nearly abreast of their annual taxes as possible, officials estimated that employers will deduct about \$500,000,000 a month from the pay envelopes of their employees.

The checkoff will be at the rate of 20 per cent of all earnings over personal exemptions, which are \$12 a week for single persons, \$24 a week for married persons and \$4 additional per week for dependents.

The tax starts with the first payroll period after Wednesday, however, millions of wage earners will not be affected until later this month.

Official regulations released authorities employers, in figuring the deduction, to disregard the odd cents on paychecks, thus a \$35.27 check can be counted as \$35.20 for the convenience in applying the deduction formula.

The Treasury also told bosses to skip the withholding angles on expense account payments to employees, but advised them to count in any pay other than money which customarily is part of the remuneration. Thus, if an employee is paid \$25 a week and furnished meals, the meals are also subject to the tax.

Vacation pay, pensions and bonuses also are subject to the act. Exempted from the withholding system are servicemen, domestic servants, clergyman, and farm labor.

Provisions are being made so that almost any bank will be able to accept as deposits to "Treasury account" the money deducted by employers.

On September 15 every single person earning at the rate of \$2,700 a year or married person paid at the rate of \$5,500 a year, will have to file a "declaration"—something like an annual income tax return. He will figure out whether his paycheck deductions are keeping him up to date with the Treasury. If not, he'll have to pay the difference, on a quarterly basis. A similar declaration, together with an annual return, will have to be filed on March 15 of next year and every year thereafter.

Cryolite Controls Vegetable Insects

Cryolite can be used as a stomach poison for a number of insects now attacking Victory Garden vegetables, says J. Myron Maxwell, Extension Entomologist at N. C. State College.

Rotenone is scarce and its use is restricted, therefore cryolite is recommended for controlling garden insects. According to Maxwell, it is slightly poisonous and leafy vegetables receiving applications of cryolite should be thoroughly washed before being eaten.

Cryolite is highly recommended for the control of the Mexican bean beetle. It can be used on snap beans before the pods are set and also on lima beans.

According to the entomologist, the dusting of cryolite on tomatoes will be found to be effective in the control of tomato fruit and horn worms, and also for flea beetles. It is also recommended for the control of spotted and striped cucumber beetles on cantaloupes, cucumbers, and squash. It is the best known method of control for the pickle worm, which enters the fruits of these vegetables late in the season.

Cabbage worms and leaf eating insects on egg plant can also be controlled by applications of cryolite, the entomologist says.

It is effective in killing tobacco horn worms and flea beetles, which cause considerable losses at this period of the year.

Cryolite is a fluorine compound that comes from natural cryolite mined in Greenland and from synthetic cryolite produced in the manufacture of aluminum. It is relatively plentiful this year. In speaking of its poisonous properties, Maxwell said: "There is comparatively little danger in any of these poisonous residues on the leaves of vegetables because of the small amount of the material present."

FOOD

Food Administrator Chester Davis has called a series of conferences to develop information on which the food production policies of 1944 will be based. Dr. L. O. Schuch, Director of Extension Service at N. C. State College is a member of the committee.

Women first learned to dress as men to be exposed. They later learned to dress as to be exposed.

YOUR PEANUT CROP

(By Dr. Robert E. Wean)
We plant peanuts, cultivate the soil and harvest the crop. How many know the history back of this practice, the uses made for the nuts and hay and disease and insect control procedures?

Seventy-five years ago peanuts began to receive attention in America. The large and medium podded were probably brought here by early slaves. From South America, to Africa, to America traveled the parents of our now large types, while the Spanish varieties are believed to have been brought to Virginia from Spain in 1871. Processing plants were immediately built with Virginia proving the logical site in the early period of development. However, other states in the South soon realized the potential value of the crop and acreage was rapidly expanded.

The boll weevil of cotton played a peculiar role in causing farmers to turn to peanuts. The change paid dividends and in 1919 a monument was erected inscribed as follows:

"In profound appreciation of the boll weevil and what it has done as the herald of prosperity, this monument is erected by the citizens of Enterprise, Coffee County, Alabama."

The uses for peanuts are many and every one of us is either directly or indirectly associated with consumption of the 700,000,000 lb. crop of shelled peanuts produced predominantly in eight states each year. Who can resist the desire to shell and roasted nuts and scatter the shells where they may fall? Many a squirrel in the city parks looks forward to his morning visit with peanuts for him to eat. Roasted peanuts which have been salted are so good that we eat them as long as our supply at hand holds out. Candy manufacturers know the way to appeal to the public—combine peanut kernels crushed or whole with chocolate, sugar and other favorite confections. Peanut butter has made many a child's cheek become rosy; its healthful food content is mighty good for taking care of in-between-meal hunger pangs of the younger generation. A vegetable oil extracted from peanuts enters into the preparation of many items of industry. Its value proved, it is a vital oil now used in supplementing supplies from other sources. Peanut fed dogs—now you remember—hans that have a flavor and quality never to be forgotten. Goobers left in the soil following digging of the crop are rooted out and eaten. Here's a crop every part of which is utilized. Hay for the cattle and mules results from good vine growth. It is highly palatable and full of food value for farm animals.

The question always uppermost in our minds—"How can we increase our profits from growing a crop?" Peanuts are not without their destructive insects and diseases. There are insects which destroy kernels in the soil and disease to rot the roots and stem. Above ground, turps cause your plants to "pout" and slow up in growth shortly after emergence; potato leafhoppers may suck vital juices from the leaves causing yellowing or "hopperburn"; peanut leaf spot can defoliate your plants early in the season before proper maturation date for the nuts. Leaf spot is present in your county—it reduces your income. Rightfully you ask—"How shall we combat these pests?" Consult your local state agriculturalist, dealers in insecticides, fungicides and dusting equipment. These men know your problems and are trained to serve you. Briefly, they can recommend seed treatment materials to reduce emergence loss and dusting schedules to prevent leafhopper and leaf spot foliage injury. Intensive research in your local areas has yielded invaluable information. It has proved that sulphur dusts are highly effective and most economical to prevent losses from leafhoppers and leaf spot. Three to four applications of 15 lbs. each per acre do the job. Our national requirements for the peanut crop are immense; you may be short of labor and unable to plant the acreage needed. Thus it becomes more important than ever before that you protect your crop from destructive insects and diseases.

Germany reported in broadcasts the repulse of four Russian attacks on the northern Finnish front. It was mentioned, as the Axis reports of previous Russian attacks, that there was heavy artillery preparations by the Red Army guns.

Berlin also gave repeated reports of big Russian landing operations in the Kuban. In some instances the Russians tried to land men behind the German lines, broadcasts said.

Various German broadcasts recorded here gave conflicting reports of attacks on Russian landing formations. The Transcaucasus agency reported that 11 landing barges were captured; the official agency, DUB, apparently reporting the same action, said that 11 small ships were sunk by German planes.

Germany's Wednesday night command communique reported the sinking of two small Russian ships by German submarines in the Black Sea. Early today Axis radios still were broadcasting statements that this was a most significant development, apparently trying to put over the idea that a big German submarine fleet now was active in the Black Sea.

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TOBACCO QUOTAS

Washington, June 30.—The House agriculture committee today approved a resolution authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to fix 1944 burley and fire-cured tobacco quotas on the basis of 1943 quotas.

Reporting on a resolution by Representative Chapman (D-Ky.) the committee said:

"The purpose . . . is to assure that there will be available for the production of essential food and fiber, and land, labor and equipment which probably will be devoted to the production of tobacco in the absence of any assurance that marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1944 crop."

Imposition of marketing quotas on tobacco production is voluntary, dependent upon a two-thirds vote in a referendum conducted among the farmers by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and subsequent amendments, beyond setting the 1944 quota, the committee said.

No other types of tobacco would be affected.

COMBINES

J. D. Bland, Agricultural Engineering Specialist at N. C. State College, reports that a series of combine schools will be held to help operators in problems connected with the wheat harvest.

Automatic counters on rural roads in 30 states reported one report show a motor traffic as 30 percent of pre-war normal.

Red Army Repels German Attacks

Russians Also Capture Height Near Velikie Luki; Fighting Mostly Local

London, July 1.—Russia today reported the repulse of German attacks on the Leningrad, Smolensk, and Kurk fronts and said that its own troops had captured a strongly fortified German height on the Velikie Luki front northwest of Smolensk.

After a 24-hour-a-day aerial attack on Russian communication and outer defenses, the Germans attacked the Russian lines in several groups on the Leningrad front.

The Russian Wednesday midnight communique, recorded here, said that the Red Army met the Germans at the approaches to its forward lines with massed artillery and mortar fire, while heavier guns opened a violent bombardment on positions in the enemy rear.

The Germans retreated, leaving many dead and wounded on the field, the communique said.

In the bombardment, Russian guns and mortars knocked out three enemy trench mortar batteries and destroyed seven pillboxes and two fuel and munitions dumps, the bulletin reported. The noon communique had told of an unusually heavy artillery bombardment by the Russian guns on the Leningrad front, claiming the destruction or damaging of 82 dugouts, 83 machinegun points and 15 trenches.

German attacks of local nature were reported from the Smolensk front and the Belgorod area at the lower end of the Kurk salient. Both enemy attacks were in the nature of reconnaissance forays, and the midnight communique said they were repulsed with heavy losses. Near Belgorod, the Germans lost prisoners and spoils and the Russians after repelling the attacks destroyed several enemy pillboxes and a trench mortar artillery with their guns.

The midnight communique said that seven German planes had been shot down over the lines west of Rostov.

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RECEIVES WINGS

Marfa, Texas.—Robert H. Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Baker, of Farmville, received his wings when he graduated as a second lieutenant from the Marfa, Texas, AAF Advanced Flying School, it was announced by Col. Gerald Hoyle, Commanding Officer.

Lieutenant Baker was commissioned upon completion of his course in training in twin-engine planes. He was assigned here from Polaris Academy, Lancaster, California.

Lieutenant Baker is a former graduate of the Farmville High School.

Don't worry if some one makes cutting remarks about. He is trying to cut you down to his size.

CHURCHILL PREDICTS ALLIED OFFENSIVE BEFORE FALL

WAR IN BRIEF

American forces in the South Pacific launched offensive against the Japanese by landing on Rendova Island, just five miles from the Jap air base at Munda on New Britain Island. Sharp fighting is expected, but no details are available yet.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in confident and optimistic speech, forecasts hard fighting on the European front before autumn, says U-boat peril is being whipped and promises continued devastating air raids on Germany and Italy.

Month of June sets record for aerial warfare upon the Axis. Royal Air Force and American big bombers dropped thousands of tons of bombs upon vital targets, mostly German.

Russians repel German attacks on four sectors of long battlefield and themselves capture a height on the Velikie Luki front. Vigorous air warfare continues.

Allied bombers in the Mediterranean arena blast Sicilian targets again, especially the ferry facilities between Sicily and Italy at Messina.

FERTILIZERS

The War Food Administration has amended the food production order which controls the use of chemical fertilizers to enable farmers to make the best use of supplies of mixed fertilizers now available.

COTTON

Foreign consumption of cotton has declined each year since 1939. Consumption in this country has increased from 6.9 million bales to 11.2 million bales.

CROPPERS

Growers are faced with a problem of finding experienced croppers to harvest the tobacco crop. In many instances it appears that new help will have to be trained, says J. P. Leagans, assistant program specialist of the Extension Service.

Plan To Enlist In Navy Before Being Drafted

Recruiter D. R. Taylor To Be In Farmville on Wednesday, July 7, at Post Office

Seventeen year old men of Farmville and vicinity interested in enlisting in the Navy are urged to make immediate application, it was announced today by Recruiter D. R. Taylor of the New Bern Navy Recruiting Station.

Mr. Taylor said that there is a possibility that voluntary enlistments will be stopped in the near future, and all men will be taken in the armed forces via induction.

At present, only 17-year-olds and men over 38 are eligible to volunteer. All others are required to enter the service through the draft board.

Youngsters who desire to "beat the draft" and get in the Navy, can follow this procedure: Write to the New Bern Navy Recruiting Station, and ask for consent papers. On the postal card give your full name, and your father's full name, your date of birth, and your place of birth.

Papers will be filled out and mailed you immediately. If your father is not living, then give your mother's name, giving the other information as outlined above.

Because there are strict limitations on voluntary enlistments, men who volunteer for the Navy are being given every opportunity in the Navy or Naval Reserve. Promotions are faster than ever before in the history of the Navy, and practically all youngsters are being sent directly to one of the Navy's 65 trade schools.

These schools teach everything from radio to carpentry. There are many openings in the medical corps, aviation, and other fields. The youngster is allowed insofar as possible to select the training of his choice.

Recruiter Taylor will be in Farmville, July 7th at the Post Office and he will furnish any information which might be desired by applicants.

Volunteers are required to serve only until the war is over. If they choose to continue their career in the Navy, they will be allowed to do so. If, however, they desire a discharge, they will be released as soon as possible so that they may return to civilian life after the war.

All expenses of travel are paid for by the Navy. Board, room, and clothing are provided. The expense of training is not included in the Navy's salary. Every penny he draws is over and above all expenses.

Automatic counters on rural roads in 30 states reported one report show a motor traffic as 30 percent of pre-war normal.

Says Fighting To Be Heavy In Mediterranean; Japs, Toq. Must Bite The Dust

London, June 30.—Prime Minister Churchill in a firm, confident speech declared Wednesday that "it is very probably there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere before the leaves of autumn fall."

He promised the Germans that the mighty arms of the British and United States Air Forces "will lengthen the night and by day," seeking out more industrial and military targets with "exterminating force," and when the major cities of Germany are disposed of we will follow the war industry of the Reich to the smaller towns.

Wasting Sea War.

In the sea war, he disclosed that more than 40 submarines were certainly destroyed in May and that the destruction continues with June "the best month we have ever known in the war."

Churchill's prediction of heavy fighting in the Mediterranean came after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in Commons, had called upon Mussolini "to accept the unconditional surrender terms offered to him."

Italy, as yet subjected only to "preliminary and discursive bombardment," already is wondering where the blow of invasion will fall, Churchill said, while Hitler's worry over those Allied plans for assault "may have led to the remarkable long delay of opening the promised German offensive against Russia."

"It is no part of our interest to relieve the anxiety," he remarked.

Unconditional Surrender.

The Prime Minister spoke after a ceremony honoring him in the fire-blackened Guildhall in the heart of London.

He announced again that the Allies "demand from the Nazis and Fascists and Japanese tyrants unconditional surrender," and declared:

"Every man, every ship and every airplane in the King's service that can be moved to the Pacific will be sent there . . . far as many years as are needed to make the Japanese in their turn submit or bite the dust."

Though confidently predicting final triumph, Churchill later, in a luncheon at the Lord Mayor's Mansion House, said that "survival and victory are well within our grasp but hard and painful may be the process by which we shall arrive at a satisfactory conclusion."

During the tremendous air punishment heaped upon Germany, Churchill in his Guildhall speech disclosed the RAF alone in the first six months of this year had dropped 62,500 tons of bombs on Germany. He added that "in the whole first half of this year the enemy has discharged no more than 1,600 tons of bombs at a cost of 245 planes."

Referring to Russia, he said "never was there such a case of the blue biter." He predicted air attack would "presently contribute an additional quota to the total blitz."

He said that shipbuilding in the United States and Canada had reached a stage where the output of new ships "is somewhere between seven and ten times as much as our losses from enemy action in June."

Standing in the glow of flickering arc lamps and in the center of a panoply of gold, blue and black robes, Churchill told his cheering listeners that the Battle of the Ruhr soon would be spreading over all Germany.

Seek Repeal Of Auto Stamp Tax

Washington, June 30.—Senator Mead (D-NY) who contends the \$5 stamp levy on automobiles is a "pay-as-you-go-tax" — for rationed gasoline, joined Rep. Celler (D-NY) today in introducing legislation which would waive the tax until next January 1 for passenger cars.

"The tax at issue is a 'use' tax," Mead said. "If the privilege of full and unrestricted use of an automobile is denied, obviously there should be no tax."

Mead charged that tax is particularly inequitable in eastern states where 4,000,000 car owners are limited to 30 miles a month under rationing and restrictions are imposed on even that mileage.

Mead said he and Celler proposed waiving the tax only until next January 1 because of indications that both the gasoline situation in the east and the general rubber situation may improve by that date. Their bills would not apply to trucks and buses.

Leather is made of cow hides and the cow hides