



The Farmville Enterprise

VOLUME THIRTY-FOUR

FARMVILLE, VEEB COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1943

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO

RUSSIANS ONLY 110 MILES FROM POLAND AND RUMANIA

Two Important Rail Junctions Fall To Red Armies; Advances Continue

London, Sept. 29.—The Red Army rolled to within 110 miles of both the old Polish border in the north and the Rumanian frontier in the south today in widely separated blows which captured Rudny, midway between Smolensk and Vitebsk, and Kremenchug, on the east bank of the Dnieper River between Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk.

The victories, announced in two orders of the day by Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, resulted in the capture of important towns 410 miles apart in independent drives.

Near White Russia

Rudny, 40 miles from Vitebsk, marked a similar advance from Smolensk along the important rail line that leads to Riga. It is only ten miles from the northern border of White Russia, and fell in a Red Army drive that engulfed 120 towns and hamlets.

Stalin called it a "powerful enemy stronghold and a center of communications in the Vitebsk direction."

The advance was made by three Soviet divisions on the Kalinin front. Kremenchug was seized after a great three-day battle by eight Soviet divisions liberally supported by planes, Stalin said. The capture wiped out one of the last German bridgeheads on the east bank of the mighty Dnieper and cut off a large number of Germans pocketed between the river and Poltava.

Stalin, whose two orders were broadcast by Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor, ordered the eight divisions to incorporate the name Kremenchug in their titles and called for the Moscow victory salute of 12 salvos from 124 guns to announce the capture.

Kremenchug is a rail junction 160 miles east of Kiev, 83 miles northwest of Dnepropetrovsk. It is at the east end of the only Dnieper bridge in the area. Its capture opened vistas of outflanking the whole lower Dnieper line if the Soviets can cross the river in force.

There were indications that the Soviets had made crossings at least with advanced units, for the German high command communique said "new attempts on the enemy's part to gain ground in some places on the middle Dnieper on the western bank failed."

Capt. Ludwig Serbrivous, Berlin radio commentator, said "a few enemy nests" remained on the west bank of the Dnieper north of Kiev and said that other attempts in the Kiev sector to move major forces across the Dnieper via islands in mid-river were unsuccessful.

The Soviet daily communique said that the Germans were pushed back to the east bank of the river before Kiev after fierce fighting which "smashed enemy resistance at the bridgehead fortifications in the area of Darnitsa."

Darnitsa and six enemy centers of resistance on the east bank of the river before the Ukraine capital were captured.

The Russian advances did not come without cost, however, as Moscow dispatches clearly indicated the Germans were by no means routed and were fighting for the river with all their strength.

The Moscow newspaper Pravda said a large number of enemy troops, tanks and guns were dug in amid many small streams and lakes with orders to hold the bridgehead or die.

Furious battles were reported and typical was one sector where as many as ten German tanks, several self-propelled guns and a full regiment of infantry, supported by 20 to 30 planes, counterattacked individual Red Army units. German batteries, firing from the high west bank of the river, backed up the bridgehead on the east bank.

The Germans were sending out 12 to 12 counterattacks daily with powerful air support, Pravda said. At one point, the Red Army was put in a "critical situation" but Soviet artillery pounded back the attacks.

PULPWOOD

R. W. Granger, Extension Director at State College, says that reports from farm agents show that many farmers who never before cut pulpwood are cutting their shares in the state's supply.

LIVESTOCK

Extensive operations by partisan forces under General Tito and patriots under King Peter's War Minister Gen. Draza Mihailovic today were reported continuing throughout the country with the guerrillas still holding the initiative despite the forced evacuation of the Adriatic port of Spalato.

FARMVILLE OVER THE TOP IN BOND DRIVE

According to Chairman L. E. Walston, Farmville has gone over the top in the 3rd War Loan Drive with a total of \$273,216.75. Farmville's quota was \$262,000. Although our quota has been oversubscribed, let us continue to buy all the bonds we possibly can in order that "our boys" may return home that much sooner.

CURE YAMS IN TOBACCO BARN

A tobacco barn may be converted into a curing and storage house for sweet potatoes at a relatively low cost, about 50 bushels for a 16 foot barn, says David S. Weaver, in charge of Agricultural Engineering at N. C. State College.

In changing over the tobacco barn, posts should support the bottom tier poles and the upper tier poles should be removed, if possible.

Weaver suggests that the bottom tier poles be covered with 2 inch planks, spaced about 2 inches apart, using any kind of rough lumber for the job.

The next step is to cover the walls of the barn with tongue and groove lumber so as to form an airtight inside wall, unless the barn walls are already insulated.

In insulating the roof, temporary pieces of 2x4, or other available lumber, should be run from the studs to the collar beam, leaving a space of about 18 inches between them and the rafters. This space is filled with straw to help hold the heat.

During the curing process, the straw is pulled away from the ridge ventilators to let out the moist air. Later it is pushed back into place while the potatoes are in storage.

"If care is taken in removing the tier poles and some thought is used in leaving slots in the tongue and groove inner wall, the tier poles can be replaced, when it is time to cure tobacco, without much trouble," Weaver says.

Complete plans for converting a tobacco barn into a sweet potato curing house may be obtained free upon application to the county agent or by writing the Department of Agricultural Engineering, State College, Raleigh, for Plan No. 107R.

Home-Coming at Christian Church Well Attended

A splendid spirit of fellowship prevailed at the Christian Church on Sunday when around three hundred members and former members met for a home-coming.

There were services in the morning and in the afternoon. Chaplain R. D. Minger of Fort Moultrie, S. C., spoke on "Returning To Our Bethel" at the morning worship, and special music was rendered by Mrs. Knott Proctor who sang, "God's Tomorrow."

The afternoon program was in honor of the Boys and Girls from the Christian Church who are in Service, numbering 58. Parents or the nearest of kin responded as the Honor Roll was read. Prayer was offered by Mr. John T. Thoms.

Special music included "We're Tending Tonight" sung by a quartet, composed of Miss Nellie Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hancock and Lawrence Tyson, and a solo by Mr. Tyson. "God's Way In The Best Way," Chaplain Winger explained "What the Chaplains Are Trying To Do For The Boys In Service," and the program closed with the singing of "Stand Be The Tie That Binds," in union. John H. Paylor pronounced the Benediction.

REED COEN

Selecting seed corn in the field rather than in the barn gives the grower an opportunity to check the kind of corn he wishes to grow, say Extension Agronomists at State College.

COTTONSEED MEAL

Extensive operations by partisan forces under General Tito and patriots under King Peter's War Minister Gen. Draza Mihailovic today were reported continuing throughout the country with the guerrillas still holding the initiative despite the forced evacuation of the Adriatic port of Spalato.

Allies Advance On Finschafen

Ground Forces Now 100 Yards West of Jap Base; 61 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Allied Headquarters in Southwest Pacific, Sept. 29.—Allied ground forces have captured new positions south of the Buna River north of Finschhafen and reached the Salamauka plantation 768 yards west of Finschhafen, a communique announced today.

Liberator bombers Tuesday destroyed the principal ammunition depot at Wewak. Japanese bases on the northeast New Guinea coast. It was believed to be the enemy's main New Guinea ammunition depot.

"Combat crews state that this was the biggest explosion and fire ever seen by the air force in the southwest Pacific," the communique said. Supplies Destroyed.

The Liberators dropped 145 tons of explosives on the Wewak area, said the communique, striking at the main supply dumps and installations below them.

It was the third day in a row of heavy air attacks on the Wewak area. On Monday Liberator and Mitchell bombers with fighter escort had destroyed 59 Japanese planes and probably three more in an attack which caught the bulk of enemy aircraft on the ground at the four major airbases around Wewak.

Today's communique reported that eight more Japanese fighters were shot down over the Wewak area Tuesday out of a force of 40 which opposed the Allied bombers. Three others were probably destroyed and while some Allied planes were damaged, all were able to return to their bases.

Australians closing on Finschhafen from the north, were reported Sept. 29 to have crossed the Buna River. Since that time they have been battling stiff Japanese resistance for possession of advantageous positions on the high ground between the river and the town.

They have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, according to previous communique.

In the 18th raid reported against the Wewak area since Aug. 18, start of the intensified assault, more than 200 big Liberators and medium Mitchell bombers, shepherded by swarms of Lightning fighters, destroyed an estimated 61 Jap aircraft, seven vessels of a fresh supply convoy, and 29 barges, and set numerous fires in an attack Monday.

"The enemy's efforts to reestablish his operational air bases in northeast New Guinea appear to have been again effectively countered," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in a communique.

The cautious implication that the Japanese might attempt new counterattacks following the first two heavy raids, disclosed August 18-19 when it was announced that the enemy air force at Wewak had been destroyed. Subsequently, it was revealed that the Japs were rushing in reinforcements from the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, and Formosa.

Since the start of the assault during which an estimated 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Wewak and its satellite airbases, official reports listed a total of 517 Japanese planes destroyed, most of them caught on the ground, serious damage to an additional 25, the sinking or firing of 32 ships, and the destruction of scores of big barges.

Allied plane losses were indefinite, with only 13 specifically mentioned as shot down.

WAR IN BRIEF

American Fifth Army, overrunning Nazi mountain lines, bursts into plain of Naples and advances on city; fall of Naples imminent; British Eighth Army gains 11 miles along east coast after capture of Foglia; Italian resistance in occupied north continues.

Soviet troops capture Kremenchug on Dnieper and storm into Rudny, west of Smolensk for possible major offensive through White Russia to Poland and Baltic seas.

Yugoslav guerrillas reported to have entered German territory and to hold mountain positions; Yugoslav resistance continues fierce despite loss of Spalato.

U. S. planes raid and installations in central Burma; MAP there names river communitarian on Chindwin and Imphal.

American planes sink Japanese tender off Indo-China. Allies on edge of Finschhafen in New Guinea.

TOWN AND FARM IN WARTIME

(Sept. 29, 1943)

RATION REMINDER
GASOLINE—In 17 states of eastern area A-B coupons are now good. In states outside the eastern shortage area A-B coupons are now good.

FUEL OIL—Period 1 coupons in new rationing are good through December.

SUGAR—Stamp No. 14 good for 5 pounds through October. Stamps Nos. 15 and 16 good for 5 pounds each for home canning through October 31.

SHOES—Stamp No. 18 good for 1 pair. Validity has been extended indefinitely.

MEATS, FATS—Red stamps X, Y, and Z good through October 2. Brown stamps A and B good through October 2. Brown stamp C good through October 30. Brown stamp D becomes good October 3 and remains good through October 30.

PROCESSED FOODS—Blue stamps U, V, and W expire October 20th.

CUT EXPECTED IN SHOE RATION

The new shoe stamp, No. 1 on the "airplane" sheet in War Ration Book Three, which becomes valid November 1, probably will have to last six months, OPA has announced. At the same time OPA said that stamp 18, originally scheduled to expire October 31, is extended indefinitely and will overlap the next stamp. OPA's present plan is to eliminate expirations on shoe stamps and to make new stamps valid as soon as supplies warrant. This enables a person to save shoe stamps until shoes are needed.

MORE SOAP PROVIDED

Consumers will have greater soap supplies within a few weeks. The War Food Administration has announced a program to provide a 25 percent increase in soap production for civilian use. WFA emphasized that there will still be no excess and urged soap-saving by every possible method.

MAY REQUISITION IDE TRUCKS

Idle used trucks may be requisitioned by district ODT offices or Agricultural County War Boards to transport vital agricultural products where such transport service is vital to the community. Requisitioning will be necessary only where owners of idle used trucks are unwilling to allow the use of their vehicle in this service.

MARKET TURKEYS NOW

Farmers are urged to market their turkeys as soon as possible so that the American armed forces overseas can have typical Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. In a joint statement, Maj. E. B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, and Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, appealed to farmers to "go over your turkey flocks carefully now with a view to offering as many as possible for sale to the government. Send them to your processor as early as possible. If you don't know where to market them, contact your nearest War Board office or Quartermaster Market Center."

MORE HEAVY UNDERWEAR COMING

The War Production Board has acted to increase production of certain types of men's and boys' heavy knit underwear in which a shortage loomed.

GLASS CLOTH PRICES UP

Prices for glass cloth used as a substitute for glass in hot houses or chicken houses, will be higher to consumers since a recent OPA amendment.

TO ISSUE EATON BOOK FOUR

War Ration Book Four, which will last approximately two years, will be issued to more than 120 million persons through schoolhouse distributions during the last 10 days of October, OPA has announced. The book contains points and unit stamps. It has eight pages containing 394 stamps, printed in blue, red, green, and black.

PRE-INDUCTION TRAINING FOR BOYS

More than one million 16 and 17-year-old boys will be enrolled in voluntary civilian pre-induction training courses in the nation's schools this fall, according to the War Department. Representing an enrollment of more than half of all the physically able boys at these age levels, the students are taking courses that will prepare them for more intensive service in the armed forces. Officers at Army Reception Centers found all pre-induction training on the soldier's program, record card. This training is taken into consideration in making assignments to further training and Army jobs.

Enlist Your Trees Now In The Fight for Freedom

We Must Do Our Share To Help The Boys On The War Fronts Around the World

"Uncle Sam is appealing for 30,000,000 more trees this year to enlist in the Army of Pulpwood Trees for War, and this section must do its share if our boys on the fighting fronts are to continue to get the equipment needed to annihilate the Axis." Mr. T. W. Earle, Mgr. of Wood and Land Department of the North Carolina Pulp Company of Plymouth, North Carolina, said today.

"The War Production Board issued a call for a minimum of 18,000,000 cords of pulpwood to meet military and essential civilian requirements in 1943. Yet it fears we will fall short of this quota by 2,500,000 cords unless wood cutters and farmers step up their production sharply during the remaining months.

"If we fail, our fighting forces will suffer. We cannot let them down. The states of North Carolina is an important producer of pulpwood and I'm sure it will do its share as it did in enlistments in the armed services."

Mr. Earle pointed out that pulpwood is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, rayon and paper parachutes and parachute flares; V-bombs which carry food, blood plasma containers, camouflage nets; aviators' vests and helmets and hundreds of other paper and pulp products vital to a well equipped army.

"The U. S. Victory Pulpwood Campaign," Mr. Earle said, "has the active backing of the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the War Manpower Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Department of Agriculture. All of these agencies realize the great need for pulpwood and are doing everything possible to urge owners to enlist their trees.

"The War Manpower Commission has classified pulpwood cutting as an essential occupation and thereby paved the way for local Selective Service Boards to defer full-time pulpwood cutters or give credit for time spent on pulpwood cutting to farmers.

Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, has issued a statement advising pulpwood cutters who need extra gasoline or truck tires to advise their local rationing boards that they are cutting pulpwood.

"The farmer with a woodland tract has a unique chance to serve the Nation and turn idle trees into dollars at this time. This is another salvage campaign, proposing to use for requirements trees that otherwise might go to waste.

"Farmers cutting pulpwood for the first time should keep in mind the following general requirements:

"Pulpwood must be sound and free from decay.

"The logs should be cut with a saw.

"Trim knots and limbs close to the stick.

"No rotten or burnt wood will be accepted.

"No unsplit crotches or very crooked wood will be accepted.

CRATES

Home canners are asked to return the empty fruit and vegetable crates and baskets to their dealers, who will return them to growers and packing houses where they are desperately needed.

FEATHERS

Agricultural research people have learned how to preserve wet chicken feathers by soaking them in a combination of two weak acids.

EDIBLE FATS

The War Food Administration has reported that deliveries of edible fats and oils to representatives of Soviet Russia during the first 7 months of this year totaled 207 million pounds, nearly double last year.

ALLIES AT GATE OF NAPLES; OCCUPATION IS IMMINENT AS THE FIFTH ARMY ADVANCES

PORK BULLETIN NOW AVAILABLE

F. H. Jeter, agricultural editor at State College, announces the publication of a timely bulletin for pork producers, "The Farm Pork Supply."

The publication was prepared by Dr. D. E. Brady, Extension specialist in charge of meat research, and E. V. Vestal, animal husbandry Extension specialist.

It covers every step in preparing meat for market, from outlining the equipment needed for butchering through each of the curing processes the farmer may use, as dry curing, brine curing and smoking.

The authors have discussed the methods for storing cured meat, and included a recipe for making sausage. In addition, they describe the butchering process and give instructions, including a diagram.

The bulletin is recommended for any farmer who is planning to butcher pork this year, whether he be an experienced hand or a beginner at the job.

The authors of the pamphlet say, "There is nothing so complex about the proper care and handling of meat that cannot be readily mastered provided the few simple directions in this circular are followed."

Copies of the bulletin, Extension Circular No. 262, are available free of charge by writing to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO BE HERE EACH THURSDAY

J. Melvin Whitford, who is deputy collector of internal revenue for Pitt County, will be in Farmville each Thursday from three to five P. M., at the Post Office, to assist you with any of your tax problems.

Mr. Whitford wishes to remind all car operators to purchase their Car Use Stamps immediately to avoid payment of a \$25 fine. These may be secured direct from the Department of Internal Revenue, Greensboro, by registered mail or from the deputy collectors here on Thursday and in Greenville on Tuesdays and Fridays at the office in the City Hall Building.

Guerrillas Are Reported Within Reich Territory

London, Sept. 29.—Unconfirmed Swiss reports reaching Yugoslavia quarters in London today said that forces of the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation had crossed the Yugoslav-Austrian border and were fighting in territory of the German Reich with the aid of Australian guerrilla units.

The Yugoslav partisans of General Tito's army, supported by Australian patriots, a battalion of Czech fighters and a Hungarian unit, entered Austria north of Munkacs Sobota, 58 miles north of Zagreb, and after clashing with a German frontier unit, dug into the hills and are holding out against the Nazis, the report said.

The reported infiltrations of German territory came as King Peter of Yugoslavia and his cabinet arrived in Cairo from London to prepare for the ultimate liberation of his homeland from the Germans, who are desperately attempting to halt the widespread operations of Yugoslav guerrillas now reported in possession of one-third of the country.

Intensive guerrilla operations by partisan forces under General Tito and patriots under King Peter's War Minister Gen. Draza Mihailovic today were reported continuing throughout the country with the guerrillas still holding the initiative despite the forced evacuation of the Adriatic port of Spalato.

The guerrillas, who held the major part of the town for 15 days, evacuated to avoid German encirclement, a communique from the Liberation Army's headquarters said today. All war material was brought out.

Germans In Fast Retreat From Naples Plains After Mountain Defenses Crack Suddenly; Naval Base Of Castellammare Captured; Americans Make Sharp Gains; Pompeii Falls to Allies

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 29.—The American Fifth Army raced tonight to within a few miles of ravaged Naples and was expected to enter the terrorized city at any moment after driving the Germans into full flight across the coastal plains near Mt. Vesuvius with strong armored forces.

Castellammare, the naval base 15 miles from Naples, and the whole Bay of Naples to the south, were in Allied hands.

May Enter Today. (In a broadcast from London, Elmer Peterson of NBC said the Allies grines should be entering Naples by tomorrow.

(The German-controlled Paris radio said the British fleet had approached the Gulf of Naples. Units of the fleet, the batteries of which can be expected to assist ground forces in the final push, have been shelling the gulf area for several days.)

The stout mountain defenses north of Salerno, in which the Germans for six days gave ground grudgingly in the face of continuous attacks, sagged suddenly early yesterday and then crumbled, headquarters announced today.

The victorious army of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark then rolled down on the Naples plain. He threw into battle his tanks and mobile artillery, which had been almost unused in the past week of mountain fighting.

He was racing tonight for the smoking and exploding city of 925,000—the first even approaching that size in all the vast area of Africa, Sicily and Italy already wrested from the Nazis. Rome and Milan are the two only larger Italian cities.

Orderly Retreat. The Germans were in swift, orderly retreat which may not end until they reach the Volturno River line, 20 miles north of Naples and almost due west of the great Foglia air center across the peninsula, which fell with its 13 virtually intact air fields Monday.

"The enemy's defensive ring surrounding Naples is broken," a military spokesman declared emphatically.

(The British Press Association said the Allies had entered Pompeii, the city, at the foot of Vesuvius 12 miles southeast of Naples, which the volcano destroyed in 79 A.D.

(The German radio acknowledged that Castel San Giorgio and Baronissi, 23 and 24 miles southeast of Naples, had been evacuated and that American reinforcements had landed. The German communique said that, despite continuous rain and "difficult road conditions, our own movements took their anticipated course.")

American Gain. The cracking of German resistance was accompanied by sharp gains by American troops farther inland and by the British Eighth Army near the Adriatic coast.

The British wiped out a deep salient in the mountainous center, establishing a straight line between San Angelo, 45 miles east of Naples, and captured Mefti, 17 miles farther east. (Radio Algiers said Angelo was captured.)

Along the Adriatic, the British drove without substantial opposition 12 miles north of Margherita, Di Savoia and occupied the fishing port of Zappolino on the Gulf of Manfredonia, 60 east of Foggia.

The final, decisive drive against the German mountain defenses south of Naples at dawn yesterday in a heavy rainstorm after almost a week of violent fighting, much of it hand-to-hand. By noon Tuesday, Clark's men had captured Norma, road center on the edge of the Naples plain 10 miles southeast of Naples and six miles below Vesuvius.

Allies In Hot Pursuit. Castellammare, a city of 45,000 with naval facilities capable of handling 400-foot ships, fell quickly. The Allies were fully expecting the enemy at nightfall. Official reports did not specify how far beyond Norma the advance had reached.

Professional leaders of organized labor know that their jobs depend upon the money they receive