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Farmville Enterprise

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Disorganized Nazis Flee From Russians in Baltic

Russians Drive 28 Miles Toward Riga; Hungary Proper Invaded By Reds

London, Sept. 28.—Russian troops advanced as much as 28 miles yesterday, in their drive to seize the Latvian capital or Riga while the Hungarian high command admitted that Red Army forces had invaded Hungary proper and captured the town of Make only 14 miles from Szeged, second city of Adolf Hitler's last big Balkan satellite.

While the disorganized Nazi troops retreated from the Baltic states and relinquished more than 200 towns and settlements to onrushing Soviet troops closing on Riga, Berlin indicated that the Red Army had opened the first stage of a gigantic drive aimed at the German soil of East Prussia.

On Czech Border.

Red Army forces also reached the Czechoslovak border at two more points and captured the entrance to the 3,200-foot Rostok Pass leading across the wooded Carpathian mountains into Slovakia. where Czech partisans were battling German and Hungarian troops.

Tightening an arc northeast, east and southeast of Riga, while Soviet forces only seven miles south of the city pounded its ruins with artillery fire and aerial bombardment, three Soviet armies in eastern Latvia rapidly were closing in on the capital.

Narrowing their front to 65 miles between the Gulf of Riga and the Dvina River, the Russians pressed the German rearguards into a 1,600 square-mile triangle as they surged toward the city, crossing swamps, lakes and icy rivers in the westward drive.

Advancing down the east coast of the Gulf of Riga to join with forces that struck west to the sea from Limbazi, Soviet troops cleared a further 28 miles of the shoreline and captured the coastal town and railroad station of Skulte, 22 miles north northeast of Riga.

Evacuating Riga.

While the Nazis were reported hastily evacuating Riga, the German high command was throwing reserves into battle in a futile attempt to stem the Russians, Moscow said. But nearly 1,000 Germans were killed or captured.

While Soviet forces drove along the Riga Bay coast, other troops northeast of the city captured the junction of the Riga-Tallinn and Riga-Bulbene railroads and advanced along the Pskov-Riga railroad and highway to take Ligatne, 35 miles from the capital's eastern limits, in a 10-mile gain.

The only town of importance now barring the Soviet advance from the northeast was Sigulda, six miles from Ligatne, pivot of a German defense line based on the Gauja River and the Sgulda-Ogre highway running to the northern bank of the Dvina.

Driving to within 10 miles of this highway, Soviet forces took Nitaure, 40 miles east northeast of Riga, and, eight miles from the road, captured Garsas, 36 miles east of the capital.

The rail station of Vatrane on the Madona-Riga railroad and 36 miles from Riga also was taken. It is seven miles from the Sigulda-Ogre highway.

Meanwhile, Red Army forces hurled back the Nazis from their fortifications along the northern bank of the Dvina and, advancing 10 miles, took the station of Kaibla, 30 miles southeast of Riga and 10 miles from the town of Ogre.

BIT CONFUSING

Wilson, Sept. 27.—This was rather a curious situation:

State Highway Patrolman W. D. Kinsey stopped a man from Jacksonville here Monday night. The man's name was Cunningham. The car he was driving was registered in the name of Burres and was owned by a taxi man named Collins in Jacksonville. To make matters more complicated, the ration book Cunningham had was made out in the name of Worrell.

The "C" stamps in the book were all counterfeit, officers said.

Cunningham explained that he was up here looking for his estrange wife. Cunningham finally was released, minus his counterfeit coupons. The coupons and a report of the case will be turned over to the State OPA in Raleigh.

A selective timber cut is like cropping tobacco. You only take the part of the crop that is ripe for picking.

Secretary Wickard has warned against any belief that there can be any "sizable back-to-the-land movement after this war."

WAR IN BRIEF

British airborne forces fall back across lower Rhine after heroic nine-day stand; Tommies farther south drive to Meuse River on wide front; Americans open heavy air and artillery bombardment on Metz fortress in northern France.

Americans control all of Peleliu except Umorbrogol Mountain and small pocket at northeastern tip of island, Admiral Nimitz announces; Allied planes strafe Batavia on Java Island for first time.

Red Army scores 28-mile advance in Latvia, tightening three-pronged stranglehold on Riga; Soviet units reportedly drive into Hungary and take Mako.

Allied air and seaborne forces invade Albania and Adriatic islands on wide front; Berlin reports fighting raging along 400-mile coastal sector.

Americans north of Florence battle to regain lost mountain positions; Eighth Army advances seven miles north of Rimini on Adriatic.

Up to 2,000 American planes brave stormy weather to hammer German railways and war industries for third successive day; RAF again pounds Nazi remnants in Calais area.

Chinese cut supply lines of two Jap thrusts into Kwangsi province from south; Japs gain on northern wing.

Local Churches To Collect Clothing For Europe

Committees From Each Church To Meet With Ministerial Association Monday To Formulate Plans For Local Collection

The people of Farmville and nearby communities are being asked to participate in collecting clothes, both new and old, for the liberated peoples of Europe.

In order to make this drive successful there must be some committees designated from our Churches. The Ministerial Association is asking that Church Groups of all Faiths appoint a committee of from three to five members to meet with the Association Monday morning at ten o'clock in the Christian Church to formulate plans, for the local collection which will be a part of 15 million pounds being gathered in the U. S. to relieve the sufferings of European peoples.

All of us have said many times, "I wish that I could do something for the war sufferers in Europe." Now the opportunity is here. With the approach of winter the need for clothing for victims of war becomes a most pressing need. Throughout war-torn areas liberated countries must greatly depend upon the held of the American people.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, an international agency set up by forty-four of the United Nations, has asked the churches to assemble fifteen million pounds of used clothing to meet the needs of these suffering worthy people.

More than 20,000,000 men, women, and children in Europe have been made homeless by the war. A vast proportion of these civilians have lost al ltheir possessions, including clothes. Clothing standards have declined much more drastically than have dietary levels. During the winter of 1943-44, cold probable caused as much suffering and as many deaths as did hunger. The winter of 1944-45 will be even worse unless help is forthcoming from America.

Type Of Clothing Needed

What is needed is good substantial clothing, new or used, for both winter and summer wear. Although clothing need not be in perfect repair, it must be useful to the people who will receive it. Underclothing and all types of cotton garments should be washed before they are donated, but need not be ironed. Shoes and evening dresses are not to be collected.

All types of useful wearable garments can be used. Special appeal is made for: Infants' garments — all types are in urgent demand, particularly knit goods; Men's and Boys' garments—overcoats, topcoats, suits, coats, jackets, shirts, all types of work clothes, including overalls, coveralls, etc., sweaters, underwear, robes, pajamas, etc.; Women's and Girls' garments — overcoats, jackets, skirts, sweaters, dresses, underwear, aprons, jumpers, smocks, robes, night-wear, etc.; Bedding — blankets, afghans, sheets, pillow cases, quilts, etc.

Assemble your bundles now! Give all the clothes you can spare!

The Pitt County Association For Blind Hold Meet

Hal Winders of Farmville Among Re-elected Directors

Greenville, Sept. 25.—The Pitt County Association for The Blind held its annual meeting in the Court Room of The Greenville City Hall on Friday night, September 22nd at 8:00 o'clock. President Frank Brown presided, and gave a brief review of the year's work. A complete and interesting report of her efforts for the first nine months of 1944 was given by Miss Jennie Manning, blind full time caseworker for Pitt County, who is employed in this capacity under the sponsorship of the association. This talk was made by assistance of braille. Miss Manning stated that she now has 130 registered cases. During the past year 187 visually handicapped persons were given medical aid, 5 of whom have been removed from the classification of blindness. She outlined the adjustment, personal service, home industry, home projects, Education and Economic relief rendered the blind and near blind in the county.

K. T. Futrell told the association that he and his department, along with the governing boards of the county, appreciated the fine work and assistance that they were giving. He urged the continuance of this fine organization and pledged his full cooperation and support. He stated that an employment project for the blind of Pitt County could be goal that the association might want to take along with the sponsoring of the caseworker. This would go far he said to take many of the visually handicapped on the relief roll and make them feel independent again.

Mrs. Dorothea Tucker, Field Representative of The State Commission for The Blind, brought greetings from that board as well as high praise for the fine work accomplished during this first year of the Pitt County Association's existence.

It was urged by President Brown that every member as well as the officers and directors put their every effort into the coming drive for renewal of memberships and the securin, of new members.

Election of Officers and Directors was held. Frank M. Brown and Paul A. Scott were reelected President and Vice-President, respectively. D. H. Conley was elected Secretary, and Godfrey P. Oakley, Treasurer. The following directors were reelected for the coming year: Mack Smith, Bell Arthur; Zeno Dixon, Black Jack; Woodrow Wooten, Falkland; D. A. Glover, Greenville; Jimmy Edwards, Chicod; G. Clinton Elks, Grimesland; Ola Lee James, Calico Cross Roads; J. S. Chapman, Grifton; Hal Edwards, Ayden; Vernon Cox, Winterville; Hal Winders, Farmville; John Fountain, Fountain; W. R. Tyson, Belvoir; J. B. Bunting, Bethel; Abe Gray, Stokes; and Cecil J. Satterthwaite, Pactolus.

Frank Brown thanked the association for the fine cooperation and assistance rendered him as president for the past year and urged for the continuance of this fine spirit during the coming year.

The Board of Directors of The Pitt County Association for The Blind held their final session of the year at a dinner meeting last Friday night at 6:30 o'clock. President Frank M. Brown presided. In addition to the officers and directors present, the board had as their guests Mrs. Dorothea Tucker, Field Supervisor of The State Commission for The Blind, Miss Jennie Manning, Blind Full Time Caseworker for Pitt County, and John H. Moore, Principal of Farmville City Schools.

The Secretary-Treasurer Godfrey P. Oakley read a report of the past year's financial condition. Plans for the coming year were discussed and outlined. The Board is very happy about the progress made during the past year and look forward to another more successful year in their blind activity.

PRESBYTERIANS HOLDING SERIES SPECIAL SERVICES

A Week of Advancement in Religious Education is being observed this week at the Presbyterian Church, in cooperation with the program of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The series of special services began on Sunday evening when the Young People had a program. On Monday evening, the Auxiliary was in charge, with Mrs. Cherry Easley presenting the talk. Rev. Jackson of Snow Hill was here for the Thursday evening meeting and together with Rev. Coates, will also be the speaker for the service tonight, Friday.

Following Monday evening's meeting, the congregation enjoyed an hour of fellowship when refreshments of punch and cookies were served.

Keep extravagance in her place if you want to win in the saving race.

United War Fund Of Pitt County

Hitler didn't plan it that way, but the war may be the means of developing an entirely new crop of tennis champions.

George W. Davis, who is Farmville Township Chairman of United War Fund 1944 Campaign, said information he has received from the United War Fund of North Carolina disclosed that War Prisoners Aid, a member agency in the War Fund, has just shipped 3,000 rackets to Geneva, Switzerland for distribution to prisoners of war who are going in for tennis in a big way.

Also included in the shipment were 35,000 tennis balls, so the embryo Tildens and Budges among the tennis devotees in the "barbed wire league" will not want for equipment to indulge their desire for playing the game, Dr. Davis declared.

War prisoners Aid reported also that, in order to comply with requests of war prisoners for association football equipment (or soccer, as Americans know it) it had shipped tens of thousands of soccer shoes, balls and bladders which had to be obtained in Brazil, because such items may not be had in America.

Mr. Davis pointed out that shipment of arthletic equipment to war prisoners is only one of the many steps War Prisoners Aid is taking to preserve the future usefulness of the millions of men behind barbed wire. By giving war prisoners something to do with their minds and hands, this agency of the War Fund lessons the monotony of the bleak existence in prison camps, maintains mental morals and physical vigor, and gives the prisoners a connection with the world from which they have been suddenly removed, and with their future life in the postwar period. Assistance given by War Prisoners Aid includes the furnishing of musical instruments for the establishment of camp orchestras; phonographs and records; handicraft, art and hobby materials; textbooks, study corses, paper and pencils; and religious material.

Contributions made by residents of Farmville and Pitt County to the United War Fund of Pitt County help finance the work of War Prisoners Aid, Mr. Savis said.

Sentences Given In Vice Clean-Up

Kinston Court Sends 11 Women To Prison Camp As Campaign Continues

Kinston, Sept. 27.—Gladys Ball, a white woman, and 10 Negro women — Virginia Williams, Lillie Mae Loftin, Mary Belle Smith, Marry Wheeler, Pearlie Hall, Maria Huggins, Sallie May Sugg, Rosalie Sutton, Viola Sutton, and Belle Sugg—were sentenced to Camp 404 near Raeligh for six months upon conviction of vagarancy and prostitution in Recorder's Court here Monday, Judge Joe Dawson reported today.

It was the third batch to be sentenced to the camp in current efforts to rid the city of venereal disease sources. Other cases reportedly growing out of vice raids locally heard by the recorder Monday included: Frank Brinson, operating house of prostitution, six months on the roads, suspended upon payment of costs and promise of good behavior for six months; Lola N. Ross, arrested on September 17 on charges of prostitution, ordered held in jail 30 days and to be treated for venereal disease by the Health Department. Some six or eight other defendants were assessed costs and placed under suspended sentences or ordered to submit to treatments under the Health Department.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION HOLDS OPENING MEETING OF THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR

The Parent-Teacher Association held its first meeting of the current school year on Thursday afternoon in Perkins Hall, when Mrs. Mabry Pollard, Vice-President, presided and together with Superintendent Moore, formally welcomed the new parent and teacher members. Mrs. Pollard announced that the Annual Membership Drive has begun and asked all to cooperate in this endeavor. The list of grade mothers was read.

Rev. E. C. Chamblee conducted the devotional and read a series of articles of particular interest to parents of growing children. Mrs. Cherry Easley gave an outline of the PTA Congress Program, the aim of which is to Meet the Needs of the Children.

Miss Pearl V. Eichelberger, Bible teacher, told something of her work in the school and asked the parents to cooperate with her. She challenged them to give more of their time to their children's religious training.

Miss Stroud's Second Grade won the room roll call.

14 Billions Will Be Goal Of Sixth War Loan Drive

Drive Tentatively Set to Begin Monday, Nov. 20th; Two Billion Less Than Last 5th War Loan

Washington, Sept. 27.—The Treasury tentatively has set Nov. 20, the beginning of Thanksgiving week, as the kickoff date for the sixth war loan drive and officials have decided on a goal of about $14,000,000,000, it was disclosed tonight.

As in previous drives, the American Bankers Association will take the leading role in promoting sales through its local branches.

The details were agreed on at closed sessions at the Treasury, attended by leading bankers and Federal fiscal experts.

One banker told a correspondent that the previously-favored date, Nov. 11, Armistice Day, had been dropped because it falls on a Saturday, a bad day psychologically for the opening of a campaign.

The goal is $2,000,000,000 less than that of the fifth war loan, which was the highest of all and which was oversubscribed by $4,500,000,000 most of which came from corporations and other non-banking sources.

Three reasons were given for the cut:

1. Unusually good cash condition of the Treasury.

2. Increasingly good war news from abroad.

3. Light bond redemptions expected as a result of the stimplified redemption plan which goes into effect on Oct. 2.

There are wide differences in views on whether the new "over-the-counter" redemption program will increase or decrease cashing of bonds. The Treasury believes there will be little, if any, change in the redemption rate. Bankers in general, pointing to high current redemptions, say there will be a definite upturn when the procedure becomes easy.

If the European phase of the war is ended or appears in the final stages by Nov. 20, it is believed likely that commercial banks, barred from purchasing securities in the last two drives, may be allowed to participate in the new campaign.

A high Treasury official said that a drop in public bond purchases could be expected with the end of the European war, thus making it necessary for the Treasury to seek aid from the banks.

Banks have not been allowed to invest in the securities, because the Treasury preferred to combat inflation by "skimming" off ercess buying power of the public.

SERVICE MEN'S CENTER

Visiting the Center the past week were Sgt. and Mrs. A. D. Manning of Farmville and Winterville; Cpl. Willis P. Odom, Farmville and Camp Pickett, Va., and Cpl. Odom's guest, Cpl. John J. Griffin of Cherry Point and Philadelphia, Pa.

Sgt. Charles Wheeler, Walstonburg and Fort Dix, N. J.; Cpl. and Mrs. William Nelson Fulford, Farmville and Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Sgt. J. W. Hardison, Langley Field, Va., and Snow Hill; Pvt. Joseph Roddington, Camp Lejeune and Brooklyn, N. Y., guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Skinner.

Kinston Air Base: Bernard J. Pettitt, Solvay, N. Y., guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pollard; Pfc. Edwin A. Roberts, Maine; Pfc. David E. Mangsen, Worchester, Mass.

The Baptist Missionary Society was hostess group for the week-end. Cocoanut cake, country ham, potato salad, tomatoes, lettuce, grapes, cocacolas and pear sweet pickles were served. Acting hostesses were Mrs. Carl Beaman, Chairman, Mrs. A. B. Moore, Mrs. LeRoy Rollins, Mrs. Raymond Shearin, Misses Nell Taylor Beaman and Carley Ann Johnson assisted by Miss Virginia Bynum.

Other donations were milk by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stocks and Pecan Grove Dairy; $1.00 by Mrs. C. B. Mashburn; $2.00 and flowers by Mrs. B. S. Sheppard.

Circle 2 of the Presbyterian Auxiliary will be in charge this week end.

A letter from Prt. Clayton Hill of Pomona, Calif., now at Godman Field, Ky., but a regular visitor here from Seymour Johnson Field for seven months, says he will never forget his visits here and all the kindness shown him. He says he likes his new camp but would rather be back in North Carolina and hopes to return after the War.

Last year fire losses were up 25 per cent over the last pre-war year, or $380,285,000 for the U. S. All property owners are urged to check their fire hazards during Fire Prevention Week, October 8 to 14.

There's a key to success but no pass key.

Battered British Troops Withdrawn From Arnhem

AIR WAR

London, Sept. 27.—In a campaign of aerial destruction rising to its highest pitch in weeks, more than 1,700 Allied heavy bombers and an estimated 2,500 fighters assaulted military and industrial targets in Germany and along the Western Front today. Savage sky battles marked the raids, and 42 American four-engined bombers and seven fighters were lost.

Nearly 1,200 Fortresses and an escort of 700 fighters, driving through thick walls of flak and temperatures 50 degrees below zero, ripped apart railway yards and industrial plants at Kassel, Ludwigshafen, Cologne and Mainz with 4,000 tons of bombs.

The day's heaviest opposition was encountered in this operation of the U. S. Eighth Air Force, whose loss was the largest in weeks, but the Americans accounted for 41 enemy planes—31 in the air by fighters, five by bomber-gunners and five on the ground by strafing.

Three hundred RAF bombers slashed at communications at Goch, a German frontier town, and pounded fortifications in the Metz area ahead of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces. Communications in the Rhineland also were raided.

No German interceptors were encountered by most of these formations, but many of the fliers said the flak was the worst in two months.

Badly-Mauled Survivors Withdraw from North Bank of Rhine After Division Suffers Terrible Losses; Other Allied Forces Broaden Corridor In Holland; Patton's Forces Start Assault On Metz

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 28.—The men of Arnhem—less than 2,000 out of an original force of 8,000—have come back to the comrades south of the Neder Rhine with a story of valor to take its place beside Britain's Dunkerque and Coventry.

Though the price was steep, headquarters refused to give this heroic, incredible stand of eight days and nights by the British First Airborne Division, the "Red Devils," the harsh label of defeat.

Killed Many Nazis.

Instead staff officers pointed to the 12,000 to 15,000 estimated Germans dead heaped around the little foothold of about 1,000 square yards which the Red Devils had held against incessant bombardment and armored attack. They declared the almost superhuman holding had helped in the development of a new powerful eastward thrust now taking shape along the length of the Maas (Meuse) River a few miles from the Dutch-German frontier.

Field dispatches bolstered this theory, saying the one-precarious corridor extending up through Holland now was firmly held, rapidly being expanded and that German forces were falling back across the Maas to take up positions a few miles in front of the Siegfried Line.

Drive On Metz.

Violent new assault on the main fort guarding Metz also was launched in northeastern France by the U. S. Third Army and was successful in its initial stages, it was reported.

There was ample evidence that the besieged Red Devils had tied down vastly superior German forces, perhaps preventing a gigantic "Arnhem" for large elements of Lt.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army in the corridor from Eindhoven to Nijmegen.

If they had not been occupied in the bloody battle with the unflinching Tommies on the north bank of the Neder Rhine, the German troops around Arnhem might have joined with large Nazi forces west of the corridor to divide and conquer.

The British sky-troopers made this impossible and a dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Robert C. Wilson, with the Allies in Holland, said the corridor now appeared sufficiently protected to keep the estimated 100,000 Germans between it and the sea from breaking across to the Reich. The only exit for this Nazi force, he said, now is the long way around north of Arnhem.

A senior British staff officer said between 1,700 and 1,800 of the trapped airborne troops at Arnhem succeeded in escaping after the order to withdraw had been given by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Wounded Left Behind.

Some swam the muddy Neder Rhine, a quarter of a mile wide. Others were carried across in tiny assault boats and some rowed.

At least 1,200 wounded were left behind. How many of the remainder of the original force were killed and how many were captured was not known.

The official blackout on the withdrawal, it was explained, had been ordered to prevent the Germans from knowing that the Allies had given up hope of making a junction in strength and to keep the enemy from interfering with the rescue operation so far as possible. Even so, the withdrawal was made under heavy fire.

Fought Against Time.

The desperate gamble of the "Red Devils" to seize and hold a bridgehead across the Neder Rhine until the British Second Army's great armored force could rush and relieve them failed because Montgomery's drive northeast from Eindhoven was delayed too long in winning the strategic bridge across the Waal Rhine at Nijmegen, nine miles from Arnhem.

By the time British ground forces reached the Neder Rhine opposite Arnhem last week and fierce counterattacks by German SS elite guard divisions had driven the airborne troops back into the woods west of Arnhem, and the chances for a junction of Allied forces had been reached the desperately fighting "Red Devils," and their counterattack feat became inevitable when nine-day weather prevented their reinforcement from the air.

Controls To Last Until Jap Defeat

Byrnes Says U. S. Must Continue Controls On Prices and Wages

Warhington, Sept. 27.—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes declared today the government must keep controls on prices, wages and rationing after the defeat of Germany and until total victory has been won also in the Pacific.

"While we are prosecuting the war against Japan," he said in a speech to the National Press Club, "price control must continue just as wage control must continue, and the relationship between wages and prices must be stabilized."

Should Hold The Line.

Byrnes' words came at a time when the War Labor Board is considering a host of wage cases all aimed at breaking the "Little Steel" formula, keystone of the government wage policy. Under that formula wage rates cannot be increased more than 15 per cent above the level of January, 1941.

The mobilization director expressed pride in the "hold-the-line order" stabilizing wages and prices and said:

"Rearguard actions have been fought against the attacks of groups that are powerful while we are fighting a war but on the whole the line has been held and government should continue to hold it until the dangers of inflation are passed."

He declined to answer a direct question whether he favored cracking the Little Steel formula, but said we must go into the post-war era "with a stable relationship between wages and prices."

"If we do not preserve a stable economy," he said, "postwar deflation will ruin all our plans for postwar prosperity."

Byrnes cited Bureau of Labor Statistics figures to show the cost of living has gone up 25.3 per cent since January, 1941, but said farm income has gone up 81 per cent and the average weekly pay of workers 51.3 per cent in the same period.

White Collar Workers Hurt.

"The white collar workers are people with small fixed incomes have fared less well during the war, but the only way to help them is to continue to hold the line against inflation."

Told there were reports he intended to resign soon, Byrnes pointed out that his office would be abolished by legislation, which Congress has passed but President Roosevelt has not yet signed, to establish an Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

"So if I just do nothing, then I'll have no job to do," he remarked.

Between 3 and 4 million bushels of apples were blown to the ground along the Atlantic seaboard by the tropical hurricane. Take advantage of this temporary surplus for stocking pantry shelves.

Henry C. Bourne of Edgecombe County has beef cattle grazing on 209 acres of lespedeza and an extra 200 acres for hay and seed.

The trouble about those half hose the women are wearing you can't tell which half.

Buy War Bonds To Have and to Hold