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# Farmville Enterprise

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## TOKYO HIT BY FIRE-BOMBS IN THIRD SUPERFORT RAID

### Japs Report First Night Raid On Capital; Tokyo Threatens U. S. Fliers

Washington, Nov. 29.—American Superfortresses have raided Tokyo for the third time in six days, it was announced today, and Japanese broadcasts said that two separate fleets of the giant B-29 bombers had hit the capital, one at 11.55 p. m., Wednesday and a second at 4:15 a. m., Thursday, Japanese time.

Admitting that fires had been started, Tokyo said that raiders had showered incendiary bombs on the city and interspersed them with flares to light targets.

Tokyo reported that the first fleet of Superforts had attacked from 11:55 p. m., Wednesday to 2 a. m., Thursday, Japanese time (1 p. m., Wednesday EWT.)

**First Night Attack.**

A small formation attacked Shizuoka prefecture on the coast southwest of Tokyo while the city was under attack, Tokyo said.

A second fleet of Superforts, described likewise as small, hit Tokyo at 4:15 a. m., and continued to attack until 5 a. m., the enemy broadcasts said.

It was the first night attack in history of the Japanese capital.

A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the United Press in New York said that the first Superfort fleet attacked over thick clouds in drizzling rain, followed by flare bombs which incendiaries "blindly released" and that fires were started at two places among civilian homes.

A second wave of planes dropped bombs among the flames, Tokyo said, but added that the fires were "immediately brought under control."

At 4:15 a. m., Tokyo said, the second fleet hit the city, "again dropping incendiaries on civilian homes." This time a fire started at one place, Tokyo said, but immediately was put out.

"As these raids were expected people were undisturbed," Tokyo said. "As the result of thorough training and full preparation in fire fighting, the damage done by the enemy was slight."

Japanese night fighter planes challenged the Superforts, Tokyo said.

This broadcast said that the formation which attacked Shizuoka prefecture lost its way to Tokyo and dropped its bombs harmless in fields or hills.

The official announcement issued here at 4:40 p. m., EWT said:

"B-29 aircraft of the 20th Air Force today attacked targets in the Tokyo area, it was announced at the War Department today by Gen. H. H. Arnold, in his capacity as commanding general of the 20th Air Force. The attack was made by Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command based on Saipan. A communique will be issued when further details are available.

**Tokyo Threatens.**

A few hours before the attack Chungking radio listeners heard a Japanese Domei agency political commentator, in a statement almost hysterically phrased, call B-29 crews "albino apes" and threaten:

"Woe be the fate of the American savage who after blindly bombing Tokyo attempts to parachute to safety, because he will be killed on the spot by the angry Japanese people."

It was at once recalled that after the American attack on Tokyo by carrier-launched planes under Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle in April 1942, the Japanese high command announced the murder in cold blood by execution of an unspecified number of American airmen made prisoner.

Today's raid on Tokyo was made by planes which as in the first two attacks by Superforts on the capital flew 1,550 miles from the Marianas.

Federal Communications Commission recorders heard the Japanese broadcast which gave the report of the third Tokyo raid:

"A minor formation of B-29s attempted their first night attack on the Tokyo area a little before midnight. They dropped incendiaries and flare bombs but were immediately repulsed by our effective interception. Practically no damage was sustained on our side as fires which were started at two places, were immediately put under control by the timely action of our fire fighting units."

It was noted that Tokyo said that fires were started at two places, not simply that two fires were started, and that it was specified they were under control, not put out.

**"Hot Reception.**

"A minor formation of enemy planes penetrated the Tokyo area a little before midnight. Japanese interceptors are now giving a hot reception to the enemy raiders."

Before the planes were announced as being over Tokyo, London listeners heard Tokyo radio say:

"Contrary to the enemy's exaggerated claims that Tokyo was ablaze from one end to the other after recent raids, we state that Tokyo is as calm as ever and that the United States planes were not even able to reach their objectives."

No statement had been made that Tokyo was ablaze from end to end, but Superfort crews who made the first attack on the city last Friday saw fires burning. Clouds obscured targets during the second raid Monday.

Tokyo broadcast again today statements that Japanese planes had attacked the Superfort 21st Bomber Command base at Saipan in the Marianas.

## Santa To Make His Visit Here

### Everyone Invited To Welcome Jolly Guest Here On Friday Night, December 15

Another year! Another Christmas! And once more old Santa climbs into his plane to visit boys and girls and the older folks too throughout the land.

The Town of Farmville is busy setting the stage and getting everything in readiness for Santa's first arrival here, Friday night, December 15, at 7:30 o'clock.

The store windows are full of beautiful displays and the shelves are piled high with lovely holiday goods for the pre-Christmas shopping season and for Santa's arrival and Mayor Davis is planning his welcoming speech with the idea of making it the warmest and heartiest yet.

Santa will be accompanied by a squad of his workmen from Toyland to assist him in handing out presents to the hundreds of children on the streets, who will be there to greet and show the merry old gentleman their joy in having him come to Farmville again.

The business firms have arranged to keep their stores open from 7:00 until 9:00 o'clock, so that their stocks of beautiful gifts may be inspected by the large number of visitors, who are expected in the down town section Friday night, December 15th.

Josh W. Munden, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association, is urging every merchant and homemaker to help give the town in general as festive an atmosphere as possible under the present restrictions as to lighting effects.

## Tyson-Mays Plan Silver Anniversary

### Officers are Elected and Committees Appointed

Despite the present difficulties of travel due to conditions resulting from the war, Tyson and May descendants gathered in goodly number at the Christian Church the day after Thanksgiving to keep unbroken the sequence of 24 annual reunion meetings of these families.

The Reverend C. B. Mashburn, pastor of the Christian Church, and an adopted son of the organization, presided in the absence of the president, Andrew Joyner, Jr., of Greensboro, announced the program in the absence of the chairman, John B. Lewis, and conducted an impressive memorial service for members who had "fell on sleep" since the last meeting.

Featuring the business session and round table discussion, presided over by Carl A. Tyson, a former president of the group, was the election of officers and concrete plans relating to the next reunion, which will be celebrated as the silver anniversary.

Mrs. W. H. Gillette, of Washington, D. C., was elected president. Mrs. Gillette is the granddaughter of the late Grigg Tyson, founder of the Tyson reunion organization. Miss Ella May, of Winterville, was elected 1st vice president; John T. Smith, of Wilson, 2nd vice president, and Mrs. Edward May, of Farmville, was re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

Chairmen and committees, appointed to serve during the ensuing year, were: program—Mrs. B. Streeter Sheppard, Mrs. Annie Flanagan, Mrs. G. Alex Rouse, Mrs. Josie McArthur; arrangements—Carl A. Tyson, Mrs. Henrietta Moye Williamson, Mrs. Melton Allen and Mrs. C. R. Townsend; invitation—Mrs. Charles Mozingo; registration—Mrs. C. S. Eagles; table—Mrs. A. C. Monk, Sr.

Foremost in the matter of business transacted was the resolution introduced by Mrs. Josie McArthur and adopted by the assemblage regarding the future objective of publishing the genealogy of the Tysons and Mays in Book form.

An interesting report was made by the genealogy chairman, Miss Tabitha DeVisconti, who requested information regarding military service of members of the two families. Miss DeVisconti also introduced the out-of-town guests, including Mr. and Mrs. J. Carl Jones, Jr., of Kinston, bride and groom; Joab B. Tyson, Jr., S. C. 3/c, of Fungo, Va., and Mrs. Pender Bundy, of Columbia, S. C., whose husband is on active duty with American forces in Germany.

A number of communications from absent members, conveying greetings and regrets, were read by the secretary, Mrs. May.

The musical program consisted of patriotic selections, favorite hymns and a prayer hymn, "O God of Love, O Prince of Peace, make wars throughout the world to cease," with Mrs. G. Alex Rouse as accompanist.

Following the benediction, a basket lunch was served.

Some farm lands in North Carolina are now being sold at about 2½ times their normal value. It takes about 2,500 pounds of tobacco to make a thousand dollars now. What about the future?

## Halsey's Fleet Racks Up Unexcelled Achievement

### Over Thousand Jap Ships Sunk or Damaged and 3,446 Airplanes Destroyed In Three Months

Aboard Admiral Halsey's Flagship in the Western Pacific, Nov. 28.—Admiral William F. Halsey's Third fleet today began its fourth month of unexcelled naval and air warfare in the western Pacific after 90 history-making days during which it blasted open the Pacific ocean highway to the Philippine islands and took a terrific toll of Japanese ships and planes.

Estimates of losses inflicted on the enemy by the Third fleet during the three months since Admiral Chester W. Nimitz placed Admiral Halsey in command, show that the Japanese lost 3,446 planes destroyed, 162 warships sunk or damaged and over 600 merchant ships sunk or damaged. In addition more than 400 small craft were either sunk or damaged.

Far-ranging planes from this fleet in hundreds of sorties bombed, strafed and burned planes and installations of about 112 Japanese airports during the same period.

The ninety days were of sustained naval and air combat of unprecedented intensity and scope.

Figures of Japanese losses disclosed that 1,664 enemy air craft were shot out of the air and 1,782 were destroyed on the ground.

The warships' tally showed that four carriers were sunk; nine battleships damaged; three heavy cruisers sunk and five to seven damaged; two light cruisers sunk and eight damaged; 25 destroyers and destroyer escorts sunk and 46 damaged; two seaplane tenders sunk; three mine layers damaged, and 22 other smaller warships sunk and 29 damaged.

This added up to a total of 58 warships sunk and more than a hundred damaged.

For merchant shipping, it is estimated there were three tankers sunk and 26 damaged; 114 merchantmen over 1,000 tons sunk and 263 damaged; and 100 smaller merchantmen sunk and 113 damaged.

Some of the ships damaged in one engagement were sunk later and so the list has some duplication.

Admiral Halsey's flagship from which the sturdy Japanese-hating admiral has directed operations, has steamed 36,185 miles since the start of the mission 90 days ago and the flagship has rarely been at anchor.

During this time it has never so much as been scratched by enemy fire.

## Employees Report $50,000 In War Bonds Pledged First Week

Farmville store employees have sold around $50,000 in War Bonds through Wednesday, November 29, Bill Duke, captain of the MacArthur team reports that the pledges taken by his team reached a total of $28,825 and the Eisenhower team with Miss Mary Elizabeth Barrett as captain reports pledges totalling $20,825.

It looks like there is right much competition between the two teams and it is the popular opinion that it will be a mighty close race as to which team will sell the most bonds. J. W. Munden, Retail War Bond Chairman, requests that all employees put forth an extra special effort in the next few days to enable our town to quickly meet the goal which has been set for our community.

Employees are also asked to turn in any signed pledges they may have to their respective captains at once.

## Begin Probe Of Cigarettes

### Committee Seeks True Facts On Shortage

Washington, Nov. 28. — Without learning the reason for the current cigarette shortage, congressional investigators heard testimony today that an 18-month supply of cured tobacco is backed up by a record 1944 crop.

The House Agriculture committee listened as witness after witness presented evidence that this country now is producing more cigarette tobacco than ever before and that the civilian supply is nearly 50 per cent greater than before the war.

Only growers' representatives testified at today's hearing. Chairman Flannagan (D-Va) said the committee would decide later whether to call in cigarette manufacturers and distributors.

George E. Powell of the Commodity Credit Corporation said the July 1 stock-on-hand of flue-cured tobacco was 1,187,000,000 of which more than 1,000,000,000 will be for domestic use. Annual consumption, he said, will run around 650,000,000 pounds, leaving an 18-month supply on hand before the 1944 crop is marketed.

Several witnesses said tobacco growers are satisfied with the AAA production program and argued against any attempt to remove controls from the crop.

Rep. Chapman (D-Ky) told the committee, "I don't know what has caused the shortage of cigarettes—but I do know the tobacco growers are not guilty."

Powell said ear-marked exports of flue cured tobacco this year will be about one-third of the crop, compared with the 50 per cent he said went overseas before the war.

Little smoke but a lot of fire was fanned up on capitol hill today in the search for the missing cigarettes.

Senate investigators of the cigarette shortage pursued what Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) called the same rumors "as those heard by every cigarette smoker."

While the Senate War Investigating committee probably will discuss an undercover inquiry by its agents at a session today, Ferguson said he did not look for a public hearing "until additional progress has been made."

No cigarette smoker himself, Ferguson said his interest is "to see if the shortage has been caused by black market, excessive storage or for other reasons."

"People have been led to believe that they can't buy cigarettes because a large percentage of manufacture is going to troops overseas," Ferguson continued. "Then they learn that at many points the soldiers can't get cigarettes or have to pay black market prices.

"There probably are a number of explanations for the shortage, including increased consumption here and abroad.

"But, until we find out what the causes are, it will be difficult to find a remedy."

Let's hope they find it in a hurry, President Eric Calamia of the National Retail Tobacco Merchants Association said at Kansas City yesterday that the shortage will be even worse in the next three months than it has been in the last two.

## Basketball Season Gets Underway

### Farmville Boys Score Four Straight Wins; Girls Win Two Games From Winterville, Lose Two to Grimesland

On Thursday, Nov. 16, the Farmville boys and girls defeated Winterville in a double header. The girls score was 25 to 11 and the boys score was 43 to 12. On Monday, Nov. 20, the Farmville boys and girls motored to Grimesland. The girls lost 21 to 30, while the boys won by the score of 46 to 30.

On Thursday, Nov. 23, Farmville won a double header from Winterville at Winterville—the girls score was 21 to 11 and the boys 35 to 15. On Tuesday night, Nov. 28, the strong teams from Grimesland invaded Farmville and defeated the Farmville girls by a score of 13 to 10, while the Farmville boys won out by a score of 38 to 28.

The Farmville boys and girls played in their new uniforms Tuesday night. Two sets of warm up jackets were bought at a cost of $69.50 per set, the girls uniform at a cost of $102.00 and the boys uniforms at a cost of $42.00, making a total of $283.00. The profits of $207.48 from the tournament staged in Farmville last March will be used to help pay for the uniforms and the Junior class of 1943-44 which is this year's senior class has agreed to pay the balance which is $75.52.

## Action Flares On Both Sides Of Leyte Island

### American Destroyers In Daring Bombardment Of Jap-Held Base Of Ormoc; Jap Torpedo Planes Damage American Warships In Leyte Gulf

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 29.—Action flared on both sides of storm-bogged Leyte as American destroyers braved the mined inner Philippine seas to shall Ormoc and the Japanese airforce bombed U. S. warships and transports in Leyte gulf, headquarters announced today.

(Tokyo radio, in unconfirmed broadcasts, expanded the Pacific's war picture, saying Nipponese troops are locked in battle on little Morotai island, 300 miles south of the Philippines, after a surprise counterlanding there Sunday.

(Tokyo also made the unsubstantiated claim that Japanese planes struck for the third straight day Wednesday at the American base on Saipan in the Marianas from which Superfortresses twice have flown to bomb Tokyo itself.,

The naval and air action at Leyte reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur was in sharp relief to the ground situation where the Yanks, pressing the enemy along the Ormoc corridor, still were at a near halt because of torrential rain.

American patrol-torpedo boats have been operating in the Camotes sea but this was the first appearance of destroyers. They had to move through narrow straits and past enemy-held islands.

On the other side of Leyte, 30 Japanese torpedo planes and dive bombers swarmed through thick overcast during daylight hours Monday to hit American shipping in Leyte gulf, but 13 were knocked down by unusually deadly ack-ack fire and two others destroyed by fighters.

General MacArthur acknowledged "some casualties and damage." Units in Leyte gulf included a battleship and other warships and transports.

In their first penetration of the dangerous inland seas from the Pacific the destroyers boldly skirted Leyte island Monday night and entered the Camotes sea, from which they bombarded Japanese positions around Ormoc for three hours from close range.

Ormoc is reenforcement port of the Japanese on western Leyte.

(Tokyo's claim of the counterlanding by a "powerful Japanese unit" on Morotai, and island invaded last September 15 by MacArthur in preparation for the Philippines operations, was recorded today by the Federal Communications commission in the United States.

(The broadcast said "bitter fighting is progressing on the island between our troops and American troops.")

MacArthur's communique today made brief mention of Morotai, reporting that enemy night raiders caused "slight damage."

(FCC also recorded the enemy claim of the Saipan strike. Tokyo said the raiders caused "heavy damage." American headquarters on Saipan have confirmed that enemy planes twice bombed and strafed the base on Monday and 13 were shot down. The damage caused was not specified.

## Instructions Given For All Red Cross Christmas Boxes

Christmas Boxes for men in the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune must be wrapped with white tissue paper and tied with red cord with a sprig of long leaf pine on top.

Articles which may go into the boxes are wash cloths, soap, stationery, pencils, envelopes, playing cards, nuts, stemmed raisins wrapped in cellophane, hard candy wrapped in cellophane, small box of ginger snaps of chocolate snaps, tooth paste, one twenty-five vest pocket edition or a twenty-five cent game, small box of men's talcum powder or a foot powder. Each article must be wrapped and tied attractively.

Boxes will be sent to us as soon as they arrive in Greenville. Each box costs six cents, therefore, your articles can't cost over ninety-four cents. The six cents is to refunded to the local Camp and Hospital Chairman.

Mrs. W. M. Willis and Mrs. W. C. Holston, Production Chairmen of the Farmville Branch, Pitt County Chapter, Red Cross, announce that the local Red Cross Room will be open, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12th and 13th, to receive boxes for packing.

American cotton, will meet increased competition in foreign countries both from synthetic fibers and from foreign cotton, says economists.

## AMERICAN FORCES PUSHING DEEPER INTO GERMAN FRONT

REV. BUNN OLIVE,

of Raleigh, who will be guest preacher for a series of revival services beginning at the Baptist Church, Sunday night, at 7:30.

### WAR IN BRIEF

American armies capture seven towns on Cologne front; U. S. Seventh Army pushes 12 miles south from Strasbourg and, on the north, to within 12 miles of Bavarian border.

Washington announces third B-29 attack on Tokyo in six days; enemy broadcasts, reporting planes appeared over capital shortly before midnight admit fires started at two places and warn angry citizens will handle any captured American fliers.

MacArthur announces 4,000 Japanese troops killed as U. S. planes destroy 13 enemy ships attempting to reinforce Leyte; total of 21,000 Japanese reported annihilated in recent attempts to bolster isolated garrisons.

More than 2,000 U. S. heavy bombers and fighters blast Germany's main oil plants at Disberg and also raid Hamm; RAF bombers attack Rhine targets by night.

British Eighth Army troops meet strong German resistance five miles northeast of Faenza in Po valley.

Japanese surge to within 250 miles of Shungking; government minimizes Japanese threat to capital.

### URGENT NEED !

Sixteen volunteers are needed to complete the present quota of Red Cross Sweaters which must be knit AT ONCE. A few minutes of your time in notifying the chairman that you will volunteer will save hours of her time in trying to place the wool. Call 365-1 TODAY !

Evening dresses have their advantages. They cover a multitude of shins.

## Crop Goals Are Announced

### State Farmers Asked To Grow More For War Effort

Raleigh, Nov. 28.—North Carolina farmers will be asked to grow 800,000 acres of cotton, 220,000 acres of soybeans for oil, and 2,358,000 acres of corn to help supply the nation's wartime civilian and military needs, it was decided today at the State War Food Production Goals Conference at State College.

The conference, composed of representatives of all agricultural agencies in the State as well as a group from the War Food Administration at Washington, will set additional 1945 crop goals later today.

The goals established at this conference, plus those set by other states, will make up National Farm Commodity goals to be announced later by the WFA. Should conditions affecting demand change materially before planting time, the WFA may suggest some revisions in the goals for next year.

Specialists of the State College Extension Service and the State Experiment Station outlined problems connected with production of each commodity for which a goal will be established and explained how application of improved farm practices would enable farmers to produce maximum yields with minimum use of materials, labor, and other production facilities.

Problems connected with the production of cotton and soybeans were discussed by Dr. W. L. Nelson of the state experiment station, and Enos Blair of the Extension Service discussed production of hay and cover crop seed. The goal for hay was set at 1,400,000 acres, and the goal for cover crop seeds was set at 1,000 acres of Crimson clover seed and 2,000 acres of vetch seed.

Following a discussion by Howard Garris of the Extension Service, the conference adopted a goal of 300,000 acres for all peanuts planted in 1945, approximately three per cent less than the indicated 1944 production.

## Nazis Forced From Five Towns Along The River; Patton's Troops Within Artillery Range of Saarbrucken; Nazis Trapped By French In Vosges

London, Nov. 29.—American tanks and infantry drove deeper into the corroding German front along the Roer River today after forcing the Germans from five towns in bitter battles to force open the gates to Cologne, 23 miles away.

Langewehe, last major communications point west of the Roer and four miles from the river citadel of Duren, fell late yesterday, dispatches from the First Army said. The town had been entered Monday morning and the beaten Germans did not attempt a counterattack after quitting its eastern limits. Also seized were Hurtgen, Kleinhau, Jungersdorf and Koslar.

The First Army charged on through stiff opposition into the western outskirts of Merode, a mile southeast of Jungersdorf and 8½ miles from Duren.

In the center of the Western front, Lt. Gen. George S. Potton's divisions drove as much as ten miles forward, at places reached the ough outer crust of the Siegfried Line in the rich Saar basin. His men were within eight miles of Saarbrucken, blackened capital of the Saar, and inside the industrial basin on a 26-mile front. The important towns of Saarlautern, Hagenau, Merzig, Forbach, Saareguemines and Sarre Union all were imminently threatened.

The French First Army in the south trapped many Germans between Mulhouse and Belfort.

U. S. First Army veterans cleaned the last house and cellar of the devastated forest town of Hurten after three days, and then drove a mile northeast and captured Kleinhau. Jungersdorf, four miles from the Roer River fortress city of Duren, fell.

The Ninth Army shattered organized resistance at Koslar and moved within less than a mile of Julich, a pivot of the Roer River line. Two bridges were seized over the narrow Inde River, tributary of the Roer, at Inden and Altdorf.

Hurtgen is 27½ miles southwest of Cologne. Jungersdorf is four miles from Duren (39,000- and Koslar is less than two from Julich. Both Duren and Julich are fortress towns on the Roer River line, last great natural barrier before the Rhine.

Other Americans of the First and Ninth armies crawling slowly forward along a 25-mile front between Linnich and Huregen in the Cologne plain east of Aachen fought for every house and cellar in the ruined villages of Inden, Lengerwehe, Lamersdorf and Grosshau. Some were within 23 miles of Colonge. Between the towns were intricate trench systems like those of the last war.

Through organized resistance collapsed in Koslar under the impact of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army, a few Germans held out in the mud.

The First Army of Lt. Ben. Courtney H. Hodges captured Hurtgen and Jungersdorf in painfully slow advances before dawn and in thick, drizzling fog which denied air support.

The Ninth and First Armies appeared to be slowly forcing open the Roer River gate to Cologne.

A few hours after Hurtgen at last had been taken, First Army troops advanced half a mile northeastward to the outskirts of Kleinhaus. To the north, the Americans had hard going and made little or no progress around Inden and Lamersdorf. Instead, the Doughboys were busy fighting counterattacks.

At Inden, one small but significant success was scored when an American patrol got across the Inde, which flows north and empties into the Roer.

On the southern flang, the French First Corps' drive east from Rougemont Le Chateau and the French Second Corps struck west from Mulhouse, joining at Burnhaput Le Haut trapping a German force of undisclosed size in a 50-mile square box between Mulhouse and Belfort.

Canadian troops were fighting on German soil for the first time, having crossed the Dutch border in the Nijmegen sector, presumably in the wedge the Allies drove into the Reichswald two months ago. At the extreme north, the British mopped up Nazi stragglers west of the Maas in Holland and probed the defenses across before the fortress towns of Venlo and Roermond.

On all sections of the front, communications were being strengthened, supplies and reserves were moving up, and Gen. Eisenhower's assault forces of 55 or more divisions were being strengthened for yet another and more powerful surge at the vitals of Germany—the ground industrial centers of the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar.