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# Farmville Enterprise

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## GEN. MacARTHUR'S FORCES MAKE RAPID GAINS TOWARDS MANILA

### American Troops Lead By General MacArthur Landed In Lingayen Gulf On Wednesday Where They Met Little Opposition

General MacArthur's Headquarters on Luzon, Philippines, Jan. 10.—Tens of thousands of American troops, landing with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Lingayen Gulf on western Luzon island, drove tank-led spearheads south across flatlands toward Manila, Wednesday, in the climatic showdown fight for the Philippines.

Manila was less than 120 miles away through low, dry country excellently suited for the enormous quantities of mechanized equipment landed with the veteran fighting men from an 800-ship convoy which stretched out for 70 miles.

Twenty-four hours after the initial landings, made against amazingly light opposition at 9:30 A. M., the Sixth Army Yanks still were pouring ashore and over the same crescent of sand dunes the Japanese invaders used three years ago.

Landing losses were officially reported as very light.

General MacArthur, wading ashore with an assault wave, established headquarters on the island where his outnumbered men fought valiantly in defeat at Bataan and Corregidor.

With the support of a blistering dawn naval and air barrage of shells, bombs and rockets, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army veterans landed along 15 miles of Lingayen Gulf, found the beaches virtually cleared of defenders and quickly pushed inland.

The beachhead extended from near Lingayen city on the southern shore eastward to San Fabian.

The low American casualties refuted enemy warnings that an invasion of Luzon would be a costly undertaking from the start. Japanese defenses ashore were woefully inadequate. Some trenches were only a foot deep.

(Broadcasts from the scene said the Japanese were so frantic with rage some swam out and threw hand grenades at the American ships.)

Of momentous importance in tightening a military noose on Japan, the invasion was orderly.

There was no bloody battle on the beaches. The Americans merely ploughed up the invasion ground with a fearsome preliminary barrage of hundreds of tons of metal and swarmed ashore calmly.

General MacArthur triumphantly announced the landing had severed Japan's lines of reinforcement and supply, forcing the enemy to fight with such resources as he has on the island.

The general said the Japanese evidently did not expect the invasion at the Lingayen sector, and attributed the light American losses to "this strategic surprise."

Fully 3,000 small amphibious craft, loaded with troops, nestled near the transports until the fearsome curtain of naval gunfire and rockets lifted.

Enemy Air Attacks  
Before the landing, the huge invasion armada weathered the most deadly air attack the Japanese could mount dating back to January 5. The enemy had the convoy under observation from the time it started, but waited until it approached Luzon past enemy-held islands before attacking.

American interceptor pilots and anti-aircraft guns knocked down at least 79 planes. MacArthur's communique acknowledged some loss and damage, but a high seventh fleet officer said it did not impair the efficiency of the striking force.

A Japanese midget submarine sent two torpedoes toward a group of cruisers, one carrying General MacArthur. They slithered harmlessly through the formation. The 60-foot sub was forced to the surface by depth charges, was rammed by a destroyer and sent to the bottom.

Almost twice the number of men used in the first invasion wave at Leyte, to start the invasion of the Philippines last October 20, were thrown into the landings.

Wears Campaign Hat  
MacArthur, wearing his famed campaign hat and five stars on his collar, sat atop the motor box of his invasion craft smoking a big corn cob pipe as he headed toward shore with his men about two hours after the initial wave.

## WAR IN BRIEF

U. S. forces advance ten miles into northwestern Luzon and seize four major towns in first 24 hours of invasion; Japanese opposition negligible as Americans take coastal towns of Lingayen, Dagupan, Naangaldan and San Fabian.

British troops capture eight towns in four-mile advance against Nazi salient; enter and begin liquidation of LaRoche and Vielsalm.

Soviet forces smash to wintino one and one-quarter miles of Komarno; in Budapest; Red Army cleans out more than 1,000 city blocks.

More than 1,400 heavy bombers hammer German escape route from Belgium bulge; smash road bridges and four airfields at mouth of salient; Hannover and Cologne bombed.

Allies repulse enemy raiding party attempting to cross Senio River in Italy; action in other sectors confined to patrolling.

British troops seize Shwebo airfield; now consolidating positions for drive on Mandalay, 46 miles southeast.

## Lt. D. O. Ryon Is Killed In Action

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Lt. David O. Ryon, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Ryon, of Washington, was killed in action, April 17, while serving as navigator on a B-24 Liberator bomber. He was reported missing at the time, but the War Department has now listed him as killed in action.

Lt. Ryon was enlisted in the air forces, December 27, 1941, just a few days after receiving an appointment as assistant organist at the Washington cathedral. He had won the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in missions over France, Austria and the Balkans.

He was graduated with honors from Central High School and Duke University, and attended the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore. While at Duke, he won a ministerial scholarship and was accepted as a student at Virginia Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Va., but requested an extension in order to serve his country.

Surviving are his parents, a sister, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ryon, senior at Duke University, and a brother, Tommy S. Ryon, of Farmville, N. C.

Ed. Note: Lt. Ryon was well known here, having visited his brother on several occasions, and news of his passing will be received with regret by his friends and acquaintances, who will join with The Enterprise in extending sympathy to the Ryon family in their bereavement.

## Black Market Trials Begin

### Soldiers Held For Theft Of American Supplies

Paris, Jan. 9.—A huge stream of cigarettes moving toward the front from the United States dwindled at one time almost to the vanishing point before reaching Paris, a court martial witness testified today.

The hearing was the first of a series of trials involving two officers and 182 enlisted men charged with pilfering supply trains and selling the goods on the French black market.

Lt. Harry W. Kline of the post exchange division of the chief quartermaster's office, testified shipments from the United States were geared to deliver 77,000,000 cigarettes monthly, increasing as the number of troops in Europe increased.

Actually, he said only 34,000,000 cigarettes were available overseas in September and subsequent inventories showed on Nov. 15 only 11,000,000. There were similar shortages, Kline testified, in candy, razor blades and soap.

Four enlisted men, all members of the one company of a railway operating battalion, were the first to go on trial.

## WE CANNOT PRINT OVERSEAS ADDRESSES

Due to the fact that changes of addresses of service men continue to flood our desk, we are bound to remind our readers that we do not publish addresses of men overseas, for very obvious reasons. The War Department furnishes these to families of men sent overseas but they are not supposed to be given to the public.

Rail lines and good roads offer the promise of comparatively fast movement for the first time in the Southwest Pacific campaign.

Luzon is in the dry season, another factor favorable to mechanized warfare.

## President's Budget Requests Call for Reduced Spending

### Message To Congress Asks For 83 Billion Dollars With 70 For War Purposes

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today an 83-billion-dollar budget that might swing more than 10 billion dollars up or down.

It all depends on the war—and the President refused to predict when the shooting will stop in Europe or anywhere else.

"My only prediction," he told Congress, "is that our enemies will be totally defeated before we lay down our arms."

At a moment when "fighting all over the globe reaches a climax of fury," Mr. Roosevelt sent up his annual budget message for the fiscal year 1946 which starts next July 1.

In it, he estimated total government spending at 83 billions. That would be the lowest in three years. It's nearly 17 billions below the record spending of 100 billion in the fiscal year 1945 which is now half over.

He based the 83-billion figure on a guess that the war will require 70 billion dollars. The other 13 billions are for:

1. Ordinary government expenses. Those would be reduced from \$3,502,000,000 to \$3,266,000,000, which he called "rockbottom."

2. Three large items which are growing fast — benefits to veterans, interest on the public debt, and refunds to taxpayers.

Mr. Roosevelt said estimates for 1946 war costs have ranged from less than 60 billions to more than 80 billions—depending on various war possibilities.

He hit upon 70 billions as a "tentative" figure, but "the rate of actual spending must depend on developments on the battlefronts."

War costs in the present fiscal year are about 89 billion dollars. No matter what happens—even if Germany fights on for another year and a half—war spending is expected to drop in fiscal 1946.

This is because "initial equipment" for the army and navy is about complete, the huge war building program is nearly ended, and our long supply lines are filled with moving supplies.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith put it this way: we are shifting from a "building up" to a "maintenance" basis.

Holding a news conference, Smith said of the budget and the war: "We are working on guesses — 18 months ahead."

Mr. Roosevelt, taking no chances with war uncertainties, said he plans to ask Congress for 87 billion dollars in appropriations of which 73 billions will be for the war.

These appropriations, he said, will make sure that the armed forces can make adequate plans to keep fighting all over the world. If the war develops favorably, the left-over funds will be set aside and reported to Congress.

However, the President cautioned that there has been "overoptimistic speculation" about the possible cut in war spending when Germany is crushed. We would make a great mistake, he declared, if we underestimated the task of whipping Japan.

He sent up detailed requests for appropriations for the 13-billion "non-war" spending.

But he put off making detailed recommendations for war appropriations until spring.

War appropriations in a given period don't coincide with war spending, because funds obligated in one year are often spent in a later year. Thus, in the fiscal year 1944 which ended last summer, the record amount of 128 billion dollars was appropriated for all purposes, but total spending was only 95 billions. And in the present fiscal year 1945, appropriations are expected to be 97 billions while spending is 100 billions.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed no new tax legislation. But he estimated that under recent tax laws, the federal revenue will shrink from \$45,700,000,000 to \$41,300,000,000 in the coming fiscal year.

## Destroyers Lost In Pacific Storm

### Typhoon Sinks Spence, Monaghan and Hull With Heavy Loss of Life

Washington, Jan. 10.—A mammoth typhoon swallowed three American destroyers and damaged an undischarged number of lesser craft with apparent heavy loss of life during recent combat operations in the Western Pacific, the Navy disclosed tonight.

It also announced that seven smaller craft were destroyed by enemy action in the Pacific.

Only a total of 84 crew members were rescued from the three ill-fated destroyers—the Spence, Hull and Monaghan — whose total normal complement is 520 men. Thus, the indicated apparent loss is about 500 men inasmuch as destroyers carry larger crews in wartime.

The Navy, stating that "the importance of the operational situation was such that the operations in hand could not be suspended or altered because of weather conditions," said all circumstances of the unusual disaster are being investigated by a court of inquiry convened by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and headed by Vice Admiral V. H. Hoover.

Next of kin of casualties from the Hull and the Monaghan have been notified and those of the Spence will be notified as soon as information becomes available.

The Navy did not give details of the sinkings, but the destroyers apparently were gathered up out of the water by the typhoon and then crushed by gigantic waves.

## Representatives On Committees

Pitt County's representatives in the Legislature were given a number of important committee assignments.

George W. Davis of Farmville is on the following committees: Agriculture, Appropriations, Banks and Banking, Conservation and Development, Counties, Cities and Towns, Education, Pensions, Printing.

S. O. Worthington of Greenville is on the following committees: Banks and Banking, Congressional Districts, Corporations, Courts and Judicial Districts, Drainage, Elections and Election Laws, Finance, Insurance, Interstate Cooperation, Judiciary No. 2, Penal Institutions, Redefinition, Justices of the Peace and Veterans' Legislation.

## MEETING CALLED OFF

Greenville, Jan. 9.—The 10th annual meeting of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, scheduled for February 7-8 in Winston-Salem, has been postponed indefinitely in compliance with government requests that conventions with more than 50 delegates not be held, according to statements today by President J. E. Winslow, of Greenville, and Secretary R. Flake Shaw, of Greensboro.

President Winslow and Secretary Shaw issued the following statement: "The North Carolina Farm Bureau in compliance with a request issued January 5 by James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, is happy to postpone indefinitely the 10th annual meeting of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation scheduled to meet at Winston-Salem on February 7-8."

rising. Here they are:

1. Interest on the public debt. This will be \$4,500,000,000, an increase of \$750,000,000 over the present year.

2. Veterans' benefits—\$2,623,000,000, more than twice as much as this year. This figure is going up and up. The President said the full impact of the veterans' program won't be felt until future years.

3. Tax refunds—\$2,726,000,000, an increase of \$556,000,000. About one billion dollars will go to individuals because the withholding tax will have taken more than the proper amount of their income taxes. (Other individuals will be paying the government for the opposite reason.)

The rest of the refunds will go to corporations. For example one billion dollars will be set aside because the law provides for 10 per cent refunds of excess profits taxes after the war.

In the forefront of the President's proposals for new legislation was a strong appeal to Congress to approve the Bretton Woods agreements. He said it's "imperative" that the international monetary fund and the international bank for reconstruction and development be established "at once." Those two institutions were agreed upon tentatively by delegates from more than 40 nations at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer.

February 1 is the final date for filing requests for "new grower" tobacco allotments for 1945, say AAA officials.

## Raises to Replace War Bonus For Teachers, Others

### Appropriations Bill Provides Salary Boosts Slightly Larger Than Amount of War Bonus

Raleigh, Jan. 11.—The 1946-47 appropriations bill, prepared by the Advisory Budget Commission and introduced yesterday in both houses of the General Assembly, calls for increased salaries for public school teachers through a revised salary schedule and for a salary raise for other State employees in the amount of the present War Bonus plus 3 per cent.

Also included in the Advisory Budget Commission's report, which accompanied the bill, was a recommendation that \$51,736,937 be set aside from the General Fund surplus to retire the General Fund debt.

Such action was taken by the Assembly yesterday, and the measure proposing the paying off of the General Fund debt became law as the appropriations bill was received.

The Budget Commission, basing its recommended appropriations on expected General Fund revenue of \$65,630,014 for 1945-46 and \$62,980,014 for 1946-47, adopted a cautious policy of issuing a "hands-off" warning with respect to the General Fund surplus.

By recommending the setting aside of a fund for debt retirement and the investing of the remainder of the surplus in a Postwar Reserve Fund, the Budget Commission had the General Fund credit balance neatly tied up and out of reach of all State agencies and institutions which had designs on it.

## Governor's Message

Governor Cherry's budget message, which also accompanied the appropriations bill and the companion revenue bill, recommended that no major tax reductions be considered by the 1945 General Assembly and urged adoption of recommended appropriations for the increase in teacher salaries and for other State employees, for forest fire control, for hospitals for the insane, for State College's agricultural program, and for the Highway Commission.

Governor Cherry also recommended that action be taken to retire the General Fund debt.

## SERVICE MEN'S CENTER

Registering at the local Center during the past week were:

Farmville—Capt. James H. Darden, recently returned from nineteen months in the Pacific. Lt. and Mrs. G. A. Winstead, c/o Fleet Post Office, New York. Lt. Winstead is the son of Mrs. John W. Holmes.

Pfc. T. Wright, Camp Lejeune and Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Milton Barfield, Snow Hill and Davis Monahan Field, Tucson, Arizona.

The Farmville Home Demonstration Club, Mrs. Bob Hinson, President, was the Hostess Group, and donated chocolate cake, fried chicken, biscuits, fresh ham, lettuce, tomatoes, tomato juice, milk, sandwich spread, and fruit. The acting hostesses were Mrs. J. R. Lewis, Mrs. B. M. Lewis, Mrs. Bob Hinson, Mrs. Helen Horton assisted by Mrs. Charles Raspberry and Mrs. Jack Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Norman and Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Wooten donated milk.

A letter from Cpl. Harry L. Bloomer says he is now in India and is getting on well and learning to speak the language little by little. It is quite a sight to see a native bearer with turban and skirt swinging a baseball bat. He feels they will be converted to our ideas before they get to their. He says everything possible was done to make Christmas merry. The mess hall was open from noon on through and no one went hungry. In fact he thinks a lot were uncomfortable from overeating. They had Christmas trees in the mess hall and the Chapel, and in his office was an imitation tree, four inches high, that had been sent in a Christmas package, and was put in a prominent place. He says they learn to appreciate small things there and he has plenty of time to do a lot of thinking and often thinks of the time he spent in Farmville—that it is better to think of pleasant things and he remembers all of the pleasant times he had in Farmville.

The State College Extension Service is inaugurating a special series of corn demonstrations this year through the county agents to combine all the latest improvements in corn production.

An application of 2 1/2 pounds of 4-9-3 fertilizer per square yard is recommended for tobacco planting beds by the State College Extension Service. Topdress with nitrogen, where necessary.

## GERMANS NOW RETREATING FROM THE BELGIAN BULGE

### PUBLIC DEBT

Washington, Jan. 9.—If the public debt, slated to reach \$292,300,000,000 by June 30, 1946, were divided equally, every man, woman and child in the United States would owe \$2,118.

A man with a wife and two children would owe \$8,472, while a man and his wife with eight children would have a bill of \$21,180.

The per capita share in the government's debt will rise \$293 in fiscal 1946, if the debt follows Presidential estimates and goes from \$251,800,000,000 on June 30, 1945, to \$292,300,000,000 a year later.

The individual's share in the total cost of war, which from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1946, is expected to reach the astronomical figure of \$460,000,000,000, will be even more on a per capita basis—\$3,251 each for the 138,000,000 people in the United States.

## Draft Quota Is Doubled For 1st Half of the Year

Washington, Jan. 10.—Draft quotas will be doubled during the first six months of this year and therefore "work or fight" legislation is imperative. Army and Navy leaders declared today.

Only through legislation by which every able-bodied person can make an orderly contribution to the war effort, said Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, can 900,000 men be furnished to the armed forces and 700,000 workers be provided for industry between now and July 1.

Patterson and Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, testified before the House Military Committee. They went "all out" for general national war service legislation but endorse as a stopgap measure a "work or be drafted" bill offered by Chairman May (D-Ky) applicable only to males 18 through 45.

May's bill, or some form of it, is, in effect, a national service measure for 18-to-45 males and currently is generally preferred on Capitol Hill over outright national service legislation requested by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress.

Plans are being made for each county agent to place four hybrid corn demonstrations in 1945 for increased corn production. The latest methods of spacing, fertilization, and cultivation will be followed.

## Red Army Drives Towards Vienna

### Russians Have Captured More Than 2,300 of the Budapest's 4,500 City Blocks

Moscow, Jan. 11.—Red Army assaults within Budapest were reported increasing in fury Wednesday while German relief columns, now menaced by a vast outflanking drive north of the Danube and, had failed in attempts to break through to the besieged garrison.

In the 18th day of street fighting, the Russians claimed control of more than half of the once beautiful Hungarian capital.

Northwest beyond the Danube Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's armor and infantry were making rapid strides toward Komarno, northbank communications hub which was one of the springboards for the German rescue offensive.

In advances of three miles or more, his troops captured the riverbank town of Iza, east of Komarno, and half a dozen other communities to the northeast in a wheeling movement that could carry around the big German base and on toward Bratislava, the Austrian border and eventually to Vienna.

The Russian communique said the Germans were throwing in strong reinforcements to stem this westward Soviet tide, but it declared the Red Army still was advancing.

Fresh troops also were brought up by the Germans west and northwest of Budapest. New German tank and infantry attacks failed, the official announcement said.

The German counterattack, which began January 2—four days after the start of the Russian annihilation offensive against the Budapest garrison—still was being maintained with desperate vigor, front advisers said.

Dispatches said there were signs that the core of the enemy resistance within Budapest was cracking. The Russians now have captured more than 2,300 of the city's 4,500 blocks.

## Escape Route Has Been Narrowed to Less Than Nine Miles By American Armies

Paris, Jan. 11.—The Germans have started "a measured, step by step withdrawal" from the western tip of the blitzard-bound Belgian bulge whose narrow waist had been squeezed to less than nine miles Wednesday by concentric attacks of three American armies.

Far to the south, however, diversionary enemy attacks struck to within 14 miles south of Strasbourg through the French First Army. The Sixth Army Group of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers slugged back into the Rhine bridgehead town of Gansheim, nine miles northeast of the ancient Alsatian city.

Deep snow and bitter cold hampered operations against the bulge, but Allied forces continued to make progress," Gen. Eisenhower's communique said.

Troops and tanks of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army posed a grave threat within three miles of the last good road within the salient, the St. Vith-Houffalize Highway.

The British Second Army captured Forrières, Hodister and r-won Bure at the western end of the bulge where a staff officer of Field Marshal Montgomery declared:

"The Germans are pulling back quite a bit from the tip of the salient in what appears to be the start of a measured, step by step withdrawal. It is too early, however, to say that the enemy is pulling out of the whole salient."

It was notable that the Berlin radio had started preparing its home front for such a retreat.

The 82nd Airborne Division fought into Vielsalm (pop. 3481), nine miles west of St. Vith, major German base in the bulge. Other infantry fought down the last 1,300 yards toward LaRoche, also a highway center.

The biggest tank battle of the whole campaign within the Ardennes flared into its second day at the crossroads village of Samree, three miles northeast of Laroche. The outcome was not yet apparent.

On the tough south side of the salient, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army advanced along a 20-mile front from north of Bastogne to east of the Luxembourg town of Wiltz, with the famous 101st Airborne Division reaching a point only four and a half miles south of Houffalize. That road junction, almost in the center of the bulge, was under shellfire from south and north.

Canadian Advance  
The Canadian First Army in Holland enveloped a dormant sector by advancing a mile near Wyler, eight miles southeast of Nijmegen. Violent barrages blasted Germans from the icy trenches between the Maas (Meuse) and the Wall rivers.

Snow still was falling intermittently in the bulge. This again denied tactical air support and increased chances of a successful German withdrawal if that was Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's aim.

## Recommendations For Sowing Tobacco Beds Treated With Cyanimid

By F. F. Hendrix, County Agent.  
Farmers of Pitt County treated approximately a half million yards of tobacco plant bed with Cyanimid to kill weed seed. This practice is a great labor and expense saver, due to the fact that properly handled it will destroy 90 to 95 percent of weeds on a tobacco bed. However, the success or failure of the Cyanimid treatment depends almost entirely on how the bed is treated at sowing time. The treatment, if properly applied, killed weed seed to the depth of 3-4 inches. If soil is stirred below this depth live weed seed will be brought to the surface and the treatment will not give results.

The following suggestions should be followed in detail:

1.—Do not put team or horse drawn equipment on beds.

2.—Prepare the bed as follows:  
(a) Apply regular amount of fertilizer (2 lbs. per yard) broadcast.  
(b) Mix fertilizer with soil thoroughly with a yard rake (teeth not over 2 inches long).

(c) Sow seed and pack in usual manner.

3.—No soda or topdresser will be necessary on beds treated with Cyanimid. The Cyanimid is equivalent to 125 pounds of soda per 100 yards.

4.—Generally, lime should not be applied to a treated bed. Cyanimid contains enough lime to meet the needs of a plant bed.

If a clear broth or consommé is desired, heat the strained broth, from which all meat has been removed, with the crushed shell and beaten white of an egg. The egg white collects the solid particles in the broth.