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American Forces Reach Marne River

C. D. (Block) Smith, Former LHS Coach And Teacher, Dies



LT. CHARLES D. SMITH.

Dies From Injuries.
Death Resulted From Injuries Received While Playing Game Of Softball.

Charles D. (Block) Smith, for 12 years teacher of science and athletic coach in the Lincoln high school, and for the past two years first lieutenant in the United States Army, died in a Naval hospital at Key West, Fla., early Friday morning.

His death came as the result of complications which followed an accident he sustained three weeks ago, while playing a game of softball with fellow officers against an enlisted men's nine at Fort Taylor, where he was stationed. According to word received here he sustained a leg fracture while sliding to second base. With that indomitable courage which he possessed he continued on to third when he fainted and had to be taken from the game. Complications set in on the fracture, causing infection of the lungs. The end came suddenly at a time when he was believed to be improved and over the danger period.

DEWEY PRAISES SOLDIER VOTING

Says It Was Democrats Who Criticized New York's Service Balloting Law.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Expressing a hope that servicemen and their families "will remember it was the Democratic party and its satellites that made false and irresponsible charges" against New York's soldier voting law, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey issued a report tonight describing the system as a "tremendous success."

The report released through the Governor's office here during the absence in Pawling, was submitted to Dewey by Chairman William T. Simpson of the State War Ballot Commission.

Estimating that 550,000 or 75 per cent of New York's servicemen and women of voting age will receive a full state ballot, Simpson declared that "New York has already established voting contact with twice as many servicemen as the national average."

Two modern little girls on their way home from Sunday school were solemnly discussing the lesson. "Do you believe there is a devil?" asked one. "No," said the other promptly. "It's like Santa Claus; it's your father."

'Invasion Kid' Now Only Fifteen



He's only 15 but he's doing a man's job. This coast guard "Invasion Kid," Gerald W. Haddon, seaman second class, of Chicago, Ill., who has been under fire of battle and is a veteran of 13 landings on the Normandy beach, granted to be the youngest invader in the Allied forces. He enlisted when he was 14.

October 1 Is Army Date To Finish Nazis

Miss Mary N. Beal Dies After Illness

Miss Mary N. Beal, 69, died Thursday afternoon at her home on Maiden, Route 1. She had been in ill health for some time.

She was the daughter of the late George Washington and Susie Ann Saunders Beal, of Catawba county. One brother, with whom she made her home, survives.

Mrs. A. G. High Dies In Local Hospital

Mrs. A. G. High died in a local hospital Friday morning after an illness of seven weeks. She was a native of South Carolina but had made her home in High Shoals for several years.

Surviving are her husband, six sons, a daughter and several brothers and sisters. Funeral services were conducted yesterday afternoon from the Mount Zion Baptist church, ten miles from Spartanburg, and interment was in the church cemetery.

BULGARS AWAIT ALLIED TERMS FOR SURRENDER

Workers Are Rushed To Transylvania By Hitler To Help In Holding Country.

London, Aug. 27.—Pro-Allied Hungarians called on the last big Axis satellite in Hitler's collapsing Balkan front to quit the war today as the Germans strove desperately to keep weakened Hungary in line by rushing defense construction workers to her imperiled frontiers.

With Bulgaria awaiting delivery of American-British armistice terms and persistent reports that troops of capitulated Romania already were fighting the Hungarians in disputed Transylvania, the Free Hungarian Council in London issued an appeal to all Hungarians to overthrow their government and turn their weapons against the Germans.

(CBS quoted the London radio as saying that Hungarian underground stations likewise called on the Hungarian army to "throw the Germans out of their country and quit the Russian front.")

The Free Hungarian Council manifesto was drafted under the chairmanship of Count Michael Kariilyi, who was briefly president of the Hungarian republic in 1918, before that regime was supplanted by Bela Kun's Communist government.

A Moscow dispatch said the Germans had rushed workers to Hungary's borders, particularly in Transylvania, where they are particularly vulnerable because of Romania's sudden capitulation and declaration of war against Germany. King Mihai's new pro-Allied government in Bucharest has announced its intention of regaining Transylvania, ceded to Hungary in 1940 under Nazi dictation.

In Bucharest the Romanian government issued a manifesto calling on troops and civilians to chase the Germans out of that country and prevent them "from destroying the wealth of our country—a nation rich in oil and wheat."

First Cotton Bale Ginned In Cleveland

Shelby, Aug. 25.—The first bale of Cleveland county's 1944 cotton crop came from the gin late Wednesday.

It was raised on the Jimmy Bridges farm near Boiling Springs by Hoyle Blalock, who has made something of a specialty this season, reporting the first bloom and one of the first bolls. It is Coker No. 6.

The cotton was ginned by the C. J. Hamrick and Sons gin at Boiling Springs.

Yanks In Lightning Move To Head Off Retreating Enemy

Appointed Chairman Of Lincoln County Salvage Committee



W. M. Glenn has received his official appointment as chairman of the Lincoln County Salvage Committee. The appointment, which was made by W. E. Garrison, chairman of the Lincoln County Council of Defense, was confirmed by George K. Snow, executive secretary for North Carolina of the general salvage branch WPB.

In acknowledging the appointment Secretary Snow said: "I congratulate your county upon securing your services for the highly important work. I know that you have already been engaged in scrap paper drives in your county and your fine work has been sincerely appreciated."

GRANDPA, DADDY, SAME DAY.

Manhattan Beach, Calif., Aug. 25.—A new father and grandfather—and on the same day. That's what happened to grandpa-daddy Harry L. White, whose son-in-law, C. D. O'Dell, of Fresno, Calif., telegraphed "Ruth in hospital. Baby boy born last night."

White promptly wired: "Mom in hospital, too. Baby boy born last night."

Springs and was purchased at thirty cents a pound by Harry Cohen, proprietor of Cohen's store which each season buys the first bale.

All Germans Cleared From Seine Between Paris And Troyes As Americans Stab Close To Battlegrounds Of First World War And 118 Miles From Reich.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Monday, Aug. 28.—After virtually clearing all Germans from the Seine between Paris and Troyes, U. S. armored spearheads wheeled northward today in a move taking shape as a flanking drive against the retreat route of the battered German Fifteenth army from the channel coast to Belgium and the Reich.

One of the probing spearheads reached the Marne in the vicinity of Lagny, 15 miles east of Paris and within 10 miles of Meaux, where the Kaiser's armies were halted 30 years ago.

Far to the southeast, forces which reached Troyes last week, thrust a column northward 12 miles toward Arcis-sur-Aube, encountering stiffened Nazi resistance. This force was but 118 miles from the Reich border. (The Algiers radio said U. S. spearheads had crossed the Marne at Vitry, 45 miles southwest of Verdun.)

Between Paris and Troyes ground troops mopped up small German pockets by-passed in the armored advance. Tank forces also reached Pecy, Nangis and Provins—all southeast of Paris between the Seine and the Marne—and farther east drove to Romilly.

Between Paris and the mouth of the Seine there was activity of three types—the British building up a bridgehead at Vernon to strike out probably in the direction of Beauvais, the Canadians, and Belgians and Dutch engaging in what one observer called a "fair-sized slaughter" of Nazi Seventh army remnants and the Americans clearing out German stragglers between Mantes and Paris.

In Paris itself, where Gen. Dwight Eisenhower was a Sunday visitor, the Germans have been eliminated from all but a few isolated strong points.

As Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower arrived in Paris, his armies on the northwest and southeast streamed across the Seine in great strength, driving the Germans pell mell from below the rocket coast toward Germany, now only about 118 miles ahead of the rumbling U. S. tank columns.

Henderson Explains Object Of Committee For Economic Development

W. C. Henderson, county chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, in a well attended meeting at the court house Thursday night, explained the aims and objects of the committee and the duties of the various divisions. For the benefit of the public the full text of Mr. Henderson's talk is given here:

"Never before in the history of this county have we been faced with such affecting problems than those which will need solving when this war is finished. To say critical would be putting it lightly. What the correct answers will be none of us now know. But, we can lay our plans now so that whatever those problems are we can help lessen the shock of adjustment.

"When I say lessen the shock I say it advisedly, for whatever the best laid plans there will still be on us all an impact of great magnitude.

"You are here tonight because, first, you were especially invited and because, secondly, you are vitally interested in what we propose should be done in Lincoln county which fate will have imposed on us. Don't think for a minute that we will be immune or an exception. Although our problems may not be as complete as in other places, we will have our problems and plenty of them. I will attempt to give you a slight preview.

"The logical methods to approach any problems are to establish the known facts plus a little crystal gazing. With that information at hand and with a lot of intelligent planning we can then respectfully face the future with a degree of assurance.

"Our great country was founded and developed into the greatest nation on earth through honest-to-goodness down to earth policies of individual and group pioneering—that is by doing things for ourselves.

"It is true in any complex society of people it is necessary to have laws, sometimes rigid, so the strong will not trample on the weak; so that justice and fair play is meted out to all. It is also true that ill advised laws, dictates and directives can hamper

and hamstring initiative and encourage furtive designs and desires to rule and not govern. It is true when we should not seek to those things which were so natural and essential to our pioneer fathers we will have laid aside our right to criticize, condemn and construct. We will have made ourselves slaves to a system we condone.

"Now and in succeeding months we have our choice—either we do things for ourselves or we automatically hand over our pioneer prerogatives. And let me add in all fairness it could happen regardless of to whatever government we might have for I firmly believe it would be absorption of necessity and not choice. I am not injecting politics in my remarks as our program deals only in realities and facts.

"Take these facts therefore so as to more clearly understand what I mean: At present some 62 million persons are gainfully employed in the United States, including more than ten million in the armed forces. This figure compares with about 46 million gainfully employed in 1940, including 600 thousand in the armed forces. At that time, however, somewhere between six and nine million members of the working population were unemployed. That was our pre-war position of available jobs.

"When the war ends the total labor force will not remain at its present level. Older workers will retire. Many young men will return to schools and colleges. Many women will go back to the task of making a home.

"Experts of the Department of Commerce estimate that the total number of those that will seek work after the war—assuming 1946 or 1947 as the first postwar year—will be about 59.5 millions and that a satisfactory employment goal will be reached if a total of approximately 57.5 millions jobs can be provided.

"If we assume that 2.5 million men will remain in the armed services we arrive at a goal of 55 million jobs for total civilian employment, or some nine million more than employed in 1940.

"On the other hand, if we were to be satisfied after the war with our 1940 level of production we would have not nine millions but 15 millions unemployed. Would our economy stand for that? I think not. They would demand that if business and agriculture could not supply these jobs, then the government must.

"There are approximately two million business employers in the country. Of these 3,200 employ more than 1,000 workers; 35,000 employ between 100 and 1,000. The balance—not far from 1,000 million—employ less than 100. Small business—with less than 100 workers—accounts for approximately 45 per cent of the total of employment. Therefore small businesses may conceivably be the ones that will need to do the most planning. Their local plans or postwar production and employment, influenced by national economic conditions will determine the level of business production and business employment.

"Agriculture also provides jobs but the bulk of employment will be in private business. Agriculture will absorb just about the number that has been taken from it—taking into consideration expanded use of mechanical farm equipment. Agriculture, however, does account for a sizeable share of national income. Therefore, what the farmers plan to buy in the post-war years will act as an invaluable uplift to industrial production.

"Here is the dollars and cents picture. In 1940 with 46 million civilian workers employed by private enterprise and government the gross output of goods and services amounted to 97 billion dollars. With 55 million employed after the war—again using 1946-47 as the first postwar year—our gross national output of goods and services could amount to more than 140 billion in terms of 1940 prices—a gain in the physical volume production of about 45 per cent. At present price levels this figure would be higher. That is surely big business—more business. It is worth going after.

"Also at the end of the war there



W. C. HENDERSON.

will be released a tremendous store of individual savings. It is estimated that at the end of 1944 individuals will have over 100 billion dollars—or about ten times greater than the highest pre-war year. That is worth going after too.

"Here in Lincoln county our potential will in all probability be in proportion to the national picture I have just drawn—both as to unemployment and as to income. Our exact figures, or as close as we can get to the correct figures that we propose to obtain, will be explained to you a little later in the program of each division director. Roughly our preliminary picture is this—and remember we may find ourselves considerably wrong. In 1940 there were employed in the textile mills and furniture plants about 3,000; in 1944, today, it is about 2,500. Previous to 1940 it was about 2,500. We have in the armed services and war industries out of Lincoln county about 3,000 employed. We do not have, as yet any figure as to what proportion of these 3,000 are from industry

and from the farms, nor of the total who are of school age or retirement age or normally homemakers. But adjusting our total figures to the national average in industry we will have after the war, here in Lincoln county, an estimated 500 to 1,000 unemployed. Think of that possibility. Think of the problems we could have with that many dissatisfied but willing to work citizens. Remember, too, most of those unemployed will be ex-service men—can we think we can get by safely should we fail to find jobs for them. Such failure on our part would be our regret and shame.

"Lincoln county's annual income—not gross worth of goods produced, is approximately seven million dollars divided for industry at about four million dollars and for agriculture at about three million dollars. Our bank deposits in the county are about 3.5 millions dollars per year which means that about the same or 3.5 million dollars are deposited outside of Lincoln county or not deposited at all. Adjusting this to the national average of possible increase in the output of goods and services, Lincoln county could and should have an annual income of between ten and eleven million dollars.

"It is easy to see that if such an income could be had what expansions in industry and agriculture are needed—what plans the merchants—wholesalers and retailers, would have to make to adequately handle the volume of business that would be coming their way. And that program would automatically provide jobs.

"Our inspiration and sources of free material comes from the national organization which is sponsored by leading business men and individuals—and financed by them. We, however, must finance what little expense we will have.

"The national office is in New York and is governed by a board of trustees. The nation is divided into twelve regions corresponding roughly to the twelve Federal Reserve regions. Each region is divided into districts and

we are in the North Carolina district. Our district chairman is Mr. Robert Hanes, of Winston-Salem, president of the Wachovia National Bank.

"The principles for which the C. E. D. stand are approved by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the United States Department of Commerce and others. The C. E. D. in every phase is non-profit, non-political, non-partisan; neither an official or semi-official part of the government. It is 100 per cent independent.

"There are two main divisions of the C. E. D.—the Field Development Division which is as the title indicates. It furnishes materials and causes local organizations, such as ours, to be formed. The Research Division in which the best minds among economists, scientists and business men team up to work on problems of national policy. They also study and analyze federal laws of all types including the complexities of taxation.

"Our Lincoln county set up is patterned after the national plan of organization. Your county chairman received his appointment from state and national officials after first being recommended by responsible town and county citizens. He in turn appointed a vice-chairman, division directors and an executive planning board. He has charged the executive planning board with full powers of responsibility for the general operations, planning and governing our county program. The division directors have been given free choice in the selection and appointment of their staff. The chairman has appointed several leading and representative citizens as members of the advisory board and asks each division to select two or three of its personnel to be their representatives on that board, and suggests the full board select its own chairman.

"The two local newspapers have published the executive personnel of the Lincoln county C. E. D. A complete chart of all members will be published next week.

"Business and agriculture through the C. E. D. is taking the leadership in the battle for some jobs, the resultant increased income, and an adequately balanced economy after the war. If private business and agriculture do not provide the desired results then the government will have to, and government employment, the W. P. A.'s, etc., might conceivably be almost as disastrous to our free society as mass unemployment. But business and agriculture cannot do the whole job alone—it must work with the cooperation of the government if America's goal of opportunity for nine million more peacetime jobs than ever existed before is to become a reality.

"It is known by all of us that total reconversion from war to peacetime strides cannot take place all at once. Therefore, the federal government and our local and county governments will have to help take up the slack in unemployment through the sponsoring of needed and worthwhile public projects. In Lincoln and Lincoln county we have several such needs. The C. E. D. is interested and for that reason has established a public works division.

"We must add here, however, that we as a committee will be appraised as to what those projects might be, but we will take no active part in planning for such. That is too controversial. Our committee must remain free of any possible issues of that nature. To other civic organizations and our governing bodies is left that job if they so choose.

"Gentlemen, this has been a lengthy discussion, but I believe you will agree that it has been necessary in order to explain to you fully what your C. E. D. program is about. May I urgently request that you read thoroughly the material that has been handed to you. May I also ask that you cooperate with your division director and do the job he asks of you. It is vital for you to plan and plan now for the future."