

hardened with heavy cash reparations as the price of peace. Finland was dedicated today by acting Prime Minister Ernst von Born to building up a new national existence within the opportunities left to us."

Of immediate concern was the probably bloody task of removing German troops remaining in the country one of the conditions imposed in the 23-point armistice agreement reached in Moscow yesterday with Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

An appendix to the agreement published today said withdrawal of the Finnish troops behind the new state frontier and advance of the Russians up to it would begin at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Terms Less Severe

The London Times, declaring the Finns "have obtained conditions much less onerous than those offered in March of this year," said that through Moscow's successive negotiations with Romania, Bulgaria and Finland any "suspicion of a dark plot destined to bring the whole of eastern Europe under Russian sway is exposed as lacking foundation."

Stockholm reports which lacked immediate official confirmation yesterday said Finnish troops had moved against Nazi forces in northern Finland. Von Born said the south as far as Oulu already was clear. The Germans, if they are to be withdrawn into northern Norway.

The armistice agreement imposed at least a certain amount of Allied assistance in case of protracted German resistance. The pact requires that airfields in southern and southwestern Finland be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Allies.

Boundary Restored

The loss of territory to Russia was the sorest point to the Finns and the first item mentioned by Von Born in his broadcast to the Finnish people.

Declaring that "Sept. 19, 1944, will be one of the hardest days of our history," the acting Prime Minister announced that the armistice called for immediate restoration of the Russian-Finnish border fixed after the 104-day winter war of 1939-1940.

"Hanko is lost," said Von Born.

Karelia, the area northwest of Leningrad and west and north of Lake Ladoga, includes the city of Viipuri and is the most industrially developed region of Finland. In that area lives more than 10 percent of Finland's pre-1940 population.

The agreement also provided for the outright ceding to Russia of the Petsamo area in the far north, with its port and rich nickel mines, and the leasing for 50 years of the Porkkala Peninsula, with its naval base on the Finnish Gulf, for use as a military region.

Allies May Use Fleet

In cash, Finland must pay reparations totalling \$300,000,000 (Austrians within six years. Von Born disclosed this was only half what the Russians had asked in the futile peace negotiations last spring, but he added that "it is relatively heavier than any demand for reparations made in any



Pfc. George Peik

CHUTIST KILLED IN NEW GUINEA

Parents In Pittsville Informed Of Death Of Pfc. George Peik

(By News-Herald Correspondent)

Pittsville—Mr. and Mrs. George Peik Sr., who live on route 1, Arpin, near Pittsville, received a telegram Monday from the War Department informing them of the death of their son, Pfc. George Peik, 26, in New Guinea on Sept. 15.

Yesterday another telegram was received from the paratrooper's Australian wife telling of his death. The last letter received by the Peiks here from their son was dated Aug. 30.

Four Jumps Overseas

Pvt. Peik had completed four jumps while overseas, one at Lae, one at Halmahera Island, and two others. According to his last letter he had been planning to return to the states in keeping with the rotation plan, and at that time was in a replacement center.

The paratrooper entered the regular Army Oct. 16, 1941, and took his basic training with the Army Infantry at Camp Wolters, Texas. Later he enlisted with the Army paratroop division, taking six weeks training at Fort Benning, Ga., and further training at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Went In Australia

In October, 1942, he went to the Southwest Pacific, where he was the past 23 months. His last furlough at home was in September, 1942.

George Peik Jr. was born at Chilton, Jan. 17, 1918, and came with his parents to a farm near Pittsville in 1935. In 1938 he was graduated from Pittsville High school, and from that time and until entering service he had been employed at Waterloo and Columbus.

His marriage to Edna Mae O'Neare of Caire, Queensland, Australia, took place March 16, 1944. Mrs. Peik had already secured her ticket for passage to America before being informed of her husband's death.

BILL WOULD CHANGE

it impossible for the Rural Electrification Administration to serve other areas without a loss.

"If we permit cream skimming of all the good territories, a lot of people are going to be left without the benefits of electricity."

Farmers Want Electricity

Saying he knew how anxious farm families have been to obtain electricity, Wickard added that "unless you and I and everyone

WICKARD QUERIED

Asked whether he had any recommendations to make to Wisconsin dairymen regarding preparations for the postwar period, Sec. Claude Wickard said, "Efficient production always pays in war or peace. Dairy farmers should be especially careful in the postwar period to have high-producing cows on the very best dairy feeds with particular emphasis on good pastures."

interested in the welfare of rural people present the real situation to them, they will never realize that their obtaining of electricity may be at a cost of denying someone else the same privilege."

Citing the progress in the electrification of rural America since the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration in 1935, Secretary Wickard pointed out that whereas nine out of 10 farm families then used kerosene lamps and lanterns, today "more than four out of every 10 homes enjoy the comforts of central station, electric service. At the peak of prewar construction REA lines were going up at the rate of 10,000 miles a month. That activity was brought almost to a standstill by the war effort."

Many Without Service

"But despite all the progress that has been made we have scarcely scratched the surface. . . . There are still an estimated 7,000,000 farm and rural non-farm homes without electricity."

The Secretary outlined the fundamental principles which must underlie the extension of rural electrification, these three points:

"First, rural homes need electricity as much—if not more—than city homes. We can't have a decent standard of rural living without the things which electricity provides for the farm homes."

"Second, we must look upon the furnishing of electricity to farmers as an opportunity for service to agriculture rather than a means for making a profit."

"Third, REA co-operatives are the best means of getting electric service to the maximum number of rural people at the earliest date."

He said that today more than 800 co-operatives are organized, serving more than 1,000,000 farm homes.

LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS OF FOOD DROP SHARPLY

Washington—(AP)—A sharp decline in Lend-Lease foodstuffs delivered by the United States to Allied nations during August, as compared with shipments during the same month last year, was reported today by the War Food Ad-

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