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"WATCH FARMVILLE PUSH FORWARD"
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CRISIS AVERTED BY VINDICATION

OF PRIME MINISTER LLOYD
GEORGE OF SENSATIONAL
CHARGES BY ASQUITH.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED

British Improve Their Positions
Along Somme Front, Despite the
Artillery Fire.

The Lloyd George ministry has won vindication in the British parliament at a time when defeat would have meant a government crisis. A motion by former Prime Minister Asquith asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate sensational charges made by Major General Frederick B. Maurice, published earlier in the week, was defeated by a vote of 208 to 104.

While Mr. Asquith disavowed any intent to put the present government to a crucial test, it was felt that with an adverse vote the Lloyd George cabinet would have resigned. The Maurice incident, involving charges of misrepresentation by the premier in his reports to the house of commons, has stirred all England, and the coming of the new session has seen Lloyd George did not hesitate to say that if the present government fell there would be an alternative cabinet ready to step into office.

German Made Attack.
The allied defense on the Flanders front to the southwest of Ypres has again been tested by the Germans and has been found adequate. Two divisions of Tenth troops were employed on a relatively short front and were sent into the fight under cover of a terrific artillery fire. The front chosen for the attack extended from the village of La Clytte to Voormezele, but the center of the assault seems to have been at Voormezele, a hamlet northeast of Kemmel Hill.

The flank of the German attacking line was stopped short by fire from the French and British artillery posted on a high ground and which was able to enfilade the German formations as they tried to advance.

COMPROMISE ON TIME LIMIT IS OUTCOME

Atlanta, Ga.—With the disposal of the question of the time limit on ministers by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, indications were that the next big issue to reach the debate stage would be the demands of the women for laity rights, already favorably settled upon by the committee on revision.

The conference after a two-day parliamentary wrangle, adopted the minority report on the time limit proposal, which inserts in the discipline a paragraph permitting bishops to appoint ministers indefinitely, on recommendation of quarterly conference, together with the vote of the majority of the presiding elders of the bishop's circuit. The status of the presiding elders was allowed to remain unchanged and they will continue to be forced to move at the end of four years.

A movement to restrict the eligibility exclusively to four years was defeated.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

DISPATCHES OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS GATHERED FROM OVER THE WORLD.

FOR THE BUSY READER

The Occurrences Of Seven Days (less) In An Epitomized Form For Quick Reading

Domestic.
One hundred and two deaths in flying accidents occurred at eighteen aviation camps in the United States and at Camp Borden, Canada, where American flyers are training, up to April 24, the war department announces.

President Wilson has pardoned two soldiers of the American expeditionary force who had been condemned to die for sleeping on duty. This is viewed as an endorsement of Secretary Baker's stand against the imposition of the death penalty in the army except in special cases.

George LaBlanche, a middleweight boxer, prominent in the days of John L. Sullivan, and demonstrator of the famous "stret punch" died at Lawrence, Mass. In his prime he only weighed 150 pounds, but defeated the best pugilists of his day. The pivot blow has been barred from pugilistic encounters.

Protests against the recruiting of farm labor from farms and other essential industries in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee by private contractors working for the war department have been made to the department of labor and agriculture and to the shipping board.

It is probable that the entire labor problem will be placed in the hands of the United States employment service.

The claim is made by the president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers that textile manufacturers are facing a cotton shortage during the coming year and that the labor situation threatens to be acute.

As many millions of men as may be needed to win the war will be sent to the battle front, Secretary of the Navy Daniels told the Philadelphia chamber of commerce recently.

Secretary Daniels says that if there are not enough 17 and 21 year old men in the United States to supply the war with the colors.

The addresses of men wounded or killed in France will be given the public at an early date.

Washington.
The Nicaraguan congress has declared war on Germany and her allies.



The death of Madeline Summers, of Nashville, Tenn., United States consul general at Moscow, has been announced in a cable to the State department. Mr. Summers was 57 years of age and was a native of Tennessee.

Sixty-six persons lost their lives when the steamship City of Athens, bound from New York for Savannah, was rammed and sunk by a French cruiser of the Delaware coast. The missing include ten men and two women who were passengers, seven out of twenty-four United States marines who were on board, fourteen out of twenty French sailors and thirty-three members of the crew. Both ships were carrying running lights because of the heavy fog which hung over the sea.

Secretary Baker says it is unwise to set any limit on the number of men who may be called to the colors, and that the president should be granted complete discretionary authority to increase the size of the army as rapidly as transportation and equipment facilities may warrant.

An agreement on the bill extending the selective draft law to youths at leasting twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, has been reached by the senate and house conferees. They retained the amendment providing that additional registrants shall be placed at the bottom of present eligible lists. Theological and medical students are exempted.

Men already in the military service who have attained their majority since last June 5 will probably be required to register in order that they may be sent to any branch of the service regardless of what they are now in.

A billion dollar appropriation for aircraft production has been asked of congress by the war department. Over five billion dollars—nearly six

department.

The American artillery fired 20,000 shells into the German trenches before a recent attack, says a Paris dispatch.

Men raised under the selective service law can be sent anywhere in the world to fight for the United States, is the decision of the Supreme court, Representative Flood of Virginia, in seeking to prevent the return of Americans abroad without a passport, says there are hundreds of Americans in Europe who are not loyal.

The Bolshevik demands the return of American and French consuls at Vladivostok and asks that their records be given a thorough investigation.

Director General McAdoo will soon announce his decision on recommendations of the railroad wage commission to the proposed average twenty per cent advance in pay for all classes of railroad employees.

The eight-hour day was given close attention by the railroad wage commission, and it is probable that a favorable report will be made on this phase of the railroad wage question.

May 20 has been designated by the president as Red Cross day, and he asks the people to contribute to that

any time, is the agreement of all the correspondents. Heavy rains have prevented a German rush, but there is no question that they are making for a drive.

MORE THAN HALF MILLION IN FRANCE

SECRETARY BAKER SAYS FORM
CASTS MADE BY HIM HAVE
BEEN SURPASSED.

NO MACHINE GUN SHORTAGE

First Official Utterance Indicating
Even Indirectly Number of Men
Sent Out.

Washington—More than half a million American soldiers have been sent to France. Secretary Baker authorized the statement that his forecast to Congress in January that 600,000 troops would be dispatched to France early in the present year had now been surpassed.

Mr. Baker dictated the following statement:
"In January I told the senate committee that there was strong likelihood that early in the present year 600,000 American troops would be dispatched to France. I cannot either now or perhaps later discuss the number of American troops in France, but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in January has been surpassed."

No Machine Gun Shortage.
As a result of a personal investigation of machine gun production during the past few days, the secretary announced that there is no present shortage of light or heavy types of these weapons either in France or in America and no shortage is in prospect.

Mr. Baker said there had been no question as to the supplies of light type Browning guns, which were coming forward in quantities. He would not say whether shipment of these guns to France had been started. As to the heavy Brownings, he said some have been produced and there is every indication of forthcoming production in increasing and substantial numbers.

The secretary also said he would not say whether the troops in France with most arms. He would not amplify the statement in any way and specifically stated that the press refrain from speculation as to what precise figures his guarded remarks covered or as to what possibilities of early further increase in the force there might be.

There has been repeated official announcements, however, that the government is bending every energy to rushing men across to back up the allied lines in France, and officers directly in charge of the transportation have expressed satisfaction with the progress being made. There is no doubt that the present force of American troops there represents only a small part of the total strength that will be available before the summer fighting ends.

Washington.—Legislation raising the draft age to 40 years was discussed as a possibility within a few months at a meeting of Provost Marshal General Crowder and the house military committee. Although General Crowder made no specific recommendations afterwards, the war department was considering a plan for change.

An appropriation of \$16,768,000 was asked by General Crowder for expenses of the draft for the next fiscal year. Registration of men reaching the age of 21 will require the examination of half a million more men than originally provided for. Class I, the general class, now has a total of about 2,265,000 men, of whom two million are effective.

160 MEN DETAILED TO STATE COLLEGE

A & E FOUND MOST SUITABLE
BY GOVERNMENT FOR TRAINING
IN SPECIAL LINES.

USE OTHER COLLEGES ALSO

Requirements of Army Make It Necessary
to Train Thousands of Men
for Modern Warfare.

West Raleigh.—Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder has announced that 160 men will be detailed to the Agricultural and Engineering College of West Raleigh on May 18 for a two month scientific course for preparation in the pursuit of such trades as automobile mechanics, radio or wireless telegraphers, machinists, electricians and telegraphers. Similar technical schools were designated in various portions of the United States but North Carolina's share of the war trained technical students will study at the Agricultural and Engineering College.

The war department has adopted a policy whereby 50,000 specialists will be trained in technical schools of the United States this summer. The students will not be assigned to any special branch of the army service until they have completed the two months course, at the termination of which they will be distributed to the various branches of army service.

The requirements of the army for training modern warfare make it important for the training of thousands of specialists. Other North Carolina educational institutions may later be designated as the training ground for these students, but the ready equipment and facilities at the Agricultural and Engineering College were found superior to other state institutions, by the investigation committee of the war department.

Closes Raleigh Pool Rooms.
Raleigh.—The pool rooms of Raleigh were ordered closed at midnight on May 31, when the city commission unanimously adopted resolutions prohibiting the operation of pool rooms in the city.

The final action on the question of closing the pool rooms was taken after Mr. W. B. Jones, representing the owners of the places, had asked for a further postponement of the vote for another day in order that he could present additional argument for his clients. However, Commissioner Moonsham stated that he saw no reason why the matter should not be decided at once and the vote was taken.

The resolutions adopted were introduced by Mr. Moonsham as a substitute to Mr. Pace's resolutions, offered previously and made the pool room closing a moral instead of a patriotic move as provided in the first resolution.

Mr. Pace, explaining why he advocated closing the places for patriotic reasons, stated that he did not wish to embarrass officials of the present, or any previous administration by making the issue a moral one. "It is a moral issue today, it was a moral issue a year ago."

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