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The Farmville Enterprise  
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# The Farmville Enterprise

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## President Wilson Back In Paris Ready For Early Peace Conference

Strong and General Demand for  
It by the British Newspapers.  
Quick Action Needed to Check  
Advance of Bolshevism.

London, Jan. 5.—The past week has witnessed a strong general demand from the most influential British newspapers, regardless of the peace conference, for the prompt meeting of the peace conference and the prompt action of the peace conference to check the advance of Bolshevism.

The chief desire of the British people is to have the army demobilized as quickly as possible. The labor elements are equally anxious for the retention of a large conscript army for the purpose of foreign territories with the possibility of being drawn into conflict. The Sunday Observer under the heading of "A Warning," gives prominence to the following:

"The allies are in some danger of precipitating in Germany what they should most wish to avoid. They are perfectly entitled to insist upon the demobilization of the army. They are also perfectly entitled to maintain full right of blockade. But simultaneously to empty millions of men into the civil life and to enclose the raw materials which alone can give them employment is the most rapid process for making Bolshevism that has been discovered."

"Unemployment and Bolshevism soon establish a vicious circle of mutual stimulation and it has already begun to operate in Germany upon a very serious scale. Nothing can be more calculated in that country to frustrate the appearance of an authentic government with which peace might be concluded."

There are arguments both of military and economic nature. But one must choose and the other abandoned, on the penalty of giving the empire of chaos a most welcome extension. It is an option that cannot be deferred until the peace conference has finished its work.

## MANY CHANGES MADE IN NEW WORLD MAP.

Cluster of New Nations in Heart  
of Continent. Boundaries of  
All Balkan States Changed. Fate  
of Austria Hungary.

When the Peace Conference at Paris has finished its labors the map of Europe will look very different from the one we see in our newspapers.

Just what the changes will be it is too early to say, but their rough outlines are already plain.

France will be enlarged by the restoration of Alsace Lorraine, Luxembourg and perhaps a small bit of western Germany may be annexed to Belgium. Schleswig-Holstein, the southern part of the Danish peninsula, may

be taken from Prussia, which took it from Denmark half a century ago. It may be restored to Denmark or remain neutral. The Kiel Canal, which cuts through the isthmus of this peninsula, will almost certainly be made neutral, giving ships of all nations the benefit of a short route into the Baltic Sea.

Germany will lose East Prussia, which will be joined to Poland, the old kingdom now to be revived as a republic. A part of Poland may extend westward most to the 15th meridian. Little will be left of the late mighty Austrian Empire. Galicia, the part north of the Carpathian mountains, again becomes part of Poland from which Austria took it. The new republic of Czechoslovakia, including Bohemia, will extend from a point near the 12th meridian almost to the 22nd. South of it is the little that is left of Austria and Hungary, separate countries now. Both will be shut off from the sea if Italy gets what it claims, Trieste and the upper eastern shore of the Adriatic.

A new Balkan nation, Junco-Slavia, is expected to be made up of Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Turkey will be driven out of Europe and will lose part of its possessions in Asia. The Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus will be made neutral, giving all nations the right freely to enter and leave the Black Sea. Both shores of these straits will be neutral.

The west end of Asia Minor is not likely to be left in Turkish hands. Palestine will most probably be restored to the Jews, whose ancient home it was. Armenia will not be left under the rule of the Turks, who have subjected this, the only Christian land in Asia (except Siberia) to unspeakable horrors.

Going northward again we find Rumania largely enlarged by the addition of a large part of what was eastern Hungary. But Russia is by the greatest loser of territory. Her losses form a tier of "buffer states" between Great Russia and Germany—a guarantee against future wars. The largest of these states is the Ukraine republic, which lies north of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, with ports on both. It extends eastward to the 40th meridian. Its northern edge is irregular, but its average would not be far from the 52nd parallel of latitude.

East of Poland is the small but important state of Lithuania. And above it Finland and Livonia. These new countries, together with Finland, cut Russia off from the Baltic Sea. Every Russian except the Baltic provinces east of the Gulf of Finland, where it keeps its one port, Kronstadt, Finland's eastern border will coincide roughly with the 30th meridian, which brings Finnish territory close to Petrograd.

There are the stupendous changes which the war has made in the map of Europe, so far as the statements and geographers can now forecast the decisions of the Peace Conference. France and Italy are strengthened, Germany weakened, Austria cut up and divided among five or six nations; all the Balkan states are new; Turkey expelled from Europe; the Russian Bear driven back against the North Pole. Nearly all the new governments will be republics.

### GREAT PROGRESS

WITH SHIPS

For years to come the United States will build ships for all the world. So says Vice-President Coolidge, of the U. S. Fleet Corporation. Our great output of new ships in 1918 will be about doubled in 1919, he thinks. The ships will be needed to take the place of those sunk by U-boats. Great armies must be moved homeward. For sea trade is expected to be greater than ever before, because every country needs things that can only be supplied from other countries. In one week of November all steamers were broken in American yards excepting the record of the week of the Fourth of July.

Golden Goose Crop and Industries

LAXATIVE BEING QUININE takes some the same. There is only one "Golden Goose" in the world. It is the U. S. GOVERNMENT's golden goose.

## THE PLACE OF FERTILIZERS IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

Farmers-Schoolers Real Value of Fertilizers Out of His Years of  
Experience, Observation and Study—Timely Topic Relating  
to Vital Southern Problem—Extracts From an Address

Bright Williamson, Darlington, S. C.

Agriculture is the bed rock and foundation upon which every other industry must stand or fall. All the people prosper or fall to prosper according to the abundance of the harvest of the soil, and upon agriculture depends the prosperity and happiness of the world.

Better methods of agriculture include the use of modern implements, modern cultivation and soil improvement. This brings us directly to the importance of the fertilizer industry as a means of improving our soils. Fertilizers are absolutely essential in order to increase the fertility of the soil. They have a direct effect upon agricultural production and through the products of agriculture a direct effect upon all other industries.

Anything which contributes to an increase in our agricultural production, contributes to the welfare, comfort and prosperity of our people as a whole; and this brings us directly to the consideration of the importance of the fertilizer industry in relation to other lines of business.

Fertilizers Necessary in South

The very nature of our soil, climate and rainfall makes it impossible to farm successfully without regularly feeding our crops from artificial sources with at least two of the several principal elements entering into plant life. Without fertilizers much of the best producing cotton lands in the South would become unproductive and farming would be unprofitable. Many states except in a few fertile ones, soil is an expensive commodity.

Without being fed, our lands must be fed just as we feed the stock that work them or they will become too poor to even pay the cost and expense of cultivation.

Transformed Sections

Large sections of land in various parts of the South Atlantic States, forty or fifty years ago, required four or five acres to produce one bale of cotton, which now, by intelligent farming, made possible by the use of fertilizers, yield one bale to each acre, or the equivalent of other crops. Forty or fifty years ago have been transformed into populous and prosperous communities. Our ability to rebuild and make our lands more fertile has enabled people to live and settle in more desirable communities, and to enjoy advantages of better markets, schools, churches and social conditions. Better rural conditions have made the "back to the farm" movement not only a possibility, but a reality.

Prosperity Due to Fertilizers

Whatever may be the direct benefit, it is obvious from a study of the situation that the present prosperity and greater population in South Carolina is due more largely to the use of commercial fertilizers than to any other cause, because in South Carolina fertilizers are absolutely necessary to profitable agriculture, upon which most of our business and other industries depend. Had it not been for the use of commercial fertilizers South Carolina could not be considered an agricultural state.

Taking into consideration the cost of fertilizers, statistics will bear out the statement that the same work out

## PRICE FIXED ON NITRATE OF SODA

Wilmington Will be Distribution  
Point for North Carolina. Reg-  
ulations Will be Same as Be-  
fore. \$81.00 Per Ton at Port

Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, authorized the announcement a few days ago that the Department of Agriculture would distribute nitrate of soda to the farmers during the coming season. The price to the farmer will be \$81.00 a short ton, f. o. b. cars at the loading point or port. The port of Wilmington is the distribution point for North Carolina and the nitrate is stored in this seaport town for sale to farmers.

Additional to the price of \$81 per ton, the farmer will have to pay the freight charges to unloading point and any incidental expenses that he may himself incur in connection with the delivery of the nitrate. Judging by the ultimate cost figures to the farmer, Senator Simmons and other Southern Senators failed to make effective their contentions for an untaxed market. The highest figure heretofore placed before the War Department for its supplies was \$80 a ton, whereas the Department of Agriculture stated that in a free market the farmers ought to be able to secure the nitrate for \$75 per ton.

The distribution by the Department of Agriculture is empowered under the authority of section 27 of the food act and subsequent legislation relating thereto. The plan employed in the sale and distribution of the nitrate last year will be essentially duplicated the coming season.

## PAPERS TAKE ADVERTISING DIRECT TO BUYER

"Did you observe," said a merchant to a customer, "the handsome advertisement I have painted on the railing of the bridge?" "No," answered the customer. "But if you'll spend the bridge around to my house I will try and read the advertisement. I read the paper and I don't have time to run around from place to place to read the billboards."

There is some merit in all forms of advertising, but for downright economical effectiveness nothing can take the place of the home newspaper for home business. South Dakota Rural Press.

The farmer some men do not work at all. It happens they find other men

## FUNERAL OF EX-PRES. THEODORE ROOSEVELT HELD WEDNESDAY; GREAT MEN OF NATION PRESENT

Former President Dies Suddenly  
Early Monday Morning. Will  
Rest on Knob Overlooking  
Sound.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, who died at his home on Sagamore Hill early Monday morning, was laid to rest without pomp or ceremony in Young's Memorial cemetery in this village Wednesday afternoon. He was buried on a knoll overlooking Long Island Sound, a plot which he and Mrs. Roosevelt selected soon after he left the White House.

In the words of the clergyman who conducted the funeral services, the great American "known in every corner of the earth, went to his grave as a quiet, democratic Christian gentleman, beloved by his neighbors."

After prayers at the Roosevelt home, at which only members of the family were present, the funeral services were held at 12:45 o'clock in the little wooden Episcopal church in which the Roosevelt family has worshipped during its residence here. Cable messages and telegrams of condolence, not only from his fellow-countrymen of high and low degree, but from distinguished citizens of many nations poured in at Oyster Bay by the hundreds. All expressed heartfelt regret at the passing of the great man and the deepest sympathy for Mrs. Roosevelt, always devoted to her distinguished husband and one of his most trusted advisors. The widow is bearing up bravely under the shock of the sudden death of her husband, coming so soon after the death of their son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, at the hands of a German aviator last July.

The death of Colonel Roosevelt is believed by the physicians who attended him to have been hastened by grief over Quentin's death, coupled with anxiety over the serious wounds suffered by Capt. Archie Roosevelt while fighting in France.

Even to his neighbors in Oyster Bay it seemed impossible that life had ended so suddenly for the young soldier here of the Spanish war, the great statesman who, as governor of New

York, so fearlessly, the big game hunter of the tropical jungles, the citizen who stretched his preparedness before his country entered the world conflict. Apparently neither Colonel Roosevelt nor his wife had any warning in that death would so suddenly still his active mind and body.

Colonel Roosevelt died in his sleep early Monday morning. Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which affected his heart. The Colonel sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 o'clock Sunday night. About 4 o'clock Monday morning, Mrs. Roosevelt, the only member of the family at home, went to the Colonel's room and found he was dead.

## ALLIES' WAR BILL AGAINST GERMANY.

In a speech at Bristol, England, Premier Lloyd George said that the Allies' bill against Germany would amount to one hundred and twenty billion dollars. Bankers in New York divide the huge sum in this way:

Great Britain	\$41,000,000,000
France	26,000,000,000
Russia	20,000,000,000
United States	18,000,000,000
Italy	8,000,000,000
Belgium	7,000,000,000

\$120,000,000,000

As to the eighteen billion set down for the United States, Secretary Daniel of the Navy Department says that the United States will demand nothing, unless money or territory. Russia may have to forego her 20 billions, because there is no recognized government to claim it. The Allies would never allow it to be turned over to the Bolsheviks, who have looted the Russian treasury and would be expected to surrender their real treasures.

France in 1914, with interest

## THE YEAR OF 1919

James Larkin Pearson

THE BLOODY YEARS ARE ALL BEHIND—  
THIS YEAR IS WHITE AND CLEAN—  
THE GLADDEST, SWEETEST SMILING YEAR  
THAT LIVING MEN HAVE SEEN—  
AND, OH, THE HEALING HOPE IT BRINGS!  
AND, SMILING THROUGH OUR TEARS,  
WE WELCOME TO OUR HUNGRY HEARTS  
THIS GLADDEST OF GLAD YEARS.

FIVE RED AND REEING SERPENT YEARS  
ACROSS THE SANDS OF TIME  
HAVE LEFT THEIR AWFUL TRAIL OF BLOOD  
AND PAIN AND SIN AND CRIME;  
BUT OUT OF THE BAPTISMAL FIRE,  
WHERE ALL ITS STRENGTH WAS TRIED,  
THE SHINING, SINGING SOUL OF EARTH  
COMES PURGED AND PURIFIED.

WE WILL NOT SOON FORGET THE PAST,  
THESE CRIMSON YEARS OF STRIFE;  
FOR ALL OUR SACRED DEAD ARE THERE—  
AND MEMORY IS LIFE!  
BUT LET US COVER UP THE SCARS  
THAT NO SIGN MAY APPEAR.  
AND, OH, THAT WE MAY NOT DEFILE  
THIS INNOCENT YOUNG YEAR!

## U. S. REBELS IN MAKING BIG GUNS

This is the season of annual reports of Government officials. That of Major-General F. W. Coe, Chief of the Coast Artillery, gives an idea of the great progress that has been made in big guns since this war began. At the beginning of the war the Germans amazed and appalled world by bringing out 16-inch guns for sea or land. Such guns had been thought possible only on the sea or in forts, but the Germans moved them from place to place. Concrete emplacements were found ready for them, built by stealth in France and Belgium long before the war. With such guns the fortifications were quickly knocked to pieces. The war settled down into the trenches—the only type of defensive works that can endure such attack.

On entering the war the United States prepared to outdo the Germans. Sixteen-inch guns are now being made in the United States. There is a vast difference in power between a 16-inch and 18-inch gun. Gen. Coe says that "the art of counter-manning has been brought to a point where 24-inch guns can be made here. The ordinary range of such a gun would be forty miles, but special types can be made to throw a much greater distance if desired."

The guns of our harbor defenses are not up to modern standards, but the new guns could wreck an enemy fleet while it is far below the horizon. Such guns, planted near the entrances of our harbors, are needed, Gen. Coe thinks to insure our ships of freedom to enter or leave our harbors without danger from enemy ships.

## May The New Year Bring You Prosperity and Happiness!

We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to each our customers for the liberal patronage given us in the past, and to assure you of our great appreciation. Watch this paper next week for a big advertisement from us. It may mean more than a few dollars saved by you. Again thanking you,

We are Yours to Serve Hub Hardware Company Farmville, N. C., U. S. A.