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The Farmville Enterprise

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VOLUME TWENTY-NINE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

Roosevelt Peels U. S. Expenditures to Make Way For Rearmament Costs

Washington. — President Roosevelt took up Tuesday the problem of peering 1939 departmental expenditures to help make room for an anticipated increase in defense costs.

The President, who returned Monday night from his home at Hyde Park, summoned Daniel W. Bell, acting budget director, to begin making budget estimates for submission to Congress in January. Much preliminary work has been done in a series of conferences during the last few weeks.

Besides the departmental requirements, Mr. Roosevelt must take into consideration the probable effect of the business trend on anticipated revenues, possible new sources of income, and the extent of savings that might be affected in such items as relief.

Actual relief estimates for the year beginning next July 1 and for the last four months of the current fiscal year will not be made until about December 15.

Harry Hopkins Works Progress administrator, spent last week with the President and predicted a drop in the relief load in the immediate future due to "improved business and employment conditions." He added that he believed relief expenditures could be cut.

The President has disclosed that an increase in military expenditures is likely to result from a current survey of defense needs. Aside from indicating that the Navy would need \$150,000,000 for new warship construction, Mr. Roosevelt has not said publicly what he thought the increased defense cost might be.

Last July he estimated the gross deficit for the present fiscal year would be \$4,084,887,600, compared with \$1,524,713,050 for 1937-38. At that time he estimated 1938-39 expenditures at more than \$9,000,000,000.

Improved Conditions

Improved conditions affecting the domestic demand for farm products have been reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Industrial activity has expanded and consumer incomes have increased in recent months.

Style forecasts hint of coming relaxations.

Mystery Woman Witness Testifies In Spy Trial

Otto Herman Voss Linked with Agents of Germany's Spy Ring

New York, Oct. 26. — The government's "mystery woman" witness, Miss Santa de Wanger, 31, testified in Federal Court today that Otto Hermann Voss, 38, one of three defendants on trial for espionage, consorted with agents of a German spy ring operating in this country.

Miss de Wanger said she had been under constant guard by Federal agents since the spy case broke last February — "because," she said, "I was afraid of my life." She did not disclose whether any threats had been made against her.

Miss de Wanger calmly pointed to the thin, bespectacled defendant accused of stealing U. S. warplane secrets and identified him as the "Mr. Voss" who spoke "always in German" with other alleged conspirators.

Documents Identified. Earlier a U. S. Customs agent identified blueprint negatives, photographs and other documents which German agents nearly smuggled to Berlin aboard a German trans-Atlantic liner three years ago.

One of the confiscated letters contained a startling reference to a "von Paper," which led courtroom observers to recall the name of Col. Franz von Papen, former German Chancellor and one-time Nazi Ambassador to Austria, who was cited for espionage activities in this country when he was a pre-war military attaché at Washington.

The customs officer said the beaver of the intercepted documents had been described "von Paper" as a U. S. Army infantry captain stationed at Fort Belvoir, N. Y., and as a resident of "in Austria."

Farmville Firemen Host at Meeting Of Two Groups

Fire Chiefs and Members of District Held Sessions Tuesday; J. B. Flora, Head of State Association Present.

The annual meeting of group one, North Carolina Association of Fire Chiefs, which comprises fifty towns east of Raleigh, met here Tuesday afternoon, and the Eastern Carolina Firemen's Association, in which are included departments of twenty towns in this immediate section, convened in the evening, with the Farmville fire department acting as hosts to the two hundred and fifty guests in attendance.

The meeting of the Chiefs was presided over by W. H. Palmer, of Charlotte, and that of the other organization by the vice-president, George Summerlin, of Mt. Olive. Supper was served by the Farmville firemen at seven o'clock with the town officials and members of the Rotary Club attending as special guests.

J. W. Joyner, acting as mayor pro tem, welcomed the visitors with Press Harper, a veteran fire fighter, of Kinston, responding. R. A. Joyner, Farmville's assistant chief, secretary and treasurer and state statistician, introduced his chief, Haywood Smith, who spoke briefly. Arch Flanagan, of the fire committee of the town aldermen, John B. Lewis, ex mayor and John H. Moore, president of the Rotary Club, spoke in appreciation of the splendid service rendered the State by its firemen.

Greetings and informal messages were brought by distinguished guests outside the district, including J. B. Flora, of Elizabeth City, president of the State fire association; John Miller, of Concord, who has served the state organization as secretary for thirty years; Frank Bennett, of Durham, ex president; Sherwood Brockwell, of Raleigh, state fire marshal; W. E. Holland, chief of the Raleigh department and a past president, and S. W. Tillinghast, of Fayetteville.

In the election of officers R. C. Leach, Washington's chief, was elected as leader of group one to succeed J. R. Thomas, of Rocky Mount. Mayor Wooten, of Kinston, Mark Lassiter, of Snow Hill, and A. W. Brinson, of New Bern, of the advisory committee of the state department, joined in the round table discussion of activities and extension plans.

Snow Hill's invitation for the next quarterly meeting of the Eastern Carolina firemen, which will convene in January, was accepted.

Wage Law Described as Leaf Tax

RALEIGH. — Increased cost of stemming tobacco under the Wage and Hours Law will be levied on leaf growers, W. P. Hedrick, tobacco marketing specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, said Tuesday.

"The rise in cost will be taken from the farmer's profits, whether stemming is done by machine or by hand," he declared. "Piece-meal stemming, for which workers are given three cents per pound of stripped stems, becomes impossible under a law requiring a 25 cents an hour minimum wage and a 44-hour work week."

"While machines are not as satisfactory as hand workers, one mechanical unit may replace 20 stemmers—since they handle approximately 6,000 pounds of tobacco a day and workers average 300 pounds," Hedrick continued. Machines, costing about \$3,000 each, would thus eliminate workers who would have to be paid the minimum wage.

Wage-hour authorities will hold a hearing to determine whether an estimated 20,000-30,000 stemmers are covered by the act.

"Higher processing costs, due to purchase of machines or payment of minimum wages, will be passed on to the farmer," Hedrick emphasized. "The agriculture department is taking no position on the wage-hour act, but as the bill affects the income of the farmer, we will help in every way possible to protect him."

Benzol to Bring Blue Mold's End, Academy is Told

Dr. Frederick A. Wolf of Duke Reports on Methods of Destroying Disease; New Type of Seed Beds Recommended as Aid.

Chapel Hill. — Conquest of downy mildew, a tobacco-plant disease which has ravaged American crops for 19 years and which this year entered Canada, was predicted to the National Academy of Sciences today.

The disease, also known as blue mold, attacks young tobacco plants. It appears as a bluish-to-gray downy coating on the underside of the leaf. The new remedy is benzol, which looks like gasoline and sometimes is used in gasoline. Its fumes destroy the mildew quickly, the academy was told by Dr. Frederick A. Wolf, of Duke University.

Used in Two Ways. There has been a controversy as to whether benzol fumes are practical. It can be used in two ways. Under the netting in which the young plants are set out, open pans of benzol four yards apart cure the mildew. It also is possible to use pots containing wicks, which draw the benzol fumes in the same way as kerosene is drawn up the wick of an oil lamp.

These wick pots can be set every 16 yards and do as much as the more frequent open pans. Benzol is said to be cheap.

Agricultural experts in four states have organized to demonstrate their belief that the benzol fumes are practical. One of their first suggestions is a change in planting the tobacco seedlings, which have been set out usually in beds of 100 square yards. They propose instead a long bed, six feet wide. It would make fumes easier to control.

The institutions in this organization are Duke University, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, North Carolina State College, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and Commercial Agricultural Experiment Station.

Discovery of the effectiveness of benzol fumes was made in 1932 in Australia and at Duke University. The studies in the two countries were not published until 1934. Since then, Australia has gone ahead using the fumes, it is reported.

In the United States, the only reported use has been by agricultural experimenters. Spraying is the method of fighting blue mold advocated by those who doubt the practicality of fumes.

Claims For Benzol. Advocates of benzol say the fumes are necessary because the disease exists inside the plant leaves, and only fumes will penetrate sufficiently to kill that source.

In 1937, Virginia lost 20 per cent of its tobacco crop on account of downy mildew. In some sections, no young plants were left and it was difficult for planters to buy sufficient replacements anywhere in the United States.

Downy mildew, it was declared today, has appeared in every tobacco-raising state in this country except Wisconsin.

Asks More Money For Experiment Station

An increasing demand for research work will prompt the North Carolina Experiment Station to ask the General Assembly for an increase of \$32,735 yearly for the next biennium, said Dr. I. O. Schaub of State College, acting director of the Station.

At the present time, the income of the Experiment Station from State sources amounts to \$45,600. Dr. Schaub explained that \$5,000 comes from the general fund, \$26,500 from agricultural fund, and \$14,200 from miscellaneous receipts.

If the increase is granted, it will provide the necessary offset to meet the \$123,285 in Federal funds authorized under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

The request calls for an additional \$5,000 for apple research so that the work might be spread more evenly over the State and take care of problems other than disease. Peach research would be appropriated \$15,000 for the study of insect and disease control, fertilization, soil building, and other problems in connection with the production and marketing of this fruit.

Duke University Alumni Dinner

Annual Fall Meeting to Be Held In Greenville; Dr. Alan K. Manchester of Duke University To Be Feature Speaker.

The feature of the Annual Fall Meeting of the Pitt County Alumni Association, to be held at the Parish House in Greenville, North Carolina on October 28, 1938, at 7:30 P. M., will be an address by Dr. Alan K. Manchester of Duke University. His subject will be: "The Centennial Year."

In addition to the address of the evening there will be a number of other interesting features, including the election of officers for the ensuing year, remarks by one or two members of the local group, and perhaps a short musical program. There will be a film depicting the activities of alumni and students on the Duke University campus.

This annual fall meeting here is one of many to be held in North Carolina and other states. These will reach a climax in a meeting of the representatives of local alumni associations at Duke University in December in celebration of "Duke University Day."

The number of local Duke alumni groups has now reached a high mark of all time, and a large proportion of them will have meetings this fall during the month of October. In 1929, seventeen meetings were held; in 1930 the number had grown to thirty-eight. For the past three years the total has reached sixty-five. In addition to dinners in leading cities in North Carolina, meetings were held last year in fifteen other states and the District of Columbia, one of these being as far away as Los Angeles, California.

A statement made from the Alumni office of Duke University is to the effect that there are now in the office files the names of 12,000 located alumni of the institution. Every state in the Union is represented in the alumni list, and all the hundred counties in North Carolina. Names in the alumni files represent twenty-nine different countries outside the United States.

The celebration of the Centennial began with the formal opening of the Centennial Year, held at the University on September 29, and extended through the final principal occasion which will take place on April 21, 22 and 23, 1939. During the year, there will be various types of activities, such as lectures, symposia and conferences on subjects directly related to the work of the University. The University will hold "open houses," at which time alumni and interested people generally will be encouraged to visit the University.

Install A New Waving Machine

The Vanitie Boxe eBauty Shoppe, Mrs. Mac Parker proprietor and Miss Truma McMillan, operator, has installed a new Carter Wireless Permanent Wave Machine.

This machine is said to be one of the most remarkable advances made in hairdressing since the perfection of the permanent wave. It is operated on an entirely new principle which keeps all the good qualities of the old methods without any of the prolonged discomfort.

The proprietors of the Vanitie Boxe eBauty Shop are inviting the public to call and inspect this new machine. They are now giving waves with it, and report surprisingly good results. Attention is called to their advertisement in this issue.

This new machine makes no use of harmful chemicals, and the operation is said to be much less harmful to the hair than the old style waves.

Cut Rate Products

A gigantic program is taking shape in the U. S. Department of Agriculture which would "dump" surplus farm products into the hands of poor Americans at cut prices. Commodities which might be affected are cotton, fruits, vegetables, dairy products and meats.

POTATO STORAGE

Idle tobacco barns on the farm of A. B. Tapp of Timberland, Hoke County, have been converted into sweet potato curing houses to care for the harvest from 10 acres of the sugar spuds.

search work, especially in the mountain territory. Inadequate research with vegetables will be remedied to a certain extent by the \$12,000 appropriation asked for. Soil testing work would cost \$15,000.

Efforts to Build Consumer Power Urged on Grange

L. J. Taber, National Chief, Addresses State Convention at Oxford.

Oxford, Oct. 26.—Until the farmer is given "a larger share of the nation's income" there will be "neither prosperity nor recovery that is satisfactory or can endure," J. L. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, told delegates to the State Grange meeting at a banquet session tonight.

The Grange chief's address was the highlight of the opening day of the state convention. Reports from state officers, introduction of 39 resolutions covering virtually every phase of agriculture and routine business featured the morning session.

Caldwell Reports. Harry B. Caldwell, State master, in his annual report this afternoon, urged tax reforms to help the farmer and teacher tenure and a 12th grade in the public school system. The report proposed repeal of the absentee ballot and barring of professional markers at the polls in the interest of "clean, honest elections."

In his address tonight, Grange Chief Taber termed "falling farm prices and unemployment" the No. 1 problem now facing the nation, and said, "If we can correct the farm problem, it will remove the greatest brake from recovery and put us on the highway to better conditions."

"We are making the mistake of putting all thought on balancing and reducing production and not enough about increasing the capacity of the American people to consume," he said. "We need cooperation and determination that will place pressure on making it easier for people of the nation to consume, and prosperity — the greatest America has ever had — will be at hand."

Placing emphasis on home, new, and foreign markets, Taber said the farmer should have "freedom from destructive competition from imports from abroad, and consumers who are able to pay a fair price for the products of his soil."

He termed new markets "of great importance" and added that "science and research can unload real opportunities for farm improvement."

The foreign market has its proper place in a well-balanced agriculture," he said. "America should have maintained its eminence in the world's cotton market."

Citing the Grange's efforts in behalf of "tariff justice for export agriculture" Taber asserted that "we today demand that every dollar of tariff revenue on agricultural products shall be set aside and used to find markets for our products, either through the export debenture method or through the equalization of tariff handicaps."

He said that there would be no permanent recovery for agriculture "unless we secure a honest dollar as a yardstick to measure the products of the farm" and that "we must have a dollar that is fair to the producer of the basic agricultural commodities."

"Farmers must improve quality and grade of their products," he emphasized. "Culls and inferior products must be kept at home."

In fauing the problem of increased income for agriculture, Taber urged protection of the American farmer in his right to the American market, adding that "we must equalize handicaps that the tariff and restrictive legislation give farm producers."

Salvage Timber

Steps to protect from fire the 4,000,000,000 feet of timber felled by the recent hurricane in the North-eastern states have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There is enough of the fallen timber to keep saw mills in those states busy for nearly five years.

WATCH, LOST 15 YEARS, RETURNED

Scranton, Pa. — Police recently returned a gold watch to Stewart W. Magee of Lac-yville, which had been given him as a graduation present fifteen years before and lost soon afterwards. It was found on the person of a man they had arrested. Magee's name was in the watch.

Farm Wages Down

Farm wage rates declined during the July-September harvesting period, in contrast to the usual increase in these months. However, said Julian Mann, State College extension statistician, wage rates on October 1, were 118 per cent of their pre-war average.

Southern States Feel Effects Of Wage Law as Plants Close

Farmville Among Towns Be Marked For Air Travelers

Raleigh, Oct. 28. In order to make flying safer in bad weather and to make it easier for fliers over North Carolina to find their way, the names of 213 cities and towns will be painted on roofs or highways in letters 16 feet high as a result of the approval of a new joint state and WPA project, it was announced today by Director R. Bruce Ethridge of the Department of Conservation and Development. The air marking project has just been approved by project engineer of the Works Progress Administration here.

The names of 126 cities and towns have already been painted on roofs so that this new project, when completed, will make a total of 839 cities and towns which have been "air marked" by the Conservation Department and the WPA.

Farmville is among the 213 new cities and towns which are to be "air marked" in this new project. North Carolina is already known as a state in which it is harder for motorists to get lost than it is to find their way in some states, due to the manner in which both county and state highways are marked. It is expected that the state will now be able to maintain this reputation with the pilots of airplanes who fly over the state.

Two types of markings will be used. One marking will indicate merely the name of the city or town, while the other marking will show if an airport is in the vicinity.

If an airport is nearby, the name of the town will be followed by a large circle and an arrow pointing in the direction of the airport with the number of miles indicated after the arrow. Another arrow either above or below the name of the town will point North, and be marked with the letter N, so that pilots may check their bearings. Towns with no airports nearby will merely have the names painted and the one arrow pointing north.

Japanese Forces Start New Drive

China to Fight On, Chungking Says; England Reported Seeking Truce.

Hankow, Thursday, October 27. — Japanese armed forces started a new drive against the remnants of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's battered Chinese armies today following their bloodless occupation of this former Chinese provisional capital.

Hankow was quiet following yesterday's tense situation when a clash between Japanese and United States sailors guarding a Chinese refugee zone was narrowly averted.

U. S. Naval authorities voluntarily disarmed their patrols and the American sailors were preserving order solely with clubs.

Danger of Fighting

The difficulty yesterday started at 6 p. m. when U. S. sailors declined to open the gates of a refugee zone, as requested by the Japanese, and suddenly were confronted by Japanese soldiers who had scaled the walls.

The Americans ordered the Japanese out and for a moment there was danger of fighting.

A group of British naval officers arrived at this moment and this correspondent, who speaks Japanese, acted as interpreter between the Japanese and the Anglo-American group. Meantime the Japanese trained machine guns along the waterfront and kept them up for an hour.

CROSS PACIFIC ON JUNK

Los Angeles. — Dr. E. A. Taborson, 27-year-old osteopathic physician, his young Japanese bride, Tana, and two Russians recently arrived in Los Angeles after an eventful trip across the Pacific, making a 25-foot Chinese junk. The trip, almost three months and was made without the help of the modern instruments of navigation.

Atlanta. — Employment officials in Southern states began tabulation Tuesday of workers who have lost their jobs as results of the new federal wage-hour law.

Preliminary reports after the first day's operation of the act indicated most of the larger industries carrying on as usual. Some small enterprises, however—notably tobacco processing factories in North Carolina, modest sawmills in the rural areas of Georgia and Alabama, and pecan shelling plants—were said to have decided to shut down rather than attempt to pay 25 cents an hour for a 44-hour work week.

Employees of stemming and re-drying plants in the North Carolina tobacco belt were affected by cessation of production. State employment officers had reports of at least 5,700 workers being laid off in seven communities, and some unofficial estimates ran as high as 30,000. Shelling Plants Closed.

In Washington J. Seligman of San Antonio, Texas, president of the National Pecan Shellers of America, told Administrator Elmer Andrews every plant in his industry was closed, throwing approximately 50,000 persons out of employment.

No accurate estimate was possible of the number affected by sawmill shutdowns, since most of the plants are located in remote rural areas. Four small mills in Alabama and more than 20 in Georgia were reported to have ceased operation.

In Nashville, Horace G. Hill, capitalist, disclosed he was disposing of all out-of-state retail grocery establishments. He added, however, the wage-hour law was only one of many reasons for the move. In the future, Hill said, his company's chain store operation would be confined to Tennessee, where there are 125 units.

Approximately 120 employees of the Atlantic Jute Mills of Norfolk, Va., were affected by a shutdown there. President Leroy Margolius said operation probably would not be resumed during the balance of the calendar year.

"Unaffected" The peanut industry in Georgia, Florida and Alabama appeared unaffected. In Albany, Ga., J. B. Lattimer secretary of the Southeastern Peanut Association predicted "almost 100 per cent" compliance with the law and added he knew of no peanut shelling plant planning to close because of the wage-hour act.

In Washington Administrator Andrews commented briefly on reported curtailment of operations in the South.

"My general information," he said, "is that in some cases there would be seasonal shutdowns anyhow. Unfortunately, I can't do anything about it. We can't exempt anyone in interstate commerce from paying 25 cents an hour."

"I just hope it's temporary and that after all they don't really mean it."

May Ask Authority. The wage-hour administration may ask Congress for broader authority in applying the new labor standards law to specific industries, it was reported in Washington.

This prediction came Tuesday from high-ranking officials, who were swamped with inquiries from employers as to whether the statute regulates minimum wages and maximum hours for their particular businesses.

Now that the wage-hour program actually has gone into effect, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews and his staff are giving most of their attention to these appeals for assistance.

Democrats Pay Honor To Warren

Williamston. — Hundreds of Democrats from the 14 counties, comprising the First Congressional District, gathered in the Martin County courthouse Tuesday to pay honor to their congressman for 14 years — Lindsay Warren, of Washington, N. C. — and to promise State Democratic Chairman Gregg Cherry that the First would roll up its traditional Democratic majority in the election on November 8.

Every county in the far-flung First was represented at the rally and three almost admitted candidates for governor in 1940—Revenue Commissioner Allen J. Maxwell, J. M. Eroughton and Willis Smith, all of Raleigh, made talks at the gathering in which every speaker strove to outdo the other in praising Lindsay Warren.

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