The Farmville Enterprise

Welcome to FARMVILLE The Busiest Town in U. S. A.

Published by The Rouse Printery. "WATCH FARMVILLE PUSH FORWARD" Subscription $1.00 a Year in Advance

VOL. XI FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 2, 1920 NO. 7

CUMMINGS MAKES KEY-NOTE SPEECH

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND TREATY ARE DEPICTED AS THE DOMINANT ISSUES

RASPS REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

Charges "Old Guard" Sold the Honor of America For Privilege of Nominating a Reactionary.

San Francisco.—Making the peace treaty and the league of nations the dominant issue of the coming presidential campaign, Homer Cummings, as temporary chairman of the democratic national convention at the opening session, delivered the keynote speech. Cummings devoted half of his time to a discussion of the treaty and its reception by the senate. Cummings praised democratic achievements of the past eight years and uttered stinging denunciation of the republican party.

Speaking of the league of nations plank in the republican platform, Cummings said:

"It praises without discrimination all the republican senators who participated in its defeat. Its words of benediction fall alike upon the irreconcilables, the Lodge reservationists, the mild reservationists and those who proposed a separate peace with Germany. * * * It is enough to know that the 'Old Guard' sold the honor of America for the privilege of nominating a reactionary for president."

After naming the nations that have ratified the peace treaty, Cummings said:

"What nations stand outside? Revolutionary Mexico, Bolshevist Russia, unspeakable Turkey and the United States of America."

Speaking of the sacrifices President Wilson made for the treaty, he said: "Congress was in session for months while the president lay in the White House struggling with a terrifying illness, and at times, close to the point of death.

"The president made every sacrifice for the cause of peace," Cummings declared, "while at home there was widespread propaganda making it imperative that he take up in his own country a struggle for the preservation of that which had been won at incalculable cost. Following the superhuman labors o fseven years of unexampled service, this meant the wreck of his health—and worse than physical sickness, the sickness of heart which comes from the knowledge that political adversaries are savagely destroying * * * the hope of settled peace. This was the affliction—this the crucifixion."

Cummings detailed the achievements of the nation during the world war. He gave all credit to American patriotism and added:

"But surely the time has come when, because of the calculated criticism and the premeditated calumnies of the opposition we are entitled to call attention to the fact that all of these things were achieved under the leadership of a great democrat and the great democratic administration.

"We have no apology to make," he said. "We are proud of our party name; we are proud of our splendid navy; we are proud of the power of our country and the manner in which that power has been used. * * * And we are proud of the inspired and indomitable leadership of Woodrow Wilson."

Cummings said the republican platform "reeks in sane and boastful this shining record of tremendous achievements." He referred to the various congressional committees as "smelling committees."

"Over $6 investigations have been made by congress and over $2,000,000 wasted," he said, "and the one result attained was to prove that it was the biggest war ever fought in the annals of civilization."

"Despite all their investigations," he said, "not one single democratic official has proven base, dishonest or even suspected.

Cummings referred to those who complain at the great money cost of the war as "pitifully cramped in soul."

Regarding preparedness he said: "In a strict military sense a democracy is never prepared for war, but when America was made ready in a very brief time she was more effective than by maintaining at enormous cost a great standing army, which neither party ever advocated and which our people would never approve."

Cummings did not refer to the liquor issue.

He referred to the Irish problem only incidentally. During a discussion of the republican platform, he said:

"It contains no message or hope for Ireland."

"The republican platform, reactionary and provincial," he said, "is the very apotheosis of political expediency. Filled with premeditated platitudes and vague promises, it will be searched in vain for one constructive suggestion for the reformation of the conditions which it criticizes and deplores. The oppressed peoples of the earth will look to it in vain. It contains no message of hope for Ireland; no word of mercy for Armenia; and it conceals a sword for Mexico."

The democratic party, he said, before the outbreak of the war, enacted "more effective, constructive and remedial legislation than the republican party had enacted in a generation."

The income tax, he said, relieved the law of the reproach of being unjustly burdensome to the poor; a non-partisan tariff commission, he said, will provide scientific revision of the tariff hereafter. Pan-Americanism was encouraged; Alaska was opened to commerce and development; dollar diplomacy was destroyed; a corrupt lobby driven from the national capitol; an effective seamen's act adopted; the federal trade commission created; child labor legislation enacted; parcels post developed; a secretary of labor seated in the cabinet; eight-hour laws adopted; labor was removed from the category of commodities by the Clayton amendment; corrupt practice act adopted and the federal reserve system established he said.

"If the democratic party had accomplished nothing more than the passage of the federal reserve act, it would be entitled to the enduring gratitude of the nation," Cummings said. "Panics," he said, "are now but a memory.

"Under the republican system there was an average of one bank failure every 31 days for a period of nearly 40 years. After passage of the federal reserve system there were in 1915 four bank failures, in 1916 and 1917 three all.

Passing to the record of the republican congress, he said it had ignored the president's recommendations for measures relating to profiteering, inaction, "appropriate action relative to the returning soldiers," etc. He termed the session "barren of achievement, shameless in waste of time and money."

Cummings launched into a detailed defense of the treaty and the league of nations. He said America is in honor bound to ratify the treaty and cited events in chronological order to prove his point.

"Thus, before we entered the war, we made the pledge, during the war we restated the pledge and when the armistice was signed all the nations, ourselves included, renewed the pledge; and it was upon the faith of these promises that Germany laid down her arms," he said.

He called the league of nations covenant the Monroe Doctrine of the world and said its purpose is "to give notice that if any nation raises its bloody hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace."

Such a covenant, he said, would have prevented the world war.

He defended the league along much the same lines as were followed by President Wilson before his sickness. He attacked the republican members of the senate foreign relations committee as "designing from the outset to mutilate the treaty," because it was "negotiated by a democratic president." He said Senator Lodge had refused to suggest amendments to the treaty, but that President Wilson had seen to it that amendments offered by Root and Hughes had been incorporated.

Regarding the senate foreign relations committee, he said:

"The foreign relations committee immediately following the last election, was reorganized with a personnel consisting of the open foes of the treaty. Amongst the number was Senator Borah, who declared that he would not vote for a league of nations were the Savior of Mankind to advocate it. Senator Johnson, Senator Knox and Senator Moses, whose hatred of the president amounts to an obsession, were also members and Senator Lodge was chairman.

"The treaty was referred to the committee thus studiously prepared for its fatality of rejection. Those members of this committee who did not subscribe to misrepresent the document which they were supposed to consider as statesmen. The committee had ten hours discussion of the treaty months before its negotiation was concluded and it not terminate its debate until five months after the submission of the treaty.

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUE PARAMOUNT

WARM DISCUSSIONS EXPECTED AT SAN FRANCISCO ON DRY AND WET QUESTION.

BRYAN TO BE STORM CENTER

A League of Nations Plank Modeled After That in Virginia Platform Will Create Much Feeling.

San Francisco.—Issues, rather than men, furnished the battle ground for the democratic national convention. Candidates cannot be considered until prohibition, the league of nations and the Irish question have been fought out on the floor. Conflict over those planks in the party platform seem inevitable and the convention is all set for a stormy session. The big fight is over William J. Bryan's determination to have the platform no wet can run on. On the administration—or Wilson—side appear so far to be pursuing a hands off policy. As yet no one knows what to expect from the White House.

On the league of nations issue administration forces are lined up for a plank modeled after the Virginia platform which declares for the covenant "without destructive reservations."

Mr. Bryan and his associates want a declaration for the league with reservations to "safeguard every American right." The lines of fight over the Irish question are not so clearly defined.

Admiral Decker Still Hanging Away at Daniels' Navy

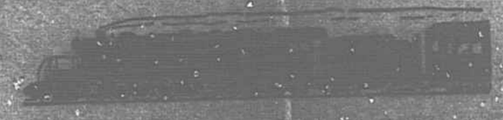
Washington.—[illegible] Daniels and Roosevelt [illegible] naval investigating committee were published in the [illegible] Navy Register, a service journal.

Canadian Government Officials to Have Their Salaries Raised

Ottawa.—The government has decided to introduce a bill providing an increase in pay from $8,500 to $10,000 a year for members of the senate and house of commons. Sir Robert Borden, the premier, announced.

At Age of 60 Man Becomes Father of Thirty-fifth Child; 18 Living

El Centro, Calif.—Frank Valle, 60 years old, a native of Mexico, became a father for the thirty-fifth time when his second wife, whom he married in 1900, gave birth to her seventeenth child, an 11-pound boy.



HOW THE TOURIST CAN TAKE THE FIRST TRAIN TO UNNECESSARY TROUBLE

If you "pack up your troubles in your old kit bag" and try to take a trip, your troubles will be right there with you all the time—

If you have not taken the trouble to look into the matter of funds for your trip AND—

If you have failed to take the kind of funds that are just as good in Tokio as in Oshkosh or New York or Seattle as London or Paris or anywhere else in the world of civilized people, BUT—

If you take the right kind of funds you leave your troubles behind you—that is, troubles in respect to your funds.

If you will call today we will talk with you about funds for your contemplated trip abroad or in America, we can tell you that the right kind is

"A.B.A." Cheques—"the best funds in the world"

The Bank of Farmville

D. E. OGLESBY, Cashier

ROARING TRIBUTE IS GIVEN WILSON

PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT PROVOKES WILDEST SORT OF DEMONSTRATION.

TUMULT REIGNS A HALF HOUR

Notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" Brought Great Convention To Its Feet In Tribute.

San Francisco, June 28.—From the shadow of the Golden Gate the hosts of democracy sent a roaring tribute across the country to President Wilson.

The national convention flung aside for the moment the business before it while delegates carried on a demonstration that swept the great gathering off its feet. It was a half hour before the outburst evoked by a golden display of the President's portrait could be stilled. Again and again as his name was mentioned the cheers broke out anew to culminate in a mighty shout of approval that adopted and sent to the White House a striking testimonial of his party and its faith in the man who has led it through troublesome years.

Arrangements for the first national political convention to be held on the far west had been well made. The great hall, its clean architectural lines almost unmarred by added decoration, was ready, and through its wide entries there, thousands poured in with little delay or congestion. They found a wide octagon of space awaiting them, with a massive organ rearing its stockade of pipes above the platform and the tiers of seats rising in a far line of boxes under high windows framing the California sunset skies. In the center of the hall where delegates from the forty-eight states and territories were to sit, there was something of the air of a military camp. Rifles stacked in orderly rows, with the names of states and territories was the only reminder of national conventions of the past.

Perched high beside the organ in a special gallery, a military band whiled away the time.

Opening Time Approaches.

As the noon hour and the opening time approached, a color guard of marines appeared on the platform. A six-foot sergeant, with the gleaming folds of a regimental flag in his big hand made a vivid spot of color on the platform. At his side stood the armed non-commissioned officers of the color guard and with them two marine buglers.

When Vice Chairman Kremer, of the national committee, gave the signal, a bugler sounded "attention," the sharp, staccato call rang out over the uproar of conversation. The first notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" rang out from the band and the organ together, and as delegates, alternates, spectators and attendants stood in tribute, a monster flag dropped from the ceiling to form a wall of color behind the platform. It obscured the view of the band and organ loft, but as it fell the booming tones of the organ rose from behind it, joining the majestic thunder in the national anthem.

Then came the touch that set the convention off with a wild shout of acclamation. The great flag was gathered slowly upward in the slings and as it rose it uncovered a flag draped and illumined portrait of President Wilson placed against the high pipes of the organ. For a moment there was a brief pause. Then came the tumult.

A wild shout rang down from the floor. It was caught up and echoed from side to side. Rising with hysterical force the sound grew and grew, a formless, toneless thing that had in it something that stirred the blood and pulled at the emotions. Delegates leaped on their chairs, waving and shouting. They stampeded into the aisles, jostling and cheering in a packed mass before the platform.

Over in the Virginia section a delegate ripped the standard from the loop and charged toward the speaker's stand waving it high in the air. Other states followed. Some of them were slower to get in motion, but as the shouting and tumult continued, standard after standard came up and the march around the hall began. In the New York section, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt seized the standard and rushed into the crowded aisle, battling with others who sought with eager hands to uphold the sign.

Where to Get Money to Conduct a Presidential Campaign is Problem.

Washington.—Where to get the money to finance the campaigns of the big parties this year is a question that is causing not a little interest in the minds of those who are familiar with the fact that it takes money to keep the same going from a nomination convention to election. Every campaign conference has been where to get the coin.

2,000 Prisoners of War to The Bolshevik Drowned In Neva River

London.—Two thousand British, Austrian, German and Finnish prisoners of war were drowned when a bolshevik steamer was sunk recently in the Neva river, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to the Central News. A Reuter's report from Stockholm would seem to confirm this dispatch.

American Delegates to Suffrage Convention at Geneva Come Back

New York.—American delegates to the International Suffrage Alliance Congress, held in Geneva last month headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy, returned here on the steamship Lafayette.

Complications Arise In Case of Murder or Suicide In Two States

Torrington, Wyo.—The cause of the death of Frank Care, whose body was recently found with a bullet hole through the brain, may never be officially determined, unless the officials of Wyoming and Nebraska can get to gether on the question of jurisdiction. Case's body was found lying on the Wyoming-Nebraska State boundary line, the head and upper portion in Wyoming and the lower part of the body and legs in Nebraska.

President Wilson Wants Leader In Suffrage Fight in North Carolina.

Washington.—The supporters of President Wilson are looking over the available timber in North Carolina to find a leader to support the fight for the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment by the North Carolina legislature when it meets next month. With this idea in mind several letters are being sent to North Carolina democrats to ascertain who is best suited to take the lead for President Wilson in this fight.

German Chancellor Reads in the Reichstag Future German Program.

Berlin.—Chancellor Konstantin Fehrenbach, head of the new German government, read in the reichstag the declaration of his government's program.

"Germany, having accepted the treaty of Versailles, cannot, so long as the country's former enemies do not consent to modifications, do other than make every effort by its executive and arbitral powers to execute the engagements taken.

CHILDREN'S HOME TO BE ENLARGED

BUILDING PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR SPEEDY ERECTION OF THREE NEW BUILDINGS

DEATH HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT

The Third Building Provided for in Plans will be a Cottage Containing Rooms for Thirty Girls

Winston-Salem.—In addition to re-electing the old officers for another term, the board of trustees of the Methodist Children's Home, at their annual meeting outlined a building program for the coming year which includes the construction of three handsome buildings, work on which is to begin at an early date. Superintendent Walker Thompson, who has made an enviable record since he took charge of the institution, was unanimously re-elected.

The first building to be constructed will be known as the Cicero Pfaff building, the name being chosen on account of the handsome provisions made in the will of the deceased providing for the erection of a building for boys.

The next structure will be a hospital, built with funds contributed by Winston-Salem Methodists during their recent campaign for this specific purpose. It will be known as the Heath Hospital for Children, with the understanding that the $60,000 left by the late D. D. Heath, of Charlotte, and known as an endowment fund, will be available to maintain this institution. The hospital building will cost an proximately $50,000.

The third building provided for will be a cottage to accommodate 30 girls

High Point.—The Wachovia Bank

[illegible] Company [illegible] all, for around $175,000. This is the tallest and largest building here.

Washington, (Special).—Greenville, North Carolina, showed an increase in population during the last decade of 40.7 per cent, according to figures given out by the Census Bureau. Greenville's census figures are 5,772, an increase in number of persons of 1,671.

Raleigh.—Methodist orphanage trustees received from S. C. Vann, Franklinton, $100,000 in liberty bonds for the use of the institution.

The bonds represent the full $100,000 in money. Mr. Vann has previously given liberally but no such gift as this had been made at one time.

New Bern.—Though the season is rather far advanced large shipments of Irish potatoes continue to pass through New Bern en route to the northern markets, and the railroads are being rushed to the limit to handle this crop in addition to the usual amount of general shipping.

Smithfield.—Mr. A. N. Lee, of this place, was instantly killed when he came in contact with a live wire blown down during a heavy electrical and rain storm. Mr. James Lewis, a local cafe man, who attempted to release Mr. Lee, was knocked several feet, but not seriously injured.

Salisbury.—A big textile deal was consummated here when the Yadkin Finishing Company was sold to R. L. Mangley, of Salisbury, who already was interested in the property. The mill is about a half million dollar plant and is located about six miles north of Salisbury and is the only concern of its kind in this section of the country.

Wilmington.—A fire originating near the operating room on the third floor of the James Walker Memorial hospital here greatly damaged the building. Firemen gained control of the situation after an hour's strenuous work. All patients were removed to place of safety unhurt. The total damage will approximate $25,000.

Kinston Short of Coal

Kinston.—Wanted—To borrow or buy from residents or dealers or anybody, enough coal to run the city power plant through the night. The situation here is precisely that serious. John E. Wooten, the superintendent, requested loans of coal in any quantity from any persons who would furnish it, to prevent the plant having to suspend during the evening. The city daily faces the possibility of going to bed in the dark, with a total cessation of nearly all business and pleasure activities after sundown.