

Where Tobacco Sells Higher

THE FARMVILLE ENTERPRISE

Our Averages Prove This Statement

"ANOTHER PAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA HAVING MORE CIRCULATION THAN POPULATION OF CITY IN WHICH PUBLISHED"

VOL. XVII

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1927.

No. 44

Doherty Must Give Up Naval Oil Leases

Opinion of Court Results in Complete Victory For Government.

TAINTED BY FRAUD AND POLICY OF FALL-ILLEGAL

No Dissent to Opinion of Court as Justice Butler Reads Verdict.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Edward L. Doherty must give up the naval oil lease and contracts awarded him when Albert B. Fall was secretary of the interior.

Not will he receive back the money he spent in attempting to carry the agreement into effect.

In an opinion amounting to a complete victory for the government, the supreme court held today that the agreements not only were tainted by fraud, but that the Fall leasing policy under which they were made was illegal.

It was under this same policy that the Tampus Dome lease was given to Harry F. Sinclair, although the suit to cancel that lease was not directly involved in today's finding.

No Dissenting Opinion.

The opinion of the court was announced by Justice Butler, and there was no dissent. It completely affirmed the findings of the court of appeals, holding that the Doherty leases and contracts are invalid and Doherty is entitled to no compensation.

This finding covered not only Doherty's lease for development of the Elk Hills oil reserve in California, but his contract for construction of oil storage facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Since these agreements were tainted by fraud, said the opinion, a claim for compensation could have no standing in the courts and the only recourse Doherty would have would be to secure payment of the amount paid.

The government was successful in the fact there was no competitive bidding, but allowed by the now-familiar story of how Doherty sent Fall \$100,000 in a little black bag. The suit against the oil man and the former interior secretary were brought here on a criminal charge of conspiracy based on passage of the \$100,000, but the highest court said today that the evidence of conspiracy and fraud was clear and unmistakable.

This finding will have no effect on the criminal proceedings against the two men, which were concluded by the acquittal.

The court found that the interest and influence of Fall as well as his official action was corruptly secured by Doherty for the making of the contracts and leases.

Fall, the court said, had stated in conducting the leasing negotiations he would act himself, and that the Doherty company acted upon belief that Fall controlled the situation. The opinion reviewed in detail the secret negotiations and stated that the facts leading up to the leases showed that the Doherty company had preferential treatment. It was well established the court found, that the contracts and leases were made without competition.

Furthermore, the opinion continued the leasing act of 1920, under which the leases and contracts were made, did not authorize the wholesale removal of the oil from the ground, but was intended only to aid in the conservation of oil in the ground as a reserve, and granted the secretary of the navy full discretion in the sale, exchange and storage of it.

A similar case brought by the government to cancel the Tampus Dome lease held by Harry F. Sinclair still is pending and was not directly involved in today's decision although some of the strictures of the highest court on the Fall leasing policy in general were taken as applicable to both proceedings.

Among other things, the court declared it was not necessary to decide whether the payment of \$100,000 by Doherty to Fall was a bribe, constituting a conspiracy to defraud the government. Since the leasing act of 1920 did not authorize the awarding of leases, said the opinion, the Elk Hills lease was invalid whether or not a bribe was paid.

Nevertheless, the court declared in passing that Fall's connection by the same means with the leasing of the Tampus Dome lease was not directly involved in today's decision although some of the strictures of the highest court on the Fall leasing policy in general were taken as applicable to both proceedings.

President Warren, who was not present, said the court's decision was a complete victory for the government.

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State in Grip of Biggest Snow in Many Years

EVERY SECTION OF STATE COVERED; THE ESTIMATED DEPTH AROUND 20 INCHES

Blizzard worst That Has Visited State in Thirty Years. Traffic Completely Demoralized and Business Practically Paralyzed. Reports Indicate a Fall of Snow Varying From 15 Inches to Two and One-half Feet. Numerous Buildings Collapse Under Enormous Weight of Snow and Considerable Damage Done To Contents.

City Officials and Citizens Confounded With Enormous Task of Removing Snow On Roads and Streets and Digging Out Automobiles Stuck in Huge Drifts and Abandoned By the Owner.

Some Snow Falls in Recent Years

February 2, 1889	17.7 inches fall.
In 1895	twenty-two inches.
Thanksgiving, 1912	12 inches.
April 5, 1915	14 inches fall.
March 2, 1927	twenty inches.

North Carolina Wednesday night lay buried under nearly two feet of snow. The fall of Wednesday and the night before was reported in several places as being the heaviest on record. In others the depth of the fall in the famous blizzard of February, 1895, was reported as greater. The fiercest wind Tuesday night accentuated the severity of the storm.

Harriet at Wilson

which between 20 and 30 inches of snow. Six City reported 30 inches. Raleigh, 17.8; High Point, 25; Durham and Chapel Hill and Salisbury, 20; Charlotte 14; Winston-Salem, 16; Greensboro, 18; Asheville, 10; and Gastonia, 10. Sleet poured down upon Wilmington today, turning into snow late this afternoon and late tonight the streets were being covered with a white whiteness.

So heavy was the snow fall that two roofs collapsed at Salisbury, four at Goldsboro two at Ayden, one at Wilson, one at Greenville. Frantic efforts of workmen prevented others from giving away. No one was reported injured.

Rock Mount reports heaviest fall since 1864.

Chapel Hill reported a depth of 30 inches.

At Fayetteville a new record of 20 inches was recorded.

Like Forest reports 18 inches.

Rockingham reported a depth of 14 inches.

Ashboro had the heaviest fall on record a depth of 18 inches was reported.

Greensboro is digging from under twenty-one inches and reported all trains running late.

Henderson reported 15 inches which was less than the snow storm of 1915 when two feet fell.

Kinston reports the heaviest snow fall in a generation, with the streets covered with stalled automobiles.

Charlotte seems to be very particular as to the depth, reporting 18 and 2-10 inches.

The mountain sections seemed to have escaped the worst part of the storm and reports indicate a depth of from 4 to 10 inches.

Stateville reports the heaviest fall in fifty-four years 13 1-2 inches.

Ashboro had one of the heaviest depths reported, two feet on a level.

First \$1,000 Prize To Candidate Girl

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DEBATE FOR SEN. BORNH



The nation's leading Republican leaders in particular, will watch with interest the election of amendment following the debate between Dr. Nicholas Butler and Senator William A. Bornh at Boston April 3 on Prohibition enforcement. Dr. Butler's recent statements about President Coolidge's term hopes; the importance of fixing the wet and dry lines and things in general about his party, brought Senator Bornh into the picture with a challenge for debate.

GIANT PLANE LIFTS 7,000 POUNDS 5,000 FEET IN AIR IN EIGHT MINUTES

Cleveland, O., Feb. 25.—The plane P. 3M2, latest contribution to the armed air forces of the United States, took before several hundred spectators and officers of the army and navy, a weight of 7,000 pounds, the huge ship climbed in eight minutes to an altitude of 5,000 feet. Louis G. Bessie, chief test pilot, Dayton, was at the controls.

Naval aviators who watched the sea-

LEAP TO SAFETY IN PARACHUTES

Dargus and Whitehead, of Flagship New York Reported Uninjured.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26.—Captain Clinton F. Woolsey, a native of Michigan, commander of the United States Army Pan-American plane, Detroit, and Lieutenant John W. Benton, of California, relief pilot, were killed this afternoon in a collision between the Detroit and the New York.

The crew of the flagship New York, Major Herbert A. Dargus, flight commander, and Lieutenant Louis C. Whitehead, relief pilot, were reported uninjured.

The Detroit, which caught fire, was a total loss.

The New York and Detroit were flying from Buenos Aires to the Palomar Air Field, which is about fifteen miles outside of the city, after they had arrived at the Argentine capital from Mar del Plata. The planes collided in midair and the Detroit caught fire. The pilots of the New York leaped from their plane in parachutes.

The crash between the New York and Detroit occurred as the planes were coming down for a landing on the Palomar flying field. They were in close formation, and in the act of making a turn the wing of the New York crashed into the left wing of the Detroit. The plane became entangled and instantly began to fall.

Watch Pilots Fight for Life.

The two pilots could be seen by the watchers attempting to restore the equilibrium of their falling machines, but to no avail. Within a moment the Detroit was above. The four men aboard the planes, which were coming down rapidly, were observed adjusting their parachutes and making ready to jump. Lieutenant Bessie for some reason was unable to get loose and was trapped to death. His body was taken from the debris of the Detroit.

Forbes & Norton's Warehouse Yields to Weight of Snow

Greenville, N. C., March 3.—Just before three o'clock this afternoon the roof of Forbes & Norton's warehouse, on the corner of Jackson Avenue and Church street, collapsed under the weight of today's snow. Full details of the extent of the damage have not yet been received, but it is estimated to be several thousands of dollars.

Greenville is today in the midst of the worst snow storm since Feb. 5, 1926. Traffic completely halted in the city schools closed.

Tom Tatham says he considers it his duty to the nation to tell them not to plant much cotton this year.

NEW MATERIAL FOR NEWSPRINT

Discover New Pulping Process For Hardwoods; Will Utilize Native Timber

Trees of North Carolina which have hitherto not been used for the purpose may in the future supply a large part of the materials for newsprint, says a bulletin released yesterday by the Department of Conservation and Development following an announcement of a new pulping process by the United States Forest Service.

"A new pulping process which produces a high yield of cheap print paper from hardwoods and offers the possibility of shifting the burden of newsprint production from spruce, which is being imported in large quantities, says the Forest Service, to the hardwood forests of the North East and South, has been developed at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

"Paper of the weight and thickness of newsprint made wholly from semi-chemical pulp of black, tanoak, or red gum, or aspen, birch, or maple was found to have a greater strength than the present commercial newsprint. Pulp made by the new process from pulp and birch can be substituted for over 50 per cent of the standard newsprint mixture of ground wood and sulphite pulp without sacrificing quality. In the case of gum, the department indicates that, provided black and red heartwood have been excluded, the color of the paper can be made to equal or exceed that of standard newsprint.

State Forester J. S. Holmes sees with the successful commercial exploitation of the new process, a profitable future for North Carolina's gum forests. "With such a market," he says, "these gum swamps might be made some of the most profitable forests in the State. The tupelo gum forest, which stands when young trees are cut, would be a valuable asset to the State.

It may be all right to tell the cotton farmer to reduce his acreage, but another of those business men, "but the logical thing to do is to increase his market. If a merchant finds that his sales are not big enough to keep his business on a profitable basis," he continued, "the very first thing he does is to try to increase his sales."

The French women furnished a fine example for Mrs. Williamson to make her point clear to her interviewers. "The women of France will not buy goods that are not made in France," she said. "Is our patriotism for war times only? An American boy will shoulder his gun when the bugle calls and die bravely at the cannon's mouth; and his brothers will bend their backs for many years to pay for the war that killed him. All for their country. Is it too much then, to ask his sister, and wife and mother to sacrifice a little of their love of 'imported things'?"

"The women of France were wonderful in time of war, and they are no less patriotic in time of peace. So were our women the soul of patriotic sacrifice in war—but when peace came they forgot. Any well informed business man will tell you that American-made cotton goods—though they are better than those made in France—simply cannot be sold in that country. Why should we think less of the products of our own country?"

"The biggest day at the Federation's convention this spring will be 'Cotton Day.' This will be the second day of the convention. At that time every woman in the convention must have on a cotton dress. Worthwhile prizes will be awarded from a fund donated by four commission houses in New York and Philadelphia. The first prize will be \$25; the second, \$15; and the third and fourth will be cotton products, dress goods, shoes, slacks, pillow cases and so forth.

The member of the State committee are Mrs. E. H. Williamson, Fayetteville, chairman; Mrs. C. W. Bradshaw, Greensboro; Mrs. James Brodie, Henderson; Mrs. Ruth Burk, of Lenoir; Mrs. S. W. Tucker, of Durham; Mrs. John Gilbert, of Winston-Salem; and Mrs. J. L. Starn, of Charlotte.

WANT BOND ISSUE FOR PRISON FARM

Graham and Turlington Introduce Bill Calling For \$400,000 Bond Issue

A four hundred thousand dollar bond issue for the purchase of a new State Prison farm is authorized in a bill introduced by Representatives Graham and Turlington in the House Friday night. Proponents of the measure claim that already there is a growing need of another farm to take care of the steadily increasing prison population.

The State's Prison board of directors, Governor McLean and the Council of State have agreed that the proposed farm is needed.

According to Mr. Graham, the total capacity of the Central Prison and present farms is 1,165, while there are now some 1,500 convicts serving State sentences. The prison population increases during the past two years has been 246, and the probability is that the number will further increase during the next two years, said Mr. Graham.

With its central plant, the Calcedonia farm and the Raleigh farm the prison now owns 9,277 acres of land.

Hogs owned by 206 farmers this past year paid \$2.05 for each bushel of corn fed, report 17 farm agents of State College.

What to Do With Him?

Beaten at home, Michael P. Krasnow, 11, went into a store, attempted a hold-up, became excited and shot and killed the proprietor. Mental test show him 2 years above normal. New York authorities here are not sure how to deal with him. Shall he be tried as a regular charge?

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Club Women of The State To Prop Cotton Up

Committee Appointed In October By Federation Makes Fine Headway.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25.—Can the American women put King Cotton back on his throne? The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs says that they can, and Mrs. E. H. Williamson, of Fayetteville, head of the Federation's "Wear Cotton" movement, says that they are going to do it. This movement was formally launched in October when the council of the North Carolina club women met in Wilson. Mrs. Williamson was placed at the head of a committee of seven leading women of the Federation, representing every part of the State. Incessant work during the four months following has already accomplished much. These women are convinced that a national movement is in the making, and they are very proud indeed that North Carolina is in its forefront.

In a tour of the Eastern cities Mrs. Williamson found "wonderful encouragement." In Philadelphia and New York, particularly, the movement has assumed definite shape. The best stores there are emphasizing cotton goods and the society girls are putting on fashion revues showing "the many attractive ways that cotton materials may be used by the well dressed girl. Since returning home, Mrs. Williamson has been informed by some of the largest department stores in the country that there has already been "a decided impetus" in cotton goods.

Not Sectional Movement.

The Federation women are insistent that this is not a sectional movement. And the broad minded business men of the East with whom their chairman talked concurred heartily in this view. They regarded it as a question of national import. "This is a national problem," said one of them. "It affects the whole country. It is not a sectional problem."

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First Triple Execution Looms In North Carolina

Raleigh, Feb. 25.—Unless the hand of fate intervenes, North Carolina will have its first triple electrocution at the death house here March 11.

This is the doom day of Robert Edmundo and Booker T. Williams, alleged slayers of a policeman, now employing a new lease on life on the strength of an executive reprieve. The lease expires March 11.

It is also the date of the electrocution of Pearl Mitchell, Chatham county negro, sentenced to pay the extreme penalty for the murder of William Fogelman, will-to-be Pittsboro merchant.

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