

HE WHO HAS NOTHING TO ADVERTISE HAS NOTHING TO SELL

The Farmville Enterprise

PLAY SAFE—PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS IN THE ENTERPRISE

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NUMBER FORTY-ONE

PITT COUNTY IS TOBACCO HEAVY LIGHT ON FOOD

Estimated County Fell Off \$3,129,452 in Production of Food and Feed Stuff; Did Not Produce Enough to Feed Own Residents.

Pitt is North Carolina's premier tobacco producing county, but the Pitt county farmers are so busy growing tobacco that they do not take time or trouble to produce enough of the staple foods and feeds to meet their own requirements, let alone the requirements of the total population of the county.

A survey made by the extension service of North Carolina State College in connection with Governor O. Max Gardner's "Live At Home" program for 1930 reveals that only one and one-half potatoes were produced in 1928 by Pitt county farmers in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of the whole population of the county.

All in all, the farmers of Pitt county in 1928 fell short by farm produce worth \$3,129,452 of producing sufficient food and feed to meet the requirements of the total population of the county, and fell short by food and feed worth \$1,994,037 of producing enough for their own requirements.

They sold their big tobacco crop of 39,234,430 pounds for \$3,631,575 and paid store prices for food and feed which they could have grown at home. With tobacco bringing good prices this perhaps is wise procedure but agricultural experts this year are warning that the nation is faced with a serious overproduction of tobacco next fall and that prices will probably be unsatisfactory.

This is a good reason why Pitt county farmers at this time should increase their production of food and feed items while decreasing about ten percent their tobacco acreage. In this manner they will be guarded against a drastic slump in tobacco prices which may fall down near the production cost.

The survey made by the extension service shows farmers in Pitt in 1928 raised 352,265 too few bushels of corn to meet the requirements of the population of the county; raised 226,484 too few bushels of oats; 22,885 too few tons of hay; 35,070 too few bushels of sweet potatoes; 3,463,000 too few pounds of beef and veal; 260,000 too few pounds of mutton; 1,319,000 too few pounds of pork; 5,131,000 too few gallons of milk; 271,000 too few pounds of poultry; and 271,000 too few dozens of eggs.

However, the Pitt county farmers produced surpluses over and above their own requirements in Irish and sweet potatoes, pork, poultry and eggs. Pitt county farmers are especially far behind the demand in the production of milk but increased their milk production steadily during the period between 1920 and 1928 bringing production up from about 200,000 gallons to almost 900,000 gallons a year. They also increased their production of oats from 18,426 bushels to 93,000 bushels, increased production of Irish potatoes from 31,106 bushels to 226,967 bushels, increased pork production almost one million pounds, and increased egg production from about one-quarter million dozen to more than half a million dozen.

On the other hand during the same period the production of corn fell off from 1,029,957 bushels in 1920 to 909,561 bushels in 1928, hay production slumped from 8416 tons to 3445 tons, beef and veal production fell off almost three-quarter million pounds, mutton production decreased one-half, and there was a hundred thousand pounds slump in poultry production.

Tobacco production in Pitt county during this period was increased from 25,000,000 pounds to 38,000,000 lbs. Cotton production declined from 38,611 bales to 16,888 bales. Peanut production increased from 350,000 pounds to 2,000,000 pounds and the production of soy beans was trebled.

Total value of the money crops of Pitt county in 1928 was \$10,257,336 and after the estimated fertilizer cost and land tax and farm food and feed deficiency was deducted there was a net remainder to the farmers from the major items of agriculture of \$7,334,736.

This amounted to approximately \$207 per farmer in Pitt county or \$1,035 per farm family.

JOKE ON MOB

Detroit—A mob of 500 persons shouted denunciations against the Mexican Government but the joke was on the mob which gathered in front of the wrong building and missed the Mexican consulate.

"C" AS IN SEIZE

Teacher—Now, Percy, what is the third letter of the alphabet?
Percy—J dummy.
Teacher—Yes, you do. What is it you do with your eyes?
Percy—Mother says I ought.

FEAR REIGN OF TERROR AT THE MARION MILLS

Pres. Baldwin, Whose Home Was Wrecked, Bawls Out Newspaper Reporters for Giving Event Publicity and Taking Pictures

Marion, Feb. 18.—The immediate prospects of hundreds of jobless men, women and children—the union figures it a thousand—being deprived of the free food supplied them since last August has caused a new black cloud to gather in the Marion sky.

The dynamiting of Mill President R. W. Baldwin's home Saturday night—the first flash of the impending storm—has not been followed by further disorder but there are many in Marion who fear, that is was the beginning of another reign of terror. The feeling, however, is not the tense, electrical suspense that preceded the riots and fatal gun battles last fall but is rather a heavy, dull gloom that hangs over the community like a fog. Others think that the disorders of the mill village have run their course and that when the free food supply is stopped March 1, the strikers will disperse and there will be no further trouble.

Beaten in all their strikes, six of their number killed when they substituted violence for peaceful picketing, the spirit of the unionists may have been broken, as many believe. But danger is seen in the fact that the majority of the ex-striker work left Marion to find other work were of the union's better element while among those who remain are to be found almost all of the trouble makers.

Though he suspects several strikers of the crime, Sheriff Oscar Adkins had not been able to gather enough evidence to arrest anyone for the dynamiting of the Baldwin home. An inspection today showed that the house can be repaired for around a thousand dollars and Mr. Baldwin, president.

(Continued on page 2)

WALSH PICTURES LEE S. OVERMAN

Says He Represents by His Countenance Best Type of Senator

Washington, Feb. 18.—To me he typifies more than any other senator the picture we are apt to have of the Roman, toga-clad Senator—dignified, cogently courteous. He represents by his very countenance the best type of an American Senator of our age.

"Visitors to the gallery point him out as a man of distinguished bearing. And he has not only looked the part, he has acted it. Every Senator loves and respects him as a friend, and a good fighter, too."

Do you recognize that word picture? Surely if you read newspapers you have long known him by name. He has spent almost three decades in the Senate. Yet he is still the junior Senator from Old North State, Lee Slater Overman of Salisbury, North Carolina.

Walsh of Massachusetts, drew this kindly sketch of Overman when his buried general Jim Watson of Indiana made one of those fine gestures across the political aisle that he loves.

It was his tribute to the twin grand old men of North Carolina, Senators Simmons and Overman, on the seventy-sixth anniversary of their birth. In age they are separated by only 17 days and in the Senate service by only two years.

Looking back across nearly three score years this is what Simmons sees as he told it to the Senate in giving thanks for himself and his colleagues for the affectionate tributes poured out upon him.

"There has been a remarkable parallel in the lives, especially the political lives, of my colleague and myself. We were born in the same month of the same year. When we were in our teens we went to the same college at the same time, and both of us entered the law. When we had grown into manhood we both entered public life. We came to the Senate only two years apart.



Don't Laugh-- Until You Finish!

The average North Carolina Farmer buys canned goods and dried fruit, likewise, canned and dried other goods. He gets up in the morning at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, fastens his Chicago suspenders to his Detroit overalls, washes his face with Cincinnati soap, in a Pennsylvania pan, sits down to a Grand Rapids table, and eats Indiana hominy, fried in St. Louis lard, on a Kalamazoo cook stove.

Then he puts a Kansas City bridle on a Tennessee male, fed on Iowa corn, and plows a farm covered by a Chicago mortgage, with a Chattahoochee plow.

When bedtime comes, he reads a chapter from a bible printed in Chicago and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. He then crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey, only to be kept awake by a North Carolina dog, which is about the only home-raised product on the place.—EX.

DON'T LAUGH YET.
Many a North Carolina Housewife gets up at the alarm of her husband's automobile leaving for his work three blocks away, puts on her Japanese Kimono, bought from a chain store, owned by a Chicago firm, operated by half paid Southern girls, who should have had a chance at life; eat her breakfast of cereals bought from the same chain store that ran her husband and father out of business. Then puts on a dress spun by worms in China, and hose made in Japan; goes out to sell "All Silk Hosiery", artificial complexion compounds or perchance reducing soap in order to supplement the family income.

When her day's work is ended she attends a Benefit party given by the good ladies of the church to make up money for the orphans of the man who went the suicide route because the chain organizations and sweat shop manufacturers had made it impossible for him to take care of his loved ones.

She then goes to sleep under her Chicago spreads and dreams of the favored few who can buy their groceries on a credit from one of the chain stores only to be awakened by indigestion caused by eating inferior quality canned goods.

She then starts a new day by driving five miles at a cost of, say fifty cents, to save three cents on the cost of some canned goods of uncertain quality—and less quantity.

REORGANIZATION RESULT OF STUDY

Changes in Field Artillery Due to Effort to Get Most For the Dollar

Washington, Feb. 18.—Fort Bragg will feel the effects of an "economy" reorganization of the Field Artillery that will sacrifice the headquarters and service batteries of the famous "Fighting Fifth" Field Artillery, now stationed at the North Carolina military reservation.

The War Department today announced that "moved by a desire to get the greatest value per dollar," this reorganization program, the most sweeping since the World War, would be put into effect at an early date.

Three new battalions of 108 howitzers will have home stations at Fort Belvoir, Illinois; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; and Fort Lewis, Washington. The only 155 howitzer regiment in the country was formerly at Fort Bragg.

"The purpose of this distribution of service officers is to give more reserve officers a chance to train with these howitzers.

The colonel of the "Fighting Fifth" will be based as will those of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Field Artillery regiments. The "Fighting Fifth" has streamer won by service at Manassas, Antietam, Gettysburg, Meade's Lynchburg, Lorraine, Picardy, Mondreuil, Noyon, Meuse-Argonne.

This reorganization is declared to be the result of intensive studies by the General Staff and the Chief of Field Artillery with a view to placing into service the best of the present units as training reserve officers.

ANOTHER SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED

Second Jacksonville Structure is Destroyed By Fire Sunday Night

New Bern, Feb. 18.—Investigation is being made by Onslow county authorities into two mysterious fires which damaged the new high school building Friday night and completely destroyed the old high school building Sunday night at Jacksonville. Both are believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Following damage of about twelve thousand dollars by the new building Friday night, after New Bern firemen had assisted Jacksonville volunteers extinguish the blaze, fire was discovered last night in the other school building, valued at \$30,000. The aid of the New Bern fire department was not asked, because the flames had gained too great headway. The loss suffered in the first fire was covered by insurance, but there was only \$12,000 insurance on the old building destroyed last night.

Officials are swayed under the theory that both fires were deliberately set and that is the opinion prevailing throughout the section. There had been no fire in the old building since Friday. The board of education is endeavoring to work out some means of continuing school work until the entire old building and three rooms in the new structure.

ATTEND SHOW AND HELP CHARITY

The Lions club has leased the Tivoli theatre for Thursday and Friday nights, at which time they are showing George Bancroft in "The Mighty". The entire proceeds from this show will go into the charity fund of the club. At the present time the organization is endeavoring to aid two needy families in our community and your attendance and help in making this show a success will be appreciated by everyone who is interested in helping those who may not be so fortunate as we, and will be a great inspiration to the club in carrying on its activities.

MOVIES AND THE RADIO MAY SOON DISPLACE BOOKS

Talking Pictures as Applied to Education is Receiving Favor With Many Leading Educators; Test Made at Carnegie Institute

A few weeks ago three hundred leaders of education sat in a room at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh and watched four great scientists perform experiments, at the same time explaining just what they were doing and why.

Three of the lecturers were at that moment in England, the fourth was five hundred miles away, in Schenectady. But the audience got a clearer view of the experiment of Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Ernest Rutherford, Sir William Bragg and Dr. Irving Langmuir, that they could have had if these men had been physically present in the lecture hall. They did not have to crane their necks or strain their eyes to see what was going on. Apparatus which was too small to be seen clearly at a distance of a few feet was magnified until it was plainly visible across the room. Effects which in an ordinary laboratory can be observed only through a microscope were projected on the screen so that hundreds could follow them clearly at one time. And the lecturers themselves were plainly visible and their voices clear and easily understood.

You have guessed already that this was a demonstration of talking motion pictures as applied to education. And if you stop to think about it you will realize, as these educators in that audience did, that the schools of the future will depend more and more upon the "talkies" and upon the radio for the instruction of their pupils.

Today it is entirely possible for a complete educational course, including all of the essential elementary subjects and all the way up into the higher mathematics, languages, science, history and economics, to be put on by means of the motion picture, and radio programs already being broadcast could be used to supplement such a course, so that it is conceivable that a group of children living in the most remote rural district could be carried through school, from kindergarten to post-graduate university work, without ever leaving their home counties. And with the aid of travel films they would know more about the world they live in than nine-tenths of the university graduates of today ever learn, while the works of the great dramatists, presented by competent actors on the screen, would give them a cultural appreciation such as many university students never acquire.

There is no room for doubt that the school of the future will learn more and more heavily upon the inventions of today and tomorrow to bring into the classroom the very best teaching that is available anywhere in the world. And the result will not only be better schools which will cost so much less than the best schools cost today that no community will have any excuse for giving its children anything less than the best. Already it is, as I have pointed out, possible to cover almost the whole field of education by means of the motion picture and the radio. The only essential part of education which cannot be carried out in this way is the training of the sense of touch.

There are certain things which everyone has to learn for himself if he is to be able to call himself educated. We learn through our fingers as well as through our eyes and our ears. The underlying purpose of normal training classes is not to make artisans out of school-boys but to round out their education by teaching them how things feel. To the eye a piece of pine wood and a piece of oak look very much alike. But the man who has a boy learned how to handle the saw or drive nails into different kinds of wood grows up with a very real knowledge of the difference between them. All of the modern systems of education begin by training the hands of the very little children. The whole kindergarten system and the developments of the Montessori school start with giving children:

STOKES COUPLE BURNED IN HOME

Mysterious Circumstances Noted in Connection with Gruesome Tragedy

Winston-Salem, Feb. 17.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Lawson were found practically cremated last night in the ruins of their burned home near Danbury, Stokes county, according to messages received here today. The fire was discovered about 7:30 Sunday evening by Mrs. Lawson's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rierson.

One puzzling feature of the case is that all buckets, pans, tubs and other utensils that might have been used in carrying water to extinguish the fire, were found in the bottom of a well, located about 100 yards from the house. As investigation into the affair by Sheriff Taylor led to the determination by a coroner's jury that the two came to their death as the result of burns from a fire of undetermined origin.

MUSIC CONTEST FOR SCHOOLS NEXT APRIL

Pupils to Be Selected From Schools to Enter Contest; Winners of Local Events Will Go to Raleigh for the Main Event

Raleigh, Feb. 20.—The annual state wide meeting in the interest of music appreciation in the public schools will be held at the Woman's Club in Raleigh on Saturday, April 26, it was announced at the state department of public instruction today.

This is the sixth contest of this sort which has been held in the elementary and high schools of the state. It is sponsored jointly by the Women's Club of Raleigh and the state department of public instruction. All rural and town schools conducting a regular course of six weeks or more in music appreciation may participate in this state contest and send representatives to Raleigh. Each of the schools selects a pupil from the sixth or seventh grade and one from the high school upon the basis of the work accomplished by them in music appreciation. These pupils will come to Raleigh in April to contest with pupils chosen in like manner from other schools. Certificates of Award will be presented to the winners of the contest by State Superintendent A. T. Allen.

It is estimated by state department officials that several hundred elementary and high school boys and girls and public school music teachers will take part in the state meeting here on April 26, and that several thousand will take part in the local contests.

In addition to the contests between the boys and girls participating in the state contest, each contestant who comes to Raleigh will have an opportunity to hear a program on different phases of music appreciation presented by artists in this field.

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Delay in Formation of New French Cabinet Brings to a Standstill The Conference; Italy Wants a Navy as Large as France

London, Feb. 16.—America's naval delegates, who came here determined to stay until a limitation agreement was reached, faced the possibility today of remaining until April.

Four important developments caused them to fret during a day of almost complete inactivity. First, the conference was practically at a standstill pending the formation of a new cabinet in France. The marine minister, after leading the conference chairman Ramsey MacDonald, that the French delegates were powerless to act at present, left Paris, leaving the ambassador as the only accredited delegate on the scene.

Second, there was little hope that the French would recede from their demand for 720,000 tons of warships unless they were granted some guarantee of security in treaty form. The 720,000 figure has caused Britain to talk of building, which in turn would force the United States to construct new tonnage and complicate matters all around. Amendment of the Kellogg Anti-War pact to please France was suggested as a way out.

Third, neither side had yielded an inch on the Japanese demand for 70 per cent of the American strength in 8-inch cruisers. The United States delegates expressed hope that something the issue would be settled, but they had no idea of the method.

Fourth, foreign minister Lino Grandi had prepared a memorandum of Italy's position which was likely to cause further readjustment and gnashing of teeth. Although Grandi did not make his memorandum public, the United Press was reliably informed of its contents.

The memorandum will specify that Italy favors a battleship holiday and is prepared to abolish submarines of all other powers do and if all capital ships are scrapped.

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The memorandum will say that in case battleships and submarines are not abolished, Italy still favors the Root resolutions virtually barring the use of submarines as commerce destroyers.

Grandi is highly unlikely to mention Italy's own minimum tonnage requirements, on the ground that it is sufficient to state that Italy accepts the French figures instead. The memorandum, however, probably will include a number of figures dealing with the comparative strength of the five powers' present fleets as compared with 1914. It likely will answer certain political references contained in the French memorandum.

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Italy's insistence on the right to a navy equal to France's has made the Americans and British all the more anxious to cut down the French total.

There is a growing feeling among the American delegates that amendments to the Kellogg treaty might give France the security she wishes and so induce her to reduce her demands.

The Hoover administration long has felt that the pact needed some machinery by which the signatories could consult in case war was threatened. Whether the French would accept such a "consultative" arrangement as putting sufficient "teeth" in the treaty is not known. If they do and are willing to cut their naval program accordingly, it is believed the United States senate might consent to the amendment.

Everybody is moving slowly and cautiously. This is regarded as the most critical period of the conference, when one tactless step might bring serious complications and possible failure.

HON. J. PAUL FRIZZELLE ADDRESSES LIONS CLUB AT REGULAR LUNCHEON
The Lions club held its regular meeting on Wednesday night, at which time they had as one of their guests Hon. J. Paul Frizzle of Snow Hill, who made a most interesting and inspiring talk; and Mr. Robert Baskery, deputy governor of Lions International, who brought as greetings from state headquarters, and urged us to attend the state convention in Kinston during May. Mr. Elbert Holmes favored the club with a solo, accompanied by Miss Evelyn Horton at the piano. Lions King and Moritz put on a stunt which at first caused much embarrassment and discomfort to some, but turned out to be a howling success and was thoroughly enjoyed.