

HE WHO HAS NOTHING TO ADVERTISE HAS NOTHING TO SELL

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MILLIONS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR FARMERS IN NEED

Resources Of Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Are Hardly Touched As Yet

We have heard a great deal about the Five Hundred Million Dollars which the Federal Farm Board has at its disposal with which to finance co-operative marketing.

We hear very little these days about the Six Hundred and Sixty Million Dollars which the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks are authorized to use for financing individual farmers.

Here is practical farm relief available to every farmer in the United States who can take advantage of it, yet so little is known about it by farmers generally that there are still \$488,000,000 of this credit available. That is \$488,000,000 more than the Farm Board has at its command.

Within a few reasonable limitations, any farmer, anywhere, who can demonstrate that he can make productive use of more capital than he has on hand, can borrow money from the United States Government in two different ways, and by combining with his neighbors to form a co-operative marketing association, under the recent Farm Board law, he can borrow in a third way.

All this has been told time and again, but there are still tens of thousands of small farmers who either do not know it or who have not clearly understood how to go about getting the use of these funds.

First there is the Federal Farm Loan Board, which supervises the operations of the Federal Land Banks, and these banks lend money, on your land and improvements, taking a first mortgage at 5 percent interest as security, as long as forty years in which to pay off the mortgage in annual installments. These loans are made only for the purpose of making definite improvements to the property, such as draining and ditching, fencing, buildings and such other improvements as become part of the real estate and increase its value, and they are limited to 50 percent of the improved value as determined by local appraisers.

But that sort of long-time mortgage borrowing does not meet the need of the farmer who could go into livestock feeding, for example, or dairying, if he only had money enough with which to make the necessary initial investment in cattle, cows, sheep or hogs. For those other farmers who require help in financing their crop seasons between planting and marketing, the Federal Intermediate Credit system stands ready to help and help liberally.

I mention feeding and dairying because these are two lines of agriculture which are as yet not overworked, in which the Government believes there is a good future, and in which the security in the shape of livestock is tangible and easily checked. The farmer with corn in the bin, wheat in the elevator, cotton or tobacco in the warehouse or any other staple farm commodity which he is holding for a better market can also borrow from the Intermediate Credit Banks. He does not make the loan directly, but through a local agricultural credit corporation; and if there is no such local credit corporation in his vicinity, he can get others farmers, town bankers and merchants, to join in organizing one for the benefit of the whole community.

How these loans are made has been described so well by Mr. George M. Wilber, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Louisville, Ky., which makes such loans in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, that I shall quote Mr. Wilber's concise statement on the subject. I may add that Mr. Wilber is himself a practical farmer, and for years operated one of the largest and most successful sheep farms in Ohio.

"Intermediate Credit Bank loans are designed to fill the gap between farm mortgage loans and short term commercial loans, and to provide the worthy farmer with needed working capital at favorable rates," says Mr. Wilber. "Such loans, however, are not made directly to the farmer but through banks, credit corporations and properly set up co-operative associations. Since the organization of the 12 Intermediate Credit Banks now functioning throughout the country, under the same management as each of the 12 Federal Land Banks, hundreds of co-operative and agricultural credit corporations have taken advantage of the opportunity for obtaining financial aid for their members and bringing a measure of prosperity to their respective communities.

"The organization of an agricultural credit corporation for the specific purpose of discounting farmers' notes given for agricultural purposes with the Intermediate Credit Banks can be effected with but little effort on the part of any interested group. You draft corporation papers (model form will be sent you upon request) and

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FARMERS NOW GET THE MARKET NEWS DAILY OVER RADIO

Dept. Of Agriculture Will Broadcast Data Each Day Over Station WPTF

Announcing the new daily market news service secured by the State Department of Agriculture for the farmers of North Carolina, Commissioner William A. Graham made a brief address over Station WPTF Monday afternoon. He expressed his personal gratification that he had been able to complete arrangements whereby this service could be given and his appreciation of the generosity of the radio station in broadcasting it without expense to the State.

"During the marketing season," said Commissioner Graham, "it is impossible, with our men in the field actively engaged in helping to ship commodities, to furnish adequate crop movement data daily through the press. Hence, the advisability of a daily service such as that which is today being inaugurated through this station." He pointed out the fact that such broadcasts have won wide distinction for Florida and added: "I believe these daily broadcasts will stimulate agricultural endeavor. Certainly, they will keep our farmers advised and will enable them to ship intelligently, with a full knowledge of just how crops are moving and the prices they are bringing." He stated that in inaugurating this service, the Department of Agriculture was acting on numerous requests.

During the course of his remarks, Commissioner Graham expressed the opinion that, when the depression is over, agriculture will readjust itself and come out "with flying colors." He greeted the farmers of the State and expressed the hope that the coming season would see them further toward agricultural independence.

EXPLAIN WORK OF INDUSTRIAL BODY

Commissioners Dorsett And Wilson Speak Of Work Being Done

Discussing the work and aims of the State Industrial Commission from the angle of employer and employee, Commissioner J. Dewey Dorsett and T. A. Wilson addressed the Raleigh Rotary Club Monday on this less than a year old branch of the State Government.

Commissioner Dorsett, speaking from the standpoint of the employer, said that any reports that the commission was not working in harmony with lawyers and doctors were greatly exaggerated, and that big business was now a distinct friend of safety legislation.

"Reduction of 50 percent in industrial accident frequency of the country will result in a saving of at least five billion dollars in accident costs, which are at present borne by the employer and incidentally by the public, which must eventually absorb all industrial economic loss," declared Commissioner Dorsett.

Chief benefits from the standpoint of the employer, the commissioner pointed out as the distribution of loss burden through insurance, the teaching of employers that accidents show up in his balance sheets, and the safety education resulting in the saving of lives and the shielding of workers' families from the loss of breadwinners.

Commissioner Wilson stressed the importance of efficient medical attention to injured workers, and the guardianship of the commission of families of workers drawing compensation.

"There will be few cash settlements," Commissioner Wilson predicted, explaining the care with which the commission investigated the uses families seeking cash settlements wish to put the money.



Judge Rom Nunn, recipient of unusual bar testimonials.

SCIENCE GETS A PICTURE OF SUN ECLIPSE

Celestial Phenomenon Recorded From Airplanes 3 Miles Above Earth

San Francisco, April 29.—Photographs of a celestial phenomenon, the eclipse of the sun by the moon, were available to posterity today, thanks to a roaring wind which at the critical moment swept aside a black cloud which had obscured the view.

The black cloud, apparently formed by mist in the frigid air, startled scientists and their aviator assistants along the line of totality, stretching eastward across the Sierra mountains from just north of San Francisco. Shouts of bitter disappointment greeted the dark blotch, but a moment later a strong wind swept the cloud away and scores of cameras photographed the eclipse.

"The sky was blue one moment, as we were flying more than three miles above the earth, but the next moment the cloud had formed," said J. M. E. House, United States navy photographer. "A moment later a roaring wind swept the black cloud away."

The swift passage of the moon's giant shadow was described by Capt. A. W. Stevens and Lieut. J. D. Corbille of the army air corps experimental laboratory of Wright field, Dayton, Ohio.

"We were high above a layer of white clouds about 10,000 feet over Honey Lake in northern California," said Captain Stevens, "suddenly we spied what we thought was a mountain about 75 miles in the distance."

"We knew it could not be a mountain for the highest peak in the vicinity was about 9,000 feet. The dark spot appeared to be stationary at first. Then we saw it approaching and knew it was the moon's shadow. The dark spot came slowly at first. Faster and faster the shadow came on the clouds below. It passed beneath us so rapidly we could hardly perceive it. Turning our plane we photographed it as it disappeared."

"The shadow appeared to be luminous and bluish purple and its diameter was about three-fourths of a mile with its edges clearly defined."

"A snowstorm was raging below the plane at the time of the eclipse, and the exhaust fumes from the plane froze and left long trailing streaks in the sky."

Mrs. Amanda Kendig, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Estens have returned to Buffalo, N. Y., after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Ray West of Walsenburg.

JUDGE ROM NUNN IS RECIPIENT UNUSUAL BAR TESTIMONIALS

Not Custom in Raleigh for Lawyers to Give Eulogies to Judges—Judge Nunn, of New Bern, Exceptionally Honored.

During the last six months Judge R. A. Nunn has presided over the Superior Courts of Wake and Franklin counties. At the close of the last term of court in Wake County last Friday the members of that bar held a meeting and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Honorable R. A. Nunn has held our courts for the last half of the year 1929;

"And whereas, as Judge he has conducted the courts and discharged his duties in such manner as to command universal admiration and increase the great respect which is due the court, and to maintain that confidence in the administration of justice so essential to the preservation of free institutions;

"And whereas, it is the earnest desire of the Raleigh bar to express its thanks and appreciation to Judge Nunn for his uniform courtesy to the members of the bar and the ability and sound justice with which he has administered the courts of this district;

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Bar of the Superior Court of Wake County that it express to Judge Nunn its sincere thanks and appreciation for the services rendered by him while holding the Courts of this County, and our abiding respect and good will for him.

The members of the Grand Jury in their report at the end of their six month's service in the same court also made highly complimentary references to the conduct of the courts by Judge Nunn.—The Times, 29 December, 1929.

Judge Nunn was appointed by the Governor and then nominated and elected by the Democratic party to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Hyman. In the Democratic primary next June he will be a candidate for re-nomination as Judge for a full term in the office.—(Adv.)



Lucius Burrell of Rockland, Mass., is 97 and his wife is 95; they were married 75 years and are still happy.

WOMEN VOTERS BEGIN SESSIONS

Attack On Tariff And Mild Naval Treaty Recommendation Are Features

Louisville, Ky., April 29.—An attack upon the pending tariff bill as "threatening the peace of the world" and a mild recommendation of the London disarmament conference reports as constructive to world peace, occupied last night's session of the League of Women Voters' tenth anniversary convention.

The conference spotlight was on the "world peace" session at which Chester H. Rowell, of Berkeley, Cal., terminated the results of the London disarmament conference "a three-power agreement with a string to it, and a five-power agreement that does not cover much."

"The practical thing," Rowell told the women voters, "is to support it as a step forward and to criticize it to educate the American people to the need of the next step."

Simultaneously, Dr. John Henry Gray, of Washington, D. C., was telling women students of living costs, that the tariff would increase their board and clothes bill and end toward another world war.

"The most outrageous tariff bill ever proposed in any nation," Dr. Gray termed it. He cited the sugar schedule as the "most objectionable" item, "increasing the cost of living for every man, woman and child in America," and doing "irreparable injury to Cuba."

SIMMONS TALKS WITH MANAGERS

Senator, On Short Visit To Headquarters, Is Closeted With Gov. McLean

Senator Simmons spent Monday in Raleigh, talking politics with various campaign managers and lieutenants and politely declining to be interviewed.

Among those in Raleigh to see him was former Governor McLean with whom the Senator was closeted for some time. Most of his conferences, however, were held in the outer room of Simmons' headquarters on the 10th floor of the Sir Walter Hotel. It was the Senator's first visit to Raleigh since the Bailey-Simmons campaign got under way.

Through his workers at headquarters the Senator let it be known that he had tried to secure a postponement of the Parker debate in the Senate, that as an emergency measure he had paired his vote, and that, even though the postponement was not secured—which it wasn't—he would be back in Washington in time to take part in the debate.

Senator Simmons' intentions Monday were to go on to his home in New Bern that night and return to Washington Tuesday night.

The Senator looked very well, his eyes being almost as bright as the brilliant red tie he wore. Though he had nothing to say about his campaign for re-nomination, his campaign workers expressed all degrees of satisfaction with the reports being brought the Senator from various sections of the State.

From the Senator his office men got the idea that the prospect of Judge Parker's confirmation was diminishing, day by day.

Chains Kill Individualism!

Congressman William A. Pittenger of the Eighth District of Minnesota, in a letter to the editors of TRUTH has authorized the publication of his views on the chain store menace. Mr. Pittenger says: "There is no more important phase of industrial development than this merger, combination and chain-store proposition, which is turning the business of our country inside out and upside down, destroying the economic life of America, destroying individualism, and putting us in a new position here that we have never faced before."

Married 75 Years

SMALLER SCHOOLS ARE DISAPPEARING

Tremendous Gain in Consolidated Schools in State School System

Raleigh, May 2.—There are now 986 consolidated schools in North Carolina, 885 for white children and 153 for colored children, according to the current issue of State School Facts, publication of the Department of Public Instruction. A "consolidated school" is defined as a rural school which has been enlarged or formed by the addition of all or parts of one or more adjoining schools.

Within seven years, School Facts points out, there has been an increase of 681 consolidated schools in the State. Of the total 986 schools operating at present 170 have four teachers, 195 have five or six teachers, and 621 have seven or more teachers.

School Facts presents a table showing the increase in number of schools in each of these groups since 1921-22. The number of four-teacher schools has increased from 127 to 170, the number of five and six teacher schools from 78 to 195, and the number having seven or more teachers from 150 to 621. The significant one of these increases, as School Facts point out, is the increase from year to year in number of schools having seven or more teachers.

From other figures presented by the departmental publication, it appears that the small type of school is disappearing and that in their stead large schools are being formed. In 1921-22 there were 2,516 schools having two teachers and 732 having three teachers. In 1928-29 there were 1,516 two-teacher and 593 three-teacher schools. On the other hand, there were 786 schools having four or more teachers in 1921-22, and in 1928-29 the number of schools of this type had increased to 1,170.

In the South as a whole there were 5,155 consolidated schools in 1921-22, which number had increased to more than 9,000 in 1927-28.

WOULD YOU CHEAT YOUR OWN BOY OR GIRL OF A CHANCE?

When your boy grows up what are you going to make of him? Is he going to be a doctor, or a lawyer, or other professional man?

Stop a moment and consider. If the chain stores continue to increase in this section practically all home owned business will be forced out of existence. There will be no chance for him to start a business of his own, as there will be practically no chance of success for him when older and more experienced business men with established trade have been forced to the wall. So a business career is impossible.

But a profession? Well let us see. The professional man is supported by the public. These people are either employed, or they are in business for themselves, and the professional man's best clients are those in business for themselves, or the well paid workers. But the chain stores pay very low wages. Can a man who is making but \$15 to \$18 per week and with a family to support afford to pay much to a doctor or a lawyer? No. So the professional man is going to be in a desperate situation.

So what will you do with your boy? Well you can put him to work in a chain store at ridiculously low wages, or you can send him into the already over-crowded labor market.

THINK HOOVER ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM SAFE

Congressional Leaders Expect To Reach Proposed Legislation This Session

Washington, April 30.—Republican congressional leaders believe there is still ample time left for the enactment of the five law enforcement measures asked by President Hoover in his special message to the National Legislature.

For the present they are caught behind the tariff and the controversy over the nomination of Judge John J. Parker, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

How much more time these two issues will demand cannot be forecast, but the majority opinion among them is that there will also be an opportunity for the consideration of the proposals sponsored by the president.

The five which he issued in his message of yesterday are: the transfer of the prohibition law from the Treasury to the Justice Department, the relief of court congestion; the extension of Federal prison facilities; the consolidation of the border patrol and stricter prohibition enforcement and law for the District of Columbia.

Recent rains in eastern Carolina have removed the fear of a general shortage of tobacco plants. Reports from growers indicate considerable damage from such insects as the flea beetle, however.

Beef cattle day will be celebrated at the Blackland Experiment Station near Weldon on Thursday, May 28th. Beef cattle growers of eastern Carolina are invited to attend by Earl Hostetter, animal husbandman at State College.

INCREASE FUNDS FOR PASTORS' AID

Presbyterians Report Addition To Endowment For Young and Old Ministers

Charlottesville, Va., April 30.—An increase of \$18,458.69 in the Southern Presbyterian Church's endowment fund for ministerial relief, making a present total of \$1,595,576.45, is announced in the annual report of the committee on Christian education and ministerial relief to be made to the 70th General Assembly of the church beginning here May 22. H. H. Sweatt, of Louisville, Ky., is secretary of the committee.

The fund is to be further increased this year by the primary offering of the women's auxiliary of the church, says the report, and its interest will supplement the work of the ministers' annuity fund.

Loans were made last year to 275 students, of whom 136 were women and 139 men, which was four less than the preceding year. The loans totalled \$39,176. Applications from 65 students were declined on account of lack of funds, the report said.

Two hundred and fifty-five candidates for the ministry were aided; six were helped in the mission field; and 35 young women were aided in the various forms of church service, making a total of 286. The Presbyteries reported in March 1929 candidates for the ministry and mission service.

In the field of ministerial relief the committee reports aiding the homes of 191 ministers, 288 widows, 69 orphans in 39 deceased ministers' homes and six commissioned lay workers, an increase over activities of the preceding year. Seventeen ministers, 12 widows and one orphan were removed from the rolls by death during the year. To the homes was remitted \$189,166, an average of \$101.15 a year for each family aided.

The committee received from living donors for current use \$193,296.37; from interest, rent, refunds, etc. \$105,945.77; for a total income of \$299,242.14. This was a decrease of \$49,069.47 from the preceding year.

Sacks Senate Seat

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in President Hoover's cabinet, who will run for United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

SEVERAL CONVICTS WOUNDED IN OHIO STATE PRISON RIOT

Revolting Prisoners Driven Back By Fire From Automatic Rifles

Columbus, Ohio, April 30.—Revolting convicts in the "white city" of the house, at Ohio penitentiary, some of the disastrous fire, were fired upon today by prison guards when they made a concerted effort to escape from the cell blocks.

The prisoners were driven back from the doors leading to the main entrance by automatic rifle fire. Several convicts were wounded.

When the main entrance was made their break for liberty they attempted to gain entrance to the guard room. Guards drove them back. Then the convicts held several guards as prisoners for a short time, but released them when National Guard officers threatened to enter the "white city" and rescue the men.

The rioting followed a night of comparative quiet within the prison walls. A hair-trigger after the guards had sent bullets streaming into the life house through small windows and deep holes, the convicts had quieted down, and prison officials ordered guards into the cell blocks to make an inspection.

The break for liberty came shortly after National guardsmen started erection of 15 barbed wire stockade in the prison yard, in which it was proposed to hold the convicts until the hundreds of cell locks had been repaired.

The mutineers heretofore had continued their activities to "passive resistance" against the wardenship of Preston E. Thomas. They had been in revolt since a strike when 200 convicts were killed by 170 and smoke Monday night a week ago.

Covered by machine gun, Colonel Robert Haurich, Ohio National guard went to the "white house" doorway and conversed with three convicts. They reported that practically all the prisoners had taken refuge in their cells and that all was now quiet within the block.

Columbus police reserves numbered when the disorder started were clearing all the streets in the vicinity of the penitentiary.

All prison guards in the guard room were ordered removed and were replaced with National Guardsmen who were armed with machine guns, automatic rifles side arms and tear gas bombs.

Columbus, Ohio, April 29.—A serious plot to precipitate a riot and make possible a prison break was discovered late tonight at Ohio State penitentiary in turmoil since it was ravaged by fire a week ago.

Four prisoners were located in a steam-line tunnel leading to the power house, where they hoped to cripple the lighting system.

Prison guards with machine guns to cover them, went into the tunnel at 11 p. m. to bring out the prisoners. The four men, however, when they heard the guards' voices and knew their plan had been frustrated, worked their way back to the cell block from which they had emerged, and joined their fellow prisoners.

Knowing the desperate temper of the 3,950 convicts in the penitentiary, authorities called for National Guard reinforcements to augment the prison staff in the cell block as soon as it was discovered that the four men had penetrated the tunnel.

The prisoners were at large in the corridors. They had once been locked in their cells during the night since the first riot Monday night.

Electricians cut power through the roof of cell blocks E and F, on one end of the building, and blocks C and D, at the other end. Through these powerful floodlights were brought in to play. National Guard squads then moved up to the bars of the cell block corridors and trained machine guns into the blocks. Others of them had tear gas bombs ready to throw into the corridors.

The prisoners, though restless and sullen, showed no sign of revolt at that hour, just after 11.

The discovery by guards that four convicts had gone into the tunnel came at the end of a nerve-racking day in which trouble was threatened almost momentarily for hours.

The prisoners were among those in "White City," as cell block A and B are called. The tunnel which they sealed is one of a series which connects the ground under the prison—part of the heating plant.

National Guard reinforcements were called out as soon as the discovery was made. While some of them guarded the convicts at large in the prison, two squads were sent to the tunnel. Thirty-six men were ready to protect a squad of prison guards, who went into the tunnel after the convicts.

Fearing that other convicts might (Continued on page four)