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DROUGHT OF THIS YEAR AMERICA'S RECORD BREAKER

No Similar Calamity Has Been So Widespread or So Much Damage Been Done in History of United States.

The great drought of 1930 will go down in history as one of the most serious calamities which ever befall the United States.

As this is written, there has been no rainfall, or none of consequence, in an area which covers nearly one-third of the United States, for weeks. There was less than half the normal rainfall for months before that. Last winter was a dry one. Indeed, since December the greater part of the United States has received less than half of its normal quota of rain.

It makes little difference in some important regions whether rain comes or not, the damage has already been done.

Dr. Marvin, Chief of the U. S. Weather bureau, says:

"This is unquestionably the worst drought in the history of the Weather Bureau, and the Bureau is sixty years old."

Never before has a drought assumed such serious proportions as to stir the whole nation to relief efforts.

In regions where pastures have been burned up, water sources have gone dry and crops have failed utterly, the Red Cross is beginning active relief work. President Hoover and the farm board have authorized the extension of Government credits to the farmers in the stricken regions on the most liberal terms. The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized reduced freight rates on livestock and cattle feed. The President has appointed a relief commission which will do what can humanly be done to alleviate distress, for in some parts of the Mississippi Valley farmer people are actually on the verge of starvation because of the loss of all their crops and their livestock because of the dry weather.

The year 1930 will be known, as one Washington correspondent put it, as "the year when the Kentucky Blue Grass turned white."

Nobody is able yet to estimate the total loss to agriculture in dollars, but it will run into the hundreds of million dollars. The corn crop is so seriously damaged that in that one commodity alone the loss may run to a half billion.

Nobody knows precisely what caused the drought. It is due, of course, to lack of rainfall, but why didn't the rain fall normally in the stricken sections, not only this summer but last winter and spring? The weather bureau can't answer that question. They can only point to the record of what happened.

Added to the lack of rain, or because of it, extremely high temperatures have been experienced all summer in the county east of the Rocky Mountains.

Daytime temperatures especially were exceedingly high, with 100 degrees or higher reported from sections east of the Rocky Mountains on every day of the month from the fourth mill its close. The daily maximum averaged from 94 to 98 degrees in the central and eastern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, the lower Ohio Valley, Arkansas and the greater portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The highest temperatures occurred in the last few days of the month, when a number of stations from Arkansas northward reported 106 to 108 degrees.

Streambeds, rivers, creeks and brooks are dried up or running extremely low. There is a scarcity of water for livestock and domestic uses. In the worst affected sections, cattle are dying for lack of water and pastures. In others the stockmen anticipate what may be coming, are selling their herds at auction. In large sections of the western orchard belt the fruit is deemed to a crop and useless for any purpose. Hay and other pasture crops are affected and corn has suffered marked deterioration. The damage to the wheat crop in which the making of grain is a principal industry.

The part of the country, hill land, set in the Mississippi valley. The area comprises a part of West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, Eastern Missouri and Arkansas, Western Tennessee and Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana. The area is increasing and a situation almost as serious now exists in Oklahoma, Eastern Texas, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska and the remaining areas in which the drought first assumed grave proportions, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina and Alabama face a serious situation, as do the States on the

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HOOVER NAMES A COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

Arthur M. Hyde Heads the Organization to Relieve Suffering in Needy Areas; Member of Red Cross is Also on the Job.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Hoover today set up a national committee to engineer his plan for the drought relief. The drought itself has passed into history, but its hardest pinch is expected to come this winter. Rains have ended the dry spell, but crops in at least 300 counties are beyond repair.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde was named to head the Federal committee appointed today. This, the President said, will cooperate with State committees to effect his relief program. State committees in Kansas, Illinois and Virginia are already functioning.

To act with Hyde on the Federal committee the president named Mr. Legre of the farm board; Paul Bestor of the federal farm loan bureau; Gov. Roy A. Young, of the Federal Reserve Board; John Barton Payne, of the American Red Cross; R. P. Alington of the American railway association; Under Secretary of Treasury Ogden Mills and Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker.

Appointment of Hyde was not a surprise. Since the outset of the drought emergency the former Governor of Missouri, and present owner of four farms in that State, has served as the president's chief lieutenant in shaping the course of relief.

Robinson, the president said, was appointed to cooperate with state bankers in organizing financial relief for the stricken areas.

Announcing the national relief set-up, the President made known his concern for sufferers in more than 300 counties where rain has arrived too late to save withered crops.

In some areas, the destruction of crops has proceeded to a point that is beyond any degree of recovery, although pastures should improve. It must be borne in mind that from a relief point of view, the burden of the problem in the stricken areas will be shown very much more vividly over the winter than at the present.

Altogether, 563 counties, almost 20 per cent of the total number in the United States, today had been certified by the Agriculture Department as eligible for reduced farm freight rates offered by the railroads. Hyde said tonight that the list will grow.

GREENVILLE BOYS GET INTO COURT

Trigger to Revolver Broken So New York Judge Lets Youths off Light

New York, August 19.—Two youths from Greenville, N. C., who ran away from home a month ago to "see the world," and who were arrested at 84th Street and Broadway, early this morning charged with violating the Sullivan law, were dismissed in West Side Court today by Magistrate Edward Weil.

The boys, Luther Eason, 17, of 314 18th St., and William Oakley, 16, of 1221 Washington St., both Greenville, students at the high school there, hitch-hiked their way to Niagara Falls, they told the court, before Jones ran out and they decided that home would not be so bad after all. They started the return trip and reached New York a little after midnight, coming in with a timely motorist who gave them enough to buy a feast.

They had just finished a late supper in a restaurant of upper Broadway and were heading south, straight for Greenville when Patrolman Robert Lewis of the West 63rd Street station spotted them. They carried a brief case which they took turns in holding and when the patrolman opened it he found an empty 38-caliber revolver inside.

In court the boys said they carried the weapon for protection. The magistrate asked to see the weapon, and found on examining it that the trigger was broken.

He decided that as long as the revolver would not shoot it could not be classed as a dangerous weapon and freed the boys.

"When I was your age I used to have the wanderlust in the summer but I never got around to going anywhere," said Magistrate Weil.

Court attendants raised a collection of \$12 for the boys and advised them to consult the Travelers' Aid Society about going home.

A good way to discourage a husband is to remind him of the progress his friends are making.

The Lindberghs Are Flying Again



Lindy and Anne photographed on their arrival in Maine in Mrs. Lindbergh's new plane on a visit to her parents. They left the baby at home.

FEDERATION HEAD PROPOSES YEARLY PAY FOR TOILERS

William Green Says Annual Wage Would Be a Great Stabilizing Measure and Blames Employers for the Present Plight

Washington, Aug. 19.—An annual instead of a daily wage for workers was proposed today by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, as a major remedy for unemployment.

Such a wage will tend to bring security to workers, he said. It will cause employers to spread out their work so that lean market periods will not bring widespread unemployment.

Green, in an interview with the press, outlined a wide program for coping with the situation which now has millions of workers on the street. The Federation's latest unemployment estimate in May was 3,609,000—and now there are more.

The responsibility lies primarily with the employers to provide more jobs, he said, voicing sentiment similar to the recent "Give a Job" appeal of Calvin Coolidge.

Green's program, that of the Federation, which is the largest body of organized labor in this country puts up to the employers as part of this responsibility a demand for "fewer hours of work, fewer days of work a week, and advance planning of production to provide work during the seasonal let-downs.

At present, Green said, there is a slight indication of some improvement in the employment situation. Recovery will be slow, he predicted. He noted the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads were laying off men and commented the depression is just now being felt by the railroads by cutting down freight shipments. He deplored high pressure methods of the automobile industry, which he said, have in the past boomed the market by forcing dealers in some cases to take automobiles which they had difficulty in selling. Such methods cause a stringency of credit he said.

Whiteley has been confined in the Pitt county jail since about the middle of July, charged with the slaying of Paul Forbes following an altercation at a tobacco barn on the Forbes' plantation near Penny Hill. Whiteley is alleged to have sat under a tree near Forbes' house and fired at him with a shot gun. Forbes died sometime later, but there was some question as to the cause of his death. An autopsy was conducted under the direction of Coroner E. S. Williams, and it was determined that Forbes came to his death as result of a hemorrhage of the brain caused by the charge from the shotgun.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Forbes came to his death as result of a shotgun in the hands of Whiteley and ordered that he be held without bond for Superior court.

Whiteley fled from the Penny Hill section immediately after the shooting. He surrendered to the Sheriff of this county at Williamston some time later after informing the officer over long distance telephones that he was ready to give himself up.

Prior to the habeas corpus hearing court disposed of the case of Ernest Braxton, of Ayden, against J. T. Matthews of the Robesonville community. Braxton was suing Matthews for the sum of \$2,000 as result of injuries he sustained in an automobile collision with Matthews near Chicod creek about two years ago. The jury awarded the plaintiff the sum of \$250.

A business enterprise is like a ship at sea—the management of it cannot be reduced to a formula.

The mill will be picketed by strikers to see that no employees return to work.

The enforced shutdown apparently is not worrying the mill management. The strikers were addressed last night by their spokesman, E. L. Gillespie, an itinerant preacher, and J. L. Hamme, Gastonia lawyer.

Both men warned them against any violence. Gillespie told his listeners in true style to keep a weather eye out for Reds. Hamme suggested that the aid of the city's business men be solicited by the strikers and that efforts be continued to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with the mill management.

Members of Strikers Protect Mill Head From Violence at Hands of Radicals; One Girl Wanted to Return to Work in Mill

Bessemer City, Aug. 20.—Striking workers at the American Mills, local textile plants, this morning attempted to drag George R. Spencer, general superintendent, from his automobile, but were dissuaded by other idle employees.

Workers yesterday revealed that they hold Spencer responsible for a wage slash in the local mills which are under the ownership of Frank Max and Robert Goldberg, of Gastonia.

Over 600 workers walked out yesterday morning to protest the reduction. They are not organized they say and intend to have nothing to do with Communists or unions.

Alleged "Reds" were twice expelled from the town yesterday.

Mr. Spencer, confirming reports that workmen had laid hands upon him, also declared a girl who has wished to continue at work had been roughly handled by pickets.

Mill No. 2 is closed, Spencer said but part of the carding and spinning of Mill No. 1 is in operation.

The proposed wage reduction, the strike leaders said, was the third one since Christmas.

Frank Goldberg, president of the two local mills and four in Gastonia, said the reduction was on a graduated scale, running from 5 to 25 per cent, and was to include everyone from president to sweeper.

Operatives assert that they cannot live and pay their grocery bills under this scale. They say that it is better to cash at home than on the job.

PENNY HILL KILLER FAILS TO GET BOND

Jodie Whitley Denied Bail in Habeas Corpus Proceedings; Charged with Murder of Paul Forbes, a Farmer

Greenville, Aug. 21.—Jodie Whitley, of Penny Hill, held in the county jail in this city charged with the murder of Paul Forbes, well-known planter of the same community, was denied bond in habeas corpus proceedings conducted before Judge Walter L. Small of Elizabeth City, in superior court here yesterday afternoon.

Attorneys for Whitley claimed their client was in bad health and that confinement in the local jail had tended to aggravate his condition. Judge Small told them that with the evidence produced Whitley could not be released under any consideration. The hearing, however, was continued until later, when it was said more evidence would be brought to bear on the case.

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LIVESTOCK TO FEATURE MEET AT BELHAVEN

Annual Field Day Program to Be Given on the Latham Farm August 28; A Large Attendance is Anticipated.

The Tidewater Livestock Association will hold its first annual field day at the farm of Fred Latham near Belhaven on August 28, and the plans now well-worked out will insure to all those who attend the meeting of farm folks and others who are interested in Eastern Carolina future development a pleasant and profitable day.

The initial purpose of this association was, and is now, the encouragement of diversity in our agricultural program, especially that of incorporating a definite place for livestock somewhere in our farm plans, however it does not anticipate confining its activities to this line of endeavor alone, but proposes to foster and help build up new lines that will utilize the alarming waste of time and material now much in evidence on most farms, and thereby help adjust our farm plans to meet the changed economic problems that we are facing.

It is the thought of those in charge of the program this year, that a special drive should be made to encourage the placing of a dairy calf on an many farms as possible, hence much emphasis will be stressed on this effort.

There has never been a greater need for dairy products, purely for farm consumption in our state than now, and there has been no year within a generation when foundation stock could be had so reasonable, and our aim is to help those who will help themselves to locate this stock.

If not interested in this line there will be other features of the meeting which should appeal to you.

The association views with some pride the hog work being done in its territory and has noted the beneficial results accruing from its adoption by our folks we expect to have with us specialist whom you can consult about the difficulties you have encountered, and who will take much pleasure in outlining the most approved methods of combatting these unfavorable conditions.

The stranger within our gates from sections that produce beef cattle marvels at the failure of our people to utilize the tremendous opportunities that are peculiarly ours, advantages such as we enjoy would be converted into a stream of steady revenue, if available to those engaged in this line in less favored sections.

There has been no time in recent years when foundation stock could be had so cheaply as now. Let this meeting help you get started right.

We hope to have with us representatives of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association who will be in position to explain Governor Gardner's motive for the establishment of this line of endeavor, and point out the wonderful results being obtained by a close follow up of the plans that gave him the urge to develop this promising field for North Carolina farm folks.

Specialists in poultry, bee culture, gardening and related subjects will be invited, hence it matters not what your problem is, it is the intention of those in charge of this meeting, to help with the best information available.

There will be no long drawn out speeches, but there will be short snappy talks made by some of the leaders of thought in our state, men and women who have a sincere desire to enlist their further service in bettering our agricultural life.

The meeting is intended to be a communion of kindred farm spirits, who will rub shoulders with fellow farmers, exchange ideas, and absorb such information as will be helpful in the solution of many vexing questions.

Visitors who can conveniently do so should bring their picnic lunch, and provision will be made for small groups to enjoy this with such friends as they desire to invite. Those who prefer can secure a hot fish dinner or barbecue, served by "Bill Dodd" on the grounds at a nominal cost.

An invitation is extended to Eastern North Carolina farm folks and those interested in the betterment of our rural life to be with us, just load your good nature in a car or Cadillac and come along and there will be a cordial welcome waiting you.

How we dislike these people who criticize us "for our own good!"

Every time a woman plans a trip she runs down town and buys out a department store.

Human nature may change but it won't change much during our lifetime.

Don't you hate a man who holds your hand after you've done shook

Mob Lynchers Negro Who Assaulted White Girls

BABY DISPUTE IS SETTLED AT CHICAGO NOW

Watkins and Bambergers Exchange Babies and Are Apparently Satisfied Once More; Babies Not Worried Either.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The Watkins and Bamberger babies were in new homes today and three-fourths of the parents, at least, thought they were the right homes.

The central figures in the famous baby-switching case were exchanged last night after Charles Bamberger and his wife had decided the Watkins were right in contending that the two families had the wrong babies.

Under the watchful eye of Dr. Arnold Kegel, city health commissioner, Mrs. Bamberger handed over the infant boy she has cared for the last six weeks and Mrs. William Watkins in turn gave her the baby she had christened a Watkins.

They undressed the babies, changed clothing and exchanged formulae for baby food. Both women kissed both babies, wept a little, the whole party shook hands all around and the baby problem appeared solved.

But Watkins returning from a baseball game to find a new baby in the home, threatened to tangle it all up again. "They took advantage of my wife," he said. "There wouldn't have been any trade if I had been home. How do we know which is which?" He said he might sue the Bambergers, that the question of parentage is still before the court.

The baby boys were born June 30 and the trouble started ten days later when, on preparing to take the babies home, the parents discovered the name "Watkins" on the baby given the Bambergers, and "Bamberger" on the baby given the Watkins.

There followed blood tests, fingerprint tests, bone tests and court actions. A committee of experts headed by Dr. Kegel decided the babies were in the wrong families, but the Bambergers insisted they had their own child. Dr. Kegel said the original mix-up happened in mis-marking the clothing of the babies.

Los Angeles, Aug. 19.—While the public tongue wagged with a variety of stories as to the cause of it all, Aimee Semple McPherson, evangelist builder of Angeles Temple, was in seclusion at a beach cottage today on the verge of a breakdown.

Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, the evangelist's mother, was in a sanitarium undergoing plastic surgery treatment.

A veritable tempest of reports surged about the evangelist, including an explanation by Mrs. Kennedy of a fistic encounter between mother and daughter. This story was denied by Dr. Edward H. Williams, attending Mrs. McPherson, as well as reports that she was blind, near death, having her face lifted and writing a book.

Dr. Williams revealed the evangelist had gone to a beach resort for a rest to avert a nervous breakdown due to over work. Application of ice packs to her forehead last night, witnessed through a window by newspaper men, led to exaggerated reports of her condition, he said.

"The evangelist shows every evidence of having worked like a horse," Dr. Williams said. "She is entirely worn out and very close to a breakdown."

The physician who was called to treat Mrs. McPherson yesterday, denied statements she was suffering injuries from a fist fight, or because of a face lifting operation.

Earlier in the day, however, Mrs. Kennedy was quoted concerning another stormy scene with her daughter such as have characterized the management of the temple.

"If my daughter wants to hang me on the nose," said Mrs. Kennedy, "or I want to box her ears, it is nobody's business. The results of the break between my daughter and I you can see by the frame I am wearing on my nose. I was forced to come to the sanitarium at 3 o'clock in the morning."

A physician who did not want his name used, said he understood Mrs. Kennedy's damaged nose was due to a surgical operation.

The story that the evangelist was

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Mob Takes Prisoner from Jailer at Tarboro; Hold a Lynching, Bee Near the Scene of the Negro's Revolting, Hideous Crime

Oliver Moore, 39-year-old negro, charged with criminally assaulting two small white girls, was taken from the Tarboro jail early Tuesday morning by a mob and hanged to a tree and his body riddled with bullets.

Deputy P. O. Watson, who lives with his family at the jail, said the mob gained admittance to the jail by calling him to the door, stating that they had a prisoner for him.

The body, found by Sheriff W. E. Bardin of Edgecombe county several hours after Moore was removed from the jail, was cut down from the tree this morning and a brief inquest was held. The coroner's jury, called from Wilson county in which the body was found, recessed without reaching a verdict.

The inquest was held under a tall pine tree where the negro was hung. He had been drawn into the air by a rope passed over a tree limb and under his armpits.

An examination by V. C. Martin, Wilson county coroner and Dr. J. E. L. Thomas, Edgecombe county coroner, disclosed more than 200 shots were fired into the negro's body as it swung from the tree. His body was hiddled and shots passed through his head, hands and legs.

Moore's nearest relative, Andrew Moore, a brother, refused to claim the body and Sheriff Bardin made arrangements to bury it in the Edgecombe potters field.

The inquest will be resumed when Sheriff Bardin and Sheriff Glover of Wilson county have completed their investigations.

Deputy R. O. Watson, of Edgecombe county, was in charge of the jail last night, and said the mob leaders gained admittance by pretending they had brought a prisoner. Once inside, they forced the deputy to surrender Moore and dragged him out to an automobile.

Watson said most of the mob were negroes and that he recognized none of them and also stated that the license plates had been removed from the automobiles.

Moore was placed in one of the waiting automobiles and driven to his home just across the line in Wilson county 25 miles away for the hanging and shooting event.

Moore was given a preliminary hearing Monday afternoon at Tarboro on a charge of assaulting the two little Morgan girls, aged 7 and 6 years, respectively, daughters of an Edgecombe county farmer. He waived examination and was ordered held for trial without bond.

Sheriff W. E. Bardin, of Edgecombe county, ordered the negro placed in the county jail pending his trial at the September term of Superior court.

Deputy Sheriff Watson said he had retired when he heard a voice calling him early Tuesday morning. Believing it to be an officer with a prisoner, he said, he went to the door and called, "have you got a man for me?"

Some one in the mob answered in the affirmative and Watson said he unbolted the door. When he did so, he saw the crowd and made an effort to throw the bolt. The men, he said, rushed through and demanded the cell keys. Pistols were pushed against his ribs as he hesitated.

Watson said he told the men he did not keep the cell keys at the jail at night, but that Sheriff Bardin had them for his protection.

The men, he said, were not content with his reply and forced him into his office.

"He done told a damn lie," Watson said one of the men remarked and reached for the keys hanging on the wall.

Going down the jail corridor, the deputy related, the men unlocked cell after cell until they found Moore.

Sheriff Bardin, notified as soon as the men drove off, came at once to the jail and from there headed a small band of persons who were in search of the lynchers, he stated.

"I didn't know where to look," Sheriff Bardin said, "but I had always heard that they took them to their homes to lynch them so we went right there first. We had a little trouble finding the body but there it was hanging from a tree directly over a little county road."

Sheriff Bardin said that although the case had attracted considerable attention in the section, he had not expected mob violence would befall the negro, and it took us completely by surprise."

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After she's passed fifteen and until she is eighty a woman defines an "old woman" as somebody five years her senior.