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# Farmville Enterprise

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VOL. TWENTY-ONE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1931

NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN

## Two Million Tax Drop For State Is Indicated According to Estimate

The Big Drop Caused By The Falling Off of Inheritance Tax Collections; Income Tax Collections Also Far Short.

Raleigh, April 1.—Indications that the pessimistic estimate of the Budget Bureau that State general fund revenues for the present fiscal year would fall more than a million and a quarter dollars under last year's collections were too optimistic was contained in the monthly collections report of the Revenue Department made public yesterday.

The report of March, the heavy income tax month, showed total general fund collections for the first three quarters of the 1930-31 fiscal year were nearly two million dollars under collections for the same period last year. In exact figures, \$11,641,594.01 this year as compared with \$13,611,990.20 last year.

Total collections for the last fiscal year were \$15,290,565. Original estimates for the present fiscal year which ends June 30, were \$16,069,350, but during the preparation of the new budget revenue bill this figure was cut to \$13,919,200. Now it appears that even this was upward of three-quarters of the million dollars too high, which does not come as encouraging news to the General Assembly struggling to raise the largest amount of revenue ever carried by a State revenue bill—\$28,000,000, half of it from new sources of increases on present sources.

The big decrease this year cannot be charged entirely to income taxes, although collections from this source or nine months was only \$5,425,443.08 against \$6,679,428.26 last year. The big drop was in inheritance taxes, which fell from \$1,107,870.24 for the first nine months last year to \$636,297.12 this year.

In March the inheritance tax collections fell to \$71,705.27 to \$131,586.60 in March, 1930.

## Gives \$861,175 To Hospitals

A Large Number of North and South Carolina Institutions Receive Substantial Amounts From Duke Foundation.

Charlotte, March 31.—Distribution of \$861,175 to 144 hospitals and orphanages in North Carolina and South Carolina by Duke Endowment was announced here today at the conclusion of the annual meeting of the board of trustees.

Checks for the amounts allotted will be mailed immediately to the institutions.

A total of \$714,453 was appropriated to 100 hospitals while 44 orphanages were given a total of \$146,722.

Disbursement of the sum brought to \$5,094,218 the grand total of disbursements from the endowment since it began operations six years ago.

Sixty-seven hospitals and 30 orphanages in North Carolina received \$443,018 and \$98,441 respectively in today's allotments while 33 hospitals and 14 orphanages in South Carolina received \$271,435 and \$48,281 respectively.

North Carolina hospitals receiving funds included: Anson Sanatorium, Wadesboro, \$4,491; Baker Sanatorium, Lumberton, \$6,943; Mission Hospital, Asheville, \$7,388; Aston Park Hospital, Asheville, \$6,268; City Memorial Hospital, Winston-Salem, \$16,050; Gaston County Colored Hospital, Gastonia, \$5,737; Grace Hospital, Morganton, \$4,848; Highsmith Hospital, Fayetteville, \$8,018; Lowrance Hospital, Mooresville, \$4,966; Moore County Hospital, Pinehurst, \$5,737; North Carolina Baptist Hospital, Winston-Salem, \$11,208; Rex Hospital, Raleigh, \$10,485; Richardson Hospital, Greensboro, \$6,087; Rutherford Hospital, Rutherfordton, \$6,096; St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, \$13,551; St. Leo's Hospital, Greensboro, \$8,568; Shelby Hospital, Shelby, \$4,393; Thompson Hospital, Lumberton, \$3,225; Watts Hospital, Durham, \$14,166; Yadkin Hospital, Albemarle, \$1,140.

North Carolina orphanages sharing in the fund included: Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, \$10,698; Methodist, Raleigh, \$9,135; Presbyterian, Barnum Springs, \$9,106; Children's Home, Winston-Salem, \$8,876; National Home, Lexington, \$5,833; Methodist Protestant Home, High Point, \$2,595; Christian, Elon College, \$2,583; I. O. F. Home, Goldsboro, \$2,084; Pythian Home, Clayton, \$1,409; Gaston County Children's Home, Dallas, \$247.

In the vicinity of Westwood, Calif., "jaywalking" deer have become such a menace to motorists that authorities plan to place special officers on the job to chase the animals off the highways.

The French Government has adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of a 15-month school year.

## Beautifying The Grounds

Half Dozen Cedar Trees Placed At Commanding Positions on Courthouse Lawn.

Greenville, March 31.—Plans of county officers to make the courthouse lawn one of the most attractive places in the city received renewed impetus this morning with the planting of a half dozen cedar trees.

The trees were planted on each side of the two entrances to the beautiful building, and at other commanding positions about the property.

The trees were contributed by county officers and the Garden club, an organization that recently launched an intensive drive for the beautification of the city.

Grass was recently replaced on the lawn, and it began to make its appearance in different spots this morning. In a few days when the grass has fully appeared the court house property is expected to be one of the most beautiful places in the city.

It was said that considerable shrub and flowers would be planted on the lawn during the spring.

## Ruling of Attorney General Brummitt as Eligibility Candidate

Mr. George W. Davis, Jr., Farmville, N. C.

Your letter of March 26th received. My answer to your telegram and your letter is, of course, predicated upon the idea that the general laws govern the town and that there is nothing in your charter on the subject conflicting with the general law.

So far as the general laws governing your town elections are concerned, I refer you to Chapter 56, Consolidated Statutes, and especially to sections 2626 to 2672.

I understand your inquiry to be based upon a situation where your corporate limits have been extended, but going into effect in less than four months preceding your town election. Under such circumstances, persons within the territory taken into the town, if otherwise qualified, would have the right to vote in the municipal election—that is, assuming that such persons had been living in the State for a year and within the annexed territory for four months preceding the date of the election.

I am of opinion also that it is equally true that a person so qualified to vote on account of residence in the annexed territory the required length of time, and possessing the other qualifications for an elector, would be eligible for the position of Mayor, assuming, of course, that such person registered for the election.

Yours very truly,  
DENNIS G. BRUMMITT,  
Attorney General.

## Large Tobacco Surplus Demands Big Reduction

Figures just now made public disclose that the 1930 crop of bright flue cured tobacco produced in the State of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia mounted to the staggering total of 858 million pounds. The figure is 108 million pounds in excess of the previous high record of 750 million pounds produced in the year 1929.

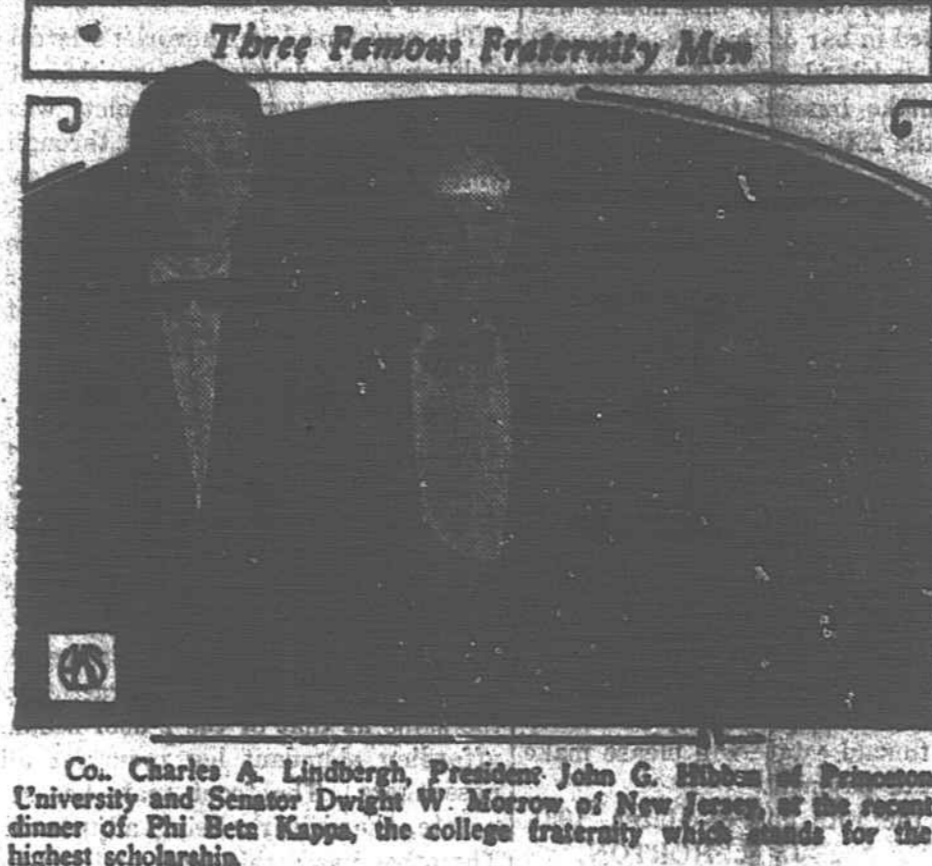
In 1929 total production of bright flue cured tobacco amounted to 562 million pounds, and during the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 total production exceeded 700 million pounds annually, showing an increase in each succeeding year. The steady increase from year to year was not encouraged by prices received. To the contrary, with increased enormous production prices have moved downward, tobacco farmers receiving in 1926 an average price of \$24.90, in 1927 an average price of \$21.31, in 1928 an average price of \$17.97 and in 1929 an average price of \$11.86. During the closing month of February in 1931 the average price paid to North Carolina farmers was \$4.62 per 100 pounds, and the average price paid to Virginia farmers was \$5.17 per 100 pounds.

Study of official government statistics shows that the farmers of the entire bright flue cured tobacco producing area received, year after year, lower prices with increased production and increased prices with lower production. A striking comparison is afforded between the year 1922, total production 498 million pounds, average price \$23.95, and the year 1930, total production 858 million pounds, average price \$11.86. In the year 1923 farmers received \$13,322,000.00

for the total crop, and in the year 1930, \$101,758,800 for the total crop—more than \$16,000,000 less money for more than twice as much tobacco in 1930 as compared with 1922. And all of the years between 1922 and 1930 have conformed to that long preached doctrine—lower prices with increased production and increased prices with lower production. Experience has repeatedly brought this lesson home to producers, and again and again has the warning been sounded.

Farmers are now making preparation and within the next two months the 1931 crop will be in the fields. Will it be increased production for lower prices, or lower production for increased prices? Experience has proven the inevitable result. Production over the past several years in excess of the requirements of domestic manufacturers and the foreign demand has resulted in the accumulation of a huge surplus stock of bright flue cured tobacco by dealers and manufacturers at home and abroad. A drastic reduction in acreage planted is necessary to correct the situation. Every farmer, large and small throughout the entire bright tobacco producing area in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia must contribute to this vital undertaking if the movement is to be successful.

Approximately 40 per cent of the production of bright flue cured tobacco is used by domestic manufacturers, and the remainder goes to foreign countries. Domestic consumption rapidly increased during the period 1920 through 1929, but in 1930 and thus far in 1931, there has been (Continued on page 7)



## Wealthy Made Wealthier While The Poor Suffers More Hardships

"The passage of the General Sales Tax Bill by the House of representatives Monday night is the most indefensible piece of legislation ever passed by either branch of the Legislature of this State," said Willard L. Dowell, Executive Secretary of The North Carolina Merchants Association.

"It represents the handwork of the powerful tobacco companies, power companies, railroads and other large and wealthy corporations who are endeavoring to shift the tax burden of this State from the pockets of the strong and wealthy to the shoulders of the poor and weak," he continued.

"This bill absolutely exempts from taxation the rich and powerful interests of this State and it utterly disregards the fundamental principle of just taxation which is ability to pay. Under the bill, the pauper pays the same tax as the millionaire and every necessity of life, including food and raiment, will be taxed, while money, stocks and bonds are tax free."

"Tobacco and power companies will each be relieved of approximately a half million dollars of taxes every year and the railroads and other large owners of real estate, including the non-resident property owner, will be relieved of their taxes; while the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man, the small property owner, the merchant and all men who work for a living, will have to pay the taxes for these large and wealthy corporations."

"The bill is now in the Senate and every man and woman in this State who believes in fair play and who does not believe that big interests should be exempt from taxation nor that the tax burden should fall upon the poor and weak, the orphans and widows, and the man who is already struggling to make both ends meet, should immediately write, telegraph or phone the Senator from his district, imploring him to vote against this most iniquitous, unjust and burdensome tax measure."

"Don't think that the cigarette and power companies are not well represented at this Legislature, for

they have the largest and most sinister lobby ever assembled at the Capitol in Raleigh and they are urging under the pretext of land tax reduction, that the General Assembly enact a general sales tax, thus relieving them of all taxes and placing the entire cost of Government upon the little man. These very companies should themselves pay the bulk of taxes in North Carolina, for they are making millions of dollars annually, while practically all other classes of our citizens are finding it extremely difficult to pay for the necessities of life without the addition of a tax on everything they have to buy.

"The only way to defeat this hellish scheme of the big interests is to immediately communicate with your Legislative Representatives and tell them that you will not stand for a tax being placed upon your food and raiment and other necessities of life."

## Carolinians Join In Rate Petition

Representatives of Two States Meet To Plan Hearing Before Interstate Commerce Commission on April 11th.

Raleigh, March 31.—The petition filed by the North Carolina Corporation Commission with the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower rates has been followed by the filing of a similar petition by the South Carolina Corporation Commission, and representatives of the two states met here yesterday to confer prior to the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission here on April 11.

Shippers, manufacturers, and representatives of the two corporation commissions were included in the gathering here yesterday. A united front will be presented by the two sister states, according to plans worked out at the meeting. An effort will be made to show that rates from the coal fields into North and South Carolina are higher than rates to other southeastern states, W. G. Womble, of the North Carolina Commission, stated. Winston-Salem has the lowest rate in the State of \$2.89 per ton while rates to other towns range upward to \$3.50.

August Guthrie, attorney of Washington, D. C., representing the North Carolina Commission, Mac Ashbill, Atlanta attorney, representing South Carolina, were among those attending the meeting, others included: Z. F. Sloan, rate expert of the South Carolina Commission; J. H. Hendlet, of Spartanburg; Thomas J. Burke, of Charleston; Carl R. Cunningham and C. R. Kimberly, of Atlanta; J. W. Cone, C. W. Strickland, and Morris Prince, of Winston-Salem; Albert Lathrop, of Asheville, and W. S. Creighton and Clarence O. Keuster, of Charlotte.

## Make Plans For Big Exposition

Altho Times Are Not So Good, Promoters State Good Show Will Be Provided.

Greenville, March 31.—Plans for the Eastern Carolina Exposition to be held in Greenville this week of April 27 are moving along steadily, according to an announcement made by the management. While the celebrities have not definitely been decided upon, the committee is at work on this part of the program and expects to have interesting announcements to make within a few days. Eastern Carolinians look forward to the exposition each year, anxiously awaiting the announcement of the headlines and other important features for the week. Although financial conditions are not as good as they have been in the past, it is not the purpose of the program committee to curtail too much on the culture of talents to be brought here.

Ralph C. Dool, member of the

## Wrigley To Aid Growers Of Cotton

Plans Involving Millions of Dollars Designed For Economic Relief of The Southern Cotton Farmers.

Chicago, March 31.—William Wrigley, Jr., plans to purchase up to 100,000,000 pounds of cotton on the American market in the next months at prices not to exceed 12 cents a pound.

"All remittances from Johnnie Mr. Wrigley, the chewing gum manufacturer, announced today, will be credited to the Wrigley Cotton Investment Fund and cotton will be purchased for delivery in December, 1931."

"Our object is to purchase up to 100,000,000 pounds of cotton, thus leaving our cash in the south."

The project is similar to Mr. Wrigley's offer last year to aid grain producers by accepting wheat in payment of obligations to his Canadian corporation. From April 1 to December 1, provided cotton does not rise above 12 cents a pound, his company will accept cotton in payment for its products shipped to the south.

The purpose of the plan, Wrigley said, was three fold:

"1.—We do not take cash out of the south, but on the contrary we leave our money in the south, in the south's own coin.

"2.—We believe cotton at 12 cents per pound is a good investment, and that we will make money by locking up some of the company's resources in cotton and holding it indefinitely if necessary.

"3.—We believe our plan will relieve, to the extent of our ability, a carrying strain on planters, southern business and banks, at this critical time in the south's affairs."

"If cotton goes up, as we feel it probable, we will profit. But if it goes down, we become partners with the south, and as such, take our loss with them. Our real object is to let the south pay us in kind—pay in cotton for what the south owes us, and, unless cotton goes up, we propose to invest further of the company's resources in cotton until we actually own one hundred million pounds."

Should cotton go up above 12 cents per hundred, Mr. Wrigley explained his company would withdraw.

"There will be no need for us to stay in the market should that occur," he said, "for the south will then be in a good condition. Our offer only concerns southern planter while the price is at such a point that he is producing below production costs."

Mr. Wrigley explained that the formation of the Wrigley cotton investment fund includes five banks which will handle all the money involved. Those banks are the Hibernal Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans, La.; the Citizens & Southern National Bank of Savannah, Ga.; the Bank of Commerce and Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn.; the First National Bank of Mobile, Ala., and the Peoples State Bank of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

The whole plan, Mr. Wrigley said was "in no sense a gamble, nor is it an advertising stunt. It is our sin-

## Not A Habitable Building Left In Nicaraguan City; Between 500-1,000 Dead

### Severe Kills Cherry Bill

Upper Body Passes Amendment To Substitute Resolution For The Newman Bus Bill.

Raleigh, March 31.—The State Senate today passed its amended substitute for the Newman bus bill and then killed the Cherry proposal to rewrite the state banking laws. The body then passed the Seawell bill creating a new banking department separate from the Corporation Commission, 29 to 20 on second reading. The Newman bill passed its second reading last night on a roll call vote but was approved today without opposition. The measure must go back to the House as it differs materially from the bill passed there.

Adoption of the Clark amendment last night removed some 2,000 contract carriers from the regulation of the Corporation Commission under the act, leaving it to apply only to common carriers or vehicles operating under franchise.

The act permits the Corporation Commission to enforce stricter rules governing operation, rates, schedules and other features of motor transportation.

The Cherry bill, primarily intended to strengthen and bring up to date the state's antiquated laws relating to trust banking, met opposition from Senator Folger of Surry and a number of others who showed by questions that they opposed the act before it was killed 20 to 18.

This afternoon the joint appropriations committee of the assembly will meet to attempt to complete the draft of the 1931-32 appropriations bill.

The House today passed the White bill to name justices of the peace in practically every county in the state, adding more than 100 names to the original measure introduced 10 days ago.

The cotton investment fund, he continued, was planned after the Canadian wheat project, which has proven 100 per cent successful.

The fund of \$12,000,000, Wrigley said, was the amount which the William Wrigley, Jr., Company would normally take in from its sales between April 1 and December 1, 1931. The southern gum chewers, he said, must keep that figure up to the normal figure before the plan can be successful.

"And if cotton goes down below that figure for which we pay for it" Wrigley concluded, "we may use it for packing instead of excision. Our company has become cotton minded."

Come to Perkins Hall Thursday night, April 9th, and see "The Patsy" get a square deal.

## City of 40,000 Entirely Destroyed; All Available Man Power Mobilized To Fight Flames; Martial Law Maintained.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 1.—Managua, razed by earthquakes, was being burned over today by a fire which, as yet, as checked in one quarter veered with a fierce wind and spread to other sections. The city will have to be entirely rebuilt.

With detachments of the United States Marines and the Nicaraguan National Guard maintaining martial law, all available man power was mobilized to fight the flames, and take the dead and injured from the ruined residential sections.

Nearly 1,000 Dead. It was impossible to place an accurate estimate on the number of dead, but between 500 and 1,000 are believed to have been killed and 2,000 wounded in the shocks. Eleven of which occurred in the short space of two minutes before noon yesterday. The dead included four Americans. Twelve Americans were injured.

The shock recurred throughout the day and at 9:30 p. m., another severe tremor shook the city, bringing down buildings about the heads of rearmen and further frightening the panic-stricken population, most of whom were camped in parks and on the shores of Lake Managua.

No Buildings Left. So far as is known there is not a habitable building left in the once beautiful Central American city, the second in size in the republic. President Morado himself abandoned the National Palace for a tent. Both British and American legations are in ruins.

There is no water available for drinking purposes or fightin the flames, the tremors having broken the water mains and flooded the streets, while a landslide covered the pumping station on the edge of Lake Asosoca. The Central American Power Company station was not damaged and will furnish limited street lighting tonight.

Prisoners Lose Lives. The greatest loss of life occurred in the national penitentiary where at least 100 persons were killed when the walls and ceiling of the building tumbled about them. As many more were injured.

Many Nicaraguans were killed in the public market place and two Nicaraguan National Guards were burned to death while attempting a rescue.

Distribution of food was taken over by the United States Marines, whose officers requested Washington to cancel orders withdrawing them from Nicaragua in order that they may cope with the situation created by the quake. President Morado, in a public statement, congratulated and thanked them for the splendid work they were doing.

\$10,000 Available To Red Cross Not Enough To Begin Relief.

Washington, April 1.—A message received at the State Department early today said the American legation in Managua was in flames and that all archives were lost.

The message was from Willard Beaulac, charge d'affaires, who added that earth tremors were continuing.

In another message, Beaulac said practically all inhabitants of Managua were homeless and that the \$10,000 to be made available by the Red Cross for relief purposes would "not begin to give adequate relief."

EASTER PAGEANT.

An impressive Easter pageant, in which the glorious promise of a future life is strikingly emphasized, is being shaped for presentation, "very early in the morning" on Easter Sunday, the hour 6:30, in the Christian church.

The pageant, which will be given by the Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian church, was written by one of its outstanding members, Cecil Winstead, and is being directed by Mrs. Loy, Smith and Mrs. Fred Smith.

The characters and their roles are as follows:  
Martha ..... Lila Wallace  
Ruth ..... F. Frances Gay  
Anna ..... Mary Elizabeth Potter  
Mark ..... Morris Green  
Philip ..... Dink Caraway  
Mary Magdalene ..... Helen Eason  
Mary: Mother of Jesus ..... Vernice Lang Jones  
Angels ..... Hazel Monk, Reide Hardy  
Guards ..... Leslie Smith, David Harris

The "Patsy" says: "One third of our life is spent in bed, the other third in bad." Why cry over spilt milk as there's enough water in it already. Can you tell sunshine from moonshine by looking at one's nose. The "Patsy" did. See Patsy at Perkins Hall April 9th.

## Recover Bodies Of Two Men Entombed In Mine

Coal Glen, N. C., March 31.—The mine of the Carolina Coal Company here today had claimed the lives of L. A. Huneycutt and his son, Elber, 17, whose deaths made a total of 57 men to perish in the mine within six years.

The bodies of the Huneycutts, who entered the mine Saturday night to operate the pumps, were found last night imprisoned under a cave-in of rock 2,600 feet down the shaft. They were brought to the surface by a rescue crew under the direction of C. A. Wakefield which had worked continuously 36 hours to reach them.

Fifty-three miners lost their lives in an explosion here in May, 1925, and four years later two convicts, being worked in the mine, were killed when a cable lowering them into the workings broke.

The mine had been idle for three weeks, and Huneycutt, foreman of a small crew employed to keep it clear of water, went with his son and a third man into the shaft to tend the pumps.

B. H. Garner, who became separated from the Huneycutts, returned safely to the surface Sunday morning unaware then of the fate of the other two.

Officials of the mine were uncertain what caused the cave-in that entombed Huneycutt and his son. Evidence of a local explosion was found but it was not established whether this was responsible for the block.