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Cotton Campaign Now Regarded as Notable Success

Canvassing Comes To Close, with Wallace Optimistic Over Late Reports; Acreage Deduction May Exceed Hopes

Washington, July 12.—The campaign to reduce cotton acreage this year in 16 states was brought to a close at midnight, with the first major acreage control effort of farm administrators described as a success.

Secretary Wallace said that in his opinion, when all returns have been received, "it will be shown that the South has made one of the greatest demonstrations of intelligent and unified action in the history of American agriculture."

Official figures showing the acreage offered to date were not available, but it was said unofficially that the aggregate offer of farmers might greatly exceed their original goal of ten to eleven million acres.

However, the administrators are less interested in acreage than in the assurance that the acres to be plowed up will substantially reduce this year's potential crop.

Administrators were confident that the crop would be reduced 3,000,000 bales, with some prospect that the figure might be closer to 4,000,000 bales.

It was said that the 2,400,000 bales of government-held cotton used as options for the plan might all be required to meet contracts signed by growers.

Growers were offered alternative plans, one under which they would be paid cash for plowing up from 25 to 50 per cent of their crop, with payments to be based upon estimated yields; the other a combination of smaller cash payments, with options on an amount of government cotton equal to the estimated production of the area they agreed to destroy. These options were offered on the basis of six cents a pound.

About 60 per cent of the growers have favored the combination plan and if these exhausted the amount of government-held cotton, the production of the acres they agreed to plow up together with the 40 per cent not covered by options, would bring the reduction of the potential crop to about 4,000,000 bales.

Wallace said "the latest reports from the cotton belt indicate that the campaign for the acreage reduction is moving rapidly, and apparently successfully, to a conclusion."

"We will not know the final outcome until the result of these concluding days' efforts have been received and compiled."

"It is my own belief, however, that when all the returns have been received, it will be shown that the South has made one of the greatest demonstrations of intelligent and unified action in the history of American agriculture."

"Intensive activity in the field these last three days is evidence of a growing response to the program."

STATE ONLY HALF WAY TO ITS REDUCTION GOAL

The cotton campaign definitely closed last midnight, leaving North Carolina approximately half way to its 363,500-acre reduction allotment goal.

Charles A. Sheffield, assistant director of State College, was advised from Washington last Wednesday afternoon that "in no event will the campaign be extended," and to "round up straggling reports and complete contracts in process prior to the program's conclusion."

State reduction officials said this would mean county workers in 67 cotton-growing counties would be required to remain in the field probably all the week to make land inspections, correct contracts in error and to wind up the work in general.

Complete tabulations of the campaign in North Carolina will not be available until today. State College extension officials spent all last night compiling reduction reports which must be filed in Washington today.

Straggling reports are not expected to materially affect the 50 per cent acreage reduction already received by the extension office.

Mr. Sheffield said that a little more than a third of the 30,000 cotton growers of the State had signed contracts to date and attributed the "large number of acres taken out by a comparatively few growers to the (Continued on page four)

Britain Rejects Building Revival

Turns Down American Public Works Proposal; Sprague and Moley Back Home

London, July 13.—Great Britain went on record in the World Economic Conference today as opposed to public work programs a short time after the American delegation had broached a proposal calling for shorter hours of work and increases in wages to compensate for rise in prices as an ameliorative for unemployment.

The American resolution, submitted by Sam D. McReynolds, of Tennessee, declared unemployment is "one of the gravest problems the governments are confronted with at this time."

The British stand, taken in opposition to a French recommendation, came in the economic commission toward the close of a day in which James M. Cox, of Ohio, had urged continuance of discussion on the remaining agenda subjects despite rejection by the Federal Reserve System of a resolution on central bank co-operation.

The former Governor of Ohio, in what was described as a fighting speech which "curled the hair" of the conference leaders, outlined the American situation and persuaded the economic committee to continue deliberations on commercial indebtedness and silver, the subjects remaining after the American action on the central bank resolution.

In effect, Cox was said to have told his listeners: "You gentlemen must realize the grave situation which faced the President of the United States when he took office only four months ago. All banks of the country were closed. Fifteen million people in our country were unemployed—half of the total unemployment of the world."

"The threat to the social structure of the civilized world in that critical situation cannot be minimized. You gentlemen must understand the problems which have faced President Roosevelt since he took office, and you realize how vital it is to all of you that the American recovery program, affecting as it does the greatest industrial market in the world, succeeds."

Meanwhile, experts went to work on reframing the bank resolution in the belief it might be revamped to meet the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

J. C. Lanier Given Job With Government

Greenville Man Goes With Tobacco Division Of Farm Administration

Greenville, July 13.—J. C. Lanier, prominent Greenville attorney and commander of the Pitt county post of the American Legion, has been appointed as expert in marketing agreements in the tobacco division of the Farm Adjustment administration of the federal government, according to an announcement received today, appointment to become effective Monday. He will be stationed in Washington.

Mr. Lanier is a native of Greenville and was educated at the University of North Carolina and Georgetown University in Washington City. During the World War he served as second lieutenant in the 34th infantry and since the war has been practicing law in Greenville and also engaged in farming. He is commanding officer of Battery A, 119th field artillery, North Carolina National Guard. For the past several years he has served various important capacities, having been for four years a prosecuting solicitor of Pitt county and for five years mayor of Greenville. By reason of his close affiliation with the tobacco industry all of his natural life, he is regarded as well qualified for the position.

Better Check-Up Needed in Relief

Director Cites Instance of Owner of 1200-Acre Farm Sharing in Relief Funds

Chapel Hill, July 12.—Home investigation, the registration and classification of the unemployed by local relief organizations, and permanent up-to-the-minute records of each case, are absolutely necessary for any just administration of relief, Ronald B. Wilson, acting director, Governor's Office of Relief, this afternoon told delegates to the special institute for social workers being held in Chapel Hill. Relief work is valueless unless such records are kept, he affirmed.

"From now on these records are going to be kept," Mr. Wilson declared. Wielding the big threat of withholding money from those relief agencies failing to cooperate, or bringing about immediate change in the administration personnel, Mr. Wilson drove his point home.

Citing several instances where unmeritorious men had been receiving financial relief through the recommendation of some local authority, Mr. Wilson raised the question: How many men, cases unknown, have been put on relief merely because some person of influence demanded that they be? "Too many," he thought. Speaking further on the subject, he called attention to one county commissioner with a 1200-acre farm which he still owns who has been sharing these relief funds. This, he pointed out, comes the necessity for home investigation on the part of relief administrators and the necessity for administrators strong enough to shame the influence of such grafters.

Mr. Wilson pointed to the time when the Federal Government would have no more funds for North Carolina. North Carolina, he said, has spent, as a state, not one cent for relief, and before long the Federal Government is going to demand that the State do something for herself. This demand on the part of the Federal Santa Claus, he suggested, may lead to a special calling of the Legislature in North Carolina.

Mr. Wilson outlined briefly a proposed re-employment service in North Carolina, this service to be available to every county and to every city, to be supervised by a voluntary council in each local community.

Three Churches To Unite In Vesper Services Here

Three of the churches of the town, Presbyterian, Methodist and Christian, have announced their decision to hold joint open air services on the grounds of the last denomination, each Sunday evening at the regular worship hour, for the remainder of July and through the month of August, with other denominations of the town invited to join or participate in the vesper services.

The public is cordially invited to attend all of these services.

Civil Service Expansion Announced by Roosevelt

Washington, July 12.—Action to extend the civil service was announced by President Roosevelt today.

In this he is moving against strong political pressure to open up jobs wholesale to Democratic party workers.

Developments were these:

1. Mr. Roosevelt issued an executive order requiring applicants for first, second and third class postmasters to take written civil service examinations. There are more than 15,000 such offices.

2. He directed the Postoffice Department to draft legislation which would extend to these offices substantially the same system as is applied to 33,000 fourth class postmasters. They are part of the classified civil service with permanent tenure regardless of political affiliation. Furthermore, they are required to abstain from political activity.

3. After discussion with his super-council, President Roosevelt announced that clerical staffs for the new emergency agencies would be recruited from regularly qualified civil service employees who have been

Huge Construction Program Approved By Cabinet Board

\$200,000,000 Program To Be Submitted To President Roosevelt For Prompt Action

Washington, July 12.—A huge federal construction program estimated roughly at about \$200,000,000 was approved today by the cabinet board in charge of the public works program for putting men back to work.

The projects will not be announced until they have been approved by President Roosevelt, but Secretary Ickes, public works administrator and chairman of the board, said they would be submitted today for prompt action.

Following the meeting of the board Ickes announced the appointment of Col. H. M. Waite, formerly city manager of Dayton, Ohio, as his first assistant in administering the big \$33,000,000 public works program with the title of deputy administrator.

Sharp Cut In School Buses

Children Living Within Two Miles Of School Must Walk This Year

Greenville, July 12.—Children living within two miles of a public school during the forthcoming session will have to walk instead of riding in one of the hundred buses operated in the county last year, it was made known today by W. S. Stafford, head of the Pitt county school transportation system.

The statement was made following Mr. Stafford's return from Raleigh where yesterday he conferred with C. F. Gaddy, superintendent of the State school transportation system, regarding problems of getting children to and from school next session.

Mr. Gaddy stated emphatically that because of decreased appropriations for transportation as provided by the last General Assembly that children living in a radius of two miles of a school would either have to walk, ride a jack or go in their own automobiles.

The State department, it was said, will redistrict truck routes with a view to obtaining economy in operation, and children who used to think walking three or four blocks was a big job might as well limber up their legs and get ready for a real marathon.

The county operated one hundred school trucks last year, Mr. Stafford said, but this year there is every indication that quite a number will not be used. No plans had been made concerning the replacing of worn out trucks with new ones, it was stated, as this is entirely in the hands of the state and must be decided by those authorities before any action is taken.

Roosevelt May Invoke Blanket Agreement to Increase Buying Power

Says France Sought To Cripple U. S.

Britten Urges Recall Of Delegation by Roosevelt; Stay Out of Europe Tangle

Washington, July 12.—An attempt by France to "financially drip the United States" is at the bottom of the difficulties of the World Economic Conference, Representative Britten (Republican) of Illinois charged yesterday. He added:

"Currency stabilization failed because France and her small bloc of gold standard nations found it impossible to ensnare American gold and further embarrass our position in world commerce."

"When it became evident that our gold supply could not be tricked into the dangerous position of a guarantor of a stabilized currency the statesmen of bankrupt France lost all interest in the conference."

"The deliberate connivance of the French Government to financially cripple the nation which saved it from ignominious defeat in the World War will be recorded by future historians as the most brutal statecraft in the world's recordings."

"France has chosen to be an international cheat rather than pay the debt she is fully qualified to meet. Honor means nothing to her."

Britten urged the President to recall American delegates to the Conference "and make up his mind to forever stay out of European entanglements."

He asserted that "the recent Roosevelt inoculation for European economic recovery is utterly impossible of collective accomplishments."

CHURCHILL DEFENDS UNITED STATES POLICY

London, July 12.—Winston Churchill, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, defended America's policy in rejecting currency stabilization in a House of Commons speech tonight and urged Great Britain cautiously to follow the United States' example. He said:

"I don't see how anyone watching the change that has taken place since President Roosevelt's message in May could imagine Roosevelt would agree to tie up again the gold standard out of love for France."

2 More to Vote Soon on Dry Law

Farley Sure That Repeal By Alabama and Arkansas Will Mean "It's All Over"

Washington, July 12.—The real tip off to the probable fate of prohibition, most all the interested agree, will come a week from today in the Alabama and Arkansas referendum.

So sure is Postmaster General Farley that favorable action on repeal by those states would mean "it's all over" that he is taking the administration drive into deep south.

At Memphis, Tenn., on July 15, Saturday, he will plead for the enactment of the eighteenth amendment. His speech will be transmitted to Alabama and Arkansas which vote July 18, two days before Tennessee.

In the next month Oregon passes on the repeal resolution July 21 and Arizona August 8. Twelve other states have set their election dates this year.

Texas, August 25; Washington, August 29; Vermont, Sept. 5; Maine, Sept. 11; Maryland and Minnesota, Sept. 12; Idaho and New Mexico, Sept. 19, and North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina on Nov. 7.

A prolonged drought in Burke County has damaged gardens, hay, pastures, and other crops to the extent of \$50,000, says R. L. Sloan, county agent.

President Considering Temporary Application of Shorter Hours and Higher Wages For All Industry

Washington, July 12.—President Roosevelt is considering a "grand push" for his recovery program by means of a blanket uniform agreement on shorter hours and higher wages which would apply temporarily to all industry until codes are worked out.

Every industry would be asked to conform to a schedule of hours and wages, which might divide itself into three or four general classifications, in a gigantic effort to raise mass purchasing power overnight to the high level of production and prices.

This was the President's answer today to the virtual challenge, in some cases, of hesitant and balking industries holding off under the attractive lure or raising prices on the country's stock and commodity exchanges.

The agreement would be purely voluntary in character, since the Chief Executive has no power to impose such a general uniform code for all industry. A patriotic appeal would be made for industry's co-operation.

Whether this plan, which was disclosed yesterday by General Hugh S. Johnson, recovery act administrator, will be put into operation rests largely with the cabinet advisory committee in charge of the industrial recovery program. Johnson will lay it before the board next Monday. He has discussed it with President Roosevelt, who told him to proceed. Today the plan still was vague in outline.

Resort to this grand scale co-operative movement depends largely on industry's reactions in the next few days.

Industry, generally, has shown increased signs of co-operating in the last 48 hours. Two more codes were submitted today and hearings set. These were for the shipbuilding and shipyards industry and the electrical manufacturing industry, both large units employing many workers.

Leaders in the steel industry were hard at work in New York tonight completing their code. It is expected here tomorrow.

Bituminous coal operators and union leaders of 14 States here received from a sub-committee a tentative code, finally drafted after three days, denoting the first progress in this industry. It will be submitted, after approval of the whole group, as the basis for a code for the whole industry.

Agreement was reached on a minimum wage of \$4 a day for surface workers and \$5 for underground workers.

One official, more optimistic than others, forecast an "avalanche" of codes by the end of this week. President Roosevelt reported "progress" and was hopeful today. Johnson likewise was in a happier frame of mind.

Results of the new "drive" were manifest on other fronts here today. Developments included:

1. President Roosevelt approved the first list of projects under the \$3,000,000,000 public works program. They will be made public tomorrow and work will begin speedily, giving jobs in various parts of the country.

2. Prof. M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat production section of the agricultural adjustment administration, forecast that between 85 and 90 per cent of the nation's wheat growers would agree to reduce next year's crops. He returned from an 18-day trip through the principal wheat producing sections.

3. A last-minute appeal was made today to cotton growers of the South to reduce their acreage by C. A. Cobb, chief of the administration's cotton section, 12 hours before the midnight deadline. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace predicted success in the government's campaign.

4. President Roosevelt issued an executive order forbidding interstate and foreign transportation of petroleum produced unlawfully or illegally withdrawn from storage, in response to protests that "hot" oil—produced in violation of the law—is flooding the market.