

Look At Your Label — If Your  
Subscription Has Expired Send  
In YOUR Renewal at Once!

# The Farmville Enterprise

Patronize Our Advertisers, For  
They Are Constantly Inviting  
You To Trade With Them.

VOL. TWENTY-SIX

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1937.

NUMBER THIRTY-THREE

## M. G. Mann Addresses Pitt County Farmers

### Urge Growers of Principal Crops to Co-operate in Controlling Price and Production

Greenville, Feb. 23.—The one-third of the American people who live on the farm receive only one-tenth of the Nation's income, M. G. Mann, general manager of the State's two largest farm co-operatives declared here today, as he stressed the necessity for farmers "to co-operate in order to receive what is rightfully theirs."

"The only hope for our farmers to receive their true share of the Nation's income," he declared, "is for them to organize and through co-operative marketing receive the high dollar for the products they have for sale, and through co-operative purchasing secure, at a reasonable margin and of a known quality, the supplies they have to buy."

Mr. Mann, who is general manager of the Farmers Cooperative Exchange and of the N. C. Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, which was held jointly in the Greenville Court House here Tuesday.

In the morning of the same day at 10:30 A. M., Mr. Mann addressed a similar meeting in the Ayden Community Building.

Declaring that "we are making progress, but slowly," Mr. Mann pointed to the increasing interest of farmers in working together. "Today there are some 10,500 farm co-operative purchasing and marketing associations in the United States, to say nothing of the co-operative Production Credit Associations," Mr. Mann said.

He pointed out that during the brief span of time the co-operative idea has been in practice in America it has suddenly gained in favor, until today approximately 20% of the products sold from the farm are marketed co-operatively, while 12% of the farm supplies are purchased co-operatively.

Turning to the Farmers Cooperative Exchange, he declared that the sole reason for its organization was to aid farmers in obtaining open-market fertilizers and feed manufactured according to formulas recommended by authorities at State College and to assist farmers in obtaining seed of known origin.

"It is neither the aim nor the intent of the FCP to put any manufacturer or merchant out of business," Mr. Mann declared, "but it does seek to regulate the margin of profit and the quality of goods sold."

"The FCX sells for cash only and when a farmer is willing, like any other business man, to go to his local bank or his Production Credit Association and secure operating capital he has a right to expect to purchase at a smaller margin of profit than the man who insists on buying on a credit basis and continuing to give crop liens and chattel mortgages."

He declared that farmers of the State should take a pardonable pride in the fact that during its first thirty months of operation their own organization has done a business of more than \$4,000,000 and has forged ahead until it is one of the 29 purchasing co-operatives in the Nation now doing a business of more than a million dollars annually.

Recounting how the FCX was without one dollar of capital stock Mr. Mann said that through subscriptions of stock by farmers themselves and savings made through large-scale group purchasing the FCX has built up a capital and undistributed profit in excess of \$48,000. As the greatest compliment that has come to farmers who have made the FCX possible, he cited the fact that local banks and the bank for co-operatives have granted it a line of credit of \$200,000.

He plead with listeners to stick by their own organization and purchase at least a part of their supplies co-operatively in order that the FCX may have a sufficient volume to carry on and to continue its service to Pitt County farmers.

Turning to cotton and the Cotton Association, Mr. Mann expressed fear that acreage would be increased this year and urged every farmer who wants a profit from his cotton to plant only the best seed possible in order that he may produce a staple that will demand a premium when it is sold.

He fully explained the operation of the Cotton Association, which is now in its fifteenth year of service and pointed to the confidence placed in it by the banks of the state which now lend it millions of dollars annually at the lowest interest rate in its history.

The "Re-Purchase Pool," inaugurated two years ago, enables any farmer to know as much about the true value of his cotton as the man who is buying it, Mr. Mann pointed out. All cotton handled through the Cotton Association is graded under the supervision of a government licensed classifier and the farmer is notified of its true grade and staple, along with



M. G. Mann of Raleigh, General Manager of the State's two largest farm co-operatives addressed a meeting of farmers in Greenville, Tuesday, February 23rd, at 2:00 p. m.

## Propose Levy Franchise Tax

### Proposal Allows Cities To Tax Telephone Exchanges

Greenville, Feb. 24.—Although a state law at present prohibits cities from levying a franchise tax on telephone exchanges, a measure introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator E. G. Flanagan and others would permit such a privilege.

The proposed measure is attracting much attention in Greenville as the Carolina Telephone company at present is negotiating with the Board of Aldermen in regard to renewal of its franchise, which expired three years ago.

The state levies a six per cent tax on the gross incomes of the various telephone companies operating in North Carolina, but bans any towns from placing such a tax on the companies. The proposal would allow cities in which exchanges are located to levy a one per cent gross income tax.

Asheville collects such a tax under a franchise issued some years ago to the Southern Bell Company and Hickory levies the assessment under the local law passed by the General Assembly, Senator Flanagan declared in offering his measure.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Utilities and a public hearing was set for Friday morning at ten o'clock in the offices of the State Utilities commission.

Although the measure is expected to encounter stiff opposition from the telephone companies, it has the support of the League of Municipalities, the legislative committee of which met yesterday and discussed the bill. Mayor M. K. Blount is a member of the committee and declared that the entire committee personnel was behind the proposal whereby the cities could collect a franchise tax from the telephone companies.

## WHO KNOWS?

1. What was the cost of the new Supreme Court building?
2. How many national banks have failed in the last year?
3. What is meant by the Great Plains area?
4. How many Indians are there in the United States?
5. Is there a Buddhist temple in the United States?
6. What is the highest speed of wind?
7. What proportion of farmers in the United States own their land?
8. What was the Dred Scott decision?
9. Is basketball played in China?
10. What is the meaning of the phrase "ad valorem"?

(See Answers on Page Four)

## SHOOTSELF TO AVOID FREEZING TO DEATH

Carson City, Nev.—Leaving his wife and 2-year-old daughter in their snow-bound automobile, Earl La Near, went in search of aid. His body was found ten days later and evidence points to the fact that he shot himself to avoid death by freezing and exhaustion. His wife and child were rescued after spending nine days in their automobile.

the value of the cotton, but the "Re-Purchase Pool" goes a step further and provides that the delivering farmer may ask for prices elsewhere and if he is offered more for his cotton on the outside than he is quoted by the co-operative, he can get it back and sell it to the one offering the most money.

"Truly, the Re-Purchase Pool plan guarantees farmers who use it the high dollar for their cotton crop," Mr. Mann declared.

## National Defense

(Presented at A. L. A. Meeting)

February, with its patriotic holiday—22nd—Washington's birthday—the birthday of the Father of our country—has been very appropriately designed as the month for emphasis on National Defense and Americanism, by the American Legion Auxiliary.

What is National Defense? When we speak the words we think first of all of armies and navies, but there is more included in "National Defense" than militarism, as we shall see in pursuing this study. When rightly understood the expression "National Defense" is all impelling. It captures the spirit of adventure in youth, and inspires heroic visions for the future. It stirs the patriotic impulses of those in the prime of life, and translates ideals into protection of home and native land. It thrills the aged and brings forth epic tales of battles fought and victories won in the name of American valor.

What is National Defense? Mr. Webster says defense means, "act of defending; state of being defended; that which defends or protects; guard; art or skill in making defense." Of course you all know that the word "national" relates to the nation. So National Defense means guarding or protecting the nation. Anything which has a tendency to undermine or overthrow our government is not guarding and protecting our nation. But, says one, does not the United States Government protect and defend the nation? Yes, but under our present laws the government can take action only when extreme violence is attempted.

I heard a very fine address some years ago, and I shall never forget one of the illustrations the speaker used to show how seemingly small things can undermine and finally overthrow. He said there was once a very fine old chair in which some little white ants took up their abode. For a long time they were un-noticed, but they were eating away, until finally one day the fine old chair collapsed. Friends are not the Communists, Pacifists, Atheists, and others working like those little ants and termites to undermine and overthrow our Government and our nation?

The chief objective of the so-called radical activities in this country is to overthrow constitutional government, and they have various methods of doing so. First, they plan the destruction of the home; second, the destruction of religion; third, the destruction of national patriotism; and fourth, the destruction of national defense.

They are very wise in planning the destruction of the home, for the home is the foundation of property ownership, and for that reason is antagonistic to the theories of both Socialism and Communism. The destruction of the home is to be accomplished through breaking down the marriage relation; through laxity in marriage and divorce laws; through advocacy of free love; through promotion of immoral literature, plays, and motion pictures and through teaching children disrespect for their parents, teachers, and all others in authority. With the exception of extremely immoral plays and motion pictures in violation of State laws, and with the exception of sending very immoral literature through the U. S. mails, those in favor of wrecking the home can agitate for companionate marriage and for weakening marriage and divorce laws, and realize that the Government is powerless to prevent it.

Coordinating with the home, religion is the greatest stabilizing influence in the country, and it is natural that the radical should choose the destruction of religion as his second minor objective. This is to be accomplished by prohibiting the use of the Bible, the Lord's Prayer, or other religious instruction in schools and colleges; by creating and supporting discussions among the various branches of the church, and by creating organizations for the propagation of Atheism. The Constitution of the United States assures to every citizen the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. That for which our forefathers fought and died—religious liberty; therefore while Government officials realize that the spread of Atheism and the abolition of religion will ultimately have a very bad effect upon the stability of our country, yet the Government is powerless to act.

It is said that Alexander the Great always took with him a copy of Homer, and as long as he did this he was victorious. As long as the Greeks had the Statue of Pallas for their inspiration, they too were victorious; and as long as the homes, schools and churches of America keep the Holy Bible, America's Palladium, upon their sacred altars, America will be victorious, and continue to bless the world. But the Atheists would have us discard God's

(Continued on page six)

## Senate Votes To Keep Levy On All Meals

### Revenue Bill Passed On Final Reading by Vote of 41-3; Senate on Way To Conference

Raleigh, Feb. 24.—Senators refused again today to take the sales tax off meals in public eating places and then passed the biennial revenue bill and sent it to the house for concurrence in amendments.

The senate finance chairman, Webb of Lenoir, predicted the house would reject senate changes and require a conference to iron out differences.

Final passage was by a 41-3 vote, with Senators Brok of Davie, Long of Halifax and Ewing of Cumberland, opposing the measures designed to raise \$76,000,000 for the general fund during the 1937-39 biennium.

The senators debated for more than an hour after Senator Johnston of Buncombe renewed this motion to strike out the tax on meals, and then refused 25 to 21 to do so.

Gold of Guilford said "the director of the budget (Governor Hoey) has business and political desires to take the tax off meals" and other senators argued the Democratic party had pledged removal of the present three per cent levy.

Ingram of Randolph, Hill of Durham and others, however, argued the party had also pledged the removal of the sales tax from all necessities of life and had left it on many of them.

House members worked out various committee reports for more than 70 bills to the legislative floors for action.

## Miss Larson Speaks Second Public Forum

On Tuesday night, February 23, at 8:00 o'clock the second Public Forum was held in the high school auditorium. Miss Elsie Larson, who is on leave of absence from her work with the Rockefeller Foundation to meet with forum groups, led the discussion in "Mental Hygiene." Miss Larson had as her subject "Mental Hygiene, a community problem." Since the forum work was begun, Miss Larson has led thirteen groups and has spoken at a number of special meetings. Everywhere the reaction has been favorable, and here the meeting proved quite successful.

In her discussion Miss Larson, with particular reference to North Carolina's institutions for care of those who are mentally ill, gave the history of her subject. She also reviewed some of the recommendations made to North Carolina for a more efficient operation of the system which has control of the care of the mentally ill.

Of particular interest was that part of her discussion which dealt with community problems and preventive measures. In connection with the community problems Miss Larson discussed for the group the child as a part of the family. She called to attention personality and intellectual differences and adjustments necessary for mental health and happiness. Included in this was a discussion of juvenile courts and the use of training schools as corrective resorts. In her discussion of preventive measures the forum leader mentioned psychiatric clinics and leisure time activities.

This discussion of mental hygiene as a way of thinking and living, was very enlightening, and Miss Larson's treatment of her subject was most interesting.

At the conclusion of the speech the meeting was, customarily, opened for questions on and discussions of any field of the subject in which those of the audience might be interested. These public forums will be continued through June, and it is heartily urged that all citizens of Farmville attend, for they are proving both instructive and interesting.

A list of topics and speakers for Forum units which has been selected for this district, will be published in these columns next week, and any preferences by citizens should be indicated and turned in to the Advisory Board, of which Superintendent J. H. Moore is a member.

## RAINS MOLASSES

Atchison, Kan.—It rained molasses the other day when an employe of a manufacturing company turned the wrong valve, causing steam pressure to spray molasses from a pipe on the roof. Houses and streets for blocks were covered.

Five Nash County farmers have agreed to run five-year crop rotations on their farms and to keep records on the results.

## Washington Farm News

PRECARIOUS FARMING  
3,000,000 TENANTS  
1,500,000 MORTGAGES  
SEEKING A REMEDY  
LOW LIVING SCALE

For many years the idea has been prevalent in the United States that the backbone of the country was made up of contented agricultural families, living a life of liberty and independence on the land which they worked for a livelihood. Today, the records show that only one-fourth of the farmers of the nation hold unencumbered titles to the land they till. Half of our farmers are tenants and half of those listed as owners of land retain possession under the threat of foreclosure if they fail to meet payments coming due. Just when the change occurred, no one can say, but that it was accelerated during the twenties is not disputed.

Last week President Roosevelt called for a nationwide program, under Federal leadership and with the assistance of states, counties, communities, individuals, to do something to restore the security of individual farm ownership. Calling attention to the increase in the number of new tenants for the past ten years, about 40,000 a year, the President pointed out that many owners have been slipping into the tenant class and that hundreds of thousands considered owners are as insecure as tenants because they own, on the average, only forty-two per cent of their farm land, and in some of our best farming sections including some of the states settled under the homestead system a little more than a generation ago, as little as one-fifth.

Mr. Roosevelt submitted to Congress the report of a committee which had been appointed several months ago to study the problem and recommend effective remedial measures. Secretary Wallace and congressional leaders have been studying the problem for some time and hearings have been conducted for several weeks on the \$500,000,000 tenant-aid bill proposed by Chairman Jones of the House Agricultural Committee and Senator Bankhead of Alabama.

The President's committee proposes to check speculation in land by a special tax to take a large percentage of profits from sales of land made within three years after its purchase. The idea is to stop the process by which many American farmers have gone into debt to buy more land during periods of high prices only to lose all their holdings when depression knocks the props from land values. This is the most revolutionary suggestion made, as most of the others relate to matters already discussed. The Government is urged to purchase good farm land, for sale on liberal terms to selected tenants, to make loans to prevent small farm owners from losing their land, and to co-operate with the States in the purchase of about 100,000,000 acres of poor crop land, to be retired from crop use. State legislation is also urged to improve the leasing system and to encourage tenants to take care of lands and provide proper compensation for improvements and to improve living quarters of itinerant farm laborers. There would be created a Farm Security Administration to handle the Federal program.

The committee reported that "rural civilization is threatened with decadence" and urged that steps be taken to safeguard civil liberties of tenants. The report mentioned that the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm

Credit Administration "were well aware of the dangers" of widespread land speculation and were in position to do something about it, but felt that further restraint was needed, and therefore, proposed the windfall tax on the sale of land within three years of being acquired by the seller. The report went into every phase of the tenancy problem, and the moral, mental, physical, social and economic results of the farming system, particularly that of the South.

"The extreme poverty of one-fifth to one-fourth of the farm population reflects itself in a standard of living below any level of decency," the report said. "In many areas, particularly in the South, families are living in conditions of poverty, little if any above the lowest peasantry of Europe."

The Eskimo population is decreasing.

The local Red Cross fund for the relief of flood sufferers, was increased this week. With a quota of \$200 Farmville went over the top the first day after the call was sounded, and the total to date is \$611.36.

The campaign for funds is not so active but contributors continue to do their bit and make donations, which are desperately needed in the flooded areas, as the first estimate of rehabilitation was found to be far short of what will be actually needed.

## Uniforms For Lobbyists Called For By Proposal

Raleigh, Feb. 24.—Judge F. H. Brooks, in a moment of levity, has introduced a bill which if enacted would bring thousands of persons to Raleigh during the legislative session just to see the show.

His measure calls for uniforms for lobbyists and prescribes certain ceremonies they must observe in approaching a Senator.

Here's what could be seen if the bill were to become a law:

- (1) Murray Allen (Railroad Lobbyist) wearing overalls, carrying an oil can, switch lantern and wearing his hat backwards.
- (2) John L. Skinner, secretary of the N. C. Association of county commissioners and Pat Healy, ditto for the Municipal League (Tax Lobbyist) carrying picks and hods on their backs.
- (3) Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and Charlie Woolen (University Lobbyist) wearing coat and gown, smoking canes, smoking long pipes and carrying canes with ribbons on them.
- (4) Grady Rankin, general counsel for Duke, power company (Public Utilities Lobbyist) carrying a water faucet in one hand and a hand telephone set in the other.
- (5) Paul Brown, secretary of the N. C. Association of Bankers (Bank

## Tobacco Compact Bill Tied To Court Proposal

### State Farm Debt Cut By \$680,377

### Resettlement Has Aided 745 Farmers Owning 94,379 Acres, Report Shows

Washington, Feb. 24.—A total of 49,344 debt-ridden farmers throughout the country have been aided through the farm debt adjustment services of the Resettlement Administration in the 17 months ended January 31, C. B. Baldwin, acting administrator announced today. In a great many of these cases foreclosures or forced sales were prevented, he said. North Carolina showed in this program to a very large extent.

Analyzing the latest figures obtainable, Mr. Baldwin disclosed that farm debts amounting to \$160,054,737 have been reduced to \$119,054,716 through efforts of the voluntary farm debt adjustment committees working under Resettlement Administration supervision. In addition to the principal reduction amounting to over \$41,000,000, or 25.6 per cent, adjustments were made through a reduction in the rate of interest or an extension of time in which debts could be repaid.

"Our records show that on February 1, 24,500 debt adjustment cases were pending, indicating that the work will go forward vigorously in the coming months.

Mr. Baldwin said that as a result of 17 months of farm debt adjustment work a total of \$2,924,640 in back taxes has been paid to local governments.

The record for North Carolina shows that the cases of 746 farmers owning 94,379 acres of land were voluntarily adjusted during the 17-month period, with the debts reduced from \$2,344,800 to \$1,655,433, a reduction of \$689,377. The adjustments resulting in payment of \$65,399 in local taxes.

On February 1 there were 824 cases still pending in North Carolina.

Mountain farmers say the \$20 allowance for small farms under the 1937 farm program will give them a better chance to improve their farms than under the 1936 program.

Of course there are reports that the Atlantic Coast Line railroad has been fighting against compact laws in Georgia, but these reports have been officially denied and there is small reason to think that these efforts, even if made, were decisive.

The weak point of compact legislation by states lies in the invitation it holds out to other states, previously now, in the tobacco-growing class, to get into the business on a large scale wherever the soil permits. No matter how many states join in the compacts there will always be one or more border states which will immediately throw everything out of kilter by entry into the growing of tobacco.

And so it seems clear that there must be something in the nature of federal legislation. North Carolina farm leaders have not yet conceded that there is no chance of state compacts, and therefore have made no announcement of the course they will follow when the chance fades. They will soon be faced with that failure all signs indicate. Then they will be forced to get behind a plan to reorganize the federal judiciary so that laws like the AAA will have a chance to be declared valid.

## RELIEF FUND REACHES \$691

The local Red Cross fund for the relief of flood sufferers, was increased this week. With a quota of \$200 Farmville went over the top the first day after the call was sounded, and the total to date is \$611.36.

The campaign for funds is not so active but contributors continue to do their bit and make donations, which are desperately needed in the flooded areas, as the first estimate of rehabilitation was found to be far short of what will be actually needed.

Contributions received since the list was printed are as follows:

Paramount Theatre	\$5.00
Marcellus Smith	5.00
Young Woman's Circle Methodist Church	5.00
S. T. Lewis	2.50
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gates	3.00
Donations in boxes at stations	5.20
Miss Alice Dale	1.00

## WILL JUSTIFY BUILDING

Buffalo.—Built 10 years ago over dry land, a bridge will soon have water flowing under it when a creek is diverted as a flood preventive measure.

## Governor Rivers and Others Think Compact Legislation Is Dead So Far As Georgia Is Concerned

Raleigh, Feb. 24.—It may seem a far cry, but to many the fate of tobacco compacts legislation and tobacco control in general now appears to be all bound up with President Roosevelt's proposal to increase the Supreme Court membership from nine to fifteen.

This comes about from the fact that there now seems to be no earthly chance for cooperation between the tobacco-growing states in compact legislation and from the further fact that the Supreme court as presently constituted has already ruled that the Federal government has no proper sphere of action in the premises.

Hence it now appears that unless there is reorganization of the court, there will be no chance for federal legislation which would stand up, and it further appears that there must be federal legislation or there will be no tobacco control.

Inasmuch as most farm experts are agreed that there must be tobacco control or the farmers will face ruin, there seems to be every incentive for the tobacco farmers to get vigorously behind President Roosevelt in his push to overturn the old judicial order which has so effectively blocked every effort to enact legislation really beneficial to the farmers.

When North Carolina's legislature convened in January changes for legislation by this state, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia seemed to hinge largely upon the willingness of North Carolina to participate and co-operate.

But strange to relate, the three northern states of the four needed for cooperation came through in fine style only to have Georgia block the whole project. Of course the Cracker state's law makers are still in session and there is a remote chance that they will finally fall in line for tobacco control, but Governor Ed Rivers and others, who ought to know, have announced their belief that compact legislation is dead so far as Georgia is concerned.

There appears to be only one really valid reason for this state of affairs, that is the threat of Florida to enter the tobacco-growing field on a large scale. Georgia growers have been scared out of their wits by these threats.

Of course there are reports that the Atlantic Coast Line railroad has been fighting against compact laws in Georgia, but these reports have been officially denied and there is small reason to think that these efforts, even if made, were decisive.

The weak point of compact legislation by states lies in the invitation it holds out to other states, previously now, in the tobacco-growing class, to get into the business on a large scale wherever the soil permits. No matter how many states join in the compacts there will always be one or more border states which will immediately throw everything out of kilter by entry into the growing of tobacco.

And so it seems clear that there must be something in the nature of federal legislation. North Carolina farm leaders have not yet conceded that there is no chance of state compacts, and therefore have made no announcement of the course they will follow when the chance fades. They will soon be faced with that failure all signs indicate. Then they will be forced to get behind a plan to reorganize the federal judiciary so that laws like the AAA will have a chance to be declared valid.

## RELIEF FUND REACHES \$691

The local Red Cross fund for the relief of flood sufferers, was increased this week. With a quota of \$200 Farmville went over the top the first day after the call was sounded, and the total to date is \$611.36.

The campaign for funds is not so active but contributors continue to do their bit and make donations, which are desperately needed in the flooded areas, as the first estimate of rehabilitation was found to be far short of what will be actually needed.

Contributions received since the list was printed are as follows:

Paramount Theatre	\$5.00
Marcellus Smith	5.00
Young Woman's Circle Methodist Church	5.00
S. T. Lewis	2.50
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gates	3.00
Donations in boxes at stations	5.20
Miss Alice Dale	1.00

## WILL JUSTIFY BUILDING

Buffalo.—Built 10 years ago over dry land, a bridge will soon have water flowing under it when a creek is diverted as a flood preventive measure.