

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

The Farmville Enterprise

SELL, BUY and BANK in
FARMVILLE, the STEADIEST
MARKET in the STATE

VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1937.

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

Now Or Never Is Slogan In Fast Race For Big Awards

**Record-Breaking Week
Is Predicted as Candi-
dates Marshall for The
Final Charge in Excit-
ing Vote Battle Deter-
mine Winners of the
Big Prizes.**

Your guess is a good as ours; the race is a close one and has been run fairly and squarely by both contestants and management. The finish is only two days away and we expect the final spurt to be as clean as the whole race has been from the start. We have been more than pleased with the high type of people entered in this campaign and with the good sportsmanship shown.

Judges Announced
We have selected as judges in this contest men of the highest standing in the community—men whom you have the utmost confidence in to handle the final closing of the contest in a fair and just manner.

The judges will be R. A. Joyner, C. F. Baucum, L. T. Pierce.
At 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon the great circulation building campaign of the Farmville Enterprise will come to an end, and as soon as the final tabulation is made of the returns the prizes will be presented to the contestants who have participated in the campaign by soliciting subscriptions for this paper.

A sealed ballot box is placed in the contest office and the candidates will deposit their last report in it Saturday. At 8 P. M., the box will be opened and the judges, with the assistance of the campaign manager will make the final tabulation of votes.

Seven weeks of hard work and anxiety culminating in the closing scene Saturday, October 30, 8 P. M., at which time the big subscription contest will come to an official close and the most successful candidate headed by \$500.00 as first prize.

This paper has urged candidates to do their best right along, but now it wishes to lay particular stress on the necessity of looking the situation straight in the face and seeing where it will be necessary to put forth supreme effort if you would be the winner of the grand capital prize.

Don't flatter yourself that you already have enough to win for you haven't. Don't take a single chance on losing the prize you most desire. It would be better to win a million votes than fall short by a few thousand, representing long term subscriptions.

Over confidence has lost many battles. To relax at this stage of the game is suicide to success. Determination to win, coupled with relentless activity in vote getting should make any candidate a winner. There is no time to hesitate. What is to be done is to be done now. To temporize is to let some competition sweep a head and win the prize that might be yours.

8 P. M. Sharp

Each candidate must have her final report in the ballot box by 8 P. M., one minute after 8 P. M. will be too late. Subscription reports and collections must be in by that time.

The final counting will be made in the contest office. There the ballot box will be opened by the judges and the campaign manager and the final standing arrived at.

Details of the final closing particulars of the contest are set forth on another page of this issue, and the candidates are advised to read them carefully and follow them to the letter, as no candidate will be excused for not knowing just what to do.

Final Advice and Appeal

The next two days put to the proper use, can mean success to any candidate and success in this case means \$500 in cash. A lot can be done in two days and surely now is the best use of every hour and minute of that time. A few 5-year subscriptions secured or lost could mean the winning or losing of hundreds of dollars.

WHO KNOWS?

1. When will the Farm Bureau Federation meet?
 2. Did the United States ever mint a twenty-cent piece?
 3. How much American capital is invested in Mexico?
 4. How many "firsides chats" has the President delivered over the radio?
 5. Has Japanese aggression in China been continuous since the seizure of Manchukuo in 1931?
 6. How many \$2-bills are in circulation?
 7. Has the United States had diplomatic relations with the Vatican?
 8. Have farm wages reached the pre-depression levels?
 9. Are there any veterans of the War of 1812 still drawing pensions?
 10. How much money is on deposit in the banks of the country?
- (See "The Answer" on Page 4)

PICK THE WINNER!

The names of contestants are printed below in ALPHABETICAL ORDER, and their positions does NOT DENOTE their standing in the campaign.

MRS. ANA BELL ALLEN
MISS EDNA BAUGHAM
MISS MARTHA COBB
MRS. HUGH FAULKNER,
MRS. C. G. ROLLINS
MRS. G. S. VOUGHT.

Chinese Defence Forces Entrench Along New Lines

Shanghai, Oct. 28.—(Thursday)—Shanghai's defenders fought today with their backs to Szechow Creek on the border of the International Settlement.

Across the stream, at barricades on the south bank, United States marines watched the shifting battlefield under orders to shoot in self-defense at any airplane attacking them or noncombatants.

Admiral Harry Yarnell, commander of United States Asiatic fleet, authorized the protective orders when the Chinese retreat on the northern edge of International Settlement brought intense fighting close to the foreign zone.

Further upstream, to the west of the International Settlement the Chinese were entrenched on the south side of the creek, defending a narrow strip of the native city between the stream and the foreign area.

The Chinese dug in on their new line after withdrawing from historic Chapei, seared by miles of flame from fires started yesterday when their defense collapsed.

The conflagration was caused by Chinese leaving fire to cover their retreat and by two Japanese shells and incendiary bombs.

Huge Fire
Uncontrolled fire, whipped by a southerly wind, stretched from near Kiangwan, north of the International Settlement, south through Chapei to the edge of the foreign zone, and west for an unknown number of miles.

In one area where the flames got across the creek 150 buildings were burned.

About 35,000 refugees from the embattled districts in the northern and western parts of the city poured into the International Settlement yesterday. Authorities prepared for a further avalanche of fleeing humanity today.

Among the refugees yesterday they said, were 350 civilian men, women and children wounded by Japanese aerial machine gun attacks on the countryside outside Shanghai.

President To Meet Southern Governors

Hyde Park, N. Y., Oct. 27.—L. W. Robert, Jr., of Atlanta, said today after a call on President Roosevelt that the Chief Executive would meet with governors of south-eastern states at Warm Springs, Ga., November 26.

The Southeastern Governors' Conference is composed of the chief executives of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Robert, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said the governors would discuss with the president their ideas for planning and working together as a region.

**COL. ANDERSON, CONSULTING
ENGINEER HERE FROM
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Col. P. M. Anderson of Washington, D. C., Consulting Engineer for the Pitt and Green Electric Membership Corporation met with the Board of Directors of that corporation here on Saturday night last; he advised that if no further difficulty appeared in the securing of easement right-of-ways and application of memberships in the corporation, that the greater part of the lines should be completed by Christmas of 1937.

He advised that all prospective members secure their applications at once, pay their membership dues and get in line for service as they could not be serviced unless their membership fee of \$5.00 has been paid and their application accepted.

Application may be made at the office of John B. Lewis attorney or with Seth Barrow, Treasurer.

Japan Rejects In- vitation To Nine- Power Gathering

Tokyo, Oct. 27.—Japan formally rejected an invitation today to attend the Brussels Nine Power conference, declaring the meeting was inspired by the League of Nations and would "put serious obstacles in the path of a just and proper solution" on the far Eastern situation.

The refusal to confer with other signatories of the 1922 Washington treaty guaranteeing China's territorial integrity was handed by Japanese Foreign Minister Kori Hirota to Baron Albert de Basompierre, Belgian ambassador.

Hirota previously had received imperial sanction for the reply. After making Japan's decision known in a lengthy, informal statement accompanying the refusal, he summoned United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie to explain the nation's attitude to them.

The statement reiterated Japan's contention that she was fighting in self-defense, that the Nine-Power treaty was obsolete because of spreading Communism in China and that the League of Nations should not interfere.

Although the Belgian government invitation did not refer to the League of Nations, the statement declared, the meeting was called after a League resolution suggesting it; and Japan "cannot but conclude that the convocation of the conference is linked to the resolution."

JAPANESE REPLY DASHES HOPES FOR EARLY PEACE

Paris Oct. 27.—Japan's refusal to attend the Nine-Power conference at Brussels today dashed cold water on the hopes prevailing in the French and United States delegations that Japan had reached the point where she would welcome mediation of the conflict in China.

The news was received here about the same time the American delegation, headed by Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large, landed at Le Havre. The delegation planned to go to Brussels tomorrow.

Japan's delay in replying to the conference invitation had led to a feeling among the French and United States delegates that the Tokyo government might consider it a wisecrack policy to attend.

The statement in the Japanese note that the imperial government did not feel "an equitable and realistic solution" of the conflict could come from the Brussels conference made the delegates throw up their hands.

On Halloween Must Be Gay

**Give Yourself To The
Spirit Of The Occasion
And Have A Good
Time.**

On Halloween when witches ride and weird spirits reign, is one of the best times in the year to give a party. "All formality must vanish. Give yourself over to the spirit of the occasion and, young or old, you will have a good time" said Ruth Current, state home agent at State College.

Owls, black cats with curled tails, witches, moons, and other Halloween decorations cut from orange and black paper, pumpkins, corn stalks, red apples, and autumn leaves; Jack-o-lanterns, silhouettes, and scarecrows—all add a weird atmosphere.

Silver Christmas corn can be woven into a spider web in the center to give a realistic effect.

The lighting is important. There should be plenty of Jack-o-lanterns. Other lights should be dimmed with orange and red paper.

Bobbing for apples, lucky peanuts, and fortune telling appeal to all comers on a time like this.

For a large group, several fortune-telling devices can be placed in different parts of the rooms, with the guests going from one to another.

Or a witches' den may be constructed, dimly lighted with Jack-o-lanterns and with a witch sitting inside beside her cauldron to tell the fortunes of all who enter.

A gruesome ghost story told by someone who has a gift for story telling brings a dramatic climax to the evening.

Then for the 'eats' Cider and doughnuts or sandwiches and coffee or pumpkin pie with whipped cream or ginger bread with coffee or cider—maybe you will want to add nuts or apples, popcorn or other ingredients to the list.

As we understand it, Japan is demonstrating how friendly she wants to be with the Chinese.



**NINE POWER PARLEY.
JAPAN'S VIOLATIONS.
TO SEEK MEDIATION.
HAS F. D. R. A PLAN?
BLOCKADE CONSIDERED.
CONGRESS TO DISCUSS.
SEEKS BALANCED BUDGET.
REVISED FISCAL FACTS.
LONDON AIRS DIFFERENCE.
REPUBLICANS DIVIDED.**

(By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

In a few days the diplomatic representatives of the United States, together with those of other nations, signatory to the Nine-Power treaty, which was signed at Washington, in 1922 as a result of the Conference on Limitations of Naval Armaments called by President Harding, will openly examine the situation in the Far East for the purpose of seeking peaceable means of bringing the Sino Japanese conflict to an end.

This is the first occasion that the nations have attempted the "full and frank communication" provided for in Article VII of the treaty which was designed to bind nations (1) to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial and administration integrity of China, (2) to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain a stable government, (3) to establish and maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China and (4) to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges.

There is no arguments whatsoever about the violation of the principles involved by Japan, either in the present instance or in the Manchukuo venture of 1932. The very purpose of the treaty, signed along with that limiting the navies of the world, was to safeguard the rights of all nations to equal opportunity in China and to give the struggling republic a chance to become stable government and to peaceful development. In the Manchukuo affair Secretary Stimson attempted to get in motion the machinery of the treaty but met with rebuffs from other countries, notably Great Britain. The present policy of the United States, as outlined follows that of Mr. Stimson in proposing action under the consultation clause of the treaty.

Just what will be accomplished by Pres. Roosevelt has repeatedly insisted that this country seeks peace in the Far East by agreement of the nations, including China and Japan, it is not expected that the Japanese will be in any mood to give up their military campaign. Moral suasion, it seems fair to assume from Tokyo dispatches, will not sway the rules of Japan and therefore the question arises as to whether some additional action is planned after the expected failure of mediation efforts. Two conclusions we think, are worth consideration in this connection:

First Mr. Roosevelt is too practical to imagine that mediation will succeed unless some inducement can be offered the Japanese and, it may be that he has evolved a formula which he thinks, may solve the problem. There has been no hint of such a proposal but some observers believe that the President has a plan which will be effective. In the second place, it has been reported that prior to his Chicago speech, the President consulted the Navy in regards to what action could be taken with reference to blocking Japanese imperialism and was advised that a blockade of the islands, maintained by the British and American fleets, stationed at Singapore, and there would be little danger of precipitate battle, would be possible and effective. At the same time, the story goes, the Navy advised that if Japan succeeded in establishing herself in China, there would be no way to prevent her complete domination of the Far East.

Whether this is the basis for the "quarantine" idea or not, the fact remains that such a naval policy by the two English speaking nations would effectively isolate Japan from trade with other nations. In view of Japanese dependence upon imports from the United States and the British Empire for the prosecution of a war, as well as for the continuation, the situation of the Japanese would be extremely critical one such a "quarantine" was established and it would be only a question of months before her collapse.

Regardless of what our foreign policy may be, it is a safe bet that there will be plenty of discussion when Mr. Roosevelt warned newspaper men not to guess at future developments, declaring that any prediction as to Congress convenes in special session.

(Continued on Page Five)

Says Mill Men To Fight Cotton Processing Levy

New York, Oct. 27.—A determination to make a last-ditch fight against any effort to restore the processing tax on cotton was voiced by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison today at the eleventh annual meeting of the Cotton - Textile Institute.

Dr. Murchison, president of the institute, told the assembled cotton mill executives that their industry was complicated by both international and domestic problems.

He said a "great uncertainty" still surrounded the question of government regulation of business, and expressed impatience with talk of boycotting Japan. The Japanese, he said, were adhering scrupulously to an agreement not to dump their product in the United States market.

Domestic Outlook
In his discussion of the domestic outlook, Dr. Murchison said:

"While we look forward hopefully to dealing with the undivided profits tax, there is less assurance that we can cope successfully with the threat of a restored processing tax."

"Although the cotton-textile industry does not intend to oppose constructive farm legislation, it will resist with every power to its command any proposal to restore the processing tax as a means of financing an agricultural program . . .

"It is impossible for the cotton-textile industry to be prosperous and without imparting prosperity to the cotton farmers. Our interests are their interests, and we invite them to join us in the advocacy of a form of crop legislation whose financing will not injure their best friend and their best customer."

Dr. Murchison paid tribute to government agencies which helped negotiate the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, and urged the industry not to "dishonor" itself by participating in any organized boycott "against a friendly country so long as decent alternative methods are available."

He termed a boycott a procedure which not only is "morally unworthy of a free people," but which also serves to "augment international hatred, and promote still further the principles and methods of Fascism and Communism."

J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, was another speaker at the one-day session. He described the operation of the new Commodity Exchange act, explaining that its basic features were embodied in the grain futures act which has been in operation since 1922.

Against Compulsory Control Of Cotton

Washington, Oct. 27.—Representative A. L. Ford, of Ackerman, Miss., said today he would protest before the House Agricultural Committee against compulsory control of cotton production.

He said conferences he held with 10-000 farmers in his district disclosed they were overwhelmingly opposed to comply with compulsory control and base acreage allotments.

Ford said he would submit to the committee a proposal for the government to buy unconsumed cotton at not less than 12 cents a pound, and export it, if necessary at a loss, to undersell foreign producers and recapture foreign markets.

There is only one permanent solution for the cotton problem, and that is to devise some way of selling cotton in competition with foreign producers," he said.

"The farmers alone cannot do this with the price of everything they purchased fixed by high tariffs."

He said he would recommend to the committee as soon as it begins hearings on crop control, that the government purchase the cotton with funds paid in control benefits plus tariff collections and if necessary, a processing tax.

Tar Heel Firm Gets Notice To Desist

Washington, Oct. 27.—The Federal Trade Commission said today to the Conover Knitting Company of Conover, N. C., agreed "to stop certain misleading representations" in the sale of its product.

The Conover company, the commission said, "agrees to cease the use of advertising of the word 'silk' as descriptive of hosiery not composed of silk, and to discontinue employing this word in any way so as to imply that its hosiery is composed of silk. When such is not a fact."

When a speaker talks like he knows all the answers never interrupt to ask him a question.

Season Average For Sales Continue To Climb

**Farmville Defeats
Wendell 14-6 In
Football Here**

Farmville began the game at 3:30 by kicking off to Wendell, who received the ball and made a touchdown on the first down. The extra point was no good and the score was then 6-0 in favor of Wendell. Wendell kicked off to Farmville and Judy receiving, carried it back three yards.

With the ball on Wendell's thirty yard line, Judy received it again and gained ten yards for Farmville. Judy carried the ball almost across the goal line and in the next play, succeeded. The extra being good and the score was 7-6 in favor of the home team.

Judy kicked off to Wendell, who received, but was tackled by Yelverton on Wendell's thirty yard line. Both teams off side, Wendell carried and was tackled by Farmville. Farmville's ball, Judy received and gained about eleven yards, ending the last down for Farmville.

At the beginning of the second quarter, Judy received and passed to Turnage who dropped the ball, but quickly recovered it. Another touchdown made by Farmville, bringing the score 14-6.

Judy carried the ball and was downed on the forty-five yard line.

During Farmville's first down no gains were made. Wendell got the ball on the next play, but Farmville recovered it and Judy gained twelve yards.

At the beginning of the third quarter Wendell kicked off and Spell received it, but made no gain. Wendell recovered that ball but still no gain. Then Wendell passed, but Teele intercepted and got ball for Farmville. Farmville kept the ball, Spell gained a little territory on the second down, and Judy made a twenty-five yard gain.

Smith, of Farmville, was hurt on the second down by an unavoidable play.

Wendell's passes were blocked by Wellons and Rountree. Judy made a pass and Wendell intercepted, but was penalized for holding.

During the rest of the game each team gained considerable territory, but neither side scored. The last few minutes of the game were played in the rain and the final score was 14-6 in Farmville's favor.

On Friday, October 29, Farmville will play the biggest game of the season here with Greenville. The school is going to parade through town to the tune of our High School Band. This week we paraded through town with posters, but the band did not play. Kick-off will be at 3:30.

Lineup for Wendell:

Right End, Tucker; Right Tackle, Vaughn; Right Guard, Eudy; Center, B. Anderson; Left Guard, Fraidy; Left Tackle, May; Left End, E. Anderson.

Line Up For Farmville:

R. E. Harris; R. T. Clarke; R. G. Webber; C. Teele; L. E. Wellons; L. T. Willis; L. G. Yelverton, Fullback Smith; Quarterback, Judy; Halfbacks Spell and Rountree.

Last Rites For John H. Howerton

Last rites for John Herbert Howerton, 48, a highly esteemed Farmville printer and former Clarksville editor, were conducted from the home on Main street Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, by his late pastor, Rev. D. A. Clarke, of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev. L. R. Ennis and Rev. J. B. Roberts, pastors of the local Baptist churches. Interment was made in the Hollywood cemetery.

Mr. Howerton succumbed to body and head injuries, sustained on Tuesday afternoon when a truck being driven by E. F. Thomas, of Greenville, in which Mr. Howerton was riding, failed to take a curve and left the highway near Saratoga. Both men were rushed to a Wilson hospital, where Mr. Thomas was released after being treated for minor injuries and the Farmville man died.

He was the son of James Eugene and Mrs. Susan Howerton, of Clarksville, Va.

Surviving Mr. Howerton are his widow, Mrs. Virginia Bergeron Howerton, two sisters, Mrs. C. N. Tisdale and Mrs. R. B. Humphreys, and three brothers, Joe H. J. E., and S. W. Howerton, all of Clarksville, and a number of nieces and nephews.

Active pall bearers were Mayor George W. Davis, Manly Liles, Ben and John Weaver, J. H. Paylor and O. G. Spell. Honorary: A. Q. Roebuck, Dr. W. M. Willis, John T. Thorne, J. W. Holmes, J. R. Shearin, H. W. Kemp, W. J. Rasberry, S. A. Roebuck, W. D. Fields, John B. Joyner, J. Frank Harper, E. A. Barrett Sr., R. L. Lang Sr., B. O. Turnage, R. A. Joyner, W. A. McAdams, Arthur F. Joyner, J. M. Wheelless, Carlton Carr, John Redick and Robert J. Wainwright.

**Planters Have Already
Received One Million,
Two Hundred Thousand
and More Than For En-
tire 1936 Crop; Pound-
age Goes Beyond Mil-
lion Mark Here.**

Sales for the 1937 season were boosted to 20,017,440 pounds on Wednesday of this week and total receipts reached \$5,262,765.10, pushing the average up to \$26.29 per hundred-weight.

An average of \$30.55 was maintained for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday's sales of this week, (Thursday's figures being unavailable as we go to press), with planters being paid \$321-606.56 for their offerings of 1,052,86 pounds. Fancy grades brought around a dollar per pound.

Tobaccoists are advising growers to handle and grade the balance of their tobacco carefully but to place it on the markets as rapidly as possible.

Says Foreign Movie Indecent, Immoral!

Albany, N. Y., October 27.—The appellate division upheld today the ruling of State Education Commissioner Frank P. Graves that the foreign motion picture "Estasy" is "immoral and indecent."

Unanimous decision was handed after the tribunal had passed an hour and fifteen minutes in viewing the picture.

The decision was directed against Eureka Productions, Inc., which had exclusive rights to distribution, exhibition and exploitation of the film in the United States.

Disulphid Protects Stored Grain, Peas

Carbon disulphid treatment will protect stored grain and peas from the heavy losses caused every year by insects, according to J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist at State College.

In treating small amounts of seed, he said, a water tight barrel may be used. Pour the carbon disulphid directly over the top and leave for two days.

Then examine the seed. If and insects are found, repeat the treatment with a stronger dose. The barrels should be kept covered after the treatment or insects will re-infest the grain or peas.

Ordinarily half a cupful disulphid is about right for a barrel of seed, but heavy infestations a full cup should be applied.

The temperature should be above 75 degrees Fahrenheit for the best results.

Carbon disulphid will not injure the seed for planting, feed, or food. When ready for use, spread the seed out in the air and the gas will disappear quickly.

If bins can be made fairly airtight, seed can be treated in storage by using 20 pounds of carbon disulphid for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. Pour on the disulphid and cover the seed with sacks to hold the gas in.

If the bin can be made especially tight, less disulphid will be needed. Carbon tetrachloride is non-inflammable and may be used instead, but twice as much is needed to give good insect control.

Carbon disulphid is highly inflammable—keep lights or fires away, Rowell warned.

DISLIKES SCHOOL; BURNS IT

Lumpkin, Ga.—Because he wanted to attend another school a 13-year old boy confessed that he set fire to the county line consolidated school near his home.

PARENTS DAY

Manila.—President Manuel Quezon recently abolished Mother's Day and in its place, he created Parents' Day, on the first Monday of December, believing that fathers should be recognized also.

MARRIED, FIRED, FINED

St. Paul.—It was rather a strenuous three days for H. L. Jones, of Minneapolis, recently. He was married one day, fired the next and tagged for speeding on the next.

BACKWARD TYPEWRITER

Nashua, N. H.—A. J. Goodman has a unique typewriter, the birthday gift of his four daughters. Made by a nationally known typewriter concern, the machine bears Hebrew characters and the carriage operates from right to left instead of from left to right as on ordinary machines.