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# The Farmville Enterprise

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## ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

### President's Address To Congress Is Defense Of Policies Designed To Increase Buying Power Of Farmers and Laborers

(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent)

Any address delivered by a President of the United States to the Congress on the state of the Union becomes an important utterance. The people of the United States should at least read the utterances of their President whether or not they agree with the purposes and policies presented. The reaction to President Roosevelt's recent message is somewhat conflicting, if one is to judge by the comments of politicians and newspapers, but, in the main, a vast majority of our citizens will agree with the statement of purposes that it contains.

On the foreign situation, the President stressed the restraint and civilized approach to peace which has been shown by this Government, but "in a world of high tension and disorder," he asserted that we cannot be certain that other nations will either observe treaty obligations or our just rights. He therefore, urged adequate strength for self-defense.

"Our national life," he said, "rests on two nearly equal producing forces, agriculture and industry, each employing one-third of our citizens. The other one-third transports and distributes the products of the first two, or performs special services for the whole." He discussed agricultural problems, saying that in 1933 the nation faced three remedies: 1st, to cut the cost of farm production below other nations; 2nd, to guarantee farm prices, and, 3rd, to place responsibility on the farmers, under majority rule, to decide crop questions. The first, he said, would require reversion "to human slavery or its equivalent, the second" would "upt the strongest government in the world," and the third would "assure a minimum adequate under the normal processes of law of supply and demand." He said that any individual had the right to waste natural resources, or, to use improper methods, to be a financial hazard and social menace.

Coming to industrial problems, Roosevelt insisted that to raise purchasing power of the farmer not enough because it will not raise unless the industrialers also secure income "to buy food and shelter, to maintain health and to buy their share of manufactured goods." He urged the enactment of minimum wage and hour provisions to raise standard of living and expressed hope that congressmen representing agricultural areas have shown understanding "of the necessity of giving the agricultural third of attention" and "will not underestimate the importance of extending aid to the industrial third." He said that wage and hour legislation is an essential part of economic recovery and that it has the support of an overwhelming majority of our people.

Increasing the national purchasing power of the farmers and industrial workers, that of the other two of our population will likewise be assured. As a result, the national income had been raised from \$20,000,000,000 in 1932 to about \$68,000,000,000 in 1937, the President said. Our objective is \$90,000,000,000 in 1940.

As to the budget, the President said the annual deficit has been declining and the 1938 budget will exhibit another decrease, "though not a large one, because of the tax cuts and other measures." He said he is "as anxious as any banker, or industrialist, or business man, or investor, or economist to balance the budget," the Chief Executive laid down certain conditions: 1st, "Not permitting any needy American who is willing to work to starve because the Federal Government does not provide the work;" 2nd, "eliminating or curtailing any Federal activity without harming necessary government functions or the safety of the nation from a national point of view;" 3rd, "to raise the purchasing power to the point that the taxes on this purchasing power . . . will be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the national Government," which he estimated "cannot be cut much below seven billion dollars a year without destroying essential functions or letting people starve." He stressed efforts to hold normal expenditures to the present level so that an increase in national income and tax receipts would not only balance future budgets but reduce the national debt.

Raising the national income by increasing the purchasing power, by

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## Prominent Local Citizen Makes Generous Donations

### Churches And D. A. R. Chapter are Recipients of Contributions by A. C. Monk During Past Few Days

Farmville churches and the Major Benjamin May Chapter, D. A. R., have been recipients of checks for varying sums aggregating more than eleven thousand dollars, contributed during the past few days by A. C. Monk, Sr., prominent Methodist layman, tobaccoist, banker and planter.

The largest gift, that of \$6,000 was donated to the Methodist church, of which Mr. Monk is a Board member, with \$5,000 being set aside as an endowment fund, to be used in caring for the church and parsonage; the remainder, \$1,000 to be used in purchasing pews for the East and West extensions of the auditorium.

A contribution of \$5,000 was made to the Major Benjamin May Chapter, D. A. R., for a building fund, which is to be used in the construction of a chapter house for community purposes on a site previously given to this organization by Mr. Monk.

Checks of \$100 each were presented to the Baptist, Christian, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches.

Though all of the gifts were gladly received by members of these groups, and the news was heartening to the entire community, this highly esteemed citizen's generosity is not startling to Farmville, as he usually heads the list of relief movements and civic undertakings for the betterment of the town, and has always made large contributions to the Methodist church here.

## LIGHTS OUT; THIEVES ACTIVE

Tokyo.—While air-raid manoeuvres were being made with all lights in the city out, thieves took advantage of the situation and stole thirty-eight iron manhole covers from a street under construction.

## Officers Break Extortion Plot

### Raleigh Girl Involved In Threats Against Hoods By Beaufort Farmer

Dunn, Jan. 12.—An extortion plot, supposedly designed to collect money from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Hood of this city, here to the Edward W. Browning fortune, has been broken by authorities who announced today the arrest of a suspect.

Implicated through his suburban-haired sweetheart, T. G. Warren of Washington, N. C., was released by Sheriff W. E. Salmon today under \$1,000 bond.

Officers said they had evidence the 26-year-old Beaufort County farmer was the person who wrote a note threatening the life of Henry D. Hood, brother of the heiress' husband.

Mrs. Hood, the wife of Clarence B. Hood, prominent local citizen and city commissioner, is the adopted daughter of the late Edward W. "Daddy" Browning and is principal heir to the \$7,000,000 fortune of the wealthy realtor.

Warren was apprehended through his sweetheart, Miss Mary Alice Bishop of Raleigh, who testified at the grand jury hearing.

## Japanese Launch Drive To Conquer All Of Shantung

### New Japanese Force Starts Into Interior From Occupied Port of Taingtao; Will Make Contact With Other Armies

Shanghai, Jan. 13.— Japanese launched an inland drive from Taingtao today in an effort to hasten the conquest of rich Shantung province.

Japanese troops arrived at Taingtao by ship from an undisclosed base and immediately began pushing westward along the Thinan-Taingtao railway, expecting to effect a quick junction with other Japanese forces advancing into Shantung from different bases.

These were the first army forces to reach Taingtao, occupied by marines since Monday.

A Japanese embassy spokesman indicated that China's "scorched earth" policy had resulted in unusually heavy losses in Shantung, where Japanese-owned properties valued at 1,000,000,000 yen (about \$290,000,000).

He charged the Chinese were carrying out "a sweeping policy of looting and destroying" Japanese properties, from which "none seemingly are escaping."

"Judging from the Japanese settlements thus far examined," he said, "we anticipate that all will be destroyed by the retreating Chinese."

The Japanese-dominated provisional government at Peiping already was making plans to extend its control over Shantung as fast as Japanese forces advance.

The Peiping regime, according to reports through Japanese channels, was ready to assume collection of taxes in the province of 34,000,000 population and take over customs at Taingtao.

(Foreign observers in Tokyo predicted that Japan shortly would recognize the Peiping regime as the legal government of China, as a result of action in the imperial conference Tuesday.)

Chinese, admitting the loss of Taingtao 120 miles south of Tainan, said their forces were advancing along the Tainan-Pukow railway near Yenchow, threatening to isolate Japanese at Taingtao.

Chinese also reported their troops in Eastern Anhwai province had attacked Japanese lines along the railway, 80 miles northwest of Pukow, capturing three towns and scattering enemy forces.

Two Japanese-held towns were recaptured in a counter-offensive in Chekiang province, Chinese said. Japanese were reported rushing reinforcements to Hangchow, Chekiang province capital, in an effort to stop the drive.

Chinese said a squadron of their planes attacked Japanese warcraft in the Yangtze river above Wuhu, "scoring several direct hits." They also reported Chinese bombers destroyed two Japanese troop trains at Suancheng in Southeastern Anhwai province.



### LONG SESSION AHEAD. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE. GENERALLY CONCILIATORY. POWERS CASES DECIDED. PROJECTS TO BE BUILT. COURT REVERSES SELF. SUTHERLAND REVERSES. '38 BUDGET ESTIMATE. TAXES FALLING OFF. BUSINESS PLEASED.

(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent)

The popular past time no trying to guess the length of the present session of the 75th Congress is now underway, with optimistic observers predicting a quick adjournment. Of course, this is election year and the members who face the voters this fall want to get home to their political fences but personally we see little prospect of a short session and it would not be surprising if Congress is in session when the hot summer weather comes around. There are many issues to be handled, some of which are certain to develop prolonged discussion, and no one knows what new issues may develop as the winter and spring months roll by.

The President's message to Congress was generally regarded as conciliatory in tone toward business, particularly in that the Chief Executive took pains to point out that criticism specifying practices of minority groups was not to be generally considered an attack on all business. While admitting that the budget would not be balanced in the 1938 fiscal year, Mr. Roosevelt nevertheless stressed the need for economy in the expenditure of public funds.

The message also stressed the need of adequate farm income and balanced it against adequate pay for workers. He pointed out that approximately one-third of the nation depended upon its farms, another third upon industrial plants for employment, and the prosperity of the last third was dependent upon the buying power of the other two groups. He appealed for a national viewpoint, decried sectionalism and indicated a continued desire to secure passage of wage and hour legislation.

The Supreme Court got back into the limelight last week by rendering a unanimous decision which denied the Alabama Power Company of the Duke interests had proper standing in Court to question the right of the PWA to make loans and grants to municipal electric plants competing with private enterprises. In other words, the decision of the Court did not hinge on the legality of the PWA loans and grants but was decided when the Court concluded that the power companies had no legal right to complain of competition and that if they suffered damage, it was what the lawyers term "damnum absque injuria," meaning a damage without violation of legal rights.

Justice Sutherland, who wrote the opinion, declared that municipalities had the right to accept the money from the PWA even though it was used in "lawful destructive competition" and that what the power company anticipated "is damage to something it does not possess—namely, a right to be immune from lawful municipal competition." Secretary of the Interior Ickes was delighted over the decision, which he said, opens the way for sixty-one projects in twenty-three states having an estimated construction cost of \$146,978,708 for which the PWA has allocated \$61,226,544 in loans and \$85,752,164 in grants.

It is interesting to point out that the Alabama Power Company suit, which involved loans and grants to four municipalities in northern Alabama, was started in May, 1935, and that the Duke case, which attacked the Buzzard Roost project in South Carolina, was begun in 1934. So we have an illustration of two power companies trying up Government projects for about three years through litigation when, at the end, the Supreme Court by unanimous decision declares that they had no legal right to complain and, consequently, no standing in Court. It is not a pleasant commentary on our judicial system to see the Federal Government and State units tied up for years through useless litigation. Certainly, the layman will feel that some method can be devised to secure a more expeditious determination of contests of such a nature.

The Supreme Court, in a 5-2 vote, reversed its decision of last June by which the order of three Federal judges in California, setting aside certain rates made by the Railroad Commission of California, was permitted to stand. In the summer, the Court by a 4-4 division, affirmed

(Continued on page four)

## Honor Roll For Fourth Month and First Semester

Names of students making the honor roll for the fourth month and for the first semester are announced as follows:

4th Month Honor Roll:  
Grade 1—Marie Robertson, Ivy Flanagan, Mary Frances Allen, Jane Kittrell, Joyce Perry, Fannie Quinn, Jo Ann Rollins, Janet Stansall, Helen Thomas, Sallie B. Tyson.

Grade 2—Cedric Davis, Neal Howard, Bob Morgan, Charles Parker, Dora Mae Barrett, Ann Moore, Mary Ann Rouse, Vivian Scott, Joyce Tyson, Heber Worthington, Eli Gidley, Bruce Skinner, Alonette Supton, Margaret Webber.

Grade 3—Bill Batton, Bruce Darden, Sterling Gates, Harold Rouse, Sybil Barrett, Dora Speight Trevathan, Maxine Warren, Babs Williford, Lois Nanney, James C. Johnson.

Grade 4—Olive Robertson, Harry Davis, Marvin Horton, Milton Williamson, Flora Dean Johnson, Jennie Kemp, Johnnie Mae Moore, Mary Leah Thorne, Sallie Ruth Jones.

Grade 5—Bobbie Smith, Bob Paylor, Elizabeth May, Virginia Taylor, Iris Dupree, Lucille May, Margaret Tyson.

Grade 6—Wilma Stansall, Gene Blanchard, Alma Gray Lilly, Lois Jones, Miriam and Nancy Gates.

Grade 7—Bill Carr, John Parker, Mary Elizabeth Barrett, Dorothy Clarke, Doney Jones, Ann Jones, Alice Harper Parker, Helen Rouse, Addie Ruth Taylor, Rosa Reid Russell, Cornelia Knott.

Grade 8—Bobby Rouse, Boots Thomas, Mary Frances Greene, Dorothy Lewis, Yvonne Smith.

Grade 9—Hettie Belle Turnage, Elizabeth Moore, Mavis Leggett, Bill Pollard, Jesse Gay.

Grade 10—Hazel Jones, Grace Humbles, Mary Thorne Tyson.

Grade 11—Thomas Clarke, Julian Smith, Clarence Wellons, Helen Allen, Helen Judy, Frances Newton, Doris Rouse, Frances Smith.

Honor Roll First Semester:  
Grade 1—Mary Frances Allen, Joyce Perry, Fannie Quinn, Jo Ann Rollins, Janet Stansall, Helen Thomas, Sallie B. Tyson.

Grade 2—Cedric Davis, Neal Howard, Charles Parker, Dora Mae Barrett, Ann Moore, Mary Ann Rouse, Vivian Scott, Joyce Tyson.

Grade 3—Bill Batton, Bruce Darden, Sterling Gates, Maynard Thorne, Sybil Barrett, Dora Speight Trevathan, Maxine Warren, Babs Williford.

Grade 4—Harry Davis, Marvin Horton, Milton Williamson, Margaret Bynum, Flora Dean Johnson, Jennie Lee Kemp, Johnnie Mae Moore, Mary Leah Thorne, Jane Turnage, Sallie Ruth Jones.

Grade 5—Bobbie Smith, Bob Paylor, Elizabeth May.

Grade 6—Wilma Stansall, Gene Blanchard, Alma Gray Lilly, Lois Jones, Miriam and Nancy Gates, Agnes Quinley.

Grade 7—Annie Laurie Skinner, Bill Carr, John Parker, Jack Paylor, Dorothy Clarke, Doney and Ann Jones, Alice Harper Parker, Helen Rouse, Addie Ruth Taylor.

Grade 8—Bobby Rouse, Boots Thomas, Mary Frances Greene, Dorothy Lewis, Yvonne Smith.

Grade 9—Jesse Gay, Bill Pollard.

Grade 10—Blanch Bryant, Hazel Jones, Grace Humbles, Mary Thorne Tyson.

Grade 11—Helen Allen, Helen Judy, Frances Newton, Doris Rouse, Frances Smith.

Chicago.—When a policeman tried to give Robert Zwilch, young real estate dealer, a ticket for making a "U" turn on a boulevard, Zwilch locked the doors of his car, folded his arms and went on a sit-down strike to avert developments. The strike ended, however, about an hour later at a police station to which the automobile had been towed. A window of the car was broken with an officer's pistol butt and Zwilch lifted out.

## Farmville Said To Be On Best Financial Footing Of History

### Recent Figures Reveal Tax Collections Coming In Fast; Operating Cost of New Power Plant Much Less; Citizens To Share In Savings Realized

According to recent figures submitted by City Clerk E. A. Joyner, Farmville's tax collections and financial status are the best in its history. Mr. Joyner has held his present position for nearly eighteen years and he states that present conditions in the collection department are the best he has seen here.

The total tax levy for 1937-38 is \$31,556.09. Of this amount 79% in the sum of \$23,837.89 was collected during the first six months, leaving an uncollected balance of only \$7,718.20 on the books January 1, 1938, over which Clerk Joyner is elated.

The total levy for ten years prior was \$367,939.72; total collections \$363,453.41, leaving a total of \$4,486.31 uncollected of all past due taxes, which is the lowest of many years. Collected on past due taxes first six months \$4,232.05.

Collections from all sources for the first six months aggregate \$65,441.85; total expenditures for all purposes including \$17,256.10 for bonds and interest were \$49,811.23, making a surplus of \$15,630.57.

Another item which is causing general jubilation at the municipal building and can be seen reflected in the face of Superintendent W. A. McAdams is the comparison of operating cost of the new power system with the old:

Fuel used during last six months, 1936, at power plant \$10,170.75; other operating expense during that time was \$9,313.45, total \$19,484.20. Compared with Diesel engine last six months, 1937, fuel, \$4,789.80; other operating cost \$7,658.16, total \$12,852.96, a saving in operation with Diesel power over steam of \$7,181.24.

The cost of the new Diesel plant was financed with a bond issue of \$100,000.00 with maturities and interest for 1937-38 of \$7,000.00. In anticipating first six months of 1938 to show a like saving in operation, the saving in operating cost alone will pay the bonds and interest due and show a profit in operating cost in excess of \$7,000.00. This tremendous saving has enabled Mayor Davis and the City Fathers to make reductions in light rates beginning January 1, 1938, which will amount to about \$7,500.00 each year to the consumers.

Congratulations are due the present officers and those of the past several years as well for the splendid conditions now prevailing in the financial department of this municipality, due to their foresight and activities.

## Rotary Continues Steady Growth In North Carolina

### President Irvin Morgan and Committee Chairmen to Attend Conference in Raleigh Jan. 15

Rotary will continue to step ahead in 1938, according to Irvin Morgan, president of the Rotary Club of this city. One of the forty-one clubs in District 189, created last July, the Farmville Club has experienced a healthy program of accomplishments during the past six months.

Progress in the four divisions of Rotary service, Community, Vocational International and Club service, is characteristic of practically the entire area, including the six newer clubs set up during the fall.

Every Rotary Club plans its own programs and conducts its affairs through its own officers, elected by club members. All are integral parts of Rotary International, now having expanded into 82 countries throughout the world, with 4,500 clubs and a membership of 187,000.

President Morgan and his chairman of committees on District Conference and International Convention, will assemble with representatives of the 40 other clubs at Raleigh on January 15, for a mid-winter conference called by John A. Park, Governor of Rotary District 189. Chairman and Vice Chairman of the seven inter-city groups also will meet, with Harry M. Lott, who heads inter-city club activities of the District.

## WHO KNOWS?

1. How many congresses have been elected in the United States?
2. When was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed?
3. How old is Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney-General?
4. Who is the Republican leader in the Senate?
5. How does the present unemployment in General Motors compare with previous months?
6. Does the present government of Rumania represent a majority party?
7. How many Chinese live in Shantung Province?
8. How much territory have the Japanese taken from China since 1931?
9. How do the principal navies stand in cruiser strength?
10. When will Palestine be partitioned?

(See "The Answers" on Page 4)

Members of the District Advisory Board will also attend. They are W. C. Idol, High Point; Secretary Treasurer; Frank Warner, Durham; H. M. London, W. S. Johnson and John A. Park, of Raleigh.

Members of the Farmville club will participate vigorously in the Governor's Trophy Contest, involving attendance and other club activities during January and February. Every club in the District is in this race, each competing directly with two other clubs of approximately the same membership, all striving for the handsome trophy which Governor Park will award at the end of the campaign.

The last Charter presentation in the District was on January 13 when the new Wake Forest club was officially received with appropriate ceremonies. Other new clubs recently admitted are located at Draper, Trenton, Elm City, Snow Hill and Martinsboro.