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## Assembly Pushes Aside Opposition; Rushes Bills

### Appropriation of \$75,000 For New York World Fair Approved.

Raleigh, Aug. 10. — The extraordinary session of the General Assembly, who have had the distinction of gathering at the Capitol three times since elected in 1936, yesterday rolled steadily toward almost certain adjournment by Saturday, with only a few slight bumps and jarring its smooth progress.

Special-session bond bills for State and municipal PWA projects continued their plaid way through second reading in the lower house of the Legislature yesterday and will come up at noon today for a final reading in the House.

Both Houses rushed through a \$75,000 appropriation for a State exhibit at the New York World's Fair of 1939. Introduced in the House by W. B. (Bill) Fenner of Nash, the bill passed three readings under suspended rules and followed a similar course in the Senate.

The appropriation bill became law less than an hour after its introduction.

"Gag" Rule Prevails  
The "gag rule" suppressed minor insurances in both houses during one hour sessions. The Senate deferred further consideration of bond bills until noon today and consumed less than an hour discussing two local measures.

The House again supported the amendment to the municipal bond bill striking out the requirement of a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Utilities Commissioner for power plants and appurtenances, a clause retained in the Senate bill.

Continued differences between the House and Senate, cause for failure of the revenue bond act in 1937, headed the bill toward difficulties from which it can be extricated only by compromise.

Three Courses Remain  
Three courses remain for the bill: 1. Reconsideration and rejection of the amendment by the House. 2. Senate acceptance of the House amendment.

A House-Senate conference following the Senate's third reading Saturday and resumption late Saturday of the conference report for acceptance on three readings by both houses.

Senator W. B. Rodman, Jr., of Washington predicted the Senate would insist on the clause, and House members gave no indication of reconsidering their amendment. Without concessions by one of the bodies, the measure will be defeated.

Under suspension of rules, a bill introduced by Senator Henry L. Ingram of Asheboro passed all three readings in the Senate. It repealed a provision in the Public Local Laws of 1927 prohibiting Randolph County from issuing bonds without a vote of the people.

After Senate Bill No. 7, entitled "The Emergency Sanitary District Act of 1938" was read by L. H. Fountain, Senator T. W. H. Long of Raleigh Rapids moved that the bill be printed "so I can study it." The motion was seconded by Senator Thomas J. Gold of High Point, who introduced the bill.

## STATE AT TOP

Washington, Aug. 9. — Despite smaller government benefit payments the income of North Carolina farmers for the first six months of 1938 was substantially the same as in 1937, despite a sharp decline in the country as a whole, the Department of Agriculture reported today.

For the first six months of 1938, the cash income of North Carolina farmers, who harvest their principal crops in the last half of the year, amounted to \$48,095,000 as compared with \$48,025,000 for the same period in 1937 and \$44,361,000 in 1936.

For the country as a whole, 1938 has been the worst year of the three. Farmers in the United States received \$45,844,000 in the first six months of 1938 as compared to \$59,035,000 in 1937 and \$69,287,000 in 1936.

Government benefits to North Carolina farmers in the first six months of 1938 amounted to \$2,304,000 as compared to \$1,485,000 in the same period in 1937 and \$2,244,000 in 1936.

## Ads Leonard, Said To Be Recovering

Chicago, Aug. 9. — Ads Leonard, head-wind, stricken swimmer who risked his life rather than have his skin removed by a physician, was reported today to be recovering by her doctor, Earl Meyer.

The swimmer, who was struck on July 17 with a shark, is reported to be recovering rapidly.

When cotton allotments are over-allocated, the producer will receive a bonus type cash payment amounting to the excess of cotton produced which he is entitled to sell without penalty.

## Economic Problems Face FDR On Return From Trip

Washington, Aug. 11. — President Roosevelt will delve into pressing economic problems as soon as he returns here Friday from his tropical vacation.

He will find on his big oval desk a stack of reports telling, among other things, of progress in the spending-lending program, preliminary arrangements for wage-hour administration, and the status of the anti-trust inquiry.

Even before Mr. Roosevelt reaches Washington he will receive a report on what he has termed the nation's "No. 1 economic problem" — conditions in the south. He will study it Wednesday at Warm Springs, Ga., and may discuss it in one of his Georgia speeches Thursday.

The survey, prepared by the National Emergency Council, probably will be discussed later at a White House conference with Lowell Mellett, NEC director.

Mr. Roosevelt left Washington early last month just after the spending-lending program had started. During his absence all the agencies concerned have been working at top speed.

The Public Works Administration has authorized construction projects costing more than \$1,000,000,000. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has thrown its resources behind the PWA, making possible an expansion of the original pump-priming operations.

Rolls of the Works Progress Administration have been enlarged until they include more than 2,850,000 persons. Administrator Harry Hopkins said recently, however, he is optimistic over employment conditions.

Officials of the commerce department and other federal agencies also have predicted improvement in business this fall. Government economist estimated the national income for 1938 would exceed \$61,000,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000,000 over a winter estimate by the President.

## POSTPONE BRIDGE OPENING

Edenton, Aug. 10. — The mammoth Albemarle Bridge, longest in the state probably will be completed in slightly more than a week.

It was to have been opened to traffic Wednesday, but highway officials said excessive rains had delayed completion of the span. The formal opening has been set for August 25.

Meanwhile, the highway and public works commission has requested W. A. Everett of Edenton, operator of Mackey's Ferry, to continue his regular runs across the sound.

## New Cotton Season To Begin Sept. 15

### Marketing To Be Under Rigid Control System, With Penalties Included.

Raleigh, Aug. 10. — The opening of cotton gins in the State about September 15 will signal the start of a new marketing season for producers of the State's No. 2 cash crop.

For the first time since the invalidation of the old AAA program in January, 1936, lint will be handled under a rigid control system which will allow producers to sell only cotton which they produced under quotas. Exceeding the allotment will result in penalties.

Quotas are based on cotton acreage allotments and normal cotton yields of individual farms, according to E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College. These limits are established by county committees as provided in the 1938 Federal act.

On farms planting with the acreage allotment, producers will get credit indicating they may sell without payment of penalty all cotton grown in 1938 or from a previous crop. Growers on whose farms the total production does not exceed 1,000 pounds of lint cotton in 1938 are exempt from the quota penalty in connection with the marketing of their crop.

When cotton allotments are over-allocated, the producer will receive a bonus type cash payment amounting to the excess of cotton produced which he is entitled to sell without penalty.

## Russian Gunners Continue Steady Firing at Border

### Correspondent Say Soviet Pounding Entire Japanese Front With Shells.

Yuki, Korea, August 9. — Soviet heavy artillery pounded the whole four-mile Japanese front today.

This correspondent watched the bombardment — the most intensive since the current border trouble started July 11 — from a ridge east. It was warfare in dead earnest. It seemed unlikely that men could remain alive under such shelling. Six-inch projectiles came over at the rate of at least six a minute.

Today's cannonade removed all doubt in the minds of observers as to the accuracy of Soviet artillery. Invariably one or two sighting shots were followed by a series of direct hits which continued until the shelling had shifted to another point.

At the foot of Changkufeng Hill a village blazed fiercely. Hundreds of shells had scored direct hits. On the Korean side of the Tumen river only one spot was the target of Soviet guns in the afternoon bombardment, a hill which was struck by probably 30 big shells.

Both Soviet and Japanese machine gun and rifle fire was heard early in the afternoon. Their Soviet guns started a bombardment of "Hill 82" at the southern foot of Changkufeng. Approximately 30 shells landed on the height.

From "Hill 52", a half mile to the south, a battery of Japanese mountain guns began firing to the east apparently against a Soviet tank charge.

Blanket of Fire  
Then the Russians laid down a blanket of fire along this hillcrest. After a half-hour's bombardment the formerly green ridge was scarred and smoking from the impact of at least 150 heavy shells.

Soviet gunners, meanwhile, did not neglect the Tumen river ford north-west and west of Changkufeng. Shell after shell sent columns of dirty water into the air. The Russians never left off firing for more than two minutes at a time.

The bombardment covered the front from "Hill 62" through "Hill 82", Changkufeng's Siamese-twin heights, northward to the Schachofeng sector.

The Russian batteries appeared to be situated to the southeast and the east. Source of whatever Japanese return fire there was could not be determined.

Thus far today there were no Japanese communiqués giving their version of a Moscow announcement Sunday that Japanese has been driven from Changkufeng. From the shelling, however, it appeared that if Japanese had been routed from the hilltop itself, they had returned to the positions which today were subjected to a withering fire.

A tour of the Korean swamp behind Changkufeng showed that Saturday's Soviet bombardment left a number of shell holes. It was in that bombardment that the railway station at Kogi was blown up.

A nearby first aid station had disappeared and there were dozens of shell craters in the vicinity. The Kogi railway was severed north of Kogi, but trains still were running to a point near the break.

## RUSSIANS KEEPING EYE ON FAR EASTERN EVENTS

Moscow, Aug. 9. — The government of the Soviet Union tonight kept a watchful eye on the Changkufeng incident and continued preparations for a vigorous defense of its territory if the conflict should outgrow its present vest-pocket limitations.

## JANE GETS REAL SHINER IN FILM

That black eye that Jane Withers wears in one of the scenes of "Keep Smiling," her new picture for 20th Century-Fox, wasn't just painted on. The script called for a rough-and-tumble fight among the members of Jane's boarding school dramatic class. The exuberant young star, always eager to give everything she's got, waded into the males in earnest, with the resulting "shiner" her share of the general commotion.

Director Herbert R. Lewis thought it gave the picture a nice realistic touch, and had the make-up man "paint" it slightly for the ensuing sequence.

"Keep Smiling" will be shown Sunday and Monday, August 14 and 15, at the Paramount Theatre, with Gloria Stuart and Henry Wilcoxon featured in a splendid cast that includes Helen Westley, Ted Dwyer, Douglas Dickey and Robert Allen. John Stone was Associate Promoter.

Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement in Europe seems to have borne the fruit that farmers have



(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

## BUSINESS MEN MIGHT AS WELL REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF FARM INCOME TO U. S.

Business men throughout the United States are beginning to be interested in the welfare of the six million American farmers, because they realize that the cash money that the farmer receives is soon turned their way as the agricultural population begins to buy the automobiles, radios, clothing, houses, machinery, and the vast number of things that the farmer must purchase.

Wealth and Soil  
Years ago it was said quite truly that all wealth comes from the soil. It might almost be said in the United States that the business flow depends upon the condition of agriculture. While about one-third of our population resides in the rural regions, it is safe to assume that many others are dependent, for their business success, upon the financial condition of the farmers.

Last year, for example, the cash farm income reached \$8,250,000,000. This year it will be about a billion dollars less. Production expenses, however, are expected to be lower than the \$4,000,000,000 of a year ago and Government subsidies are also to be somewhat larger. The net result is that the farmers will have about \$3,900,000,000 this year to spend on industrial products. Last year they had an estimated \$4,600,000,000.

Amazing Paradox  
The amazing paradox that puzzles students of our economy is that farmers are facing bountiful harvests, as a rule, but that instead of the increased production meaning more money for the farmers to spend, the drop in prices will give them a smaller income. Exceptionally good crops at prices much lower than a year ago, provide less cash.

Last year farmers were paid \$1.00 a bushel for their wheat, as an average, but this year it will be about sixty-five cents. Cotton brought 12 cents a pound compared with 8 cents this year. Corn, at \$1.10 a bushel, compares with 63 cents. Hogs around \$8.00 instead of about \$9.00, and butter-fat at 24 cents instead of 31 cents a pound.

Control Necessity  
Because agriculture has been without effective production control, the past is a record of large crops producing huge surpluses, followed by small crops and advancing prices. The Federal Government is attempting to protect farm income from the wild fluctuations of the past and to give agriculture something like the same machinery that industry uses to gear production in accordance to demand and what is considered a "fair" price.

In other words, the Government is attempting to do for farmers what giant corporations have done for business and industry. It is creating production control and marketing plans on a long-range basis, with the taxpayers providing the money to finance these controls and to stabilize farm income. The justification, by farm experts of the Government's contribution is that the stability of agriculture will contribute greatly to the security of the national economy.

Tariff Argument  
In addition, there is the argument about the tariff. Agriculturalists point out repeatedly that the farmers of this country sell their surplus production at world prices, and when they come to buy must make their purchases in the domestic market, where manufacturers and industrialists are protected by a tariff wall from competition abroad. The argument is not only that this forces the farmers to pay higher prices, but that the tariff keeps foreign goods out of the United States, thus preventing foreign nations from securing the necessary foreign exchange with which to pay for their purchases of farm products.

Farm Collapse Costly  
When one contemplates the Government's efforts to provide farmers with a plan that will protect them against low prices, it is important to realize it is an effort to protect the entire nation against the agricultural collapse that occurred after 1929. For some years before 1929 the farmers, as a rule, had close up to \$5,000,000,000 of income available to spend for the products of manufacturing in this country. When the depression came, extra cash was almost wiped away on the farms. Since 1929, the situation has been steadily improved until in 1937, when once again, as shown by the figures quoted above, the cash that farmers have

## Social Security Act Is Nearly Three Years Old

### More than three-quarter million North Carolina workers have applied for social security numbers under the Federal old age insurance program of the Social Security Act which reaches its third birthday Sunday.

August 14, William L. Kilcoin, acting regional director of the Social Security Board for North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, announced Tuesday through Stacey W. Wade of the Raleigh field office.

Ten programs under the security act have been in operation throughout North Carolina during the past year, Kilcoin said, with 788,000 numbers applied for, and 458,000 workers having earned credit toward unemployment benefits under the State compensation law.

He estimated 52,500 needy persons in North Carolina as recipients of benefits under the State-Federal public assistance program.

List Payments  
Payments totaling \$7,000.04 for the year and averaging \$25.45 for June were made during the year to 3,414 workers who had reached the age of 65 or to their estate in event of their death.

Benefits to unemployed workers under the State compensation act became payable in January of this year, totaling \$4,819,998 at the end of the first six months.

Thirty thousand needy old people, more than 20,000 dependent children, and 2,000 blind people were receiving aid in July under the public assistance program in North Carolina, Kilcoin estimated on the basis of reports reaching the Social Security Board.

Total federal grants to North Carolina for public assistance by June 30, amounted to \$1,699,412.45, with \$1,190,088.87 going for old age assistance, \$340,369.68 to dependent children and \$168,953.92 to the blind.

For Other Services  
In addition, Kilcoin pointed out, North Carolina has received \$1,368,404.24 of federal money for health and welfare services to provide for crippled children, public health services, maternal and child health, and child welfare services.

Reports in the Washington office listed 1,301 persons in North Carolina as having been trained and placed in gainful employment under the vocational rehabilitation program administered by the Office of Education of Department of the Interior.

The federal treasury had poured \$765,634.64 into North Carolina's public health program, while child welfare services had received \$12,812.69, crippled children got \$189,585.81, and \$800,371.10 went for maternal and child health services from the beginning of the program in this State until the end of June.

## District Governor Attends Meeting

Atlantic Beach. — Almost a hundred Rotarians and Rotary Anns from all parts of the 18th district were at Atlantic Beach Hotel for the sessions of the two-day annual assembly or schools for club presidents and secretaries. Irving Morgan, Jr., of Farmville, and district governor, presided over what he termed a highly successful gathering.

After Governor Morgan explained the purpose of the assembly, addresses were made by Wade Marx, Elizabeth City, on "The Challenge of Rotary"; Edmund Harding, Washington, "The Club President"; Harry T. Davis, Raleigh, "The Club Secretary"; and John A. Park, Raleigh, "Extension Work."

While the Rotarians enjoyed a luncheon in fellowship groups, without any formal program, Rotary Anns had a bridge luncheon at Edgewater Hotel. Thursday night there was a banquet meeting at the Beach Hotel, with Morehead City and Beaufort clubs acting as hosts. Welcome was extended by Bill Stewart and Leslie Davis, with response by Charles Phillips of Greensboro. Wade Marx introduced the main speaker, Edmund Harding, whose topic was "What Is the Matter With the Society?" The assembly closed Friday at noon.

J. H. Hardy, of Surry County, finds that corn on land that was sub-soiled two years ago is at least one-third better than his other corn. He wants to sub-soil 50 more acres this year.

Business men, including manufacturers and industrialists, who sit in their offices, and those who dwell in metropolitan areas, are inclined to look on the Government's farm program as a straight-out subsidy to farmers. There is very little understanding of the entire economic situation involved in the farm program in this country, and only a few realize the importance of the individual farmer's economic situation.

## Government Will Adjust Georgia Tobacco Quotas

### TO CONSIDER MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AND BOND ISSUE FOR THE TOWN OF FARMVILLE

For the benefit of those not thoroughly familiar with the purpose and effect of the proposed municipal improvements and bond issue, I, Geo. W. Davis, Mayor of the Town of Farmville, do hereby call a mass meeting of the citizens and voters of said town to be held at 8:00 o'clock P. M. on Friday, August 12th, at the Town Hall.

GEO. W. DAVIS, Mayor.

## MRS. CHRYSLER SUCCUMBS

Great Neck, N. Y., Aug. 10. — Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler, wife of the auto magnate, died at her home here Monday night of a cerebral hemorrhage, at the age of 66.

The former Della Foraker, daughter of an Ellis, Kan., merchant, she had been Chrysler's constant source of inspiration and encouragement during his rise from railroad worker to manufacturer and financier.

They were married in 1901 when Chrysler was a \$3-a-day roundhouse mechanic in Salt Lake City, and began married life on \$60 capital.

Despite her husband's achievement of fame and fortune, Mrs. Chrysler eschewed extensive social activities and devoted most of her time to her family.

All her children were at her bedside when she died.

## Lie-Detector Is 'Wrong' On Corrigan

Boston, Aug. 10. — Blue-eyed Douglas Corrigan, stoutly insisted a lie detector was wrong to doubt his now celebrated wrong-way story.

"I wouldn't say it was exactly correct," said the grinning Irishman from California when Dr. William Moulton Marston, New York psychologist, announced Monday night at a dinner in Corrigan's honor that the machine showed the aviator had "fibbed."

The New York to Ireland flier had been asked, "did you really start for California?" and answered "certainly." His voice was weak, however, and Dr. Marston noted a "slight rise" from normal in Corrigan's blood pressure.

The machine showed the greatest deviation from normal when Corrigan was asked, "Is it true that there is one girl that interests you very much?" His answer was "No, I haven't seen her yet."

R. C. Howell, of Yancey County, reports that triple superphosphate has done a lot to improve his crop and check erosion by making legumes and pasture grow more luxuriantly.

## Maneuvers Cost Over \$2,000,000

80th Division Concentration Area, Ashe's Nursery, DeSoto National Forest, Miss., Aug. 9. — Far from quiet, peace along the Mississippi battle front brought a bustle of activity as 30,000 armed men marched in from field positions to reconcentrate in areas occupied prior to the beginning of "hostilities" last Tuesday night.

Early today the great deconcentration movement will begin with North Carolina's 113th Field Artillery, a thousand miles ahead of it, leading the movement upon home stations at 9 a. m. tomorrow. Close behind, Raleigh's Service Company of the 120th Infantry, and detachments of the 36th Quartermaster Organization and 100th Engineers will follow by different routes. Remainder of the 1st Army's 2,000 men will depart by special trains Friday and Saturday with all units arriving at home stations by Sunday.

Critique Is Offered  
Tonight 2,000 officers attended the official critique at third army headquarters, at which Major General George Van Horn Moseley and other high-ranking officers presented a picture of the tactics and achievements of the greatest machine warfare ever held in this country.

One of the maneuvers was revealed tonight as a million and a half dollars from the National Guard. Commanding officers of regular units and of the 100th Engineers, the 113th Field Artillery, the 120th Infantry, and the 36th Quartermaster Organization, were present.

During the critique, General Moseley, Democratic governor, said he had a hard time without them.

## Secretary Wallace Says Quotas in Other States Also Will Be Studied.

Washington, Aug. 9. — Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced today that adjustments, particularly for large growers would be made in flue-cured tobacco quotas in Georgia, where there has been considerably more dissatisfaction expressed than in North Carolina, although there are a large number of dissatisfied growers in all tobacco-growing states.

The Secretary based his action on a review of the Georgia quotas, which he said had disclosed that after the statutory exemptions of the average production for the last three years up to 3,200 pounds had been made for small growers, the state quota was not large enough to give equitable quotas to some larger growers.

The same complaint was made several months ago in several counties in North Carolina and conditions were, to some extent, corrected.

Secretary Wallace also said today that thorough reviews would be made of the individual quotas in all states growing flue-cured tobacco, but held out less hope for corrections in North Carolina and the other states on the ground that the department was given more time to make the quotas in those states because of the later opening of the markets, and had made fewer mistakes.

The secretary also pointed out the high return, compared to past years, which Georgia growers would receive even after paying the 50 per cent penalty tax provided by the statute.

Secretary Wallace's statement follows in full: "My attention has been called to the tobacco marketing quotas in Georgia and to the penalties that would be paid by Georgia growers because of yields in excess of the quotas.

"I have asked the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to review carefully the state allotment and the procedure for determining individual farm quotas.

"This review developed the fact that sufficient allowances had not been made for the quotas necessary for small producers in Georgia. In accordance with the act, small growers received quotas at least equal to their average sales during the three preceding years. When the total of the quotas for small producers was deducted from the state quota it was found that the original estimates of the adjustments necessary because of the small producers were too low. This resulted in inequitable quotas for some producers.

"The act provides that adjustments be made in establishing state quotas so as to take into account the minimum quotas provided for small farms. This was intended to prevent the exemptions for small farms from working an undue hardship on other farms in those states where a high proportion of the tobacco is grown on small farms. Consequently, some adjustments will be made in the quotas for those farms on which errors may have occurred.

"A careful review also will be given the quotas in other states. With the exception of Florida, however, the markets in those states open later than those in Georgia. This has afforded more time in which to bring together complete information with respect to the quotas for individual farms.

"With regard to tobacco quotas, it may be noted that Georgia quotas already established exceeds average sales during a five-year period immediately preceding the inauguration of the farm program and, with the exception of four years, exceeds the sales for any of the years since tobacco production was started in Georgia.

"I am advised that the penalties that would be paid by all classes of growers, including those who are growing tobacco for the first time this year, would be well under \$1,000,000 and probably under \$500,000.

"I am also advised that on the basis of the present prices, the returns for the Georgia crop, after paying any penalties that may be levied under the quota provisions of the new farm act, will be between \$15,000,000 and \$18,000,000. The total return from the three crops grown and sold in 1930, 1931 and 1932 approximately only \$15,000,000. The returns for the 1930 crop were \$10,200,000, for the 1931 crop, \$3,800,000, and for the 1932 crop \$1,000,000."

## SWIMS BALTIC SEA

Copenhagen, Denmark. — Henry Hammergaard, 19-year-old Danish swimmer, swam the Baltic Sea in forty hours and nine minutes. He covered a straight line distance of twenty-eight miles, but currents often took her far off her course, so that she had to swim about thirty-seven miles.