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NUMBER EIGHTEEN

Chamberlain Visit Seen By Nazis As Last Hope

German Circles Believe Minister May Indicate Plebiscite Agreeable.

Berlin, Sept. 14. — Nazi quarters believed tonight that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain, who flies to Germany tomorrow, may "indicate" to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler that Britain is agreeable to a Sudeten plebiscite in Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain, it was widely speculated, probably would refrain from putting forth any actual proposal for plebiscite when he confers with Hitler at Berchtesgaden but may submit Britain's acceptance of such a solution if it is brought up.

There was nothing official on which to base this speculation but the Czech crisis, both official and unofficial, as well as dispatches from London, Paris and Geneva seemed to indicate that a decision regarding a plebiscite to bring the Sudeten areas into the German reich might be pending.

No Military Solution

Chamberlain, in his historic meeting with Der Fuehrer at the latter's Bavarian retreat, it was speculated, would reiterate strongly that a military solution — meaning German use of arms to bring about satisfaction of the Sudeten minority demands in Czechoslovakia — is unacceptable to Great Britain.

The announcement of Chamberlain's dramatic decision to fly to Hitler struck Berlin like a bombshell. The usual German radio news broadcast was abruptly interrupted for the announcement.

Observers Regard Chamberlain's Flying Visit as One of the Boldest Moves in Post-World War European Diplomacy.

It was pointed out in some quarters that the Berlin-London diplomatic path was "completely unimpeded, since Hitler in his Nuremberg speech Monday night made no mention of Britain's formal stand in the Czech crisis.

Pitt Officers Blast Large Liquor Outfit

Greenville, Sept. 13. — J. M. Ward and J. L. Taylor, law enforcement officers of the Pitt County A. B. C. Board, located and destroyed a 100-gallon steam plant in Belvoir Township, near the old Parker place.

One of the officers said 1,200 gallons of beer and five gallons of liquor were found near the plant, which was in operation when discovered. A negro operating the illicit distillery made a successful break for liberty when officers reached the still.

Fourteen sticks of dynamite were used to destroy the still. This was the first plant found in Belvoir Township in about a month. More stills have been found and destroyed in the Belvoir section this year than in any other part of Pitt County.

Scott Believes Majority Farmers Favor Control

Raleigh, Sept. 15. — A clear majority of North Carolina farmers are in favor of crop — particularly tobacco — control, in the opinion of W. Kerr Scott, state Commissioner of Agriculture.

In order to keep this majority intact, however, administration of control laws should be fully explained to the farmers, he told this bureau, in order that growers shall have complete confidence in the honesty and integrity of the machinery.

"I don't mean that the present administration of control laws isn't honest or just," he said, "I mean that the entire system should be explained to growers so that they can know just what's going on and how it's being done."

"Most complaints about control, so far as I can learn, come from dissatisfaction of individuals with individual allotments — not from any objection to the principle of control," he continued. "A fellow sees his neighbor get a bigger allotment than he does, doesn't know how or why that is so and begins to grumble about it."

All the ins and outs of control administration are frankly not understood by the Commissioner. He said as much without making any bones about the matter.

Be Assured of Full Grade and Staple Premium

Rules and Regulations of Government Loan Fairest Ever Announced, Says Mr. John T. Thorne.

The provision in the government loan program allowing grade and staple premiums on cotton better than middling 7-8 will mean more than a million dollars to North Carolina cotton growers, Mr. John T. Thorne, a director of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, said here today upon his return from Raleigh where he attended a meeting of the board of that organization.

Mr. Thorne based his estimate on the government loan differential schedule which allows premiums as high as \$12.25 per bale and on statistics in regard to the quality of the crop last year.

"We spent considerable time at our last board meeting analyzing the rules and regulations of the government loan," Mr. Thorne said, "and while it is not as high as we had hoped it would be, as I see it the loan is the fairest ever announced. It is now up to the farmer to get his loan in such a way that he will be assured his full grade and staple premium."

Mr. Thorne pointed out that farmers who get their government loan through the Cotton Association are assured their full grade and staple premiums with no "come-back" should the cotton at some later date be taken over by the government.

"Every bale of cotton handled by the Association is classed in a modern classing room under the direct supervision of a government-licensed classer and the Association will stand back of its grades and staples," Mr. Thorne added, pointing out that at the last board meeting a resolution was passed which absolutely protects the grower as well as the warehouse receiving cotton for the Cotton Association from any liability for any loss sustained in grades or staples.

Mr. Thorne also said that the Association is prepared to make its own liberal advance upon cotton upon delivery to any of the more than 60 official warehouses or 100 receiving agents in the State. The grower will then get a check to complete the government loan just as soon as the samples are received by the Raleigh office, or if he prefers, he can transfer his cotton to the government loan at some later date.

"Another advantage offered only by the Cotton Association," said Mr. Thorne, "is that farmers who get the government loan through their own organization will secure all of the advantages of the 'Re-Purchase Pool' in the marketing of their cotton. In fact, it will be treated as 'Re-Purchase Pool' cotton until July 1, 1939."

Mr. Thorne said that the outlook for deliveries to the Cotton Association is the brightest in a number of years. "Despite the short crop, our deliveries to date are running more than twice as much as they did up to the same time a year ago and another encouraging fact is that the grades and staples are also good."

OVER THERE

Washington, Sept. 15. — More than 100,000 Americans are in European countries likely to be affected if a great war breaks out.

A majority of them are permanent residents. The tourists have already begun the seasonal trek homeward and boats leaving European ports are jammed.

State Department files showed today that in Great Britain, France, Italy, Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia are 57,263 Americans who have taken up residence, some for purposes of business, others for to live cheaply on small incomes.

The largest number is in Italy, 25,618. Next largest is in Great Britain, 12,447. France has 12,384; Czechoslovakia 5,190; Ireland, 1,630 and Soviet Russia 506.

In the event of evacuation, many of these Americans have to think not only of their personal transport and the packing of suitcases, but also of winding up their businesses, perhaps of selling their homes.

Prices Strong On Farmville Market

Average for the Season Through Thursday Is \$20.92 for 5,851,662 Pounds Sold.

Prices on the Farmville Market showed a decided upward trend this week through Thursday's sales. The four days sales of this week, averaging well over twenty cents, were nearly a dollar a hundred above the average for corresponding days last season.

Heaviest sales of the present season so far were made Monday, when 793,824 pounds were sold for \$173,040.98 at an average of \$21.80. Sales were light Tuesday with 153,142 pounds of common tobacco selling for \$30,138.25 at an average of \$19.68. Thursday's average of \$20.67 compared favorably with those of other markets. However, the greatest average break came Thursday, when the market averaged \$21.92 for 228,884 pounds of tobacco. This was the third best day of the season so far.

The improvement in prices together with favorable weather point to heavy sales Friday of this week; when, it is thought that the market will regain the slight loss in poundage suffered during the week as compared with the same week in 1937.

Through Thursday, the market had sold 5,851,662 pounds for \$1,224,501.72 at an average of \$20.92. The market's average at this date last year was \$20.07, or nearly a dollar under the present average.

Farmville is not only selling its usual share of local tobacco, but many new customers have brought their tobacco long distances to sell on the leading market in Eastern Carolina; the market that is breaking its own record with a new high in price average.

Both farmers and warehousemen were well satisfied with the sales this week, and several have expressed the opinion that prices are now on the upward grade, and will continue to get stronger as better tobacco is offered for sale.

In all instances, Farmville has stuck to the top dollar on every grade so far this season, and there is no reason to date to think that it will not, again, top 'em all in 1938.

Trio Make Break From Road Gang

Sought In Tar River Area of Pitt; Camp's Second Escape in 3 Years.

Greenville, Sept. 13. — Chief of Police George Clark and other local officers armed with pistols and shot guns tonight joined Pitt County officers in a search for three white convicts who escaped from a road gang at Falkland today.

An attendant at the Pitt prison camp said tonight that all three prisoners made a dash for freedom together. He said also that one of the two prison guards on duty at the time opened fire, but missed his mark.

The convicts are Lloyd Worthington of Goldsboro, five feet four inches tall and weighing 132 pounds; Joseph Hall of Oxford, five feet ten, 153; and Lewis Tew of Wilson, five feet six, 167.

Chief Clark said that each of the convicts is a felon. This was the second break from the Pitt prison camp occurred last Wednesday when Flavers Pruitt, 22-year-old trusty, walked off from the camp.

Search for today's escapees was started immediately after they made the break. They are believed to be in the Tar River area of the county.

WHO KNOWS?

1. How much silver has the U. S. acquired since 1934?
2. What is the next step in the railroad-labor dispute?
3. Who is the oldest U. S. Senator in length of service?
4. Has Poland an alliance with Germany?
5. How much munitions did the Allies buy in this country before we entered the World War?
6. Is home building increasing?
7. How does farm income compare with city income?
8. Is cancer hereditary?
9. Who is the leader of the Oxford group movement?
10. How many persons are on the WPA rolls?

Write us and have us tell you. For example, when people in other nations buy goods in the United States, they pay for them in gold. Check the price (value) of gold on the market, and the more gold the other nations must use for our goods, the more they are forced to buy in the United States. United States has gold and silver reserves.



(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

FIGHT FOR WORLD TRADE IS MARKED BY WHAT LOOKS LIKE FOOLISH MOVES.

The development of civilization on the face of the earth can be attributed in large measure to international trade. Go back as far as you wish in the records of the past and whenever you find a people cutting themselves apart from the rest of the world, you read the record of a dying nation.

"Dangerous Ground."

This does not prove absolutely that the nationalistic policies now being followed by Germany, Italy and Japan must inevitably fail. Past experience, however, indicates that these and other nations who fall for an exaggerated "self-sufficiency" philosophy are treading upon dangerous ground.

The world today is, as Secretary Hull recently pointed out, divided into two camps. The one stands for the peaceful development of civilization through the processes of trade for mutual advantage, which must be based upon confidence, and the other rests its hopes upon a catch-can system of bartering, combined with a rigid restriction of imports, in order to develop independence of other nations.

Peculiar Conditions.

The resulting warfare has brought about some very peculiar conditions. For example, in the United States, where political independence is strong, the people are somewhat divided when we consider the economic field. Selfishly, we want to sell our surplus goods to other peoples but we prefer not to buy anything from them if we can avoid doing so. As this is an impossibility, we have adopted courses that hover between one school of thought and the other.

To make this plan, let us consider the case of a farmer who produces, let us say, 500 bushels of wheat. The farmer is interested in exchanging his wheat for as much as he can get. He would not think of going to a neighbor with an offer to swap his wheat for less than his neighbor offers. This, we feel sure, would be a foolish proposition.

More For Less.

In the field of international trade, however, we find that this country is doing just that very thing. In order to get other nations to use some of our surplus wheat, we use Government money to make the price lower to the foreign buyer. Now the question arises, "Why do nations adopt such a policy?"

Well, in the first place, the United States boasts of a standard of living that is higher than in other countries. To maintain this standard of living, it is argued, we must have a high tariff in order to prevent other countries from shipping goods into this country and selling them cheaper than we can produce them. The tariff therefore tends to give a monopoly to domestic producers and, at the same time, raise the price of products to the domestic consumers.

Tariffs and Subsidies.

Because of this bounty or subsidy that we give to manufacturers and the makers of things, we limit our domestic market to foreign goods. By so doing, we prevent the swap of goods between this country and other countries. This militates against the sale of our agricultural products abroad.

Hence, the Government, recognizing that our farmers must sell their surplus crops abroad and buy their needs in this country, under a price system based upon a protective tariff, now attempts to equate the difference by paying benefits. Most measures tend to produce higher prices for American consumers.

The tendency is seen in other activities. For example, American shipbuilders are granted a cash subsidy in the building of ships in order that they may compete with foreign shipbuilders. After the ships are built, in order that they may operate in competition with foreign vessels, the Government pays an operating subsidy. Both tend to increase the price of the service rendered ship-owners in this country.

The Gold Problem.

We do not have to say here, for example, when people in other nations buy goods in the United States, they pay for them in gold. Check the price (value) of gold on the market, and the more gold the other nations must use for our goods, the more they are forced to buy in the United States. United States has gold and silver reserves.

Farmville Country Club To Build Club House

Local Campaign For Funds Launched After Meeting Friday Is Successful.

Plans for a building, adequate for the recreational needs of the Farmville Country Club, were laid at a meeting of stockholders and other interested citizens on Friday evening, and a committee, composed of the president, George W. Davis, E. O. Taylor and L. T. Pierce was appointed to launch a campaign for funds to be used in conjunction with a WPA grant.

E. O. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee, reports that the enthusiastic response which has been given to the movement by nearly every person approached in this connection has been heartening to his canvassers, and that more than \$3,000 of the \$4,000 set as a goal to be secured locally, has been raised. A number of citizens have not been seen by the committee as yet, but the canvass will be continued into next week and those wishing to have a part in this community wide endeavor if requested to contact the committee for information.

The club house, to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$8,000, will be built on the twenty-five acre golf course, which is a full nine hole standard course, and two and a half years old. With ten new members reported as having been added to the golf club this year it is apparent that golf is growing in popularity here.

In the annual election of officers, held at the meeting Friday night, the present board was re-elected as follows: George W. Davis, president; John B. Lewis, vice-president; W. A. Polard, Jr., secretary-treasurer. The board of directors is composed of E. O. Taylor, Dr. P. E. Jones, W. S. Royster, L. T. Pierce and C. A. Lile.

Increasing interest in the development of the cold storage locker has centered wide attention on this device among state and federal educational and research agencies.

New Farmville Club Gives Initial Dance

Successful Affair Was First Social Event Held In D. A. R. Chapter House.

Measuring up to the highest expectations of club officials and members, the opening dance of the Mayfair Club, on Friday evening, was pronounced a success as viewed from every angle.

The new D. A. R. Chapter House of colonial architecture, beautiful and spacious, presented a scene of such color and festivity that it might well have been a page brought to life from the diary recording Major Benjamin May's social activities. The difference would have been in the mode of dress, the illumination by electricity rather than candles, the swing music and the automobiles, which have taken the place of the horses and carriages of his day.

The same traditional spirit of hospitality and good cheer prevailed however, and the strains of lively music and peals of gay laughter floated out once again on the old May plantation.

The dances, attended by a hundred and fifty couples was a history making occasion, marking as it did the initial event of all the social functions which are to be held in this magnificent home of the Daughters, which is the only chapter house in North Carolina and is a credit not only to this section but to the entire State.

The chosen colors of the Mayfair Club, gold and white, predominated in the floral decorations, the rosettes of the marshals and in the booklets, which also carried the motif, a pilot wheel. The State College orchestra furnished the music.

Officers of the club are: Eli Joyner, Jr., president; Marvin Lindsay, vice-president; Hal Winters, secretary and treasurer.

JUNIOR WOMAN'S CLUB TO HAVE TAG DAY

Friday, September 16, has been designated as Tag Day in Farmville by the Junior Woman's Club, according to Mrs. Mac Caraway, chairman of the ways and means committee of the organization.

Funds raised in this endeavor by these worthy young women, who have done meritorious service along many lines since their organization, will be used in charitable projects planned in the near future. Tag Day has been held in Farmville for many years and will be held again this year.

Armed Sudetens Battle In Uprising on Border

Clerk's Meet In Greenville

Rocky Mount Man elected Head of Eastern District Group.

Greenville, Sept. 12. — W. W. Mangum of Rocky Mount was elected president of the Eastern District of the North Carolina Federation of Post Office Clerks at an organizational meeting here Saturday afternoon. E. H. Tankard of Washington, N. C., was elected vice-president and J. F. Ennis of Rocky Mount, secretary.

Cities and towns in the newly formed district are Greenville, Goldsboro, Littleton, New Bern, Morehead City, Windsor, Tarboro, Williamston, Plymouth, Edenton, Roanoke Rapids, Wilson, Mount Olive, Kinston, Beaufort, Washington, Farmville, Elizabeth City, Hertford, Weldon, Scotland Neck and Camden.

Congressman Lindsay C. Warren, one of the featured speakers at a dinner meeting in the City-County armory Saturday night, told the clerks that they were one of the most respected groups in government service. "A postoffice is no better than its clerks," declared the Congressman.

"There is always danger of an organization," he said, "unless conducted on a high plane, high ideals, and patriotic motives, to get off on the wrong foot." He urged the clerks to be ever mindful and promised his cooperation in their endeavors.

Col. E. G. Flanagan, who introduced the Congressman, said that a true Congressman must possess honesty, ability and character. He said that Mr. Warren had each of these traits. Mr. Flanagan predicted that Congressman Warren would be one of the future speakers of the House. Earlier, Ralph Deal, toastmaster, who introduced Mr. Flanagan, endorsed the Greenville man for governor of North Carolina.

William I. Horner, National Legislative representative of Washington, D. C., main speaker of the evening, spoke on State and District Federations, legislative program, affiliations with the American Federation of Labor, and the Woman's Auxiliary. He led an open forum discussion of post office clerk regulations in the afternoon.

In the afternoon, O. L. Whitesell, National State representative of Greensboro, retraced the growth of the organization. He said that the clerks' federation was stronger in the west than in the east, but attributed this to the fact that organization efforts had started earlier in the western section of the State.

Mayor M. K. Blount welcomed the delegates to the city and extended his welcome not only to the Saturday session, but told them they would always find a warm welcome any time they came to Greenville.

Response to the address of welcome was made by State President W. S. Campbell of Charlotte, who had previously stated that the purpose of the federation was to improve the social and economic welfare of the post office clerks, and Mrs. E. E. Phelps of Winston-Salem, representative of the Woman's Auxiliary. W. F. Owens of Greenville, served as chairman of the session.

State Increases Vocational Work

Raleigh, Sept. 14. — North Carolina last year gave \$7,010 persons vocational instruction through the public school system but fell short of meeting the demand for such training, Director T. E. Byrne of the vocational education division reported yesterday.

"The fiscal year 1937-38 showed the greatest progress in vocational education ever made by North Carolina," Byrne said. Agricultural schools totaled 363 with the addition of 41 new rural high school departments, and 25,746 students took agriculture, including all-day, day-unit and evening classes.

Farm students, Byrne said, made \$1,287,509.20 in supervised farm work, more than was spent for vocational education in the State.

Byrne's estimate added 120 teachers to total 298, teaching 10,853 students. The demand for farm schools and home economics teachers far exceeded the number available, the director said.

Day shop teachers rose in number from 35 to 57 and students totaled 1,405. Trade and industrial classes enrolled 7,134 tradesmen and 2,491 part-time students. Instruction re-habilitated 238 persons back to earning positions.

Thousands of Sudetens Under Arms in Serious Fighting with Gendarmerie.

Prague, Sept. 14. — Thousands of Sudeten German armed with hand grenades, rifles, pistols and machine guns today battled Czechoslovakia gendarmerie at several towns in Sudetenland — some of the fatal fighting within gunshot of the German border.

An official announcement said the Sudetens' grenades and machine guns were probably obtained from abroad. At least twenty-three were slain and 75 wounded in northwest Bohemia.

Serious fighting continued tonight at Schwaderbach, a border town where 2,000 Sudetens launched a successful assault on a gendarme station.

Moving in from German soil, it was said, the Sudeten force occupied the building.

Borders in Rebellion. A Czechoslovak government radio broadcast described the arms of the rioters and said the Sudetens were thoroughly organized for action bordering on rebellion.

The official report of the clash at Schwaderbach said:

"A very serious incident occurred at the frontier opposite the German city of Sachsenberg. The situation is particularly serious because the elements resisting Czechoslovak authorities are armed not only with rifles and pistols but with hand grenades and machine guns probably obtained from abroad.

"The elements combating the authorities (at Schwaderbach) were in a situation which enabled them to cross the international border at will. There was loss of life, but the authorities proceeded cautiously to prevent greater loss and because they did not wish to risk creating an international incident.

Sudetens Hold Station. One private report of the Schwaderbach fighting which was not yet fully investigated said 11 persons were killed, but other advices indicated only six to eight gendarmes had died.

The Sudetens still held the gendarme station tonight.

Schwaderbach lies directly across the border from the German town of Sachsenberg. So when the Sudetens started the attack, it was said, the gendarmes were ordered to hold their fire lest Germans on the other side of the border be injured.

Such an incident might be even more serious than the disorder which Czech authorities were trying to put down. Prague still regarded the fighting as localized strife.

The other principal center of fighting was at Haberspink, near Falkenau, where from 10 to 15 gendarmes were reported killed. Nearly 2,000 Sudetens took part in the Haberspink clash.

There were no figures on the number participating in scattered, minor clashes elsewhere.

U. S. Government Watches Europe

Roosevelt Speeds Back to Washington; Hull in Close Touch with Situation.

Washington, Sept. 14. — The foreign diplomatic corps and high government officials were stirred profoundly tonight by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's bold plan for averting a Czech-German explosion, hailing it as the first ray of hope in war clouded skies.

Although none would comment for publication, most of the diplomatic brigades saw Chamberlain's impending conference with Reichfuhrer Adolf Hitler as a "getting together" which may eliminate misunderstandings and bring an early solution of the Czech-Sudeten difficulties. They theorized that Hitler would not have consented to the conference unless the Prime Minister had something to offer.

Meanwhile, while President Roosevelt hastened here from Rochester, Minn., the State Department, which had no comment on Chamberlain's extraordinary maneuver, revealed that its European diplomatic machinery is geared for any emergency.

Direct to Capital. Mr. Roosevelt, who has been at the bedside of his son, James, cancelled plans to go to the summer White House at Hyde Park and ordered his special train to proceed to the capital.

It is now opinion, in the view that anybody is interested, that whenever an industry becomes too large for proper regulation by a government, the people of the country control that industry.