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The Farmville Enterprise

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D. L. Ward Wins Speakership By a Two-Ballot Margin

Beats Bryant On Third Ballot After Fenner Quits; Senate Names Smith.

David Livingstone Ward of Craven County emerged the victor last night in a dramatic race for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Democratic caucus in the Hall of the House last night nominated the New Bernian by a margin of two votes, and today he will be elected to the chair — apparently without the formality of a Republican opponent, as the minority held no caucus last night.

The caucus was held last night in a heat-ridden hall packed to the last inch of capacity by a tense crowd. The vote ended a triangular contest that began during the 1937 session, and left the Craven delegate the choice over Victor Silas Bryant of Durham.

Clerks Re-elected. Principal Clerk William A. Baker of Raleigh and Engraving Clerk (Miss) Rosa B. Mund of Concord were re-elected for this term by acclamation, and the caucus nominated Donald F. Seawell of Hickory, son of the Supreme Court Justice, as reading clerk and W. Thomas Brown of Perquimans as sergeant-at-arms on first ballots.

Fenner Withdraws. An apparent deadlock was broken after the second ballot when William E. Fenner of Nash withdrew in favor of Ward as the eastern choice.

With R. Gregg Cherry of Gaston, 1937 speaker, as permanent chairman of the caucus, the convention method of balloting until a majority was obtained by one of the trio was adopted. The first ballot gave Bryant, 46, Ward 35 and Fenner 24.

On the second ballot, Fenner lost two votes to Ward and one to Bryant.

Plowing his way through the crowd jamming in the aisles, Fenner spoke: "I feel this is the time for the speakership to go to the east. Therefore I withdraw my name in favor of Libby Ward."

The crowd cheered and there were a few mingled boos. The action brought Ward to the top by 54-52 votes and meant that Fenner would get a choice committee assignment—finance of appropriations, probably.

Board Proposes To Settle Suits

Commissioners Ask \$1,072.91 to End Actions Against Ousted Sheriff

Greenville, Jan. 4. — A \$1,072.91 settlement of civil actions brought against former Sheriff S. A. Whitehurst by the old board of county commissioners and county attorney, alleging shortages approximating \$17,000, will be offered by the present commissioners upon recommendation of County Attorney S. O. Worthington.

Final action depends on Whitehurst. Albion Dunn, his attorney, said his client had not been officially advised of the proposal, and that Worthington had to leave to attend the opening of the General Assembly in Raleigh before he could give the ex-sheriff notification of the procedure.

Whitehurst was removed from office last spring under a consent judgment which ended action in Superior Court by the commissioners, as citizens to oust him on charges of bribery and failure to pay certain fees due to the county.

Commissioner W. O. Jolly made a motion, later adopted, to accept the recommendation of the city attorney, G. H. Pittman seconded the motion.

Jolly said, "I do not wish to see more money spent in a fruitless effort to collect items barred by the statute of limitations." He said also that he was convinced the outer proceedings against Whitehurst came about as a result of the inadequacy of the county's bookkeeping and auditing system.

In denouncing the inadequacy of the present city system, Jolly declared: "I make no charge against any individual, but the plan under which the city is and has been operated is antiquated and does not cover specific and minute phases on all the county's activities."

Under Worthington's recommendation, which was set forth last of the individual suits brought against Whitehurst, the main battle force, which is due to leave San Diego next week on a 3,000-mile flight to the West Indies by way of the Panama Canal.

Country Club House Approved

Farmville Again Moves Forward; This Time In The Way of Sports.

The W. P. A. has notified Representative Lindsay Warren that the President has approved a project to construct a club house building and improve the grounds of the town-owned golf course in Farmville with an allotment of \$8,569.

Robbers Take \$900 From Kinston Firm

Kinston, Jan. 3. — Yeggs took \$900 in cash and checks from the safe in the office of the Neuse Distributing Company in North Kinston last night or early today.

They stole tools from a shed on a lumber yard across the street to crack the safe. Stocks of beer and ale in the building were not disturbed.

Police said there were no clues. They believed the robbers were amateurs.

War Games Open For Battle Fleet

Uncle Sam's Sea Fighters Moving to Sea from Bases in California.

Los Angeles, Jan. 3. — The United States fleet was geared for battle tonight.

Dawn will find the annual war games on, with fighting forces moving to sea from Southern California bases for operations which will continue into June.

Large areas of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and the Caribbean Sea, will be the field of "war" in the yearly test of the fighting fitness of 191 ships and 923 aircraft which compose the United States fleet.

Some units will operate independently, while the major phase of the maneuvers in the Caribbean will find 160 ships, 600 planes and 58,000 officers and men divided into white and black fleets for problem XX.

Admiral C. C. Bloch, commander-in-chief, who will be chief umpire aboard his flagship, the dreadnaught Pennsylvania, stressed the fact that selection of the Caribbean area for problem XX and extension of operations in the Atlantic was made more than a year ago by the general board of the Navy in the regular course of shifting scenes of maneuvers, and to take the fleet to the East Coast for participation in the world's fair at New York.

The nature of problem XX as usual in these annual war games is secret. Last June Congressman Isaac, Democrat, San Diego, Calif., member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed belief that it would involve a hypothetical situation in which this country is attacked by a coalition of German and Japanese fleets, but added that he professed to know no details of the problem.

Nine battleships, three aircraft carriers, fourteen heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, some sixty destroyers and a dozen submarines will compose the fighting forces standing out to sea some time after midnight from San Pedro and San Diego naval bases.

Friday the Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson, comprising seven new light cruisers, seven new destroyers, four battleships, one of which is demilitarized and sixteen old destroyers, will become a part of the United States fleet moving in the Atlantic to a secret rendezvous with the new aircraft carriers, Yorktown and Enterprise.

Units of the fleet not participating in the major problem in the Caribbean, will engage in exercises on the west coast of the United States and Alaska and in the Hawaiian waters.

Of the fleet's 198 giant sky patrol bombers, 114 are expected to operate in the main fleet maneuvers. Sixty of these are due to leave San Diego next week on a 3,000-mile flight to the West Indies by way of the Panama Canal.

An attack and defense of the Panama Canal will present problem XX. The battle of the Caribbean will be fought between mid-February and the week in March, with Admiral William H. Standley in command of the fleet, the main battle force, and Admiral Adolphus Andrews in command of the second fleet.

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Court Hears Argument On Tobacco Inspection

Washington, Jan. 4. — An attorney argued today before the Supreme Court that the 1935 federal tobacco inspection act was unconstitutional because it could be applied at a local market if only three growers participated in a referendum.

This assertion by J. C. Lanier, Greenville, N. C., lawyer, caused Justice Black to comment that North Carolina could elect a governor even if only three persons in the State voted.

Lanier agreed that was possible under state law which merely required a majority vote.

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson and Robert K. McConaughy, special assistant to the Attorney General, defended the legislation against an attack by warehousemen at Oxford, N. C.

The act provides for federal inspection of tobacco sold at a market, provided this is approved in a referendum by the growers who sell on that market. Approval by two-thirds of those voting is required.

"What is the discrimination you speak of?" Justice Brandies asked Lanier following Black's comment, "Everybody has a right to vote."

"The discrimination," Lanier replied, "is that the warehousemen cannot vote, although their property is involved. The growers can prevent the warehousemen from auctioning any tobacco which has not been federally inspected, thereby compelling them to lose commissions. Yet, the growers can take their tobacco to another warehouse ten miles away and have it auctioned without federal inspection."

Justice McReynolds commented that each grower had only one vote regardless of whether he owned 100 or 10,000 pounds of tobacco.

"That's true in a general election," Black put in.

Lanier said there were 40 markets in North Carolina where tobacco was sold that federal inspection was required at three.

He and B. S. Royster, Jr., Oxford attorney, also contended that the federal government had exceeded its power because tobacco did not pass into interstate commerce until after the sale.

Government attorneys said the sale of tobacco for interstate and foreign shipment, as conducted on auction warehouse markets, constituted transactions in interstate commerce and were subject to federal regulation.

Daladier Shouts Another Warning

Tells Italy That France Is Well Able to Protect Her Colonial Empire.

Tunis, Jan. 3. — In an outspoken speech marking the high spot of his Mediterranean tour, Premier Edouard Daladier tonight warned Italians that France's fighting strength is "invincible" and that this outpost of her colonial empire will be defended against "brute force and tyranny."

The Premier departed from the prepared text of his speech, at a banquet given by Resident General Erik LeBonnie, to warn indirectly the 94,000 Italian residents of Tunisia. Most of them boycotted the festivities of his arrival and even staged a simultaneous mass meeting in support of Italy's claims.

"This unlimited fidelity of France and Tunisia is not only strikingly clear to us, but to those who are here and who came from abroad," Daladier said.

"France is a pacific country, sure of her might and in a position to beat down all attacks and menaces."

"France gives you order, discipline and protection against brute force and tyranny. She is strong enough to give you security."

"Her power is invincible. . . She is in a position to beat down all attacks and menaces. France will never allow, on one pretext or another, that we be turned aside from our aim here which is to create a human community similar to that of France."

Earlier, the Premier and war minister had reviewed 20,000 of France's best colonial troops who paraded down the Avenue Gambetta in a demonstration designed to answer Fascist clamoring for French territories.

During the day police broke up Arab nationalist demonstrations outside Barre Palace, where Daladier obtained a pledge from the 76-year-old ruler of Tunis that thousands of Arab and Bedouin warriors would aid in driving Tunisia against any foe.



(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

CONGRESS CONVENES. NO "LAME DUCKS." SENATE SEATS ALTERED. TALK ABOUT "REVOLT" NO DICTATORSHIP HERE. VIEWS ABOUT EUROPE. ANTI-THIRD TERM VOTE. RELIEF ISSUE FACED. F. D. R. TO STAND PAT.

On Tuesday of this week, the Congress elected by the voters of the various states last November convened for the first session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress. Their early convocation is due to the "Lame Duck" Amendment to the Constitution, fathered by Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, several years ago. Before its passage, the newly elected congressmen were waiting for next December to roll around before taking their seats.

As it was arranged in the old days, the last session of the Seventy-Fifth Congress would have started in December and, after a Christmas holiday the members would return to the capital and continue their labors until the expiration of their term in March, or the conclusion of their legislative business prior to that time. The newly elected Congress would be able to meet earlier than the following December only in the event that the President called a special session between March and the following December. Consequently, we see that the "Lame Duck" amendment has somewhat speeded up the processes of democracy by providing for a Congress to take office within sixty days of its election instead of having to wait almost thirteen months.

One of the big changes to be noticed, of course, is the new seating of the Senate. Additional seats have been shifted to the Republican side of the aisle in accordance with the trend of the election in November. In the House, no such major alteration is necessary, because, with the exception of committee chairmen, there are no regularly assigned seats. After seats have been placed in the Senate for the Democratic and Republican members, the handful of seats in the rear of the Republican, or opposition side, is provided for other ranks—the minority members who are not Republicans, such as Farmer-Laborites, Progressives, and American-Laborites.

There has been a lot of talk about an "independent" Congress, meaning one that will not vote general powers to the chief executive or give discretionary authority in the spending of public funds. In some sectors there is constant prediction of a "revolt" on the part of certain Democratic members, who resent the President's leadership. Most of this is just opinion, although there will undoubtedly be some vigorous criticism of the New Deal, with not all of the strictures coming from Republican members.

It is too early to tell just how far the Congress, or to be more exact, the Democratic majority will follow the President's recommendations, but the writer's guess is that when the work of the session is ended it will be found that Mr. Roosevelt will have a pretty good batting average. This may be due to cautious political tactics but, none-the-less, we do not look for anything like an organized rebellion, carrying with it a constant opposition to what the White House recommends.

The mere fact that such an opposition is possible emphasizes the difference between the methods now in vogue in the United States and those that exist in Germany and Italy. The situation makes foolish the bickering about "dictatorship" in this country. Anybody who has kept up with the trend of legislation in the past five years knows that congressmen willingly gave up some of their powers because they thought it was the best way to meet the dangerous economic crisis. What Congress gave to the President, Congress can take away and there is no way to prevent it from doing so.

Senators returning from travels abroad take different viewpoints as to the situation in Europe. Senator Reynolds, of North Carolina, for example, does not expect war, calling the idea that it is imminent, "hog-sense." He says it is only an "economic battle." On the other hand, Senator Tydings, of Maryland, believes war in Europe is "quite possible" within a year or two. Re-arming in Europe is proceeding rapidly, he says, and the world will be lucky if it misses another great catastrophe.

In this country, meanwhile, preliminary steps are being taken to put the defenses of the United States in line with that of other first-class nations.

(Continued on page 4)

Congress Starts Grind in Settling Of Storm Clouds

New Deal Domestic Policies Meet Heavy Fire On First Day of Session.

Washington, Jan. 3. — The 76th Congress opened today with New Deal domestic policies under heavy fire and President Roosevelt determined to bulwark this country's stiffening attitude toward dictatorialism with a huge armament program.

The Chief Executive said later at his press conference that he would send a special message to Congress early next week outlining the scope of the defense program.

Blows thudded against administration labor and relief policies soon after the two houses met. Representative J. Parnell Thomas, (R., N. J.), said he would introduce a resolution at once calling for the impeachment of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for her failure to deport Harry L. Bridges, West Coast maritime leader.

Senator H. Styles Bridges, (R., N. H.) professed to have sufficient votes to reject renomination of Donald Wakefield Smith to the National Relations Board. His claim coincided with reports that the President had been urged to withdraw the appointment, which was made over the opposition of the American Federation of Labor.

The Senate spent only 30 minutes in session, but it did not recess before the politically explosive report of the campaign expenditures committee had been dropped in its lap. The report charged that relief funds were used in primary campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky and Pennsylvania; that relief workers were active in those states for Democratic candidates, and proposed a sweeping legislative program to divorce relief from politics.

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, former Works Progress Administration Administrator, was not criticized personally, but the committee placed side by side his statement that relief workers were not active in Kentucky with proof by its investigators that they were. It criticized former Deputy WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams, now head of the comparatively obscure National Youth Administration, for his appeal to an organization of relief workers to "keep your friends in office."

Meantime, a report by the Dies committee, on un-American activities set the stage for Mr. Roosevelt's message on the state of the union which he will deliver in person before a joint session at 1 p. m., tomorrow. The Dies report warned of Communist and Fascist agitation throughout the nation and assailed Madame Perkins and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. No recommendations for legislation were made because the committee said its inquiry would have to be continued.

The Chief Executive's message is understood to embrace scathing condemnation of totalitarian doctrines and to emphasize the need of preventing their spread to the Western Hemisphere. He is expected to renew this nation's desire for peace, but to stress also that it must build up its national defenses to be prepared if war comes.

There is little important opposition to the proposed defense program and the President is expected to weaken this resistance by what legislative leaders describe as one of the most pungently worded messages of his six years in the White House.

Later in the week he will submit his budget, estimated to call for between \$8,000,000,000 and \$9,000,000,000, and with it a message in which the state of the nation's economy will be dissected. After the legislators get down to business, he will send them a message on railroad rehabilitation, national health and changes in the Social Security Act.

WHO KNOWS?

1. What is the basis of Italian territorial claims against France?
2. How old is George Bernard Shaw?
3. Is London much colder than New York?
4. How often are Pan-American conferences held?
5. What would be the legal effect of a Senate resolution, declaring against a third term for any President?
6. Have Chinese planes raided Japan?
7. What proportion of physicians belong to the American Medical Association?
8. Where did the poliostratia originate?
9. When will the French fleet maneuvers in the Atlantic?
10. How many states have women in legislative bodies?

(See "The Answers" on Page 4)

Envoy of Adolf Hitler Hears Roosevelt Flail Dictatorial Philosophy

ROOSEVELT HIGHLIGHTS

Washington, Jan. 4. — Highlights of President Roosevelt's State-of-the-Nation message:

"Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to America. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two—democracy and international good faith."

"No nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other powerful nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table."

"If . . . a solution of this problem of idle men and idle capital is the price of preserving our liberty, no formless selfish fears can stand in our way."

"Good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force."

"We can and should avoid any action, or lack of action which will encourage, assist or build up an aggressor."

"The probability of attack is mightily decreased by the assurance of an ever-ready defense."

"We have our difficulties — but we are a wiser and tougher nation than we were in 1929, or 1932."

"This is of paramount importance. The deadline of danger from within and from without is not within our control."

"And we still intend to do our own thinking."

"We have learned that survival cannot be guaranteed by arming after the attack begins—for there is new range and speed to offense."

"We must have armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack against strategic positions and key facilities."

"Even a nation well armed and well organized may, after a period of time, meet defeat if it is unnerved by self-distrust, endangered by class prejudice, by dissension between capital and labor, by false economy and by other unsolved social problems."

"Our nation's program of social and economic reform is a part of defense as basic as armaments themselves."

Mussolini Hears American Envoy

Message From Roosevelt Reported to Have Been Delivered By Phillips.

Rome, Jan. 3. — United States Ambassador William Phillips tonight delivered to Premier Benito Mussolini what was understood to be a personal message from President Roosevelt containing "certain concrete proposals."

The nature of the proposals was not revealed and the United States embassy, surrounding Phillips' 20-minute talk with Mussolini at Venice Palace with an air of mystery, declined to discuss the matter.

It was explained that any announcement would have to come from the State Department in Washington.

The American ambassador called upon Il Duce at 7 p. m. There had been no previous intimation that an interview had been arranged and first reports were that Phillips had received urgent instructions from Washington.

It was understood later, however, that Phillips requested an audience with Mussolini immediately after his return from the United States a few days before Christmas.

An immediate meeting could not be arranged, and it was not until this evening that the ambassador was able to see Mussolini, who returned yesterday for a holiday vacation at his Forli home.

Loggetter Is Killed By Limb From Tree

Lumberton, Jan. 3. — Meek Waddell, about 60, was killed instantly by a falling limb while cutting logs in Saddlecree Township today.

Stacy Edwards, who was with him at the time, reported to the Sheriff's office here that as they were falling a tree a limb broke off, striking Waddell on the head and crushing his skull.

President Warns Totalitarian Powers That America Will Resist Their Brute Force Methods.

Washington, Jan. 4. — With Adolf Hitler's chief envoy an impassive listener, President Roosevelt warned the dictator nations today America would resist "strident ambition and brute force" in world affairs.

Addressing a dramatic joint session of Congress in the House of Representatives, the Chief Executive, with slow and deliberate emphasis, asked that the resistance be bulwarked by increased military preparedness.

And equally necessary, he said, was the elimination of class prejudices and internal dissensions through the abolition of social abuses so that a nation united in spirit might combat all threats of "military and economic" aggression from abroad.

Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt hinted that immediate steps might be under consideration. He asserted that "there are many methods short of war x x x of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people."

Linking domestic problems with foreign policy through his plea for national unity, Mr. Roosevelt announced that the period of New Deal social and economic innovations had reached at least a pause, if not an end.

New Machinery. He applauded the accomplishments of the six years he has been in power and asserted the time had arrived for Congress "to improve the new machinery which we have permanently installed, provided that in the process the social usefulness of the machinery is not destroyed or impaired."

While the augmented Republican ranks of Congress listened silently and a roar of approval arose from the Democratic side of the crowded House chamber, he made it amply clear that government spending would continue in the expectation that it would increase national income to a point at which the budget could be balanced.

There was an even more emphatic outburst of approval, largely from the Republican side of the chamber, when the President mentioned the alternative of drastic retrenchment—an alternate not advocated by him. Congressional comment on the Chief Executive's message was, as is always the case, colored by political leanings. New Deal supporters thought it was fine. Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats found much to censure.

But it was immediately apparent that with the exception of the declaration for continued spending, the speech was regarded as conciliatory in tone, and one expected to smooth, not ruffle, the feelings of the conservative wing of the Chief Executive's own party.

As an annual message to Congress, it had more than usual significance in that it was the first statement of administration policy since the Republican and conservative gains of the November elections challenged the New Deal and raised possibilities of effective coalition opposition to Roosevelt measures in the present session.

As Mr. Roosevelt reportedly denounced the whole philosophy of dictatorship, many turned frequently to glance in the direction of the diplomatic gallery.

For there sat Hans Thomsen, chargé d'affaires of the German embassy, the man who recently received a stinging answer at the State Department when he asked that this government apologize for anti-Nazi remarks made by Secretary Ickes.

Nazi Listeners. In company with all in the hall, Thomsen arose when the President entered. But he did not, as did his neighbors in the diplomatic gallery, applaud. Throughout the speech, he sat with his arms folded, head slightly tilted back, and face stern.

Just across a wrought iron railing which separates the diplomatic and Presidential galleries sat Mrs. Roosevelt holding young Diana Hopkins, the daughter of Secretary Hopkins, in her lap. With her was the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt. Other well-known Washington figures dotted the crowded galleries, including former Attorney General Cummings and Mrs. Cummings, seated obscurely in the back row of a public gallery.

Potash Paid

J. R. Sherrill of the Vinton township, Forsyth County, reported to his farm agent that using 50 pounds of muriate of potash an acre to control a side application gave him a 25 per cent increase in yield and an earlier and better picking was made.