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The Farmville Enterprise

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'Diversion' Fight Nears Showdown in Legislature

Governor Hoey Addresses Joint Session In Defense of Highway Fund Policy

Raleigh, Feb. 1.—So called anti-highway diversionists are in reality exemptionists, seeking special favors for a special class and seeking to change a law that has been in force for four years, Governor Hoey told a joint session of the General Assembly last night.

The Governor made a fighting speech and several times departed from his prepared speech to answer his opponents. He declared that he was perfectly willing to defend the imposition of the general sales tax upon gasoline as well as other articles and that the only discrimination involved in existing law was in favor of gasoline in the event that the transfer was not made.

He also called attention to gasoline tax paid by school buses and other State-owned motor vehicles and declared that advertisements setting up a possible \$7,000,000 transfer against one year's revenue was misleading as the transfer covers a period of four years.

The Governor was applauded when he declared: "The State owns the roads; the roads do not own the State" and was given an ovation lasting more than two minutes when he concluded.

The Governor's special appearance before the legislators was in rebuttal to a campaign for the Stone-United resolution declaring a fixed policy against transfer of highway funds to the general fund. The campaign culminated in a hearing yesterday afternoon before the joint finance committee when speakers for the resolution were cheered by over 500 enthusiasts from all parts of the State. Previously the campaign had been carried on for weeks over the radio and the Governor's reply to the legislature was carried on a statewide radio network.

Now that both sides of the proposal has been presented leaders in the General Assembly are planning an early showdown in the Senate, and possibly in the House also. Administration supporters are confident they have a majority for the Governor's proposal in the finance committee, with their strength greater among Senate than among House members. It is probable that the Senate Committee, and perhaps the House committee as well, will be requested to return an unfavorable report on the resolution this afternoon. Such action would permit final disposition of the resolution on the floor on Friday.

Headliners in the hearing before the committee yesterday afternoon were J. M. Broughton, Raleigh attorney and prospective candidate for Governor in 1940 and Capus M. Waynick, of High Point, and E. B. Jeffress, of Greensboro, both former chairmen of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. All the speakers declared that the highway fund is a trust fund which should not be violated and that all of its receipts are badly needed for highways.

Mr. Broughton, who appeared in behalf of the Associated General Contractors of North Carolina, referred casually to his own prospective candidacy in the course of a disavowal in behalf of himself and his clients of any hostility to Governor Hoey.

Dr. Paul E. Jones Donates Books To Colored School

Dr. Paul E. Jones, one of Farmville's most outstanding citizens, member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, chairman of the Pitt County Democratic Executive Committee and member of the local O. B. of Education, was the cheerful giver and the Farmville Colored School was the grateful recipient of a complete set of Encyclopedia Britannica and a complete history of The World War in six volumes.

Dr. Jones has always manifested much interest in the proper education of the negro and has been a great benefactor to this cause.

Sell More Hogs

Reberson farmers sold three cars of hogs from Lumberton last week through their livestock cooperative, receiving \$3,456.54 for the 223 animals marketed. The other 14 farmers reported marketing association are reporting good sales at this time and the farmers say the movement is stimulating interest in all kinds of livestock production.

Depends

Domestic wheat prices are expected to rise in the next few months will depend upon the total quantity of wheat available for export.

Burns Gets Fine and Suspended Sentence

Burns' Friend, Jack Benny, Has Pleaded Innocent To A Similar Indictment

New York, Jan. 31.—The price that radio comic George Burns paid for two smuggled bracelets and a ring rose today when he was fined \$8,000, given a suspended sentence of a year and a day and placed on a year's probation.

The sentence imposed by Federal Judge William Bondy resulted from Burns' plea of guilty to two indictments charging smuggling, although federal authorities said he did not actually bring the jewels into the country.

Burns' friend, radio funnyman Jack Benny, has pleaded innocent to a similar indictment and will go on trial here February 14.

For many years, Burns has played "straight" to the nonsensical, dithering remarks of his wife and partner, Gracie Allen, but for the duration of his suspended sentence he will have to play "straight"—in another way—to a federal probation officer as well.

This means, a federal official said, that Burns must make personal reports about twice a month, that he must keep the officer advised of his goings and comings and obtain permission whenever he wants to leave the jurisdiction of the officer.

He must not, under probation rules, be seen in the company of questionable characters nor frequent establishments and resorts of unsavory reputation. He must, in fact, place himself and his conduct entirely in the hands of the probation officer whose discretion rules in all instances.

Any violation of probation rules would make Burns liable to serve his sentence of a year and a day.

On the other hand was the monetary cost of the baubles. The government valued them at \$4,885. Burns already has paid \$9,770 in penalties to customs authorities. In addition, he has made at least three round trips between Hollywood and New York; and, of course, on top of that are fees for his attorneys.

Burns has ten days in which to pay his fine, which was \$4,000 under that recommended by Assistant United States Attorney Joseph W. Delaney. Under the nine counts in the two indictments against him, Burns had faced a possible maximum sentence of 18 years imprisonment and fines totalling \$45,000.

Delaney had asked consideration for the comedian on the grounds that Burns had cooperated with the government in a widespread investigation of smuggling.

Doctor Arrested For Dope Dealing

Asheville Physician Is Charged With Being Distributor for National Ring

New York, Feb. 1.—Forty treasury agents raided the "coca-combed area" of San Juan Hill here today in an attempt to round up the "most notorious, vicious gang of narcotic peddlers in America."

The neighborhood around West 62nd Street was thrown into such an uproar that residents telephoned New York police, who had not been told of the raid.

Maj. Garland Williams, district supervisor of the Treasury agents, said that 12 known distributors had been arrested for selling the narcotics and hundreds were being questioned.

He also announced that eight New York suspects had been arrested during the past week for conspiracy to sell narcotics in North Carolina and that Dr. G. D. Gardner of Asheville, N. C., had been arrested there as chief distributing agent for narcotics shipped from San Juan Hill, a shabby section just above mid-Manhattan west of Broadway.

Williams said the alleged criminals were of the lowest type and that they specialized in selling bootleg narcotics to pickpockets, prostitutes, and relief workers.

One Variety of Cotton

Medium-length cotton growers will unite throughout the country to establish a one-variety cotton community and will specialize on Colona 100 according to a decision reached by growers who attended com-

Economy Bloc Slashes Budget \$161,901 More

State Pay Roll Faces Cuts Either In Salaries Or In Personnel

A fast-moving economy bloc, intent on cutting 1939-1941 appropriations for State departments to approximately the 1936-1937 level, took the appropriations bit in its teeth yesterday and tentatively slashed \$161,901 from appropriations recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission for eight departments for the next biennium.

Yesterday, the economy seekers cut \$95,568 from the biennial recommendations, bringing the total cut to date in the \$83,663,335 recommended general fund budget to \$257,469. A strict cut to 36-37 levels would save \$935,167 a year.

The economy bloc, headed by Representative Rupert Picketts of Guilford, D. Lacy McBryde of Cumberland and S. O. Worthington of Pitt, met with hardly a setback in its two and a half hours of maneuvering within the committee yesterday. There was debate over virtually every suggestion cut and the Picketts-McBryde-Worthington forces won in almost every instance.

State Pay Roll Cut
It was pointed out, however, that reduction of budgets for state departments to the 1936-1937 level might mean a 10 per cent pay cut for employees of those departments. Since 1936-1937, the employees have received a 10 per cent pay increase and reduction of appropriations for 1939-1941 to the figure before the raise was granted would, in effect, be a pay cut for the workers.

Answering a question on that point Picketts said:
"This might involve some decrease in personnel, but not necessarily a cut in salaries."

At the start of the meeting, Picketts explained the philosophy of cutting appropriations back to the 1936-1937 level. His explanation drew from Representative John Caffey of Guilford, House appropriations chairman, this comment:

"I am very much pleased with the conservative admonitions of the gentleman from Guilford. I am pleased with action taken yesterday. We may get some criticism here in Raleigh from department heads, but the folks back home are looking to this committee to save state money."

120,000,000 Years

Wilson, Jan. 31.—Investigation of bones found recently by workers on a WPA project in Stantonburg has set the age of some of the bones at about 120,000,000 years. H. T. Davis, curator of the State Museum in Raleigh, said today.

With the help of Dr. Gilmore of the National Museum in Washington, Davis and H. H. Brimley, State zoologist, learned that one of the finds was the tooth of a crocodilian animal, much like the modern crocodile which ambled through the world 120,000,000 years ago, Davis said. The tooth is the oldest thing brought from the pit at Stantonburg.

Davis said the scientists also established that several of the bones were earbones of a whale that swam in this section about 30,000,000 years ago and that shark teeth found in the pit were about as old as the crocodilian tooth.

The three scientists will study other bones dug up by the crew, Davis said. Many of the finds are in the office of J. P. Collier, WPA manager, who was responsible for discovery of the bones.

Warren Asks Funds For Guard Air Base

Washington, Jan. 31.—Representative Lindsay Warren today conferred with the Bureau of the Budget in reference to an additional appropriation of \$334,000 for the Coast Guard air base at Elizabeth City. This money is desired for the underground drainage of the flying field, the construction of runways and paving of roads and walks within the reservation. Mr. Warren stated that if he could get budget approval he was sure he could secure the appropriation from Congress.

Mrs. Capps Will Go To Hancock's Office

Washington, Jan. 31.—Frank Hancock, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank board announced today the appointment of Mrs. Novella Horton Capps of Farmville as assistant secretary in his office here.



(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION IS APPARENT AS CONGRESS CONSIDERS DEFENSE PLANS

Congressional committees worked last week on the President's program for national defense, with little evidence that opposition of any consequence will develop. Secretary Woodring had earlier explained to the committees of both houses the details which the President's message intentionally omitted. He pointed out that the country's defensive force, so far as the Army is concerned, would be kept at about its present level of 400,000 men. This includes 165,000 men in the regular Army, 205,000 in the National Guard and 30,000 in the enlisted reserves. Development in offensive and defensive weapons makes necessary a complete readjustment of Army equipment and it is the present intention to provide the most modern equipment available.

The recommendation that the nation greatly expand its air force attracted considerable popular attention. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to provide up to 6,000 airplanes for the Air Corps, together with such airships and free and captive balloons as may be necessary for training purposes, has been introduced as one of nine measures the War Department believes necessary to carry out the recommendations of the President.

Major-General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, emphasizes that the air force plan is for defense only and is not for operation in the Eastern Hemisphere or to attack any other country. He says it is in no sense an aggressive, offensive force but that "it brings a level in air preparedness below which we cannot safely fall in view of world conditions now prevailing and in prospect."

Subsequently, Brig.-General George J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, said that the defense plans of the Army are built around the assumption that an invasion of this country would start in the air and that the public would demand protection against enemy aircraft. To protect civilian populations of cities, the General Staff would organize thirty-four mobile anti-aircraft regiments, capable of rushing to the relief of any threatened point, to supplement five anti-aircraft batteries. At present, there are five such regiments in the Army and ten in National Guard. Arms and equipment for the other nineteen are being assembled.

Brig.-Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, stressed the importance of building up coast defenses as a part of the emergency program. He said that recent construction had been weighed in favor of the Pacific Coast and overseas possession and that, in his opinion, it was time to strengthen the defenses of the Atlantic Coast. One of the most important deficiencies of the Coast's defenses is in fire control equipment, including height-finders and directors for anti-aircraft guns. Formerly, General Marshall had informed the committee that the speed of our anti-aircraft program would depend on the supply of height-finders and directors which take eighteen months to construct.

General Arnold, in his testimony, estimated that the country's aircraft capacity was about 2,500 planes a year, but that this could be tripled in two years and in three years the plants could be turning out 12,000 Army planes. He explained that the useful life of a training plane is almost unlimited and that the same applies to observation planes. Bombing planes are good for from six to eight years, but pursuit planes, which have to be better than anything opposing them, become obsolete in from two to four years.

Probably the most controversial item in the entire defense program is the fortification of Guam, which has aroused some apprehension in Japan. The Hepburn Board recommended that the island be developed as a major air and submarine base, with a garrison sufficiently strong to make its reduction or occupation "a major effort on the part of any probable enemy." The bill providing for a defensive chain of air, submarine, destroyer and mine bases, extending from Alaska in the Pacific to the Panama Canal to Narragansett Bay, was subsequently approved by the President and presented to Congress. Included in the \$60,000,000 provision was \$5,000,000 to begin construction of a major naval base at Guam.

The President pointed out, at a press conference, that the international situation might be completely changed so that it would be necessary to carry out the authorized program.

The French Take Precautions Against Border Stampede

Perpignan Newspaper Said 50,000 Soldiers Were Likely to Be Sent To Guard The Border

Perpignan, France, Jan. 31.—Heavy reinforcements of French troops poised into the frontier region opposite Catalonia tonight to barricade France against a possible mass retreat of the Spanish government army.

The reinforcements for the normal frontier guard included several squadrons of cavalry and motorized units.

Minister of Interior Albert Sarraut conferred with civil and military authorities who said preparations were being pushed to prevent Spanish soldiers, being driven steadily toward the border, from over-running French soil.

Sarraut ordered the entry of Spain's civilian refugees into France to be speeded lest they be caught in the threatened stampede.

A Perpignan newspaper said 50,000 soldiers were likely to be sent to guard the border, but the foreign office at Paris said the figure seemed "high." The war department and the prefecture of the frontier department, Pyrenees-Orientales, declined to comment.

Generalissimo Franco's armies, favored somewhat by better weather, regained some momentum in their smash against the center of the line from which the government sought to defend its remaining one-fourth of Catalonia.

The insurgents were reported less than five miles from the important highway center, Vich, about 30 miles north of Barcelona and equidistant from the French border. The town was under the fire of Franco's field guns.

Vich dominates a main highway through the Pyrenees to the border at Puigcerda. By road, the distance to the border is 60 miles. Vich, however, also is a control point for a network of lesser highways running like veins into the frontier zone.

Elsewhere in the fighting zone rains and muddy roads held up the insurgent advance and deep in the Pyrenees along the border snowdrifts trapped non-combatant refugees.

Insurgent commanders, profiting by the weather-enforced slow-up, regrouped their forces to meet any increased resistance from government forces entrenching themselves in the mountains of northeastern Satalonia after retreat from Barcelona.

France Grateful

Paris, Jan. 31.—Air Minister Guy la Chambre today paid tribute in the Chamber of Deputies to President Roosevelt, whom he declared responsible for France's receiving "the best airplanes of the United States."

He referred to orders for 200 Curtiss pursuit planes, saying such purchases were necessary to supplement French warplane production. He said France had "priority for its orders" in the United States and thanked Mr. Roosevelt for his "benevolent perspicacity."

"I cannot allow criticism of our purchases abroad, which are possible only because the great American democracy is giving its entire help because in serving France it is serving the cause of peace," the air minister declared.

Some deputies had criticized the policy of buying planes in America.

Armand Pilot, a Communist deputy, said "it is a pity that France did not act toward republican Spain as President Roosevelt is acting toward us."

great proposed by the Naval Board, but denied that the proposal to fortify Guam was a diplomatic move to promote a general naval agreement.

The President recalled that congress, in 1916, passed an authorization bill for a tremendous navy, including a great many battleships, three battle cruisers, a hundred destroyers and fifty submarines. The great part of the program, however, was not carried out because the nation following the war decided against building any more ships and the three battle cruisers were converted into airplane carriers.

SALE OF WARPLANES TO FRANCE STIRS SHARP SENATE CRITICISM

Farmville Defeats Chicod and Grifton

PLAY GRIMESLAND TOMORROW (FRIDAY)

During the past week both the boys team and the girls team added two more games to their long lists of victories. This makes eleven triumphs for the boys and six for the girls. Last Friday the boys almost scored a complete shut out when they defeated Chicod High School by the score of 26-1. The only time the boys from Chicod scored was in the second half of the game when the Farmville second team was playing against them and they made good on a foul shot that was awarded them. In the preliminary game the girls team defeated their opponents by the decisive score of 32-9. The high light of this game was the excellent teamwork displayed by the three forwards, Frances Carraway, Olive Taylor, and Dorothy Clarke. None of these girls will graduate this year and by next year they should develop into one of the best combinations that has ever been seen on a girls team in this county. The next evening the boys traveled to Greenville to put up a very good contest against a much larger and more experienced team from E. C. T. C. reserves only to be nosed out in the closing minutes of the game.

On Tuesday night of this week the girls opened up the program by scoring another very impressive victory against Grifton to the score of 20-3. The boys then proceeded to hand the opposition a defeat by the score of 27-8. The interesting feature of this game was the appearance of a third team. Up to this time Mr. Harrel had only been using two teams in the games. This third team is composed of younger and less experienced boys with the hope of developing as many players as possible for the future. It is composed of J. A. Taylor, Bill Rabbury, Hume Paskell, E. C. Carr, and Billy Oglesby.

Tomorrow night the boys and girls will both travel to Grimesland and next Tuesday they will travel to Bethel. They have defeated both of these teams before. The next home game will be next Thursday when Bethel will be here for a double-header. The first game will start promptly at 7:30 in Fountain's warehouse on West Wilson Street.

More Tobacco Seed

W. L. Adams, county agent of the State College Extension Service in Wilson County, says tobacco growers have cleaned more tobacco seed this season than at any time in the past ten years. This may be an indication of how the tobacco acreage will be increased, he believes.

Germany Resumes Efforts To Win World Good Will

Trade Drive Looms In Wake of Hitler Speech, Mussolini Talks Today

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Chancellor Hitler's financial lieutenants, accustomed to taking cues quickly from their leader, started studying German export possibilities today while the Fuehrer himself sat back, well pleased with the world echo to his Reichstag address.

Germany must "export or die" Hitler told the Reichstag members and the world last night, advising the United States not to interfere when Latin America is included in efforts to bolster German economy.

The emphasis on exports seemed to trained observers to be an indication that Hitler's plans for regaining the war-lost German colonies have not been perfected sufficiently to place the colonial issue in the foreground.

Germany has no territorial demands against England and France apart from that for the return of her colonies," he said yesterday. "While the solution of this question would contribute greatly to the pacification of the world, it is in no sense a problem which would cause a war."

Hitler was content—men close to him said—to let Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain and Premier Mussolini of Italy have the international rostrum today and tomorrow confident that Germany's position among nations had been strengthened by his Reichstag pronouncements.

He relaxed at noon to receive foreign military officers who are in Berlin attending the annual exhibition tournament in connection with the German agricultural fair.

Members of Senate Declare Policy Pushes the United States Into Europe.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The sale of American warplanes to France stirred up a storm of argument in the Senate today as Congress weighed the implications of a foreign policy frankly aimed at helping the democracies of the world arm themselves against the dictator states.

While German newspapers denounced President Roosevelt as a leading "war agitator" and applause was heard in Paris and London, one Senator after another arose to condemn the transaction in some times tense and bitter language.

They objected that it involved the United States directly in the threatening affair of Europe, and opposed giving other nations the benefits of American military progress. And, even more severely, they berated the administration for throwing a cloak of secrecy over the transaction.

"Good God," Senator Johnson (R., Calif.), veteran Senate isolationist, shouted at one point, "don't you think the American people have the right to know if they are going down the road to war?"

Barkley's Defense
The administration's course was stoutly defended by Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), the Democratic leader, against opponents who sought constantly to interrupt with replies to his arguments. He contended that there was nothing in the proposed sale of planes to a friendly power that might be expected to carry the country into war.

"We might as well say that the United States Steel Corporation could not sell steel to England or France that might later be transferred into some kind of military equipment for use in time of war," Barkley said.

In addition, he held that no revelations of American military secrets were involved, and asserted that the Senate's military committee, in holding secret hearings upon the circumstances of the sale, was merely following Congressional precedent.

Must Help Them
Others quoted the President as having said that in the past England and France were America's first line of defense and that unless America helped those nations now she might lose that first line of defense.

Mr. Roosevelt was said to have expressed the opinion that another extensive war was inevitable, and that America had nothing to lose and everything to gain by a policy of co-operating with the democracies. It was apparent, some said, that he felt that in the conflict between the dictator states and the democracies, England and France had borne the brunt, while the United States remained secure.

He was further represented as saying that if Great Britain and France should be beaten in war, North and South America would be the last defenders of democracy and target of the authoritarian states states. He expressed concern, it was said, at German and Italian efforts to expand their trade and spread their culture in South America.

GERMANY AND ITALY IN BITTER COMMENT

London, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt's reported willingness to help Great Britain and France rearm was hailed with satisfaction today in London and Paris and bitterly condemned in the Nazi and Fascist capitals.

The controlled German press expressed anger over dispatches asserting that the President had told the Senate military affairs committee yesterday he favored rearmament aid to the democracies. It accused him of trying to convert France and England into a battlefield and called him the "head of war agitators."

Italian papers charged the President with "war-mongering pessimism."

The British and French press quickly proclaimed in headlines: "U. S. A. frontier is in France—Roosevelt." Circulation of reports of the President's statements after what were regarded as conciliatory speeches by Prime Minister Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler in the last two days sharply encouraged Paris markets.

British officials asserted they knew nothing about any "understanding for positive commitments between the United States and Britain for the sale of planes and other war material," but French officials obviously were jubilant over the American President's attitude.

Cotton Begging

That cotton is becoming of increasing importance in the manufacture of fertilizer is indicated by the fact that slightly less than 100,000 tons of cotton were used for fertilizer in 1937, says J. A. Proctor, a cotton specialist at State College.