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London and Paris Will Direct Sharp Warnings To Axis Leaders Today

Both Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier to Talk Plainly to Rome and Berlin.

London, April 12. — A declaration designed to forestall further German-Italian expansion toward the Dardanelles and still leave the way open for appeasement of Italy was under preparation tonight by Prime Minister Chamberlain for delivery tomorrow to an extraordinary parliamentary session.

Edouard Daladier, the French premier, was ready to back up the British stand with blunt words of his own in a parallel declaration tomorrow. The air, land and sea forces of Britain matched those of her every-ready French ally in rising to the new slogan, "We've Got To Be Prepared," which flares from every other London billboard.

Warplanes sped over the east coast of Britain in all-night patrol—and extraordinary precaution against any "lightning thrust."

Anti-aircraft units were swollen well past full peace-time strength. One hundred and twenty British warships churned the Mediterranean, most of them at or near the island of Malta. Forty French naval vessels were said to be on active duty in the Mediterranean.

Chamberlain, in Parliament tomorrow, is expected to give a provisional guarantee of Greek-Turkish independence.

"Unfriendly Act." He was reported authoritatively to have decided to say that Britain would consider any action threatening the independence of these two countries as an "unfriendly act" against Britain.

Some diplomats thought the Premier also might give a flat military guarantee to Greece.

Chamberlain is expected to condemn the Italian invasion of Albania (whose national assembly today offered the crown of Zog to the Italian king, Vittorio Emanuele), but to give Mussolini another chance to prove peaceful intentions in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

This policy was condemned in some quarters as a retreat to the Munich appeasement policy and was said to have been determined upon despite opposition of some members of the cabinet, who wanted the Prime Minister to make a clean break with Mussolini.

Three Reasons.

One distinguished intimate of the Prime Minister said Chamberlain had three reasons for refusing to do this:

1. Chamberlain believes that, if war starts, Mussolini can be won over or persuaded to remain neutral (though Chamberlain is said to admit the price would be high).
2. Chamberlain believes the alternatives to appeasement are "war or economic chaos."
3. Mussolini has given fresh assurances that the Italian troops will be withdrawn soon from Spain and his invasion of Albania will not be extended.

The Greek government today accepted an Italian note giving Mussolini's assurances that the land and sea frontiers of Greece will be respected.

The faction in the cabinet opposed to further efforts to conciliate Mussolini was said to be led by Leslie Hore-Blundell, war secretary, W. S. Morrison, who answers in the House of Commons for the defense coordination ministry, and Oliver Stanley, president of the board of trade.

This faction believes that Mussolini remains his country would be devastated, his people starved by Anglo-French naval blockade, and his armies eventually beaten by superior military strength and economic power of any anti-axis coalition.

The faction argues that, because of these considerations, the only way to force Mussolini to behave is to denounce the Anglo-Italian agreement, condemn the Italian note, and to threaten to meet any further expansion with armed force.

WHO KNOWS?

1. How many...
2. How many...
3. How many...

London and Athens Join in Defensive Agreement

Britain Reported Given Use of Greek Harbors In Return for Armed Aid.

Athens, April 11. — Greece was reported tonight to have entered into a specific understanding with Great Britain, offering the unrestricted use of her harbors by the British fleet in return for definite concessions from London.

The entente was said to have left Greece free of any obligation to go to Britain's aid in case of an attack on the United Kingdom. She will, however, collaborate as a British ally in case Greek territory is threatened or war breaks out in the Mediterranean area, it was said.

In return for Greek friendship and the commitment to shelter British warships in her many fine harbors, Britain was said to have agreed to supply Greece with 300 airplanes, mostly pursuit ships, as well as an unspecified number of anti-aircraft guns and 1,000,000 gas masks.

Britain presumably would undertake to deliver the war material as soon as possible.

Reports reaching Athens indicated that Italy was making a tremendous effort to render her already strong position in the Adriatic impregnable to aerial attack. Her conquest of Albania gave her control of both sides of the sea which is only 45 miles across in places.

Italians Prepare.

Informants said Italy had dispatched about 3,000 technicians and special workers to the Albanian port of Valona during the past three days to speed the construction of new fortifications.

Some 250 heavy guns, reputed to be from the German Krupp works, are being shipped to Valona, it was said, and the entire Valona bay region is being armed with special attention to the 20-year-old Fort Resassano which dominates the bay.

Other reports said that the Otranto straits on the Italian side of the Adriatic were being reinforced with heavy artillery for a distance 18 1/2 miles north and south of the narrowest point of the straits.

The ports indicated that the new Italian artillery emplacements will be able to dominate the narrow entrance of the Adriatic completely, not only bottling up the small Yugoslav fleet, but closing the sea to any foreign navy.

Nazi Party in Bulgaria Outlawed By Government

Sofia, April 11. — The Bulgarian government tonight dissolved the German-supported National Socialist Party for what police said was a plot to change Bulgaria's form of government.

The rapidly growing party, known as Rasniza, had been allowed to continue in current months on the grounds that it was a patriotic organization, although political groups have been forbidden by law.

A police communiqué announced dissolution by the minister of the interior.

It said Rasniza was discovered to have been planning a change in the regime and to liquidate another form of government.

Police of Bulgaria, Germany's "world-war ally," said it had become necessary to "take drastic measures."

All members of the party who are charged with the "warmed-up" activities would be taken against them if they continued activity in the German-organized organizations.

High School Day Draws Hundreds

More Than 100 Schools Send Delegations To East Carolina Teachers College.

Greenville, April 11. — Brought to the college campus by "High School Day" between 2,800 and 2,900 high school seniors, teachers, fathers and mothers from the whole of Eastern North Carolina, observed both work and play at East Carolina Teachers College today.

More than 39 counties and more than 100 schools were represented. Wilson County, which brought the largest delegation last year, again led in number, with 450 present; and Pitt County came second, with nearly 350.

The Plymouth High School band, in blue and white uniforms, led the parade through the campus to the auditorium for the program of the morning, at which President Leon Meadows welcomed the guests and spoke to them of the privileges and responsibilities of the man and woman with a college education. The various county groups, marked by placards and badges, responded to roll call at this program.

After a barbecue luncheon, the high school boys and girls scattered throughout the campus, visiting the buildings which housed the work of particular interest to them, and studying exhibits of class work in many departments.

To keep traffic in order, a squad of 25 college boys under the direction of a faculty member kept the lines moving or directed cars where to park. The City of Greenville co-operated by furnishing two local policemen and a motorcycle officer, and seven members of the highway patrol helped handle the hundreds of cars.

The afternoon was closed by various forms of entertainment.

JUNIOR-SENIOR BANQUET

Upholding the tradition in the Farmville high school of the Junior-Senior banquet serving always as a charming introduction of its annual commencement events was the 1939 banquet held on Friday evening in the dining room of the Davis Hotel.

Table decorations of red tapers and red and white tulips and the other appointments effectively carried both the chosen colors and floral motif of the graduating class, and the ices were molded in the same design.

J. H. Moore, superintendent, offered thanks. The welcoming address was given by Arthur Joyner, Jr., president of the Juniors and toastmaster, and the response was made by Ernest Lee Quinn, Senior president. Pauline Farmer, president of one section of the Junior class, gave a toast to the Seniors with Mae Knott responding. Some observations in relation to the high school faculty were made by Douglas Kemp, to which Miss Mary Alice Beaman, English teacher, made a witty response.

Serving as special entertaining features of the banquet program, which was under the capable direction of Miss Russell Ward, were vocal selections by Bill Hope, Dorothy and Geraldine Stinner, Arthur Joyner, Jr., and Graydon Liles, and a tap dance by Lulu Hanson, who impersonated a musical note. Miss Mildred Vann and Mrs. Daisy H. Smith were accompanists.

Following the banquet the students attended a lovely party given by Mrs. J. O. Pollard and Mrs. Arthur F. Joyner, grade mothers of the Junior class. The affair was held in the D. A. E. Chapter House, in which the Senior colors and flower were again used with charming effect, particularly in decorations of the colonial mantels.

Dancing was enjoyed during the evening and iced fruit juices, cookies and wafers were served.

Members of the Senior class are: Myrtle Louise Andrews, Rachel Louise Barrett, Blanche Lorraine Bryant, Frances Virginia Cobb, Frances Doris Heath, Stella Grace Humbles, Elnora Bell Jones, Ma Whitteley, Elnora Ethel Lee Little, Annie Ellen Bishop, Armina Hines Nunamy, Barbara Jean Robert, Mary Frances Simpson, and Mrs. L. B. Simpson.



(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

THIS COUNTRY IS MUCH NEARER TO WAR THAN IT WAS WHEN THE WORLD WAR BEGAN.

The foreign policy of the United States are far removed from those that existed when the fighting began in Europe in 1914. Upon this occasion, President Wilson made his plea for neutrality, "in fact as well as in name," and gave up to the participation of the United States in the struggle, he made valiant efforts to bring about a peace without victory, which he thought might avert conflicting claims in Europe on a basis which would lead to permanent peace.

Today, in the United States, there is no neutrality in spirit in regard to affairs in Europe. The overwhelming sentiment of the people of this country is against Germany. This attitude includes to a lesser degree, Italy and Japan. Whereas, in 1914, few Americans understood the diplomacy that preceded the World War, today they have watched the lines form. The difference is seen in the official attitude of the nation, with President Roosevelt openly denouncing the methods of Germany. His annual message to Congress in January precluded a neutral concern with European affairs.

The changing American foreign policy has been emphasized since the Munich settlement. It has been entirely unopposed since the seizure of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. Before these developments, certain long-range, idealistic objectives were the guiding principles of American foreign policies, with emphasis upon international law and order and the development of world peace as an instrument of power. Now it is admittedly one of power politics, the influence and weight of the United States being thrown in increasing effectiveness against German aggression.

Whereas, upon the outbreak of the World War, the United States was not conscious of a need for great preparedness, the country today is almost unanimously behind vastly increased armaments. Woodrow Wilson stumped the nation in the interest of a naval-building program, but in Washington today, Congress is not only ready but anxious to vote unprecedented sums, not only for the Navy, but for the Air Corps and the Army, as well.

Under the present Administration, the policy of isolation, of disinterested neutrality between warring nations and the determination to keep out of foreign difficulties is dead as a do. Conscious of an alarming situation in Europe, where Germany and Italy have acquired the whiphand over the democracies and follow national policies evidently designed for war, the people of the United States seem to sense a threat to the well-being of this hemisphere. There is general acquiescence in the belief that if Great Britain and France are defeated, it will only be a question of time before the United States is confronted with a war in defense of its historic position on this side of the Atlantic.

The testimony of former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, illustrates the idea. This former Republican official urged that the United States assert the right to name and boycott the aggressor in a foreign war. "If I saw a dangerous situation approaching step by step," he said, "I wouldn't wait until it killed off the last nation that stood between us and safety before taking economic action." Upon this statement will come a bitter battle in Congress when the entire question of neutrality is being thrashed out.

Mr. Stimson takes the position that the present neutrality law created the belief abroad that the United States is irresponsible to cruelty and aggression in any form. He is too realistic to say that the law is too timid, but he believes it is too liberal to make decisions which might be interpreted as a favor of neutrality is being thrashed out.

Baptists Discuss Plans For New Church

The Baptist church reports their recently held annual conference. The night session was not only for fellowship but also for the purpose of discussing prospect for building a new church, was well attended.

The large crowd and enjoy one of the finest suppers possible; and then moved on to the business conference of the evening. J. W. Hines was inspiring of the program which the church has made through the year, he declared his belief that it was time the church take the forward step of building a new house of worship. This address was followed by a specially inspiring talk by George Hines who has been enthusiastically continued with the progress of the Sunday School work of the church through the year. He too, declared his belief in the favor of building a new building program.

The third speaker of the evening was the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. W. Hines. He declared his belief that the church should take the forward step of building a new house of worship. This address was followed by a specially inspiring talk by George Hines who has been enthusiastically continued with the progress of the Sunday School work of the church through the year. He too, declared his belief in the favor of building a new building program.

Policy of Nazis In Quick Change

Berlin Informant Says Germans Now Fearful of Attack by Democracies.

Berlin, April 11. — Chancellor Hitler was represented by an informed Nazi source tonight as being convinced that Great Britain and France might decide that this year is the best time for challenging expanding Germany and Italy.

This conviction was said to be based on the British-French guarantees of Poland's independence and reports that Britain was planning a similar promise to Greece and other southeastern countries.

The well-qualified informant asserted that almost overnight, Germans have become one of staving off a possible day of reckoning.

Hitler was reported reliably to have told various visitors during the week-end how happy he was over the Italian occupation of Albania because thereby he considered the danger of an immediate conflict over Tunisia was averted. (Tunisia, a French protectorate in North Africa, is one object of an Italian campaign for territory and concessions from France.)

The informant expressed a firm belief that in the coming months Hitler would do nothing that might provoke active armed intervention by Britain and France, but said that apprehension prevailed in high Berlin circles that the French and British might strike first.

It was observed here, with some uneasiness, that Premier Daladier of France has been "amazingly quiet."

A change has become noticeable in the Nazi propaganda policy, which hitherto has been emphasizing the strength of Germany possible enemies.

The impregnable strength of the Rome-Berlin axis now is stressed in a wide campaign to represent the axis powers as the only elements of stability in Europe.

Great Britain and, in a lesser degree, France, were pictured as untrustworthy, deceitful and selfish. Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' newspaper, Der Angriff, ridiculed the British fleet as consisting of "old tubs" with which Britain "cannot show off any more."

The paper described France as having "cold feet." This is in contrast to previous campaigns to explain why Germany aid Italy had to act as they did in absorbing Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Albania and how they were advancing the cause of European peace and "establishing order" by occupying the territories.

Voices His Approval of Editorial Saying Democracies Can Prevent War.

Washington, April 11. — President Roosevelt stamped with his hearty approval today a newspaper editorial which for a unprecedented show of force by democratic nations to halt the dictators and prevent war.

The editorial, appearing this morning in the Independent Washington Post, said that world war "can still be averted if the free nations are willing to show that they will take a stand which is too late."

The President ordered the editorial to be printed in the minutes of his press conference, saying it was very good and very timely. He said it was very good and very timely. He said it was very good and very timely.

Building Activities Progressing; Vast Improvements Are Being Made

Bulgaria Viewed As Fascist Ally

Observers Believe British Overtures for Their Friendship Are Coming Too Late.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 11. — The British government is making last minute efforts to secure Bulgarian friendship, it was learned last night in diplomatic quarters.

Many, however, believed that the efforts are too late and that if the Balkan situation becomes critical and Bulgaria is forced to choose sides she will favor Italy and Germany.

British sources said that no definite pledges had yet been made to Sofia by London, but that Britain was seeking to "end 20 years of neglect" and British Minister George Rendle conferred over the week-end with Bulgarian Prime Minister George Kiosseivanoff. This was a part of general London moves to line up Balkan support.

A delegation of prominent Bulgarians will attend the birthday celebration of Chancellor Adolf Hitler in Berlin next week. The Bulgarian minister to Germany, was reported to have carried to Germany an "important message," but this report could not be confirmed.

Bulgaria generally is in the same position as in 1915 when both sets of combatants were seeking her aid and she awaited the highest bidder—Germany in that case. Bulgaria's economic dependency on Germany and the apparent impossibility of immediate aid from France and Britain in case of war appear to be leading her toward Berlin now.

The general belief is that Bulgaria will wait until the last minute before making a decision, should one become necessary. Bulgaria is demanding cession of south Dobruja by Rumania, an outlet to the Aegean Sea and minor border territories from Yugoslavia. Should the former two be granted, through pressure by Western powers, it was believed that Bulgaria could be counted upon at least to remain neutral, but this would be extremely difficult to bring about at the last minute.

There was anxiety in both Sofia and Athens, as well as Belgrade, that the blood-stained land of Macedonia once more might be headed into war, Bulgaria, which claims most of Macedonia, owns only one-tenth. The rest is divided between Greece and Yugoslavia.

It was reported in Belgrade diplomatic quarters today that Yugoslavia had called up 3,000 troops in the Orhid district, facing Albania.

President Backs Exhibits of Force To Insure Peace

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Town Has Been Veritable Beehive For Several Months As Building And Improvement Program of \$300,000.00 Progresses.

Farmville, moving forward in leaps and bounds, has been a veritable beehive for the past few months with its extensive building activities, installation of additional equipment at the water and light plant and vast improvements along sanitary lines which are being carried on in a program involving an expenditure of more than \$300,000.

Contracts let in September by the Town of Farmville as the result of a vote by the citizens on a bond issue of \$39,000 and supplemented by a grant of \$79,774 by the Federal government, have been progressing as follows:

The installation of a 800 KWH Diesel Engine with generator and all auxiliary equipment, including switchboard at a price of \$62,603, which has been completed and accepted by the town and PWA officials.

The erection of a 300,000 gallon elevated steel tank at a cost of \$30,890 has been completed and accepted by the Town and PWA officials.

The building of a foundation for the new water tank and changes in the light plant building and foundation for new engine at a cost of \$14,242.

Water and sewer extensions into the colored section and others unserved prior to this time, at a cost of \$63,595.68. This work is now progressing satisfactorily and completion will be sooner than once expected.

This makes a total cost for all contracts or money required to pay the contractors \$171,230.68, with other cost as follows: engineering \$10,458.68, printing bonds \$95.00, bond attorneys \$153.75, interest on \$99,000 bonds to April 1, 1939, \$1,980.00, or a total cost of the entire project, including interest when completed, will be \$183,918.11. Of this amount the Federal Government will pay \$79,774.00, leaving a balance to be financed by the town of Farmville of \$104,144.11; of this amount bonds were sold which netted \$99,277.84, leaving a balance to be financed from this year's appropriations of \$4,866.77, which has already been deposited to the Construction Fund Account.

Aside from Federal aid projects, the Town of Farmville has spent \$24,000 during the past twelve months in the following permanent improvements:

The construction of Imhoff sewerage disposal tank; water and light distribution lines; water supply of new wells; real estate for sites of the new water tank and two new wells the latter having a capacity of 600 gallons per minute, which insures an adequate water supply.

In view of this expense for permanent improvements it is gratifying to note that operations have continued without additional debt except bonds issued for PWA work.

During the past year permits totaling \$123,000 for building of homes and private enterprises were issued by the town.

A school bond issuance of \$45,000, together with a PWA grant of \$35,000 are being used in the construction of an Agricultural and Manual Arts Building and Gymnasium, and a new heating system for the present school building, with work on these units and the heat reported as progressing rapidly.

The new country club house, which with improvements to the golf course is to cost \$13,000, is progressing satisfactorily; the sum of \$4,500 was paid by the club members in this connection with \$8,500 coming from the PWA.

These new buildings and improvements when completed will bring the amount of expenditures here to more than \$250,000 within a period of twelve months.

day that the sweep of events has now brought Europe to the very verge of war," he commented. "What is insufficiently realized is the tremendous implications of the impending catastrophe to every citizen of this country."