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VOLUME THIRTY

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1936.

NUMBER NINETEEN

Tobacco Referendum Set; Drastic Crop Cut Likely

Conference in Washington Results in Calling of Election for Date Between Sept. 30 and Oct. 7; Warehouse Will Not Reopen Until Crop Control Referendum Is Held

Washington, Sept. 14.—A definite program was mapped here today to meet the present crisis in the flue-cured tobacco belt, the keynotes of which will be a referendum among growers sometime between September 30 and October 7 on invoking production quotas for 1940.

A half hundred tobacco farmers, warehousemen and business men met with Department of Agriculture officials in an all-day session and the flue-cured tobacco situation, made acute by a billion pound crop and large British buyers withdrawing from the market, was expected from every angle.

Appeal To Britain

In addition to agreeing on a time for a referendum, while the department immediately adopted, the exact date to be announced later, the flue-cured group recommended that the AAA use every resource of the government in meeting the tobacco price situation brought about by the cessation of British purchases; that the government request the British government to encourage its nationals to resume purchase of tobacco in the United States; that the growers vote to adopt a 1940 production control program; that the market reopen on the same day and that such opening be held as soon as possible but not before the referendum is held.

Use Embargo Repeal

With J. B. Hutson, head of the AAA southern region, presiding, the group lost little time in getting down to business. Not only did the flue-cured conference adopt resolutions dealing with the particular problem at hand, but one resolution dealt with the international situation. It urged repeal of the arms embargo and voice approval of President Roosevelt's neutrality program.

The Department met the conference action with action. Before the group adjourned yesterday afternoon it had announced a referendum would be called and the State Department also had been contacted with the view of making representations to the British government through diplomatic circles for resuming tobacco purchases.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who attended the tobacco conference this morning, praised the "democratic way" in which these interested in the flue-cured tobacco production were dealing with the problem and let it be known that the group could expect full cooperation from his office. He revealed at his press conference that a \$50,000,000 tobacco loan program through the Commodity Credit Corporation was under consideration as a means of strengthening the market in case the British continue to stay out of the market. He expressed the view that British buyers left the market because there were other commodities the nation needed more badly than tobacco, especially since it was a two-year supply.

Under the law there can be no tobacco program unless the growers vote for production control.

Act Outlined For Farmers

Over 100 Attend Farm Bureau Meeting In Pitt County

Several Hundred Thousands of British Troops Leave Unmolested By

Sept. 14.—Several hundred thousand British troops have landed in France and are unmolested by German forces. It was announced by the British government today that the German forces had been repulsed in their attempt to break through the British lines. The British forces are now in a strong position and are expected to advance into German territory in the near future.



FORREST G. SHEARIN
Field Secretary Junior O. U. A. M., who recently received his second appointment as field representative for a territory embracing thirty-four Eastern Carolina counties. He is a resident of Scotland Neck.

District Meeting of Jr. O. U. A. M. To Be Held in Hookerton

Farmville Council To Sponsor Basketball Team With P. K. Ewell As Manager

Forrest G. Shearin, field secretary of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, while visiting Farmville today announced that a District meeting of District No. 17, comprising 13 counties of Wilson, Wayne, Greens, Lenoir and Pitt, would be held in Hookerton Thursday, October 5th.

Speakers for the District meeting will be N. Stanley Gaither, State Councilor and Gurney P. Hood, treasurer of the state council.

The Farmville Council No. 141, with John Hill Taylor as Councilor, and J. R. Shearin secretary, is moving forward and steadily increasing in membership. Among the recent activities of the local council is the sponsorship of a basketball team under the management of E. K. Ewell with regular scheduled games to start in the near future. Serving on the committee with Manager Ewell will be J. R. Shearin and Mark Carraway.

The local council will put on a membership drive in the near future and Field Secretary F. G. Shearin will return with interesting moving pictures of the Junior Order Home in Lexington.

NEW STOVE CAUSES DEATH

Jersey City, N. J. — In modernizing her home, Mrs. Weisman, 30, had gas connections made and bought a new gas stove. During the cooking of her first meal on the stove, water in a pan had boiled over and extinguished the gas flame. When found by a relative, Mrs. Weisman was lying on a couch in her kitchen, dead of gas poisoning.

over the meeting. Farmers in attendance adopted a resolution expressing appreciation to the tobacco buying companies for holding prices up Monday and Tuesday in face of the crisis which resulted in closing the market.

French Continue Drive Into German Territory

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Markets Closing Costs Many Jobs

Estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Negro Stemmers To Be Out of Work

Wilson, Sept. 14.—Between 12,000 and 15,000 Negro stemmers in Eastern Carolina will be put out of work this week and next because of the closing of the tobacco markets, according to an estimate made here today by E. A. Wadsworth, field supervisor of the State Employment office in Raleigh, who was on a check-up tour of the markets.

Today he visited Rocky Mount and Wilson and was in Greenville tonight. He is to go to Kinston and several other towns tomorrow.

In Rocky Mount, Wadsworth said, between 1,200 and 1,500 stemmers will be released by factories, and in Wilson, an estimated total of 2,679 will be released by the first of next week.

Wadsworth said, however, that a great majority of these workers probably will be put back to work when the markets open.

The field supervisor said that only all the workers being released, only "between 10 and 15 per cent are eligible for unemployment compensation insurance and between 85 and 90 per cent of them drew their compensation for last year in January or February of this year.

Wadsworth explained that this would put the vast majority of the unemployed workers back on the welfare agencies in their communities. He explained that in order to draw any compensation this year, a worker must have made at least \$130 in 1935 and that as a majority of those in 1935 eligible for compensation in this way had drawn their money already, 90 per cent of those out of work now will not be eligible for payments until January, 1940.

Phelps To Make E. C. T. C. Address

Noted Writer and Lecturer to Appear in Greenville September 30th

Greenville, Sept. 14.—Dr. William Lyon Phelps, writer, lecturer and professor emeritus of Yale, will speak at East Carolina Teachers' College September 30, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Robert H. Wright Building.

Four decades of student instruction has not only made leaders of those who had access to his enviable tutelage, but has developed his own potentialities to the extent that he can extract the ultimate ounce of humor out of every situation. His subject here will be "The Romance of Science and the Truth of Fiction."

During Dr. Phelps' early years of teaching, the study of literature was standardized and his memorable departure from the existing college curriculum caused critics to brand his action as extreme academic radicalism. His undergraduate class organized in 1895 to study the modern novel was subjected to criticism, but the ideas conveyed in his instruction are now prevalent in virtually every college and university in America.

Dr. Phelps' personality, ability, and sense of humor have gained the approval of audiences throughout the United States. His appearance in Greenville will be the first fall entertainment of 1936 at East Carolina Teachers' College.

War Zones For Ships

Resides repelling the embargo, the administration wants a provision that when belligerents buy goods here they must take title to their purchases before shipment. In addition, the administration wants authority to designate war zones, and forbid American ships and American citizens to traverse them.

Mr. Roosevelt's secretary, Stephen T. Early, announced the issuance of the proclamation to newsmen at noon yesterday, and added that the President had also sent telegrams to the Congressional leaders "advising them that after a careful study of the wide situation he has decided to issue a proclamation calling a special session." The President, Early added, "expressed the hope to such that he can get to Washington the previous day for an informal conference with the President."

President Calls Special Session To Meet Sept. 21

Bitter Battle Foreseen Over Repeal of Present Embargo of Arms; Party Leaders Asked to Pre-Season Talk

Washington, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt called a special session of Congress for September 21 yesterday and thereby gave the signal for a tense and bitter struggle over his proposal that the present embargo on arms shipments to Europe's belligerents be abolished.

Simultaneously, the Chief Executive invited the leaders of both parties to an extraordinary conference at the White House on September 20. This invitation apparently was in line with his announced effort to obtain "national unity" in the situation resulting from Europe's war.

A short time after the special session call went out, James A. Farley conferred with the President and then in talking to reporters—supported the Chief Executive's plea that politics be adjourned.

Van Nuy's Changes. "I don't think the people are interested in politics at the moment", said Farley.

It became apparent today that Mr. Roosevelt probably would command majority support in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where the opening skirmishes of the neutrality revision battle will be fought. This came about through an announcement from Senator Van Nuy (D. Ind.) that he would vote to repeal the embargo and substitute a "cash and carry" system of arms sales, if proper safeguards were provided. A few months ago the committee divided, 12 to 11, against proceeding with the legislation, with Van Nuy opposing the administration at that time.

Many assumed, meanwhile, that the President was counting upon the support of a majority of the Senate as well. It was known that before calling the special session, the administration engaged in numerous preliminary discussions to test sentiment. It was generally believed that Mr. Roosevelt would not have issued his proclamation unless he felt sure of his position. A few days ago, in fact, one of the administration's most determined opponents on the embargo issue, Senator Borah (R-Idaho), expressed such a belief.

Embargo Hurts Allies

While there is much more to the neutrality issue than the embargo it became obvious long ago that that would be the nub and principal talking point of the controversy.

Administration men insist that the embargo as such is essentially unneutral, in that through it this nation deprives Great Britain of the advantage to be gained from its huge fleet and control of the seas.

They contend, too, that it is inconsistent to embargo actual war implements—guns, ammunition, airplanes and the like—and yet freely permit the sale of the raw materials from which the instruments of death can be manufactured.

It is freely conceded that if the embargo is lifted, Britain's sea power will see it that only England and her allies have access to American-made arms.

From this, the opponents of repeal draw their principal counter argument. To make American arms available to Great Britain by changing the law at this stage would, they assert, be an act unfriendly to Germany and therefore unneutral.

It would be an act of such potentialities, they add, that the eventual entry of the United States into the war would be inevitable. As Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) puts it, you can't help one side in a war without becoming a target for the other.

MOTHER SAVES BABY

Apprehensions that a baby was in danger of being killed by a fire in a house in Greenville, N. C., were dispelled when the mother of the child, who was in the house at the time, was able to get the baby out of the house before the fire could reach it.

REA Lines Serve 19,000 in State

\$5,000,000 Allotted In State Has Brought Service to Many Farms

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Rural Electrification Administration said today that North Carolina had 69,680 electrified farms on June 30, 1936—slightly less than 19 per cent of all the farms in the State—as compared with 32,000 in 1937, around 23,000 in 1936, and only 11,500 in 1935, when the REA began operation.

REA allotments in North Carolina have totaled \$5,000,000 for 21 projects—17 cooperatives, three private utilities, and one municipality, a statement said. It said these projects served 19,783 users along 4,658.5 miles of lines.

Of these funds \$4,875,450 were used for construction of lines, \$128,000 allotted as loans to projects to be re-lent to members to finance wiring and plumbing, and \$25,000 for one generating plant.

Group plumbing bids, the REA said, have enabled about 10 per cent of the REA-financed electrified farms to install water pressure systems complete with kitchen sink, water and drainage piping and disposal. Half of these farms also have installed complete bathrooms. Around 70 per cent of the REA-financed electrified farms have installed radios and around 60 per cent have electric irons.

Approximately 25 per cent have electric refrigerators and about ten per cent, washing machines, the report said.

The REA said two of the smaller projects in the nation were in North Carolina—on islands. They are the Ocracoke Power and Light Company, a private utility, serving 158 persons along 3.5 miles of lines; and the Harker's Island Electric Membership Corporation, a cooperative serving 185 members along 4 miles of lines.

Allotment of \$25,000 was made for a generating plant to Ocracoke Island, there being no other source of power available.

Rev. John Barclay In Series of Meetings at The Christian Church

The Rev. John Barclay, pastor First Christian church, Wilson, will begin a series of evangelistic services at the Christian church, October 1, and continue for eight or ten days. Rev. Mr. Barclay is well known throughout Eastern North Carolina, is a good speaker and fearless crusader in the cause of Christ. He has recently returned from a visit to Europe, visiting Russia and the British Isles.

The public is cordially invited to hear this gifted speaker and share with the congregation the fine messages he will bring.

WASP CAUSES FALL

Greensburg, Pa. — While cleaning the windows on the second floor of the high school, a wasp bothered James Simmerman, the panitor, greatly. Losing out to strike the wasp, he lost his balance and fell, suffering a brain concussion.

GASOLINE TRUCK CAUSES FIRE

Pittsburgh, Pa. — The explosion of a gasoline truck carrying 3,000 gallons, which had stopped at a traffic light and burst into flames, set fire to a business block and destroyed two homes, causing damage estimated at more than \$120,000.

Ravages of Nazi Fliers By U. S. Ambassador

Washington, Sept. 14. — The State Department made public yesterday a telegram from Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., in Poland, that German air forces are "taking advantage of every opportunity, without regard to the danger to the civilian population which may be involved."

The telegram, dated September 3, said, "It is also evident that the German bombers are releasing the bombs they carry even when they are in doubt as to the identity of their objectives."

Ambassador Biddle cited a number of instances: "The attacks made on my villa and on my neighbor's, a heavy attack on modern apartment buildings in the suburbs of Warsaw, situated in a hillside from military standpoint, the destruction of a sanatorium, involving the death of 30 children, in the woods near Ostrowek; the bombing of a refugee train on its way from Kuntze, Poland, done by a hospital train carrying a party of wounded soldiers; the bombing of a Red Cross on the road near Ostrowek; the bombing of the city of Warsaw, and the destruction of a girl guide hut in which 12 girls were killed."

It was recalled here that President Roosevelt immediately on the outbreak of the German-Polish hostilities, addressed an appeal to all likely belligerents, urging them not to bomb civilian populations, and favorable replies were received from all.

The Poles Claim A Major Victory

EUROPEAN SUMMARY

London — Chamberlain expresses British-French determination to make war "until menace of Hitlerism" is removed; tells Parliament French troops have begun advance successfully and German shipping has been swept from seas; admits "somewhat severe" British merchantship losses; Duke of Windsor takes war appointment.

Washington — President Roosevelt calls Congress to special session September 21 on neutrality legislation; Ambassador Biddle reports German bombs fell within 900 yards of embassy in unprotected Polish village.

Berlin — German high command says Warsaw is surrounded and Polish resistance wiped out on one of three capital fronts.

London — Government believes Germany might try to establish sea and air bases in South America; British bombing will depend on what Reich does with planes against unfortified Polish cities.

Paris — Daladier forms new war cabinet, communique says French advanced on Western front.

Budapest — Polish officials including vice premier and finance minister reported to have fled into Rumania.

Geneva — Britain, France and Australia call League of Nations World Court arbitration clause no longer valid as regards their war with Germany.

Rome — Italy will make her own decision on war role and will define it gradually, says authoritative commentator.

Shanghai — Japan reported increasing pressure on British and French to withdraw armed forces from China.

Farmville Tobacco Market Sales End For The Holiday

Sales on the Farmville market on Monday of this week brought the season's total tobacco poundage up to 10,144,442 as compared with 5,622,778 pounds for the first fifteen days of the 1935 season.

This gratifying increase reflects two things in particular: First, that the Farmville market began at the top in price averages, and has maintained the top prices for each grade every day to the close for the holiday; Second, that the Warehousemen and their respective forces have been on the job at all times manifesting that same friendly interest in each farmer's welfare, for which our warehousemen are widely known.

Just when the markets will be reopened is yet unknown by those very close to the situation. It is hoped, however, by those in authority that the markets will be able to open within the next several weeks, after they have had sufficient time to work out a solution that will be beneficial to all concerned.

Farmers are advised to keep cheerful, and see that their tobacco is kept in a good dry state, so that when you are able to place it upon the floors after the holiday, it will not be damaged.

When the Farmville market re-opens, the master sale card will be followed as before.

Say Nazis Are Repulsed But Admit Germans Surrounding Warsaw

Polish General Staff Reports Two German Divisions 'Decisively Defeated' in Fierce Battle; Escape Narrowed from Polish Capital As Germans Close In; Nazis Tighten Ring of Steel Around Warsaw in the East, But Stubborn Poles Holding Capital Apparently Are Fighting Off Invading Hordes; Warsaw Radio Reports German Bombs Thrown 'Far Back' from Capital; Communique Admits Germans Driving Deep Into East; Polish Planes Reported Downed in Russia

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 14.—The Polish general staff announced early today by radio that its armies had "decisively defeated" two German divisions in a fierce battle and had repulsed all enemy attacks on besieged Warsaw and the southern city of Lwow.

The general staff announcement admitted, however, that the Germans were drawing a steel ring around Warsaw to the east. It appeared that only a narrow lane of escape was left for the defenders of Warsaw—along the road to Lublin and Lwow to the southeast.

(The German high command announced that this road to the southeast had been cut between Lublin and Lwow at Tomaszow and Rawa Ruska, about 60 miles north of Lwow. This would indicate that the only escape from Warsaw lay along the road to Lublin and then eastward toward the Soviet Russian border.)

General staff communique No. 13 announced by Warsaw radio, said that two Nazi divisions—between 25,000 and 30,000 troops—were defeated in the Kutno-Lowicz sector 60 miles west of Warsaw.

The Warsaw radio had announced earlier that the Germans had been thrown "far back from Warsaw" and were being driven in retreat before a series of swift counter-blows west and southwest of the capital.

The Poles reported that they had taken the initiative, 12 days after the Nazi invasion began and after 250,000 of their troops broke the jaws of a German trap west of the Vistula to turn the tables on the invaders.

Take Nazi Prisoners. Today's radio communique said that in the "fierce fighting" in the Kutno-Lowicz sector north of Leds where the trap was broken, 1,000 German prisoners were taken, as well as 12 guns and stores of ammunition.

Just outside Warsaw to the northwest, the communique said, "A strong enemy attack on the Modlin-Zegrze sector had been repulsed."

The communique admitted, however, that the Germans striking down from the Lomsa and Ostrow Max sectors northeast of Warsaw had driven deep behind the capital to the east.

"Our troops were compelled to withdraw from Kaluszyn and Siedlca in the face of overwhelming enemy forces," the general staff said.

Kaluszyn is 80 miles directly east of Warsaw and Siedlca is 60 miles east of the capital.

The Germans were understood to be along the Warsaw-Lubin-Lwow road and rail line to the west, thereby providing only a narrow corridor out of Warsaw toward the southeast in the direction of the Rumanian border.

The Warsaw communique early today said that "our garrison at Lwow defeated an attempt by a German motorized armored column to penetrate into the city."

Violent Bomb Attack. The Warsaw radio added that fifty German bombing planes attacked the city Wednesday in "an extraordinarily violent raid which killed more than 60 civilians, including 15 women and children."

Thirty-one of the German planes were said to have been brought down by Polish defense planes and anti-aircraft guns.

Poland's first volunteer division of men and boys, ranging in age from 17 to 55, was reported to have been sworn in and sent to reserve positions behind the front lines.

In the raid by 50 German planes many incendiary bombs were said to have been dropped on the center of Warsaw, destroying the Pilsudski Institute and causing widespread other damage.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the Warsaw radio announced: "Last night and today Polish troops threw back the Germans far from Warsaw."

NEXT

Uniontown, Pa. — Ed Wolfe, of other missions as well as the foreign office now located here. Verified casualties include 11 killed, 45 seriously injured and many business properties. Population terrified by bombings and unpopularity of war.