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Germans Claim Surrender Of Warsaw By Defenders; New Nazi-Russian Parley

Berlin Communique Declares Formal Ending of Warsaw Siege Scheduled to Occur Tomorrow; Asserts Surrender By Polish Fighters Without Conditions; Meanwhile, Berlin Indicates that Russians and Germans Have Another Surprise for War-Stricken Europe Brewing in Conversations Between Von Ribbentrop and Soviet Leaders at Moscow; Russians Report Sinking of One of Their Vessels by Submarine in Baltic; Moscow Making Demands Upon Estonia; Presence of Turkish Minister at Moscow Also Gets Attention.

He said an appreciable turn in the Turkish foreign policy, which he termed agreeable to Germany, already had been noted. He emphasized current military questions involving Russia had been settled with acceptance of the military demarcation line in Poland and that von Ribbentrop's conversation would be largely in the political field, with the largest question being the fate of Poland. It was conceded here that a further German-Russian accord might have repercussions in the Far East, with the attitude of Japan still unclarified.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY

Berlin, Sept. 27. — Besieged Warsaw, reported laid waste by bomb, shell and fire, surrendered unconditionally last night, the Nazi high command announced.

The German communique reporting capitulation of the Polish capital after 20 days of modern siege shared attention tonight with the expectation in informed quarters that a far reaching German-Russian accord would result from the flying visit of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to Moscow.

Warsaw probably will be handed over to the besieging Nazi army on September 29, the high command said, and General Johannes von Blaskowitz has been ordered to arrange the terms of surrender.

(The Warsaw radio, which almost throughout the siege had been on the air with exhortations to Warsaw's citizens and soldiers to resist the invaders was heard in Budapest as late as 2:45 p. m. yesterday. It announced insisted that the city still held out and would resist to the last.)

The surrender, in the German view, marked the end of the short but furiously-fought war which started 27 days ago.

The German high command, after the first brief announcement, issued a second communique as follows:

Formalities Today. "Warsaw has capitulated unconditionally. Formal surrender of the city will take place today.

"It is established the military garrison (Polish) occupying the city exceeds 100,000 men."

Other terms of the surrender were not made known immediately, but it was indicated the Germans had insisted upon elaborate guarantees "to protect the civilian population."

It was regarded likely, too, that the Germans had exacted effective guarantees to prevent attacks by the civilian population upon the occupying force, and had a military government ready to enforce such measures, to remove prisoners, relieve distress and stamp out any incipient epidemics.

Reports reaching the German side indicated that conditions approaching civil war prevailed in Warsaw during the final stages of the siege, with a considerable faction within the city demanding submission to the German terms.

It was believed these terms included surrender of the Warsaw garrison of more than 100,000 men as prisoners of war.

Germans have contended that it was their objective to smash the Polish army so there would be no chance of a surviving part reorganizing opposition to German or Russian forces of occupation.

Twenty days ago the first German motorized troops reached Warsaw and penetrated the suburbs. But they withdrew under heavy Polish fire, and at a safe distance, awaited the full force of the German army which soon closed in from three directions and then cut off all retreat.

By September 13 the Germans were beginning the squeeze which throttled Warsaw.

Another Deal. Predictions that a Russian-German deal would be brought about swiftly were made in official circles today and it was said the Germans obviously expected the Moscow negotiations to have an important bearing on the conduct of the war and the possibility of extension of German influence in Southeastern Europe.

"After the lightning war in Europe following the negotiations in Moscow," was the phrase used at the foreign office.

Attention also was called to the fact that British and Estonian forces were reported to be in Moscow and that the German and British supplies were not viewed as unduly plentiful in the light of the increased demand for them.

The review said that prices in general for types sold up to the closing of the market were considerably higher than those for the period of the war.

The review pointed out that at the outbreak of the World War, a situation similar to that prevailing at present arose when foreign interests were directed to the United States.

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B. & L. Association Continues Active

Over Two Million Dollars Loaned During August for New Homes, Repairing, etc.

The building, savings and loan associations of North Carolina, again loaned over two million dollars for the construction, purchase, repair and refinancing of 1260 homes, according to reports of August loans compiled by the North Carolina Building and Loan League, it was stated today by Wheeler Martin, of Williamston, President. Loans for the construction of homes amounted to forty per cent of the total of the loans, \$840,000 having been loaned out for this purpose. In addition, he said that 294 homes were purchased to the amount of \$418,000, 180 homes were refinanced amounting to \$312,000, over 200 repair loans representing \$174,000, and 192 loans, to the amount of \$308,000 for miscellaneous purposes were made by these popular local home lending institutions, which derive their funds from the savings and investments of people in the same communities where the loans are made.

John H. Tugwell, 63, Claimed By Death

Final rites for John H. Tugwell, 63, who died Tuesday at his home near Farmville after an extended illness, were held at 3:30 Wednesday at the home by the Rev. M. A. Woodard, Free Will Baptist minister of Winterville, assisted by the Rev. Jack Tyson and the Rev. J. C. Moye of Snow Hill. Interment was in the Parker Cemetery, near Farmville.

Pitt Officers Halt Operations of 'Slots'

Greenville, Sept. 27.—Pitt County has been relieved of the slot machine "evil" for the time being, according to city and county officers, who declare that "so far as we know, there are no coin-operated devices being maintained in the county."

Reynolds Thinks Trade Secondary Neutrality Item

Washington, Sept. 28.—Senator Robert H. Reynolds today issued a statement in which he declared that the issue involved in the Senate consideration of neutrality act revision was whether the United States wanted "trade or neutrality." The statement, however, gave no clue as to what position the junior North Carolina Senator will take on the Pittman bill when it comes to a vote in the Senate.

France Bans Communism As Army Continues Push

Paris, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The French government today outlawed the Communist Party in France in what political circles interpreted as an answer to Soviet Russia's lineup with Germany and invasion of Poland.

Federal Tobacco Review Has Some Hopeful Signs

Washington, Sept. 27.—Despite the decrease in the export market for flue-cured tobacco expected if the existing war situation continues, the tobacco growers can look forward to a partial offset of this decline next year by an increased domestic demand for tobacco products, the Agriculture Department said today in its monthly review of the tobacco situation.

Conditions reflecting the domestic consumer demand for tobacco products probably will be more favorable in the 1939-40 season than in the previous season, the review said. Monthly withdrawals of both cigarettes and cigars continue to show a moderate upward trend, it was said.

The report also indicated optimism regarding the possibility that foreign markets, especially the British, might be kept up despite the war situation. It pointed out that plans for lifting the normal British purchases of the flue-cured market were under discussion and British supplies were not viewed as unduly plentiful in the light of the increased demand for them.

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France Bans Communism As Army Continues Push

Paris, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The French government today outlawed the Communist Party in France in what political circles interpreted as an answer to Soviet Russia's lineup with Germany and invasion of Poland.

The severe decree adopted by Premier Daladier's war cabinet also meant the end of all the party's affiliates and banned Communist propaganda in France. Penalties not yet revealed were provided for violations.

The action had been foreshadowed by suppression of the newspaper L'Humanite and Ce Soir, dismissal of Communists from parliamentary committees and a break between the Communists and the general confederations of labor.

President Lebrun, who signed the measure, also approved a decree according to all of France's allies as well as France herself the protection against crimes and offenses against their "external safety" for the duration of the war.

French industry, edging forward under a cover of heavy artillery barrages, was said by military sources to have hit Germany's main Siegfried Line through a salient formed at Hornbach on the western front.

These sources described the health of the war as "very good" and said that the German army was in a state of "collapse."

Businessmen And Farmers Endorse Crop Control

Large Number of Interested Farmers Met Here Wednesday Afternoon and Heard Crop Control Program; No Opposition Noted

Some five or six hundred tobacco growers, their faces grave and lined with seriousness, listened to farm leaders and others here Wednesday afternoon tell them about the advantages of the 1940 crop control program. Not a word of opposition was heard at the meeting.

Solemn throughout, the meeting was one of the most impressive ever held in this county and one could tell that the weed growers attended the meeting with the realization that there was a grave crisis before them.

After an explanation of the proposed crop control program for next year, the group was warned that "if control doesn't go through this year everything points to the fact that Imperial Tobacco Company will not go back on the market this year."

Speakers emphasized the troubles in the world, the war and the necessity for cutting down the 1940 crop since there is a surplus of around 250,000,000 pounds on hand, it being manifest that with the Imperial having a two-year supply of tobacco on hand and withdrawing from the market, and there is the largest world's supply ever held, the necessity for a reduction in the 1940 crop is apparent.

Indications continue to increase that Pitt county will vote overwhelmingly in favor of tobacco production control for 1940 as the series of townships meetings being conducted this week brings practically unanimous approval of the proposal.

The farmers were urged to vote their own convictions but to vote in any event.

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A careful reading of the statement would seem to indicate that Reynolds still leans to the isolationist viewpoint.

"But in the final analysis, selling goods now must not be given first thought if it means sending our sons later," he said.

Reynolds, then declared that the Senate should "legislate with a view solely to keep America out of war because if we become physically involved, we shall pay with the blood of our sons, the tears of our mothers, and the dollars of our already overburdened taxpayers."

However, the Tar Heel senator did not state whether he believed adoption of the Pittman bill embodying the President's cash-and-carry neutrality program would result in this nation's becoming "physically involved" in the European conflict.

Statement Text. Senator Reynolds' statement in full follows:

"Stagnated, war-torn and viewed candidly and impartially, legislation now being proposed for Congressional consideration involves whether the United States wants trade or neutrality. All consideration of neutrality laws must center around this one point: Modern warfare has come to the place where economic forces play about the same role as force."

"Quite obviously, with the aggression of countries abroad directed to war, industrial production will flourish in the United States. It is to be expected that the demand for goods will be correspondingly increased and that the production of goods will be correspondingly increased."

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Bailey Invites Aid of Hopkins

Commerce Secretary Is Asked Seek Resumption of Tobacco Buying of British Companies

Washington, Sept. 27.—Following up his efforts to get the British buyers to return to the flue-cured tobacco markets, Senator Josiah W. Bailey today solicited the cooperation of Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

In view of the mutual benefits derived by the United Kingdom and the United States through the former's purchase of flue-cured tobacco, the North Carolina Senator appealed to Hopkins to do everything possible through his department to get the British buyers to resume their normal purchases.

Senator Bailey's letter in full follows:

"Dear Mr. Hopkins: I know you are interested in our foreign and domestic commerce and I wish to call to your attention the letter that I have written to the President, copy of which is attached hereto, on the subject of closing of the tobacco markets in North Carolina on account of the withdrawal of the British buyers from the United Kingdom."

"The United Kingdom purchased last year 253,990,000 pounds of our bright flue-cured tobacco and 404,000 pounds of our burley tobacco. At 20 cents a pound, this amounts to a little more than \$40,000,000. At the same time, the United Kingdom derived a revenue from imported tobacco of from \$2.30 to \$2.50 on each pound of tobacco. Twenty cents to the North Carolina farmers means more than two dollars to the United Kingdom. There is a mutuality of interests here and upon this mutuality I believe we can find a way to restore the buyers of the United Kingdom to our markets and re-open the markets, very greatly to the relief of our farmers and their welfare."

"I am writing to solicit your earnest consideration and your aid. Nothing Unusual. There is some protest against my suggestion that we might lead interests representing the United Kingdom funds, if necessary, with which to purchase this tobacco. To be sure we could arrange this so as to be safe. Our present policy is to encourage commercial loans from 60 to 90 days, and I may add that we cannot hope to develop our foreign commerce unless we pursue the policy that is pursued by all other nations—that is of providing reasonable credits based upon reasonable security. There is nothing unusual in this and nothing contrary to the present policy of the government. We may not lend to foreign countries that owe us money on the World War account, and of course we can require satisfactory security. Situation Distressing. The situation in North Carolina is really distressing. The farmers cannot hold their tobacco. They have no means of preserving it. They have produced a great crop and it is in their hands. We must re-open the markets and if we can re-open them with the British buying in normal ratio, it will mean a great deal for our farmers."

"I should add that we are producing the bright tobacco in fully 66 North Carolina counties and the burley tobacco in about 20 counties and

French barrage with blasting fire, sending shells screaming into the wooded hills and steep ravines southeast of the German town of Zwi-brucken. This town was the immediate objective of the French attack in this sector.

Overhead French and German air forces clashed, the French holding their own against superior numbers. Despite violent German reaction the French succeeded in consolidating the Hornbach salient, which was one of the most important strategic positions taken by the French on the northern flank of the front between the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

French troops, after three weeks of fighting through outposts of the Siegfried Line, were said to have come into contact with a principal field of pillboxes and trenches around Hornbach. This is one of the points where the Siegfried Line curves closest to the frontier.

WALKS OFF TRAIN. Newark, N. J. — Tired after a trip to the World's Fair, Ross Macdonald, 14, fell asleep on the train. Suddenly awakened as the train was about to reach his home station, the boy sprang up and walked out of the car and right off the rear platform of the moving train. He suffered a long walk home that began in the

Hutson Announces October 5th As Date Weed Control Vote

Help Planned For The 1939 Crop; Arrangements Practically Completed for Use of Imperial Facilities and Commodity Credit Corporation Funds to Help Dispose of This Year's Crop If Control Is Adopted

Raleigh, Sept. 25.—J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced this afternoon that flue-cured tobacco farmers would vote October 5 on limiting 1940 production to about 660,000,000 pounds.

The date and quota were announced to 330 tobacco warehousemen from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida shortly after the warehousemen had pledged unanimous support to control.

Limitation of the 1940 crop would be secured by allotting acreage estimated to yield not more than 660,000,000 pounds. Each tobacco grower would be allowed to sell all the tobacco produced on the allotted acreage.

Hutson had earlier said that "plans have been practically completed" to use facilities of the Imperial Tobacco Company and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to aid farmers in disposing of their record billion pound 1939 crop if they approve control for next year.

Before the warehousemen's meeting Hutson conferred with the executive committee of the North Carolina Bankers' Association and the committee and association officers adopted a resolution approving control for the 1940 crop.

A group of Eastern North Carolina business men also met to discuss the situation.

A conference of representatives from each group was arranged for this afternoon with Governor Hoey.

The plan to aid farmers with their 1939 crop has been discussed with the Imperial company, Hutson said, and the firm would make purchases and process the weed just as it does for its own account, but title would remain with the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Imperial company would be given an option to take the tobacco later for its own account.

Tobacco prices dropped after the Imperial and other British companies stopped buying when war started in Europe. Warehouses were closed in mid-September and details are now being worked out for the resumption.

Hutson pointed out that British buyers normally take one-third of the flue-cured crop and because the purchases are of the higher grade they usually pay farmers approximately one-half of all the money received for flue-cured tobacco.

"The withdrawal of the British buyers," Hutson said, "created a serious and immediate emergency, but even before their withdrawal the surplus of more than 200,000,000 pounds from the billion pound 1939 crop had already resulted in much lower prices than for the past several years."

"The average price for the first six weeks of sales this year was approximately 14.5 cents a pound as contrasted with 22.3 cents a pound for the 1938 crop. The 1939 crop of one billion pounds compares with a consumption level of between 750,000,000 and 800,000,000 pounds."

"In our efforts to be of assistance in this situation we have sought the advice of farmers, bankers, merchants and business men throughout the flue-cured belt. These men have been unanimous in the view that it would be unsound business for the government to attempt to support prices unless farmers cooperate to regulate the quantity of tobacco marketed."

"In the referendum to be held on the question of marketing quotas, farmers will, in effect, decide the acreage of tobacco that will be marketed in 1940. This decision will have an important effect on the plans for marketing the remainder of the 1939 crop."

Coombs Will Address Duke Alumni in Pitt

Greenville, Sept. 27.—Coach John W. Coombs of Duke University will address the annual fall meeting of the Pitt County Alumni Association to be held in this city October 10th, alumni officials here announced.

"Duke University. Beginning the Second Hundred Years" will be the subject of Coach Coombs' address. A list of officers and other details of the program will be given at the meeting.

Coombs will be accompanied by his wife and two children. He will be in Farmville on his way to the meeting.

The meeting will be held at the Hotel Farmville. Tickets are 50 cents for the general public and 1.00 for alumni.

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