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FARMVILLE

VOLUME THIRTY

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1934

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

Selling Rush Expected To Slow Up Next Week

Farmville Market Has Sold 15,416,480 lbs. For Over Two and a Quarter Million Dollars

The Farmville market at the close of the seventh day since the re-opening, has had an unusual rush and it now appears that it will continue through this week into the first part of next week. It is the opinion of tobaccoists, however, that this unprecedented rush will be over by the middle of next week. The sales have been orderly and the prices generally satisfactory.

The Farmville market has sold for the seven days through Wednesday of this week 5,272,038 pounds for \$844,652.13 at an average of \$16.02. The market for the season through Wednesday of this week has sold 15,416,480 pounds for \$2,294,796.10 at an average of \$15.02.

The present season so far has been on of the most trying in the history of tobacco marketing. A bumper crop, low grade weed, the European war and the tobacco "holiday" are some of the things that have made the season jittery and unstable.

Keep your tobacco dry and bring it to Farmville for the top dollar.

Junius H. Rose Installed As Head of Legion

New State Commander Calls for Real Neutrality, Not A Democratic or Republican Neutrality

Greenville, Oct. 18.—Junius H. Rose stood on the dais of the high school auditorium Monday night and was accorded one of the highest honors which can be bestowed on a Tar Heel, amid the applause of his American Legion friends and a good number of Greenville admirers.

For the year beginning at that moment it will be Junius H. Rose, commander of the North Carolina Department American Legion, an organization with the largest membership, widest activity, most extensive program and most far-reaching in general of any in the state.

For a while Mr. Rose was probably just as excited as any high school student making his first appearance on the stage, although, as superintendent of the Greenville school system, the new commander probably has been on that very same stage more than any other person.

The new commander, could not conceal his pride in realizing one of his great ambitions when Superior Court Judge Henry L. Stevens of Warsaw, past national commander of the Legion, placed the white silk cap on the new commander's head and the badge over his heart.

The crowd roundly applauded when Mr. Rose stood to go through the formality. To the audience it appeared that the usual procedure for the high school auditorium had been somewhat changed, with the school superintendent playing the part of an honored student and with Judge Stevens as superintendent.

Realizing the scheduled hour for adjournment was drawing near, the new commander hurried through his address.

Coming to that portion of his address which is the most discussed topic of today—American neutrality.—Mr. Rose declared "we do not want a democratic neutrality, nor a Republican neutrality, but a real neutrality." The audience, as if in complete agreement, applauded the statement. He represented the Legion as an organization which does not expect or desire to go through another war. "At a cost of approximately \$40,000,000,000 we have learned that the extension to Europe did not make the world safe for democracy," he declared.

He then explained that the Legion always had been in favor of adequate preparedness to protect our shores and added the country had come to realize now that this was the safest and surest way for America.

Condemning all "isms" except Americanism, the new commander said that any foreign-born persons not on American soil who did not do the way of the American way—those who would return to Europe—should be returned to Europe.

His life's motto, "I will do my duty," he said, was the motto of the Legion. He said that the Legion was the only organization in the world that was not a party organization.

war, and added that it was the objective of the Legion to amend this law to provide an education for every son and daughter of a veteran who dies of direct cause of the war. He continued that the Legion proposed to help all sons and daughters of World War veterans in their attempt to secure an education.

He proposed the further development of the American Legion Junior baseball program and said the real aim was not to win or make money for any post, but to provide the future men of this country with practice in sportsmanship and citizenship.

The new commander discussed the unemployment program for the coming year and said efforts would be made to aid every unemployed veteran in finding suitable work.

Bureau Committee To Get Call Soon

Greenville, Oct. 19.—J. E. Winslow, president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, revealed today that he would call a meeting of that organization's executive committee in the near future to take action on resolutions passed by various county bureaus asking that something be done to try and get "parity" prices for this year's tobacco crop.

Mr. Winslow made his statement following a meeting of Farm Bureau members held at the court house last night. The Pitt county bureau already had gone on record as requesting the state bureau to take up the question of "parity" prices with federal officials. Numerous other county bureaus have passed similar resolutions and the meeting of the executive committee will be called to decide on what course to pursue.

Those attending last night's meeting declared themselves in favor of working with other county bureaus and the state committee in any undertaking that is decided upon.

The session lasted for two hours, during which time the general farm situation, especially tobacco, was discussed in detail.

GIVES DOG DRINK; DROWNS

Claremont, Calif. — The frantic barking of a little dog caused several persons to follow him to a water hole where they found the body of Jimmy Sanford, 8, who had, a short while before, taken the dog to the pond to give him a drink of water.

Election Dates Set For Township Commitmen

Farmers To Name Groups To Administer AAA October 23-24

Township committees to set up tobacco acreage allotments and otherwise work with and under the supervision of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be selected at meetings to be held throughout the county Monday and Tuesday nights of next week.

Delegates and alternates to the county convention, at which the county committee members will be elected also will be elected at the meetings.

Each township will name committees of three members, a chairman, vice chairman and a regular member. Township committee members will be paid \$3 daily and county committeemen \$3 a day for each day they are in session. No travel expenses are allowed, however.

The county committee will be held in the Agriculture building here at 7:30 o'clock, Wednesday night, October 25, at which time the county committee will be elected.

Township committee election meetings will be held as follows: Monday night at 7:30—Farmville, town hall; Fountain, high school; Falkland, high school; Winterville, high school; Bethel, old school building; Penuit, high school; Tuesday night at 7:30—Beaver Dam, high school; Ayden, high school; Carolina, high school; Beldon, high school; Greenville, court house; Tuesday afternoon 8:30—Chico, Spencer's Store at Black Jack; Swift Creek, Hugh Stokes store.

The township committee elected will cooperate with the county committee and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in handling the farm program in the respective townships for the coming year.

Eligibility regulations for a person to serve on the various committees are similar to those set by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the following: 1. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States; 2. He must be a resident of the township for which he is to be elected; 3. He must be a farmer or have an interest in farming; 4. He must be at least 21 years of age; 5. He must not be a member of any political party or organization; 6. He must not be a member of any religious organization; 7. He must not be a member of any labor union; 8. He must not be a member of any other organization which is inimical to the interests of the farming community.

Swedish Throng Voices Solidarity Of the Nordics

Cheers Greet Rulers of Four Northern Nations as Conferences Begin

Stockholm, Oct. 18.—A great throng of Swedes, upward of 100,000 strong, gathered in front of the Royal Palace and nearby streets and squares tonight in a mass demonstration of solidarity of the Northern countries.

Cheers greeted the Kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden when they appeared on the balcony with Finland's president, Kyyosti Kallio, meeting here to discuss the preservation of their neutrality and normal trade in the European war.

As the conference of the three kings and the president of the four countries got under way today Stockholm papers carried an appeal to the Northern states to make the meeting a starting point for a general European peace move.

They also were greeted by a message from the 21 American Republics, including the United States, expressing support of the principles of neutrality.

The appeal signed by "representatives of Swedish industry and trade" said the reaffirmation of the Northern states' neutrality and earnest desire for peace was good, "but not enough."

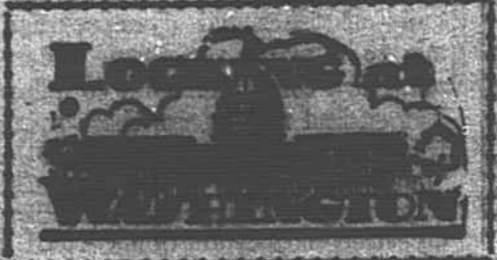
"They must also watch for every opportunity to promote peaceful contacts between belligerent powers before it is too late," the appeal said. "In this hour the influence of the Northern states is not small."

There was no official indication, however, that the Northern countries would attempt any mediation in their discussions of problems facing them because of the war.

The first day's conferences were described tonight as having produced a "rather more optimistic attitude" in high political quarters of the Northern European states.

The reply of the Soviet's president, Michael Kalinin, to President Roosevelt saying that Russia respects Finland's independence was credited with achieving some relaxation of the tension in the Northern countries, existing since Finnish.

(Continued on page 4)



By HUGO S. SIMS (Washington Correspondent)

PROLONGED DEBATE OVER NEUTRALITY PRODUCES LITTLE CHANGE IN VIEWS

The prolonged debate in the Senate over the Neutrality Bill has had little visible effect upon the outcome of the issue. Senators on both sides of the discussion have sounded their views with no other result than to postpone a vote and delay announcement of final action which will be in accord with previous predictions.

Not many persons have taken the time to read the entire Neutrality Bill. It contains some eighteen sections, seventeen of which relate to measures designed to prevent this country from becoming embroiled in foreign wars. The last section provides for the repeal of the embargo on the sale of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerent nations.

The effort to separate the provisions designed to set up a complete cash-and-carry commerce between the United States and warring nations, which would have enabled the senators to vote separately upon each proposal, was defeated by an overwhelming vote. Only 26 senators voted for the separation, while 65 voted to keep the bill intact.

The reader should understand that existing legislation prohibits completely the sale of arms, munitions and implements of war, but that it does not restrict, in any degree the shipment of other goods. While no munitions can be sold or shipped to belligerent powers, there is no regulation whatever to prevent the sale and shipment of goods that are closely allied to war materials. In fact, many of the articles listed on contraband lists do not fall within the prohibitions set out by the embargo on arms, etc.

The argument that a change in our legislation during the process of war will make this country unneutral is freely heard but nothing in international law requires this country to sell or ship anything to other nations. Consequently, it is a matter of domestic policy and well within the rights of this country. It should be pointed out, however, that while repeal of the arms embargo would vary existing statutes to the benefit of the nations that control the seas, the other provision of the proposed bill, the cash-and-carry section, would change existing statutes to their damage. Consequently, the proposed changes practically offset each other so far as the warring nations may be concerned.

The proposed bill treats all commerce exactly the same. It would require belligerent nations to pay cash for what they buy in this nation, take title to the goods and then transport them abroad in their own ships. This would prevent American sailors and ships from going into the danger zones, but, as a matter of fact, the law itself includes such a ban.

Much criticism has been directed against a provision in the bill providing for ninety-day credits. Advocates of the bill assert that this is designed to facilitate ordinary commercial transactions and the exceptions granted under the section must be reported to Congress every six months.

There is noticeable, even while the Senate debates the bill, the development of a sentiment against some of the strict provisions of the cash-and-carry provision. For example, it is said that there is no use in restricting our shipping to certain parts of the world where there is practically no danger of belligerent action. American shippers, including some on the Pacific coast, are beginning to study the implications of the bill and may seek modifications which will permit American trade to continue unimpeded in areas in this hemisphere that are far removed from the dangers of war.

To those who oppose repeal of the arms ban, while advocating the enactment of the cash-and-carry provision, the answer is made that, under the present condition of war, the definition of the terms "arms, munitions and implements of war," does not include many articles that are essential to the conduct of warfare and that, if the United States wants to be consistent, it should prohibit the sale of all goods to belligerent nations. It is pointed out that the United States is not a party to the League of Nations and that, if it were, it would be bound to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations.

State Public Aid Grants Averaging Highest Ever

October Payments Average \$5.92 for Children, \$9.91 for Aged

Raleigh, Oct. 19.—North Carolina paid the highest average aid to dependent children and old age assistance grants received since the State began cooperating with the Social Security program in July, 1937.

Nathan H. Yelton, director of the division of public assistance, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, said A. D. C. grants totaling \$128,487.79 were paid to 20,857 dependent children, for an average of \$6.16 compared with approximately \$4.00 at the start of the program.

A total of \$349,072.21 was paid to 34,621 aged persons, including \$17,119.63 to 678 Confederate widows transferred to the old age assistance rolls.

The average grant during this month for all aged was \$9.91, for Confederate widows \$25.25, for others \$9.60. All three averages were the highest paid, Yelton said.

The average old age grant at first was \$8.57, although up to \$50 was and is permitted where need warrants. Since July 1 of this year, 678 Confederate widows have been transferred from the State's private pension list where the uniform monthly payment is \$25.

On old age assistance, these widows may not receive less than \$25 a month and 81 are now getting the full \$90, paid half by government and a fourth each by the State and counties.

Yelton said many of these widows and other aged stand a chance of receiving \$40 a month if the next Legislature passes an amendment conforming to a new provision in the national Social Security Act which allows the government to pay as much as \$20 a month as half of the old age grant.

The work of transferring Confederate widows to the assistance rolls this month proceeded at the rate of 25 new transfers. Approximately 1,100 widows are still getting \$25 a month pensions from the State, at a per capita cost to the State of \$17.50 to \$18.75 in excess of the amount necessary to keep them on old-age assistance.

The public assistance director said he "saw no reason" why a large

Farmville Rotary Club To Banquet Ladies and Guests Tuesday Evening, Oct. 24



ABIT NIX, ATHENS, GA.

Abit Nix, an attorney of Athens, was born in Commerce, Ga. His education was received at the University of Georgia and at Harvard Law School, and he received the degrees of B. A. and LL. B. Abit is a member of the board of trustees of Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, of the Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens, a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, national councillor of the Boy Scouts of America for the Northeast-Georgia Council, past president of the Georgia State Sunday School Association, and past the University of Georgia Law secretary and adjunct professor of School. He served for two years as referee in bankruptcy for the northern district of Georgia.

portion of the remaining pensioned widows could not be transferred to the assistance program. Some, he said, would be too well to do financially to qualify.

An obstacle to the transferring was removed recently when the State arranged to continue making a \$100 contribution toward the burial of each widow transferred.

One thing this war should settle is the argument about the relative merits of battleships and airplanes.

Wonder if the Wright brothers knew what they were doing when they presented mankind with wings.

Abit Nix, of Athens, Ga., To Be Principal Speaker, Meeting Will Be Held in New Gym Building on School Grounds

According to Ed Nash Warren, president and Irvin Morgan, chairman of the program committee, next Tuesday evening is going to be a momentous occasion for the Farmville Ladies' and Guests' Night will be held in the new gym building on the local school grounds.

Chairman Irvin reports that he has been successful in securing Abit Nix, of Athens, Ga., as principal speaker of the evening.

Abit is a charter member of the Rotary Club of Athens, which was organized in 1920, and is a past president of the club. He served as governor of District 69 (old) in 1928 and 1929, member of the constitution and by-laws committee in 1929-30 and 1930-31, director of Rotary International in 1931-32, chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee in 1932-33, member of the committee on drafting enactments arising out of Resolution No. 25 of the 1932 Rotary convention, and as a member of the constitution and by-laws committee in 1933-34.

Abit was Chairman of the 1939 International Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1939.

The musical program, under the direction of Elbert Holmes and Mrs. Marvin V. Jones, can be looked forward to as being most enjoyable.

Edmond Harding, of original Washington, with his accordion, has been invited to be present to assist in the entertainment.

Among the special guests invited are the faculty of the Farmville graded and high schools.

Convocation of Edenton to Meet Here Tuesday

The annual meeting of the Convocation of Edenton, comprising thirty-nine parish organizations, will convene in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Tuesday morning, October 24, at ten o'clock.

The meeting will begin with a celebration of the Holy Communion, after which the ministers, lay delegates and visitors will continue their session in the Church, and the Woman's Auxiliary will hold its session in the Methodist Church, with Mrs. Harry Walker, of Washington, president of the women's work in the Convocation, presiding.

Luncheon will be served by the Methodist Women's Missionary Society in the basement dining room.

SEA BATTLE

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—A brisk battle in which 12 unidentified warplanes attacked six warships off the Netherlands island of Schiermooerkog was reported today.

Residents of the island, in the North Sea near the German coast, said they saw the attack, but were unable to distinguish the nationality of the participants. It was not known, consequently, whether the vessels were British or German.

The mystery deepened because neither Great Britain nor Germany announced action in that vicinity.

The scene of battle was not far from the German port of Emden, which British planes attempted to raid yesterday.

Belligerent U-Boats Banned From United States Waters

Roosevelt Takes Unprecedented Action in Invoking Strict Neutrality Measure

Washington, Oct. 18.—President Roosevelt today banned all belligerent submarines from territorial waters or ports of the United States except those menaced by storm epidemic, mechanical trouble or other natural causes.

The restriction, unprecedented in United States history, was contained in a proclamation issued under authority of the 1935-37 Neutrality Act, and is designed, the proclamation said, "to maintain peace" between the United States, as a neutral, and the nations at war.

It applies to all belligerent submarines, both commercial and ships of war, excluding those forced to seek haven by "force majeure"—those facing an emergency due to natural or "act of God" causes.

This means that submarines running before an enemy or crippled by a hostile attack cannot seek refuge in United States waters or ports without risk of being seized and interned.

Those entering port due to "force majeure" are warned that they must run on the surface with their conning towers and superstructure exposed and flying their true colors, and must depart in the same manner.

Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who also signed the proclamation, would not elaborate on why it was issued but there have been frequent reports, some of which the President confirmed, that belligerent submarines have been seen off the Florida, Maine and Alaska coasts.

The President declined to identify them.

Others May Follow.

Brazil reportedly issued a similar proclamation a few days ago and, with the United States in the vanguard, some observers believe the rest of the American nations may follow suit. The 21 American republics combined thus could enforce a restricted safety-belt, with force if necessary in their own territorial waters. The effect of this would be to quarantine the entire hemisphere from hostile naval operations, except in British and French island possessions in the Atlantic and Caribbean.

Text of the effective clauses of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas there exists a state of war between Germany and France, Poland, and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa;

"Whereas the United States of America is neutral in such war;

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provisions of Section 8 of the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935, as amended by the joint resolution approved May 3, 1937, do by this proclamation find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of a foreign belligerent state, both commercial submarines and submarines which are ships of war, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations;

"I hereby prohibit the entry into the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of a foreign belligerent state, both commercial submarines and submarines which are ships of war, unless they are running on the surface with their conning towers and superstructure exposed and flying their true colors, and unless they depart in the same manner;

"I hereby prohibit the entry into the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of a foreign belligerent state, both commercial submarines and submarines which are ships of war, unless they are running on the surface with their conning towers and superstructure exposed and flying their true colors, and unless they depart in the same manner;