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The Farmville Enterprise

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VOLUME THIRTY-ONE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1940

NUMBER EIGHT

1940 N. C. Tobacco Crop Half That for Last Year

458,540,000-Pound Yield Indicated; Hoey and Broughton For Three-Year Control

Raleigh, July 11.—North Carolina flue-cured tobacco growers have cut their crop almost in half, as compared with last year, the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture announced yesterday in the first tobacco yield forecast of the season.

The report indicated an acreage of 502,000, a production of 458,540,000 pounds, and a yield-per-acre of 913 pounds. Last year the State's flue-cured acreage was 855,000, the production was 803,030,000 pounds, and the yield per acre was 939 pounds.

In Good Condition

The tobacco crop was described as generally in good condition on July 1. Rains were "badly needed" in the new bright and border belts, however. Other belts reported favorable weather conditions.

The 1939 crop, largest in the State's history, was raised without crop control restrictions. This year's crop was controlled by federal quotas.

Governor Hoey predicted last night that if flue-cured tobacco farmers voted for three-year crop control in a referendum July 20 they would become "more prosperous and independent" than ever before.

In a broadcast speech, the Governor said he knew that farmers did not like regulation and control, and that he sympathized with their views, but that tobacco would bring starvation prices unless the crop were restricted.

Rejection of control, he declared, would be "suicidal."

If farmers vote for control, and then develop a well-balanced program of crop rotation and diversification—using land taken out of tobacco production to grow feed for livestock—"North Carolina will become indeed and truth a well-balanced commonwealth and a self-sustaining people," said Hoey.

Broughton For Control

North Carolina's bankers can perform a great public service by advising the tobacco growers in their communities to vote for the three-year control plan, J. M. Broughton, Democratic nominee for governor, told the North Carolina Bankers Conference at Chapel Hill yesterday.

"To vote for the three-year plan is merely the part of wisdom," he admonished.

Commissioner of Agriculture W. Kerr Scott and the State Board of Agriculture and a resolution approved yesterday unanimously endorsed three-year tobacco control and urged farmers to vote favorably on the program July 20.

"Tobacco growers are facing a crisis due to the loss of markets prevailing in foreign countries and the present surplus of flue-cured leaf is a threat to the price stability of the market," Commissioner Scott asserted. "In this present crisis, we believe that it is imperative that growers approve the proposed three-year-AAA control program."

Mrs. L. G. Cooper Buried Wednesday

Greenville.—Mrs. Mary Smith Cooper, wife of Lewis G. Cooper, practicing attorney of Greenville and former Judge of Pitt county court, died at her home 708 Evans street Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home, with her pastor, Rev. W. A. Ryan, pastor of Eighth Street church, in charge, assisted by Rev. Worth Wicker, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Burial was in Greenwood cemetery.

Active pallbearers were Dr. N. E. Ward, Dr. J. B. Hawes, Charles O'H. Horne, N. O. Warren, C. A. Bowen, J. S. Ficklen, J. B. James and E. B. Dudley.

Among the honorary pallbearers were members of the Eighth Street Christian Church, members of the Pitt County Bar Association, court house officials and employees and other friends of the family.

Mrs. Cooper was born in Farmville May 17, 1891, the daughter of Robert Lee Smith and the late Nets Turnage Smith. She was a descendant of Major Benjamin May and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was active in Eighth Street Christian church circles.

She is survived by her husband; two daughters, Miss Fannie Spotswood Cooper, 17; and Miss Mary Smith Cooper, 10; her father, R. L. Smith of Greenville; one brother, W. E. Smith of Greenville; and a sister, Mrs. Vanessa Townsend of Farmville. Several nieces and nephews also survive.

Washington Farm News

AGRICULTURAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR JULY

(By Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

1. War cuts exports and imports of many farm products.
2. Consumer buying power increasing, upped by industrial activity.
3. Heavy marketings of potatoes this month, shipments of truck crops increasing, prices down.
4. Cotton mill activity higher this summer than last; growers face bad export situation.
5. Hog slaughter decreasing, other livestock increasing; smaller pig crop this year.
6. Milk flowing in heavy volume, demand for dairy products increased, prices higher.
7. U. S. wheat supply, 1,000,000,000 bushels; same as last year; European supply smaller.
8. Loss of foreign markets affects fats, oils and oilseeds.
9. Good demand for wool, prices higher this summer.
10. Farm income higher in first six months of 1940.
11. Production of eggs declining, prices about same as last year.
12. Feed grains ample for livestock needs next fall and winter.
13. Fruit crops smaller, enough for domestic needs.

FARM PROSPECTS IMPROVE; INCOME UP; SUPPLY FOOD, FEED, FIBERS ARE AMPLE

The National Defense Program has brightened the domestic demand prospects for farm products. Increased industrial production should mean larger consumer incomes during the last half of this year. This in turn would be reflected in a stronger consumer demand for meats, dairy products, poultry products, fruits and vegetables, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Cash Incomes Increases

Bureau reports that prices of principal farm products except pork are slightly higher this summer than last. Farm cash income increases seasonally this month, will increase more through October. Total for the first six months of 1940 was higher than in 1939, may be higher in last half of year also. The Government index of purchasing power of farm products currently is about 75 per cent of the pre-World War base of 100 per cent.

Exports Reduced

United States exports of agricultural products have been reduced sharply in recent months. The total, excluding cotton and pork, was small during the first nine months of the European War than in the like period a year earlier. Prospects for an immediate increase in exports are not good. Meanwhile, new crops are being made in the United States, and the total supply of food, feed, and fibers is more than enough for domestic needs.

Wheat Supply

Preliminary indications are that the United States will have about 1 billion bushels of wheat this year. Allowing for normal domestic disappearance, the supply for export and carry-over would total more than 300 million bushels. These figures are about the same as in 1939. The supply outside the United States will be 100 million to 200 million bushels smaller than in 1939, due largely to crop damage in Europe.

Feed Grains

The supply of feed grains in the United States, slightly smaller this year than last, will be more than ample for livestock needs. A smaller corn crop is indicated, but there is a large carry-over of corn, and large crops of other feeds are in prospect. Slaughter supplies of hogs are declining seasonally; other livestock increasing. The spring pig crop was smaller this year than last, prospects are for a smaller fall pig crop also.

Cotton Outlook

Cotton growers soon to harvest a new crop, face an unfavorable export situation. Principal strengthening factor is the prospect for improved domestic business conditions during the last half of this year. Domestic cotton mill activities has increased some from the low point in late May, and currently is at a higher rate than it was last summer. Prices of cotton have been about 10 per cent higher this summer than last.

Fats and Oils

Recent declines in prices of export fats and oils, oilseed meal, and oilseeds reflect the loss of foreign markets. United States imports of certain vegetable oils from the Netherlands also have been cut off. Domestic production of fats and oils is equivalent to about 90 per cent of total domestic requirements. There

3-Year Quotas Will Stabilize Allotments

Tobacco allotments will not be reduced in 1941 and the Government will protect prices of this year's crop "at or slightly above the 1939 price level" if three-year quotas are approved in the flue-cured referendum on July 20, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer of N. C. State College.

"On the other hand," Floyd declared, "if three-year quotas are rejected and the one-year quota plan is continued through 1941, farm allotments for next year will be 10 cents less than the 1940 allotments, and the Government will not be able to protect prices at the level established last year."

Commenting on what he termed "the most serious market situation ever faced by tobacco growers," the AAA executive said: "Stocks of flue-cured tobacco in this country are now 500 million pounds larger than a year ago. There is now growing around 740,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco. With average yields, this will result in a crop of around 650 million pounds.

"Domestic manufacturers probably will not want to buy over 400 million pounds this season, in view of their large purchases last season and with domestic consumption still under 400 million pounds annually.

"At the present time there is little demand from the export trade. If all the orders for the export trade that will be on the market at the opening of the buying season were added up, they probably would amount to between 100 and 150 million pounds.

"This means, therefore, that the buyers will probably not want more than 500 to 550 million pounds from the 1940 crop of tobacco. Tails would leave between 100 and 150 million pounds for which there will be no buyers except at extremely low prices. The Government is prepared to make loans to remove this surplus from the regular channels of trade. These loans will be dependent upon approval of quotas. This is the only way growers have of protecting prices of their 1940 crop of tobacco."

Miss Davis Speaks Methodist Women

Miss Zoanna Davis, deaconess, and head of the student work relating to Methodist girls at E. C. T. G., was guest speaker at the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Monday afternoon.

Miss Davis made a timely and enlightening talk on the subject of "Methodist Advance." Miss Bettie Joyner presided and Mrs. Pearl Johnson led the devotional exercises.

After adjournment delicious refreshments were served in the Lovelace room by the executive board of the Society, including:

Miss Bettie Joyner, president; Mrs. Bertha Gardner, vice president; Mrs. S. A. Garris, recording secretary; Mrs. L. P. Thomas, corresponding secretary; Mrs. T. W. Lang, treasurer; Mrs. E. B. Hodge, Mission Study chairman; Mrs. Charles Moxing, Social Service chairman; Miss Mary Friar-Rouse, Young People's chairman; Mrs. Pearl Johnson, World Outlook and Publicity chairman; Mrs. B. O. Turnage, Baby Division chairman; Mrs. T. E. Joyner, local chairman; Mrs. R. H. Knott and Mrs. Willard Teal, Orphanage chairmen.

In a business session the Society voted to make Brenda Adelaide, the infant daughter of Mrs. Edgar J. Barrett, a Cradle chairman, a life member of the Baby Division.

MATTRESSES

Approximately 400 low-income farm families of Craven County are expected to file applications under the Federal State mattress-making program, reports Paul M. Cox, assistant farm agent.

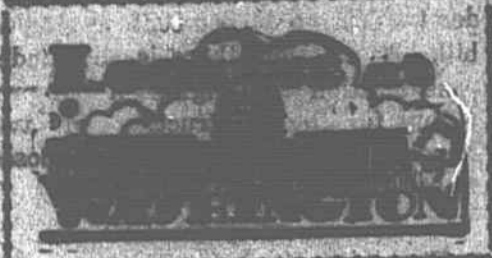
is a surplus in some lines of edible fats, and a deficit in certain industrial oils, notably quick-lathering oils for soap and the drying oils.

Dairy Products

Milk is flowing in unusually heavy volume this summer in response to good pasturage and supplemental feeding induced by the higher prices, as compared with a year ago, for milk and butter, exclusive of relief distribution, is slightly higher than a year ago; the demand for evaporated milk has increased, but the demand for cheese has shown little change.

Eggs

Production of eggs has declined rapidly in recent months, the output for July probably aggregating about \$ billion eggs as contrasted with more than \$ billion in April. The relationship between egg prices and feed prices continues unfavorable to producers as compared with a year ago and with the 1939-39 average.



By HUGO S. SIMS (Washington Correspondent)
CAMPAIGN ISSUES AHEAD. WILKIE'S VIEWS OBTAINED. CONVENTION AFTERMATH. NAZI IN SOUTH AMERICA. THREE NATIONS AFFECTED. AIRPLANE MOTORS. OUR PLANE CAPACITY. WILL F. D. R. ACCEPT? THIRD PARTY DISCUSSED. U. S. NAVAL EXPANSION.

The issues of the 1940 presidential campaign will depend, in part, upon the action taken by the Democratic Convention, both in selecting a nominee and in framing a platform, but they will also depend upon the declarations of the Republican nominee, Wendell Willkie, as he goes through the country, waging his promised "crusading, aggressive, fighting campaign."

The utility executive, in the few weeks before his nomination, made a number of speeches in various parts of the country and from them one learned something of his attitude toward public questions. His general attack is upon the New Deal as a threat to freedom through the increase of the powers of Government.

Mr. Willkie urges modification of existing tax laws, a strict curb on regulatory agencies and a better attitude on the part of government toward business. He has not advocated the wholesale repeal of all New Deal reforms. In regard to our foreign policy, Mr. Willkie expresses sympathy for the German-conquered and German-threatened, but opposes intervention in Europe's war. He is for national defense as a protection against war.

Following the selection of Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, for second place on the Republican ticket, the Convention adjourned. The leading participants, tired out by the strenuous meeting, sought rest in short vacations. It will be a few weeks before the full results of the Convention become apparent.

Generally speaking, the unsuccessful contestants rallied promptly to the support of the nominee who had gained convention strength from the support given him by Alfred M. Landon, the Party's candidate in 1936. Mr. Hoover went fishing without comment. Some rumors of a complete reorganization of the national committee have been heard and, despite Willkie's popularity in some sections, political observers will watch closely for any evidence of lukewarm support of the former Democrat who was unanimously selected to lead the Republican Party.

The situation in South America continues to be threatening, with Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil particularly threatened by the work of Fifth Column agents and totalitarian agitators. Recent discovery of the Nazi plot to seize Uruguay and the disclosures in the sensational investigation of Nazi activities in that country emphasize the reality of the dangers which exist in these countries.

Prompt action by the Uruguayan authorities, together with equally energetic action on the part of Brazil, succeeded in thwarting the Nazi plot. In Uruguay the Army continues to guard railroad stations, telegraph offices, lighthouses, ports and automobile roads to frontier points. The people are flocking to recruiting stations and enrolling for voluntary military service.

It was recently revealed that Uruguay was greatly assisted by Brazil in handling the difficult situation in connection with the Nazi plans. Civilian troops were mobilized in the South and the report is that Brazil promised to intervene if an armed uprising attempted to make Uruguay a German colony.

In Argentina and Uruguay, the newspapers and broadcasting stations are under strict control, but there is some complaint that the Nazi-Fascist organizations are permitted to continue their anti-democratic propaganda. Brazil has established strict rules against newspaper criticism of Nazi activities in other South American countries. Most observers believe that South American countries are in more danger from internal disturbances than from outside invasions, and doubt whether the Government has taken sufficiently stringent actions to cope with the situation.

One of the problems connected with the expansion of airplane production in the United States is the construction of new airports. The number of airports in the United States is estimated to be about 10,000. The Government is planning to build 10,000 new airports in the next few years. It would be a nice plan in any body's opinion, but the owner of a small airplane is not likely to be interested in it.

Cooperation Needed For Quality Cotton

Cotton farmers benefit directly from good ginning, but the ginner must obtain a reasonable profit for his services if he expects to continue an adequate service to his patrons, says J. C. Ferguson, Extension ginning specialist of State College.

Care in picking and handling cotton before it reaches the gin is just as important as care in the actual ginning operation. The ginner can render his best service only when his patrons cooperate with him in bringing cotton to the gin that is reasonably clean and in proper condition for ginning.

Ferguson said the swing toward improved cotton varieties has resulted in more care of the seed at the gin. Various methods of handling seed have been devised, with the most common being the blow pipe vacuum system and the belt system underneath the gin stands.

A modern gin plant, the specialist pointed out, should include such features as a conditioner or drier, a pure seed handling system, adequate cleaning and extracting machinery, economical fans, separators and piping, and a good baling press.

In the 1939 ginning season, approximately 1,100 out of 11,884 gins in the United States operated driers, of which 22 were in North Carolina. From reports furnished by ginners operating these driers, it was found that in North Carolina the average improvement made on damp or wet cottons amounted to \$4 a bale, while the fuel cost averaged less than 20 cents a bale.

There is still plenty of room for improvement in this State, Ferguson said, pointing out that from the many bales of rough cotton ginned last year, it is evident that some ginners are negligent in the care and operation of their plants.

Atlanta Cotton Office Reports Many Requests For Forms

Requests for application forms on which to file for free Government classing of 1940 cotton have come to the Atlanta office of the Agricultural Marketing Service from 651 group representatives and members, it was reported today by Joe H. McLure, who is in charge of the cotton classing office in this area.

The several cotton offices of the Service report a total of more than 2,000 requests for application, which is more than twice the number of groups approved for the free classing and market news service last year. "The large number of requests for applications already received," Mr. McLure said, "indicates that even more cotton improvement associations want their 1940 cotton classed than was the case last season. This increased interest makes it especially important that applications be filed not later than early July to facilitate approval of the forms and delivery of supplies to each group representative before his first cotton is picked."

Of the applications already filed, 110 had been approved to June 24 compared with 98 approvals reported to June 24 last year. "Considering the lateness of the present season and the need for replanting in many sections," said Mr. McLure, "group representatives appear to be making an effort to get their applications in early."

Applications from organized cotton improvement groups in the Atlanta area or requests for application forms may be sent to the Atlanta office of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Room 601, 441 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Forms must be filled in and filed before August 1 for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida and not later than August 15 for North Carolina and Virginia.

WHO KNOWS ?

1. How many war planes are being produced in this country now?
 2. What European nations hold territory in this hemisphere which may be vital to the defense of this country?
 3. What modern nation has the longest work-week?
 4. What taxpayers are required to file income tax returns?
 5. What was the size of the U. S. Army when Henry L. Stimson was Secretary of War under President Taft?
 6. When did Rumania acquire Bessarabia?
 7. When did the United States purchase Alaska from Russia?
 8. Does the League of Nations continue to function in any way?
 9. How old is Henry Ford?
 10. How old must a citizen be to become eligible for the presidency? (See "The Answer" on Page 3)
- It would be a nice plan in any body's opinion, but the owner of a small airplane is not likely to be interested in it.

Another Huge Defense Fund Is Requested

EUROPEAN SUMMARY

London — British and German planes in biggest air battle of war over Britain's channel coast; British claim 14 Nazi planes shot down; admiralty says Italian fleet put to flight in Mediterranean.

Berlin — Germans claim 29 British planes shot down in past 24 hours; German planes sink British cruiser and four merchant ships in Dover straits, and damage another cruiser and three other vessels; Hitler confers with Italian and Hungarian leaders—planning "new order" in Balkans and peaceful settlement of Rumania's quarrel with Hungary and Bulgaria.

Rome — Italian high command says Italian fleet sinks two British war ships and heavily damaged several others in clash in Ionian sea, sending the British fleeing; Italians admit losing a destroyer and a submarine.

Bucharest — Rumania withdraws from the League of Nations.

Zurich — France votes out democratic rule, but the nation will determine by plebiscite whether the nation is to have a new totalitarian dictatorship.

FOUNTAIN NEWS (By MRS. M. D. YELVERTON)

Misses Nina Estelle Yelverton and Carolyn Redick spent the week end in Wake Forest.

Miss Elizabeth Smith visited friends in Burgaw during the week end.

Mrs. G. E. Trevathan, Mrs. J. L. Dozier, Mrs. Robert Mercer, Mrs. Hardy Johnson, Mrs. G. W. Lane and Mrs. E. B. Beasley were bridge guests of Mrs. M. E. Lane in Pinetops Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Newman were guests during the week end of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Eagles. They left Monday for New Bern where Mr. Newman has accepted a position as chaplain of the C. C. Camps of that district.

Dr. R. L. Eagles was among the successful applicants to recently pass the State Dental Board examination and secure license to practice dentistry in this State. He was graduated from Richmond Dental College and passed the Virginia State examination in June.

Mrs. W. R. Harris, Mrs. A. C. Gay, Mrs. J. A. Mercer, Mrs. G. E. Thevath, Mrs. E. B. Beasley and Mrs. E. A. Fountain were luncheon guests Thursday of Mrs. B. L. Stokes in Robersonville.

J. R. TUGWELL

J. R. Tugwell, 77, died suddenly at his home in Fountain Friday. Funeral services were conducted Sunday at 3 p. m. at the late home by the Rev. H. M. Wilson, assisted by the Rev. C. B. Mashburn, both of Farmville. Interment was in Fountain cemetery. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Mattie Lee Tugwell; three sons, W. D. Tugwell, of Aberdeen, J. R. Tugwell, Jr., of Fountain, and L. S. Tugwell, of New York City; two daughters, Mrs. B. L. Phillips, of Fountain; Mrs. S. M. Flanagan, of Farmville, and one-half sister, Mrs. Watt Parker, of Farmville.

Nazi Aircraft Shot Down In Coastal Raid

Ten Planes Reported Lost In Battle Over England; Fighter Pilots Circle Raiders

London, July 10.—Ten German planes were reported shot down this afternoon in a great air battle over England's southern coast and the English channel, involving nearly 150 planes.

An air raid warden at a southeastern English port said two formations, each nearly 50 strong, attacked a convoy of small ships and he believed one ship was sunk. "I saw three bombers go down in less than two minutes as the British fighter pilots maneuvered to encircle the Nazis," he declared.

The warden was authority for the estimate of the forces involved and German planes destroyed.

The warden said that in a colossal dive-bombing assault the Germans enveloped the ships in a cloud of smoke.

Anti-aircraft guns aided the fighting planes break up the raid and smoke poured from several of the raiders as they retreated toward the French coast.

Congress Asked for \$4,848,171,957 By President; Not To Be Used For Aggression; Roosevelt Asserts American Men Not Be Sent To Take Part In European Wars

Washington, July 10.—President Roosevelt asked Congress to authorize an additional \$4,848,171,957 for defense today in a special message asserting that "we will not use our arms in a war of aggression; we will not send our men to take part in European wars."

Mr. Roosevelt's request brought to approximately \$10,000,000,000 the funds and contract authorizations asked this session for land, sea and air armaments.

Specifically, Mr. Roosevelt today requested \$2,161,441,957 in cash appropriations and \$2,686,730,000 of contract authorizations.

"The principal lesson of the war up to the present time is that partial defense is inadequate defense," Mr. Roosevelt declared.

"So great a sum means sacrifice. So large a program means hard work—the participation of the whole country in the total defense of the country. This nation through sacrifice and work and unity proposes to remain free."

The president outlined the government's "immediate objectives" as follows:

1. "To carry forward the naval expansion program designed to build up the navy to meet any possible combination of hostile naval forces."

2. "To complete the total equipment for a land force of approximately 1,200,000 men, though, of course, this total of men would not be in the army in time of peace."

3. "To procure reserve stocks of tanks, guns, artillery, ammunition, etc., for another 800,000 men, or a total of 2,000,000 men if a mobilization of such a force should become necessary."

4. "To provide for manufacturing facilities, public and private, necessary to produce critical items of equipment required for a land force of 2,000,000 men and to produce the ordnance items required for the aircraft program of the army and navy—guns, arms, armor, bomb sights and ammunition."

5. "Procurement of 15,000 additional planes for the army with necessary spare engines, armament and the most modern equipment."

Mentioning that Congress was considering enactment of a system of "selective training" to develop "the necessary man-power to operate this material and man-power to full army non-combat needs," Mr. Roosevelt commented—but without specifying what plan he favored:

"In this way we can make certain that when this modern material becomes available it will be placed in the hands of troops trained, seasoned and ready and that replacement material can be guaranteed."

At one point Mr. Roosevelt declared: "We fully understand the threat of the new enslavement in which men may not speak, may not listen, may not think. As these threats become more numerous and their dire meaning more clear it deepens the determination of the American people to meet them with wholly adequate defense."

"We have seen nation after nation, some of them weakened by treachery from within, succumb to the force of the aggressor. We see great nations still gallantly fighting against aggression, encouraged by high hope of ultimate victory."

"That we are opposed to war is known not only to every American, but to every government in the world. We will not use our arms in a war of aggression; we will not send our men to take part in European wars."

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants to Meet

The annual meeting of the Farmville Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association will be held tonight, Friday, at 7:00 o'clock, at the municipal swimming pool. A barbecue supper will be served, and president T. E. Joyner urges that every member attend. The election of officers will be among the business matters to be brought before the organization at this time.

panied by fighting planes, kept in close formation until swift British fighters split them up. Then they released their bombs, shaking buildings, and turned back toward France.

The government announced that "a few persons" had been killed on the south coast of Britain when German bombers struck there.