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The Farmville Enterprise

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FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1940

NUMBER TEN

VOLUME THIRTY-ONE

Registration To Begin On September 1 Under Proposed Conscription

Date Tentatively Set By War Department With First 400,000 Conscripts To Start Training Month Later - State Draft Machinery Ordered To Be Put In Shape

Washington, July 24.—Registration under the pending conscription program has been set tentatively for about September 1, it was learned today, with the first 400,000 conscripts expected to start training a month later.

Although Congress has yet to act on the necessary legislation, a War department official disclosed that agencies in the 48 states already have begun preparations for the selective service plan. The initial trainees probably will be chosen from men between 21 and 31 years old.

The Senate Military committee started the compulsory training issue toward a congressional decision by voting yesterday to recommend enactment of the Burke-Wadsworth bill. Committee members thought it would be ready for Senate debate next week. Vigorous opposition has been forecast.

The committee meanwhile worked to perfect details of the measure, which provides for registration of all males between 18 and 64 years—a total of 42,000,000. Only those between 21 and 45—some 24,000,000—would be liable for active service.

The War department officials who disclosed September 1 as the tentative registration date, said the joint army and navy selective service committee had notified existing state agencies that Congress may soon pass a training bill. The agencies were instructed to overhaul their draft machinery in anticipation.

Some states have started preparing lists of doctors, lawyers and other civilians needed to register and classify the 11,000,000-odd young men between 21 and 31 who probably will be the first enrolled.

Washington Farm News

Recommendations For 1941 Program Follows General Outline of AAA Plan

More emphasis on soil conservation, increased opportunity for county AAA committees to adapt the AAA program to individual farm requirements and strengthening of the Ever-Normal-Granary have been recommended for the 1941 AAA Farm Program by a national conference of State AAA committees and officials, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces.

The recommendations, which will form the basis for specific drafting of program provisions later, do not change the general outlines of the present AAA program. The recommendations were adopted at a four-day meeting attended by approximately 200 State AAA committees and field officials. Representatives of the State Agricultural Extension Services and Vocational Agriculture brought together the recommendations of previous State, county, and also attended. The national meeting community groups of farmers.

Important recommendations include:

1. Addition of new soil-building practices which farmers may adopt.
2. Extension of the plan under which farmers receive advances of lime, superphosphate and other materials necessary for soil conservation, against payments that are earned under the program. This provision is especially important to small farmers who ordinarily do not have enough funds to purchase these materials.
3. Extension of the special wind-erosion prevention program to a larger area in the Southern Great Plains.
4. That farmers be permitted to earn portions of their payments only by carrying out specified soil-building practices which are most needed in the local area.

"Farmer recommendations for strengthening the Ever-Normal Granary and for more soil conservation are an important contribution to national defense," R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator said. "The farm program has been faced with many tests. Today when the greatest test is that of preparation for the farmers are met with an effective working farm program, an abundance of food and

Near Unanimous Vote Cast Here For Weed Control

Tobacco farmers, land owners and tenants of Farmville township voted on the polls on Saturday and voted an overwhelming majority in favor of the three year referendum, the official count reported by Registrar C. A. Tyson being 531 for the three year control and 3 against, with no votes cast for the 1 year plan.

Pitt county farm leaders were jubilant over results as growers joined with others of the State in expressing approval of Federal control of their crops to help bolster prices from last year's sag, with 6,532 farmers favoring the plan, 20 for the one year plan and 133 against control.

A canvass of the ballots cast in the county was completed Tuesday, showing that 99 per cent of all farmers voting, favored the three year program.

The percentage by which the various townships favored the program follows: Ayles, 98.4; Beaver Dam, 99; Belvoir, 98.4; Bethel, 98.4; Carolina, 94.3; Clinch, 97.7; Falkland, 100; Farmville, 99.5; Fountain, 92.5; Greenville, 99.0; Fictotus, 99.2; Swift Creek, 94.4; Winterville, 99.4.

Many Proposals Against Fifth Column Activities Presented By Various Pan-American Delegates

Havana, July 24.—An imposing array of proposals to combat fifth column activities and build defense were offered to the Pan-American conference today by the United States and various Latin-American delegations.

The United States delegation proposed inter-American machinery to suppress firmly the activities of any group acting upon orders from abroad designed to produce international disorder or establish regimes not acceptable to the American way of life.

A convention binding Western hemisphere nations into a strict pact against recognizing any regime established by exterior violence in the Occidental world also was proposed.

The number of projects submitted amounted to 12—many of them defense measures.

It was learned that the United States delegation had given increasing attention to the possibilities of subversive activities being directed within American nations under the protection of diplomatic immunity.

One United States proposal would involve the investigation of the status of diplomatic and consular agents in the United States and presumably in Latin-American countries as well, seeking to weed out foreign agents whose diplomatic status gives them protection.

Guatemala was understood to be preparing an amendment to eliminate British Honduras from the joint trusteeship for European possessions in this hemisphere which has been proposed to the conference by the United States.

Guatemala long has had claims against British Honduras and was understood to be preparing to insist that her claims be honored in any future change in the colony's sovereignty.

Soil-Building Practices

That in designated areas a farmer if he maintains 50 percent of the crop land on his farm in perennial legumes or grasses, be permitted to earn a part of his soil-building allowance by carrying out supplemental practices not normally carried out on the farm. This would allow farmers to use practices needed on the farm, but which are not provided in the program. That a woodland fire protection practice be adopted.

Allotments: That peanut acreage allotments be established for all farms producing peanuts for market in states having peanut acreage allotments.

That no payments be made on "new farm" cotton allotments.

That allotments on farms consisting of newly developed or cleared land be limited by State Committees to make them relatively smaller than allotments on nearby "old farms" (Continued on page 2)

Washington Farm News

Farm Tenants May Get Help

Farm tenants who failed to get loans from the Farm Security Administration to buy farms during the past fiscal year, may be able to get loans this year, according to Robert L. Edwards, County FSA supervisor at Greenville.

Congress appropriates money for tenant-purchase loans by fiscal year and the new fiscal year started July 1st. Applicants who could not be reached on account of limitation of funds may be considered along with new applicants during the present year.

Mr. Edwards further suggests that many applicants may find they are eligible for a Rural Rehabilitation loan. The Farm Security Administration makes Rural Rehabilitation loans—repayable in 1 to 5 years—to farmers who need credit to buy work stock, farming equipment and other things necessary to get in shape to do good farming. Tenants with satisfactory written leases as well as owners can get these loans.

With the loan FSA supervisors give full assistance in working out a sound farm plan. This type of loan gives the tenant a chance to accumulate stock and equipment so that he does not have to get such a big loan when he finally goes to buy his farm. While working under the Rehabilitation program the tenant also has a good chance to show what he can do and thus improve his credit rating.

"It is true loans to buy farms must be approved by the county committee," Mr. Edwards said, "but because you are not qualified now does not mean that you cannot some day qualify yourself for one of these loans. In approving loans to buy farms preference is given to tenants who own their stock and equipment. By taking advantage of the rehabilitation loan program, many tenants are buying their stock and equipment on convenient terms and in a few years may be able to meet this qualification and buy their own farms. Now is the time for farm families to begin making their plans for the next crop year," the supervisor pointed out. And in order that these plans may be started it is not too early to begin filing applications for loans. Mr. Edwards' office is located at Greenville in the Dickinson avenue branch of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company.

Only Three Farmers Against Three Year Program - Farmville Polls Give 99.5 Percent Favoring Control; County Has 98 Percent

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Nickle-A-Bale War Chest For Cotton On Way

Cotton firms and cotton farmers of Farmville and surrounding areas were called on today by President Oscar Johnston of the National Cotton Council for "100 per cent allegiance in cotton's total war for increased consumption."

In a message addressed to local producers throughout the county President Johnston declared that "the raw cotton industry is arming as never before in its history to smash down the blitzkrieg of substitutes, surplus, and foreign competition."

The message came simultaneously with the National Cotton Council's announcement of a "universal service" plan to provide funds with which to carry on the fight during the coming year. The new plan, to go into effect August 1, calls for a defense fund of five cents on every bale of lint and three cents on every ton of seed, mobilized with the help of each of the five primary raw cotton interests.

Under the new plan, arrangements have been perfected enabling the producer to make his nickel-a-bale contribution at the first point of sale, either to the cotton merchant, large or small, or the ginner or warehouseman acting as merchant. This contribution is carried on from merchant to compressor, who remits the accumulated funds to the Council when the bale is first compressed, or from merchant to textile mill which remits on-uncompressed cotton.

Similarly, contributions on seed, which are made by the ginner and crusher, are assembled and remitted to the war chest by the oil mills.

"For fifty years we cotton farmers have been talking about an organization like the National Cotton Council to defend our markets and find new ones through judicious advertising, intelligent research, and organized opposition to restrictive legislation. At last we have it, and in two years, equipped with modern weapons, it has accomplished more than any of us thought was possible in so short a period.

"Domestic consumption has been brought back virtually to the all-time high, with every indication that a new record can be set in 1941. Plans are ready for a vigorous attack on the acute problem of foreign trade. Cotton scientists are on the trail of new uses. A united cotton industry has gone to war."

Birds Declared As Good Insurance

Whenever there is a green and living thing an insect enemy always comes along to attack it. One remedy is the encouragement of more birds. Many towns have now declared themselves as bird sanctuaries. This is the cheapest form of insect insurance and a fine means of bird protection.

These are the main reasons why Farmville became a bird sanctuary recently. Besides destroying many insects, birds sing sweetly, they are beautiful to look at and are busy, cheerful little bodies.

The merry little songsters are really our best friends. Without them the forests, the trees, the flowers, and everything that grows would soon disappear, and we humans would vanish off the face of the earth as well. This seems hard to believe but it is really true.

The birds would so willingly be our friends, these beautiful, fluttering denizens of the trees and the air, if we would only let them. They fear us because we hurt and kill them without mercy. We can be their friends by making our gardens sanctuaries, where nothing molests them; where there are trees to nest in and food and water; and the quiet they like for themselves and protection for their baby birds.

Remember, the only cat that will not kill a bird is a dead one. To prevent the destruction of birds by cats keep them well fed and confined at night, and watch them during the day, for they purr in the house but kill when out doors.

Study the birds, how they live, where they nest, when they feed and their menu. Make your garden a happy home for them and help Farmville in its efforts to protect our feathered friends.

Lockers

Although primarily designed for families, freezer lockers are rapidly becoming accepted "food banks" for city residents, who find the lockers cut down on food bills.

As a result of the European war, United States farmers may be able to produce a surplus of wheat, corn, and other crops. This surplus will be available to those who wish to purchase at a reduced price.

The importance of defending our economic interests cannot be over estimated. The world is now familiar with the tactics of Hitler, whose economic blitzkrieg preceded his military attacks, and it is generally understood that an economic clash in South America will eventually determine the political control of the republics in this hemisphere. In this battle, the United States operates at some disadvantage, due to the competition of similar products, but the great handicap that we face is that a free economic system is utterly unable to cope with a controlled economic system, operated on the basis of government ownership.

Who Knows?

1. What position did Prime Minister Winston Churchill hold during the World War?
2. What is the size of the U. S. public debt?
3. What is the Townsend Plan?
4. The President of what South American country retired from office in July?
5. When did the British acquire Hong Kong from the Chinese?
6. Mexico held an election for President last week. When will the results be proclaimed?
7. British-French warships fought off the coast of Africa last week. How long had it been since British and French fleets fought each other in a major naval engagement?
8. When does the fiscal year of the Federal Government begin?
9. What three supply routes are available to Chiang Kai-Shek in his war against Japan?
10. How much money does the Federal Government collect through taxation? (See "The Answers" on Page 8)

Lockers

By HUGO S. SIMS (Washington Correspondent)

BILLIONS FOR DEFENSE. CONGRESS WAKES UP. PREPARING FOR WAR. LOSING TRADE ABROAD. AGGRESSORS ENCOURAGED. U. S. ABANDONS RIGHTS. MISTAKES FOR "PEACE." PUBLIC OPINION CHANGES.

When President Roosevelt, on January 4th last, sent his budget message to Congress, there was surprise in some quarters at his proposal to spend \$1,800,000,000 for national defense. How fast events have moved since that day, a little more than six months ago, is seen by the fact that Congress has not only voted this expenditure but, on May 16, added another \$1,182,000,000 for national defense and two weeks later provided an additional \$1,277,000,000. Together with increases provided by Congress itself, something like \$5,000,000,000 have been voted for national defense.

This week, upon its return to work, after the recess for members to attend the Democratic National Convention, the Congress finds before it a proposal from the President which virtually doubles the amount already voted. Under the program, the nation is expected to have a two-ocean navy, seventy per cent larger than that hitherto contemplated; a combined army and navy air force of 50,000 and complete equipment for a land force of 1,200,000 men in time of war, with reserve stocks to equip 800,000 additional soldiers.

The fact that these huge appropriations for national defense have been voted, almost without objection on the part of Republican, as well as Democratic, members of Congress, indicates a sudden realization on the part of legislators that something is happening in the world?

The position of the United States, cut off from Europe and Asia by two oceans, is not as safe as we have believed it to be. The striking success of German arms in Europe and the steady encroachment of Japan in the Far East has caused congressmen to do a lot of thinking. Even the belief of the most pronounced isolationist that "the United States is immune from attack" has vanished in the light of actual events across the waters.

Thus we find the United States today, while at peace with the world and announcing an intention of keeping out of the wars of other nations, spending more money in preparation for war than for an unusually high budgetary expense for domestic affairs. Americans might as well realize that the huge expenditures made for military and naval purposes are being made because of the danger of war. No one believes that the United States will begin a policy of aggression against any nation, but practically no one believes that all other nations will hesitate to attack the United States in the future.

While the United States continues to have domestic problems, it begins to be apparent that the great issues of the coming years will relate to foreign affairs. With Germany rapidly organizing Europe into an economic bloc, directed and controlled by Berlin for the benefit of Germany alone, it appears certain that this country will use valuable markets in Europe.

In the Far East, where Japan is steadily attempting to duplicate German achievements by establishing exclusive economic control of that immense area, the probability is that this country will likewise lose important markets.

In this hemisphere, in South America, there is the prospect of a titanic economic conflict between the totalitarian states, operating under the barter system of controlled economy, and the United States, practically the last important advocate of normal commercial intercourse between the nations of the world.

The importance of defending our economic interests cannot be over estimated. The world is now familiar with the tactics of Hitler, whose economic blitzkrieg preceded his military attacks, and it is generally understood that an economic clash in South America will eventually determine the political control of the republics in this hemisphere. In this battle, the United States operates at some disadvantage, due to the competition of similar products, but the great handicap that we face is that a free economic system is utterly unable to cope with a controlled economic system, operated on the basis of government ownership.

Farmville Enterprise

London.—British air and sea defenses smash at Nazi sea weapons. British torpedo boat disperses six German torpedo boats in channel. British planes loose aerial torpedoes on German naval concentration, hitting one ship; Germans flee after massed air battle over Thames Estuary; Lord Beaverbrook, minister for aircraft production, says enormous airplane help coming from United States.

Berlin.—Nazi air force reports 31,000 tons British commercial shipping destroyed in 48 hours, British submarine, mine sweeper and two patrol boats sunk; Nazi propaganda rises higher in preparation for total onslaught on Britain.

Havana.—American foreign ministers urge firm measures to stamp out "fifth column" activities.

Bucharest.—Romania's pro-Nazi government takes over nation's largest oil company, British owned.

Vichy.—Authoritarian regime of conquered France pledges punishment for men who "plunged our country into war."

Jerusalem.—Forty-six civilians killed, 88 wounded in raid on Haifa in British-mandated Palestine.

(Continued on page 2)

EUROPEAN SUMMARY

London, July 25.—Germany sent American dive-bombers, captured from the French, against the British Isles in relays of bombing and machine-gunning attacks yesterday after British fliers struck deep into the Reich and "partially destroyed" the great Dornier airplane works, the Air Ministry reported.

In the English Channel, the first squadron of German motor torpedo boats to be sent against the British Isles was said to have been turned back Wednesday in a pre-dawn battle with a lone British motor torpedo boat.

Furious Battle.

More than 10 planes battled furiously over the Thames estuary yesterday when 12 German planes were shot down against the loss of only two British planes, it was said.

In one of the many air battles a squadron of British Spitfire fighters was said by the Air Ministry to have shot down an American-made Vought 156 dive bomber.

Other American planes seized by the Germans in the military collapse of France were said to have participated in the attacks.

The Vought "Corsair" V-156 scout-bomber monoplane is an expert version of the Vought "Corsair" planes used by the U. S. Navy and made by the Chance Vought Company, a division of the United Aircraft Corporation at East Hartford, Conn. There are two types of the U. S. Navy Corsairs, fitted with 750-horsepower Pratt-Whitley twin-WASP engines.

The Air Ministry, in a communique shortly before last midnight, described as follows German air attacks on the British Isles extending throughout Wednesday:

"Since the small hours of the morning our Spitfire and anti-aircraft guns have been beating off attacks by German bombers, fighters and mine-laying aircraft against ships and shipping routes around our coast.

"Twelve enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed, 10 by fighters and two by anti-aircraft guns. Two of our fighters are missing but the pilot of one is known to be safe.

All Types.

"Flying sometimes in heavy rainstorms between layers of clouds, pilots of the fighter command fought Heinkel, Dornier and Junkers bombers, Messerschmitt fighters, a new Heinkel-113 fighter and even American aircraft captured by the Germans from the French.

"Anti-aircraft gunners saw a Dornier-17 and a Dornier-215 crash after they fired at them. The Dornier-17 was caught by searchlights over the northwest coast of England at 3 a. m. and one battery reported the 'our second burst pushed its tail up.'"

"The enemy aircraft then fell into a dive—burst into flames and crashed eight miles from the gunners who had brought it down.

"In the second anti-aircraft success on the south coast our gunner saw their shells hit a Dornier-215 and watched it crash into the sea."

The Air Ministry said the Royal Air Force bombers, streaking low over weather Tuesday night, partly demolished the vital Dornier aircraft works near Weizendorf which turns out the famous "Flying Nencil" and other types of planes which have staged repeated bombing on Britain.

"Salvoes of high explosives fell on the buildings and others struck sheds hidden in an adjoining woods," it was stated.

"Direct hits with four heavy bombs on the main factory buildings started a large fire and caused an explosion whose force could be felt by the crew (of British attacking plane) flying several thousand feet above the target."

The nineteenth annual meeting of the N. C. Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs will be held all day Thursday, with the feature address by Rev. John C. Glenn, Methodist minister of Raleigh. Other special programs will include the annual convention of the N. C. Ginners' Association all day Wednesday, and the annual meeting of the N. C. Poultry Advisory Council on Tuesday afternoon.

WHEAT

The domestic wheat supply for the 1940-41 season now seems likely to total about one billion bushels, about the same as for the current marketing season ending June 30.

No American patriot will stir up ill-feeling between component parts of our population at this time. It is better that a few minor evils be tolerated for a few years longer.

37th Farm-Home Week Will Start Monday, July 29

The 37th annual educational, entertaining, economical vacation for rural people of North Carolina will start at N. C. State College in Raleigh on Monday, July 29th. It is Farm and Home Week, an event which is expected to attract 3,000 farm-men and women to the campus of their own agricultural college.

John W. Goodman, assistant Extension director, and Miss Ruth Curran, State home demonstration agent, are in charge of arrangements and they have planned programs which will be of interest to all rural people—men and women, young and old.

The registration fee of only \$1 will entitle a person to a room in a dormitory for the entire week, and meals will be available at a reasonable cost in the college cafeteria.

The first program will be an informal gathering in the college football stadium Monday evening. From then through the noon hour on Friday, there will be something doing nearly every hour of the day and early evening.

R. M. Evans, administrator of the AAAA, Farmville, will speak Tuesday morning at the meeting. J. M. Broughton, Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, will address the Wednesday evening session. Governor Clyde R. Hoey will speak Thursday night, and Thursday evening, including Raleigh, will address the Honor Day class Friday morning.