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# The Farmville Enterprise

SELL — BUY and BAKE  
— IN FARMVILLE —  
Not A Small Town Any More!

VOLUME THIRTY-ONE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1940

NUMBER SEVENTEEN

## Many Sales Advantages Found On Local Market

### Block Sales Eliminated Under New System; Warehousemen And Employees Pledged To Give Customers Satis- faction

By BENNETT HOOKS

When the Farmville Tobacco market opened its 1940 selling season last week it upheld its reputation as being a FRIENDLY and PROGRESSIVE market, and the market that always paid highest prices, grade for grade. This is substantiated by the fact that several persons buying on other markets are selling in Farmville, and making a good profit. There has been a lot of hallyhoo about the averages on the border markets being better than the averages made in Farmville. If this has impressed you, investigate, find out the reason. The growers who went down to those border markets picked out their best grades to sell because they needed some money. The common grades they left at home because they could sell them close to home at little expense for transportation. Anyone who has seen the sales can readily see that the farmers have been selling the very worst in their entire crop here. The whole thing can be summed up in just a few words of proof: No person has ever made any money buying tobacco in Farmville and selling it somewhere else. Every person who has tried to buy tobacco in Farmville and sell it on another market has always gone broke trying to do it. On the other hand those who have bought tobacco on other markets at that market's price have almost always made money when they resold it in Farmville. Just ask the ones who have tried it both ways, and you will find that this is no idle chatter.

All the warehouses in Farmville have the best light that it is possible to furnish. All the sales forces are trained to put every farmer's load of tobacco in the light that it will show up to the best advantage. Every employee of every warehouse is pledged to see that every customer is satisfied to fit his particular needs and desires. As soon as a farmer drives into Farmville he can feel a friendly spirit even on the streets before he gets to a warehouse. Every person living in Farmville is pulling for Farmville and the Farmville Tobacco Market. Then when the farmer unloads his crop he can still feel that friendly courteous treatment that he is accorded right on until after his tobacco is sold, and right on until he is ready to go home. While his tobacco is sold he can see very plainly that splendid feeling of cooperation that exists between the warehousemen and the buyers. This co-operation guarantees every grower the highest possible price on every pile of tobacco sold in Farmville.

Hundreds of tobacco farmers from more than a score of counties who have sold in Farmville year after year have been convinced that Farmville offers more advantages than they can get elsewhere, and they will not sell anywhere else. If you sell tobacco in Farmville one time you will be sure to come back. The friendly feeling of understanding existing between the businessmen, the warehousemen and the buyers in Farmville this year is more sincere than ever before, and so you can be assured of better prices and more complete accommodations that you have ever been offered before on any market.

The way that sales are handled in Farmville is unique, different than any other market in the Bright Belt. Whenever a warehouse shows a first sale on the sales card, that warehouse is sure to start sale at nine o'clock on that particular morning. This eliminates all block sales. Farmville welcomes every tobacco farmer, and every grower is guaranteed highest prices, courteous treatment, and a pleasant trip always.

### WHO KNOWS?

1. How does the population of Germany, before Hitler, compare with acquisitions since 1933?
  2. What is the area of London?
  3. What was the basis of Bulgaria's claim to southern Dobruja?
  4. How many continents did the U. S. have in the World War?
  5. How many airplanes are provided for in the \$5,000,000,000 defense bill?
  6. How large is the ranch-holdings of Vice President Garner?
  7. What is referred to as a "floating elephant"?
  8. What determines the number of votes a state has in the Electoral College?
  9. In what year was the woman's suffrage amendment ratified?
  10. How far is Bermuda from Cape Hatteras, nearest point in the United States?
- (See The Answer on Page 1)  
(See The Answer on Page 1)

### Season's Leaf Totals On Tobacco Market

The Farmville tobacco market experienced good sales this week with the highest prices of the season prevailing. While many heavy tips were in evidence and common tobacco depressed the price average, smoking grades showed a sharp rise. An advance was seen towards the middle of the week.

Official figures for the season through Wednesday, as released by Sales Supervisor R. A. Fields, give the sale of 2,472,278 pounds of the leaf for the sum of \$415,861.74, at an average of \$16.82.

### Governor Calls Special Election

#### First District To Elect A Representative For Two Terms on Novem- ber Fifth

Raleigh, Sept. 12.—Governor Hoye yesterday fixed November 5 as the date for a special election of a successor to Representative Lindsay C. Warren of the First Congressional District.

Mr. Warren resigned effective October 1 to accept the President's appointment as Controller General for a 15-year term.

The special election will name Warren's successor for the term expiring January 3, 1941, and the general election on the same day will elect a First District representative for the following two-year term.

Herbert Bonner, Mr. Warren's secretary, has been nominated by the Democratic executive committee for both terms. John A. Wilkinson of Washington was nominated in Republican primary for the regular term, but the State Board of Elections has received no Republican certification for a short-term candidate. Secretary R. C. Maxwell said the party probably would be given an opportunity to name a candidate, but he added that the ballots must be printed and distributed by October 5.

In calling the election Governor Hoye also addressed to Mr. Warren an acknowledgment of his resignation, which came to the Governor before it reached the Speaker of the House. The Governor warmly praised the Representative's record.

"I cannot let this opportunity pass," the Governor said, "without expressing to you my sincere appreciation of you as a man and Congressman from North Carolina. You have won distinction in Congress by reason of merit. Your splendid devotion to the interests of your constituents and to the common good of our entire country has attracted the attention and won the commendation of the whole people."

"North Carolina believes in you fully and is very proud of the record that you have made and of the achievements which you have to your credit. You have added lustre to the name and fame of your beloved State."

The present Congress probably will adjourn before the November special election, but Mr. Bonner's election at that time for the remainder of this term will give him the same seniority of any representative who took office at the beginning of the term.

### Delegates Are Named For YDC Session Here

Greenville, Sept. 10.—Thirteen delegates have been named to represent the Pitt County Young Democratic Club and the Young Democratic Club of East Carolina Teachers' College at the annual convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of North Carolina in Raleigh.

Representing the Pitt County Club are T. Eli Joyner, Jr., of Farmville, and L. C. Skinner, Hoover Taff, Patsy Davenport and S. O. Worthington, all of Greenville.

Delegates named by the college group are Nancy Darden of Hertford, Frances Roebuck of Washington, Betsy Hutchinson of Bladenboro, Jessie Thompson of Goldsboro, Katherine Davenport of Greenville, Jane Copeland of Aboakie, Mildred Andrews of Enfield and Helen Taylor of Bethel.

## Farm Bureau Official Urges 20,000 Members

### Shaw Tells Wilson Or- ganization That Con- tinuous Campaign Is Needed

Wilson, Sept. 10.—R. Flake Shaw of Greensboro, newly elected executive secretary of the North Carolina Farm Bureau, told members of the Wilson County Farm Bureau this afternoon that "it is up to us farmers not to take 'No' for an answer when it comes to agricultural problems that confronts us in the future." He pointed out "the policy of the Southern farmer has been never to do anything except when an emergency arises."

Shaw asked for a 20,000 membership in the State, pointing to the need for organization among farmers, and explained that at a meeting of all agricultural agencies in the State with Governor Hoye last Sunday they had gone on record as agreeing to cooperate with the Farm Bureau in every way they could.

At the meeting here today, J. H. Lane of Stantonsburg, was elected president of the Wilson County Farm Bureau, to succeed A. D. Williams, J. T. Boyette was named vice-president, and J. A. Marsh, secretary-treasurer.

## Farmers To Get More Premiums

Raleigh, Sept. 12.—Agricultural, educational and industrial premiums totaling \$17,500 will be offered exhibitors at the 84th annual State Fair to be held at Raleigh, October 8th through 12th, Dr. J. S. Dorton, manager, announced today.

Premiums will be limited to North Carolinians in keeping with a policy established in 1937 when the State Department of Agriculture took over management of the Fair following operation for several years under private management. Prize money will be larger than in 1939.

The 1940 State Fair will have 19 divisions: County progress exhibits, field crops and farm exhibits, horticulture products, livestock, beef cattle and sheep, dairy cattle, swine, draft horses, poultry, women's department, boys and girls 4-H clubs, bees and honey, educational department, vocational education, fine arts, farm machinery and tractors, horse and mule pulling contest, ham and bacon and federal departments.

Mrs. L. L. Stevens of Shawboro, W. Ivan Bissette of Grifton and C. S. Young of Shelby, members of the State Board of Agriculture, compose the board's Fair committee.

W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner of Agriculture and ex officio director of the exposition, said that "advance reports indicate that the number of exhibitors this year will be even greater than last season." A steady increase in the number of exhibitors has been reported for the past three years.

An unusual array of entertainment features will be presented during Fair week, including nine grandstand acts under the direction of George Hamid, the World of Mirth Shows on the midway, Lucky Teter and His Hell Drivers, harness, auto and motorcycle races, and fireworks each night.

### Six Men Are Taken On Whiskey Charges

Greenville, Sept. 10.—Five white men and a Negro are charged with liquor law violations following their arrests by ABC officers, assisted by members of the sheriff's department.

Ernest (Keg) Mills and James Edwards, Negro, are charged with illegal possession and selling non-tax paid liquor. Officers found 30 gallons and as many pints near Mills' filling station, about seven miles east of Ayden. Mills was released under a \$200 furnished bond. The Negro is being held in default of bond.

Snoddy Smith and A. J. McLawhorn of Swift Creek township, near Gardner's Bridge, are charged with transporting. Officer J. M. Ward said McLawhorn smashed a container of whiskey on the gearshift of the automobile in which he and Smith were riding.

Theodore Anderson, Sam Jolly and Charlie Anderson are charged with illegal possession after being arrested with a quantity of liquor at the home of Betavie Tingeon on the Belvoir road north of Greenville.

More than the usual amount of will has affected the cotton crop throughout Pitt County this year, according to R. E. Bennett, farm agent of the State College Extension Service.



By HUGO S. SIMS  
(Washington Correspondent)

SAFEGUARDS THIS COUNTRY.  
MOST AMERICANS APPROVE.  
LABOR DAY SPEECHES.  
BASES FOR DESTROYERS.  
GREEN FOR A. F. I.  
LEWIS FOR C. I. O.  
ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESSES.  
WILLKIE'S STATEMENT.  
1,000 PLANES A MONTH.  
CALLED TO THE COLORS.

The announcement last week that the United States would acquire sites for eight air and naval bases from Great Britain, in exchange for fifty over-age destroyers, moves the outer defenses of this nation far to the eastward of continental areas and serves to safeguard the southern approaches to the Panama Canal.

Bases in New Foundland and Bermuda were not involved in the swap for destroyers because the British for some reason preferred to grant them freely and without compensation. The other bases, including that in British Guiana, on the coast of South America, will be of incalculable benefit to this country in the event that we ever have to face a foe in the Atlantic ocean.

In addition, the State Department announces that it has been assured that it is "settled" British policy not to surrender or destroy the British fleet, regardless of what happens in the present struggle, and that the naval might of the empire will leave England, if necessary, to protect the other parts of the empire. This is reassuring to the strategists of this nation who have wondered what would happen if the Germans are able to acquire important units of the British fleet.

While there are critics of the acquisition of the gases and the transfer of the over-age destroyers to Great Britain, most Americans approve the trade, both as to improving the defensive establishment of this country and also because it serves to strengthen British resistance to German attacks in Europe, which is regarded as a form of protection to the United States.

The celebration of Labor Day in this country was marked by many speeches in praise of the contribution of the worker to modern society and was marked generally by an attitude, on the part of the workers and public alike, that is far different from that which has featured Labor Day celebrations in many other countries of the world.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his address, condemned the German, Russian and Italian dictatorships, urged all aid short of war for Great Britain and warned the United States to build up its internal defenses against possible invasions by the dictators should they conquer England.

Mr. Green advised workers and employers to avoid strikes by being "calm and patient" and, while criticizing the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Service Bill, he asserted that his group would not oppose conscription if it can be shown that the traditional method of voluntary enlistment has failed.

Deploping the chronic condition of unemployment and admitting the new employment opportunities provided by the national defense program, Mr. Green said that it is incumbent on the Government to find a permanent cure and solution of this troubling problem.

John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in his Labor Day address, insisted that a secure state of national defense requires the solution of the problem of unemployment and the better distribution of the national income.

Declaring that his organization was ready to take its place in the defense of the nation, Mr. Lewis insisted that there were men in high places who did not want labor to participate in the national effort. They spread the "falshood," he said, that labor prevented France from being adequately armed when it was really the industrialists who were to blame in France. He attacked advocates of peace-time conscription, saying they sought to create an atmosphere of hysteria to attain their ends. Mr. Lewis held that an adequate army can be obtained through voluntary enlistment if proper inducements are offered and denounced peace-time conscription as "one of the major planks in the platform of reaction."

He urged that steps be taken to meet the "new and terrible depression of the hour."

(Continued on Page Two)

## FDR Promises New Deal Will Hold Labor Gains

### President Says Industry Should Be Drafted For Defense If Not Co-Oper- ative; Assails False 'Friends' Of Labor; Union Endorses Third Term

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt tonight promised that the New Deal will not abandon the gains it has made for labor as a result of the intense rearmament program, and he endorsed measures to give the government power to force cooperation in the defense drive from any industry which refuses.

Making his first major political address since he was renominated for a third term, Mr. Roosevelt spoke before the A. F. of L's International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

A few hours before the speech, the union voted to endorse the President for a third term.

Seeking to hold the vast labor electorate which aided his 1932 and 1936 victories, Mr. Roosevelt said the cause of labor has advanced more in the past seven years "than at any other time in our history."

He reiterated his determination to "do all I can to keep war away from these shores for all time in our history."

He reiterated his determination to "do all I can to keep war away from these shores for all time" and asserted that as long as the nation now is adopting the principle of "selective universal training for its young men . . . no reasonable person can object to giving the government power to acquire the services of any plant or factory for adequate compensation" if any owner refuses to cooperate in defense needs.

All Cooperating.

"Capital and industry as well as labor and agriculture are responding, and I know will continue to respond."

"It is only in the rare, isolated case that the owner of a plant will refuse to deal with his government in a fair way. But if and when such case does arise, the government cannot stand by, helpless in its efforts to arm and defend itself. No business is above its government; and government should be empowered to deal adequately with any business which tries to rise above its government."

"In all of these plans for national defense, only those who seek to play upon the fears of the American people, discover an attempt to lead us into war. The American people will reject that kind of propaganda of fear, as they have rejected similar types which are 'occasionally' spread at election time. They know that against the raging forces loose in the world the best defense is the strongest preparedness—fighting men and equipment in front, and fighting industry and agriculture behind the lines."

No Foreign Wars.

"Weakness in these days is a cordial invitation to attack. That is no longer theory; it is a proven fact—proved in the past year."

"I hate war now more than ever. I have one supreme determination—to do all I can to keep war away from these shores for all time. I stand, with my party, upon the platform adopted in Chicago:

"We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our Army, Naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack."

"Let us have an end to the sort of appeasement which seeks to keep us helpless by playing on fear and be indirect sabotage of all the progress we are making. 'Appeasement' is a polite word for misdirected parsimony."

"During the past weeks, in several sections of the East, I have been inspecting the progress of our national defense," said the President, "throughout it all there was the impressive conviction that America is rising to meet the ever-growing need for an adequate physical armed defense of the country."

Labor All Important.

"Tonight in a very real sense, I feel as I stand here that I am visiting another type of national defense, equally important in its own way in meeting the needs of the times. Enduring strength to a nation and staying power in an emergency depend upon an efficient and determined labor force carrying on the processes of industry and trade. And when I speak of a 'labor force,' I very definitely include those who toil in their fields as well as those who toil in industry. Teamsters will be the first to assert that farmers labor too."

"It is one of the characteristics of a free and Democratic modern nation that it have free and inde-

## Powerful British Barrage Drives Nazis From London

APPOINTED TO OFFICE  
IN FORTY AND EIGHT

Dr. Milton R. Gibson, Grande Chef de Gare, of Grande Voiture of North Carolina Forty and Eight, has appointed John Hill Paylor, of Farmville, member of Greenville Voiture No. 1198, as Chairman of committee on constitution and By-Laws in the Grande Voiture of North Carolina, for the year 1940-1941.

## Greenville Bids For NYA Center

### City Hopeful of Obtain- ing \$80,000 Center For Training 200 Youths

Greenville, Sept. 10.—"It is almost a certainty that the resident training center of the National Youth Administration planned for Eastern North Carolina will be located in Greenville," declared Junius H. Rose, who has just completed a conference with NYA authorities in Raleigh.

Commenting on the project, Rose explained the program conducted in the NYA training center could be correlated with vocational work of the high school and make its accomplishments twofold.

John A. Lang of Raleigh, State NYA administrator, will come to Greenville in the immediate future to survey what the city has to offer. Rose described the conference as encouraging.

Under the proposed set-up the National Youth Administration, which has such centers established in Durham, Asheville and Greensboro, would offer training to some 200 young men in eastern North Carolina. The center, which would cost an estimated \$80,000, would be up-to-date in every respect for vocational training.

## Last Rites Held For W. J. Teele

Last rites for Willard James Teele, 50, well known and highly regarded Farmville citizen, who died following an attack of angina pectoris early Friday morning, were conducted from the home Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, by Rev. D. A. Clarke, pastor of the Methodist Church, and Rev. C. B. Mashburn, Christian minister. Interment was made in Forest Hill cemetery.

A choir, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert C. Holmes, Mrs. A. W. Bobbitt, Mrs. L. P. Thomas, Mrs. Haywood Smith, J. H. Bynum and C. F. Baucum sang favorite hymns at the home and at the graveside.

Mr. Teele was the son of Mrs. Bettie Teele, of Williamston, and the late James Teele. He was a member of the Methodist Church and the Masonic Order.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Ruth Carr Teele, two daughters, Mrs. D. E. Oglesby, Jr., of Elizabeth City and Mrs. A. B. Mewborn, of Goldsboro, and a son, Robert Teele, of Farmville; his mother, Mrs. Bettie Teele, of Williamston; two brothers, R. H. Teele, of Boston, Mass., and Val Teele, of Williamston.

Mr. Teele had been associated with Monk's warehouse for a number of years and a majority of the pall bearers were tobaccoists.

Active pall bearers: J. Y. Monk, Sr., J. Y. Monk, Jr., Robert D. Rouse, Everett James, R. E. Belcher and R. H. Knott.

Honorary: Johnnie Carlton, L. P. Thomas, John B. Joyner, E. L. Smith, Ralph Bowen, James Walston, Lynn Davis, James Smith, Elmore James, Seth Barrow, Jack Rogers, W. S. Boyster, Pat Ruffin, Ben. Vernon, Bob Fulford, Bennett Tyson, J. N. Edwards, E. M. Grimsley, R. E. Rickett, Denny Moore, R. A. Fields, Haywood Smith, Eugene Hobgood, Isham Gay, W. R. Burke, Richard Harris, M. E. Ligon, Leroy Parker, Lath Morris, Dr. J. M. Mewborn, B. O. Taylor, Dr. P. E. Jones, C. L. Ivey, Frank Harper, J. M. Stansell, Ed Nash Warren, S. A. Garrie, D. E. Oglesby, Sr., Fred Smith, W. J. Rasberry, T. E. Joyner, Louis Cowan, H. N. Howard, Paul Kinkhough, H. H. Bradham, R. C. Copenhaver, M. T. Lea, W. C. Nobles and Rex Rodges.

pendent labor unions," continued the President. "In country after country in other lands, labor unions have disappeared as the iron hand of the dictator has taken command. When union workers can assemble with freedom and independence in convention like this, it is proof that American democracy has remained unimpaired—and it is symbolic of our determination to keep it free."

## Anti-Aircraft Fire Of Terrific Proportions Keeps Invaders From Central London; Ger- man Rage Boils Over Fierce British Attack On Central Berlin

London, Sept. 12.—Unprecedented anti-aircraft fire that showered the metropolis with deadly sharpnel early today hammered waves of Nazi bombers out of the skies over central London during the fifth night of Adolf Hitler's mass siege with its toll of more than 5,500 dead and wounded.

The blazing fire of the "Archies," far more furious than any ever heard in London before, appeared to have beaten the bulk of the raiders away from the heart of the city a few hours after Prime Minister Winston Churchill rallied the bomb-wrecked people against a "full-scale German invasion" which he said may be launched within a week.

Up to midnight at least 90 German planes had been shot down, according to an Air Ministry communique raising a previous figure of 73 enemy planes bagged Wednesday.

The night's air attack on London had been under way five hours at 1.36 a. m., and few bombs were falling on central London.

The authoritative press association said "there appeared to be a new anti-aircraft barrage" over London, whose 8,000,000 people were cheered as four nights of bursting bombs gave way to the thuds of "archies" blasting away at barely one-second intervals.

Resume Attack.

During last evening, in the early stages of the fifth raid on the day beginning at 8:36 p. m., the raiders swept across central London dropping incendiary bombs that sowed fire and flaming death.

On the previous nights, they came in terrific force, bombing at least two parts of central London, including one section to the west which appeared to be beyond the already-bombed fashionable West End.

Eleven other sections, including nine suburbs on the south and southeast, felt the heavy flows of bombs which started fires.

The night of siege by bombs started out to be what Churchill, in his radio address to the people late Wednesday, called Hitler's "cruel, wanton, indiscriminate bombings that are, of course, a part of his invasion plan."

The sharpnel of bursting anti-aircraft shells fell like great pieces of hail on rooftops in the heart of London and widespread outlying areas as the "Archies" thudded hour after hour like huge doors slamming in the wind.

Strangely, not a single searchlight beam pierced the skies as on other nights. The sky was clear blue in the moonlight.

In the blacked-out streets one could hear the steady fall of sharpnel on rooftops and see the flashes of the gunfire reflected from window panes. All around the metropolis were great purple flashes of gunfire.

At midnight, when the raid was in its third hour, seven German planes succeeded in penetrating the murderous barrage and came over London dumping bombs, then disappeared.

Not So Frequent.

But there was an absence of the constant crash of bombs hurling into office buildings, homes, streets and taking lives.

During the four daylight attacks of Wednesday the Nazi raiders engaged in hit-and-run attacks and directed a great part of their attack against the London docks, but the Air Ministry said only a few of them were able to break through to bomb their objectives.

When the fifth assault came at 8:36 p. m., it was in heavy force with enemy planes sweeping in from all directions, criss-crossing overhead.

From the roof of the United Press building just off Fleet Street fires were seen licking the evening sky at spattered points.

The raiders met the fiercest anti-aircraft fire ever heard in London, streaking through a sky filled with bursting shells and bombing right and left.

### INDIAN RELICS DUG UP

Knoxville, Tenn.—Excavation work in connection with building TVA dams have uncovered many valuable Indian relics in the Watts Bar area, which seems to have been an Indian burial ground of vast proportions. As a result of these excavations, the University of Tennessee has obtained one of the finest collections of Indian artifacts in this country.

Shifts of population pressure more House seats for the South.