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VOLUME THIRTY-ONE

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1941

NUMBER THIRTY-SIX

Roosevelt Pledges Faith In Democracy In Speech

Sees Great Military Pa-
rade After Calling For
Defense Of Liberty

(Special To The Enterprise)
(By the Associate Editor)

Washington, D. C.—Contrary to my usual procedure in former inaugural days of pushing aside papers, ink wells, letters, books and the always-present dictionary on my desk at The Enterprise office, in order that I may turn on the radio, I was pushed along with the 350,000 other members of the crowd here in Washington today, until I found my seat in section C of the inaugural platform, which was almost directly facing the Capitol building and the Corinthian columned platform, where I saw the President and heard his firm, clear voice pledge again his faith in democracy as he began his portentous third term. I saw this bit of history in the making.

The chill breezes sweeping in from the Potomac would bring the thermometer down to 20 so the weather man had warned us the night before, but the sun was shining so bright that one could scarcely believe it was that cold. The blue expanse overhead was broken by little flocks of fleecy clouds and the cold atmosphere served only to bring out with the fur coats more colorful scarfs and accessories, in which gay blankets predominated.

I found my seat about thirty minutes before the ceremonies began, and sat down with a blanket over my knees to be numbered in a crowd that is said to have been the greatest ever to witness the inauguration of a President. Then, figuratively speaking, I put a blank record on that I might faithfully record my impressions.

In the blue arc, high above the statue of Freedom, which surmounts the dome of the United States Capitol, circled silver airplanes, which seemed to be safe guarding the city. The marine band was playing stirring martial music. Almost in front of me but overhead was the President's stand, erected on the steps of the Capitol. And I saw that he would take his troth with the world's destiny beneath the dark blue presidential flag, rippling in the breezes, and behind a great shield bearing the design of an American eagle, symbolic of strength and unity.

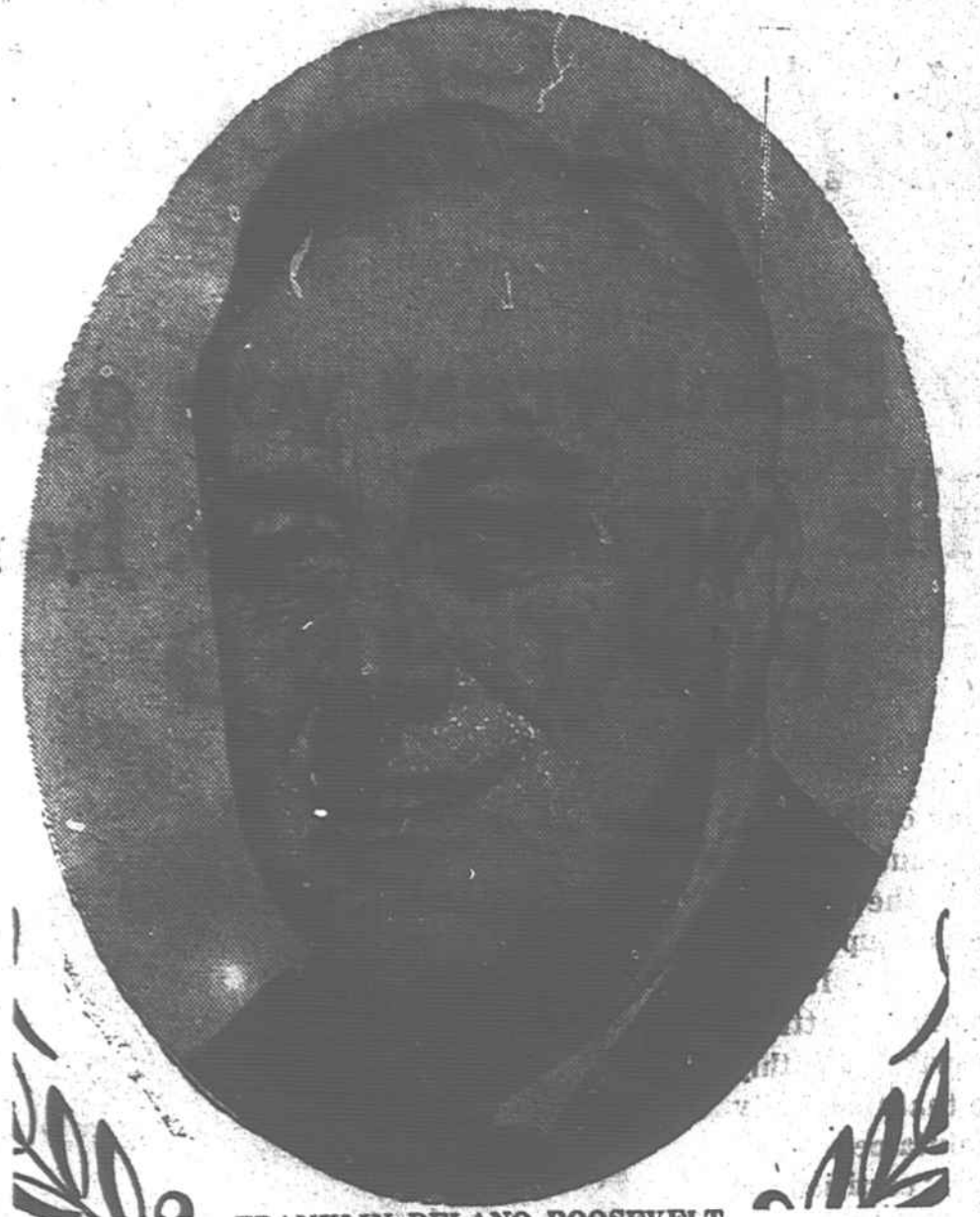
I was only a tiny speck in this sea of humanity, but at the same time I felt an indescribable exaltation and my heart swelled with pride as I thought of the thousands of devoted citizens composing this throng, which though serious in mien seemed resolute in purpose. I felt a deep sense of devoted patriotism, that I never suspected I possessed before. . . an intense love of my country and its ideals of freedom and justice for all classes and creeds and an almost overwhelming desire to render some specific and personal service in its defense. There was no loud talking or boisterous manner evidenced. It was awe inspiring to see that throng sitting quietly and patiently waiting for the ceremonies to begin.

Having an inquiring mind that naturally goes with newspaper service, I began to wonder exactly how the people next to me felt, and if my emotions were shared by the thousands around me. I found that the two lovely women on my left were young English women, who coming over to this country in August, had experienced the horrors of blasted homes and lost loved ones. They were visiting relatives in Virginia. Yes, they too felt the solemnity of the occasion, had a deep admiration for President Roosevelt and realized that America must sacrifice to preserve her democratic ideals for the world. Menpower along with munitions? No, England did not ask for them; the draft had not reached the 36 year limit yet. They were so charming and gracious that I felt I was in the presence of exiled royalty.

On my right was a resident of Washington, a gentleman who was familiar with government officials, and pointed out many of the noisies as they took their places on the Presidential platform, including members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senators and House.

Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, the 86 year old mother of the President, arrived on the platform fully 25 minutes before her son. She brought along a heavy blanket for her knees and watched her son intently throughout the inaugural ceremony, speaking at intervals with the First Lady, who sat beside her, and was about the most composed person at the ceremony. These were the first women ever to see their son and husband take the Chief Executive's oath for the third time.

The Henry A. Wallace, the Iowa-born wife of the new Vice President, seated at her husband was sworn in by the retiring Vice President Garner and made to affirm her official duties.



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
The Nation's One and Only Third Term President

sines from the White House to the Capitol.

It was a little past noon when the President made his initial appearance on the Capitol's inaugural stand. Thousands had waited in the sufficing temperature for hours for this event, and a shout went up and there was great applause. The wild cheering of the crowds that throng about European dictators upon their public appearances was conspicuous by its absence, for this was a serious moment. Veteran observers compared it with the second inauguration of President Wilson against the background of war. In every heart was the dread that some fanatic might seek to harm the President in this triumphant occasion, which bore witness to his being the best beloved man in the world today, despite the bitter hatred which some hold for him. There was a great deal of uneasiness despite precautionary measures taken by those in authority.

In a short invocation the Rev. Zebarney Phillips, Senate chaplain, asked health and strength for the President "to lead a united people out of the valley of the shadow to the hill of peace."

First the Vice President, Henry A. Wallace, was sworn in by the retiring Vice President, John Nance Garner.

At 12:08 the four generations of Roosevelts and this mighty throng looked on, as the nation and the world listened in, while Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, read the oath that launched the third term.

Bareheaded, the broad shouldered President swore in a firm, clear voice over the ancient Dutch Bible that had served him in this manner twice before, to faithfully execute his high office. The Bible was opened at the 13th chapter of First Corinthians, the 13th verse: "And now abide faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

In selecting this verse the President stated that he thought of the first American settlers who came to establish freedom and opportunity in a new world.

The speech that will go down in history as President Roosevelt's "third inaugural" was of vast import though a model of inspired restraint and brevity. He reaffirmed his faith in Democracy and as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of these United States pledged himself to lead this country through the perils ahead.

At the conclusion of his 17 minute speech the President graciously waved his silk hat at the multitude and drew a great ovation.

The Presidential party returned to the White House in triumph, being cheered as no other president ever had been before by the million men, women and children lined up along the mile-long route from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion.

Overhead, the wings of 700 Army and Navy planes glided in the sunlight as they flew in tight formation.

The party was in to lunch at the White House and to prepare for the parade, which was to follow.

The Farmville visitors, numbering 16, were invited to lunch with Mrs. Madeline H. Rountree, Mrs. Novella H. Gage and W. C. Murray, who were hosts to around thirty other friends also. The lunch was served in a room over a drug store, which had been rented and fitted up for the occasion, and from which the parade down the Potomac was afterwards viewed with comfort.

The parade was said to have been a precedent, being almost entirely military in character, with the grim note of war replacing the color of former parades.

For the first time a completely mechanized battalion was seen; light and medium tanks, combat cars, scout cars, motor drawn light and heavy guns, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns.

The six bands and the lusty Army calvarymen from Fort Meyer, Va., received the most applause. Impressive were the thousands of olive clad soldiers, who with their steel helmets and fixed bayonets gave a somber touch to the parade and were a grim reminder that the man power is the most valuable possession of any nation.

with the grim note of war replacing the color of former parades.

Then, again, in addition to the dangers which the people felt that the United States faced, and the desire to retain a man who had piloted the course of the nation in its foreign affairs notable success, the people were not unmindful of the development, in other lands, of a sentiment that fixed Mr. Roosevelt as the leader of the democratic peoples.

Consequently, it was admitted that his defeat would be regarded with satisfaction in Berlin and in Rome and there was no idea on the part of the people here to give the dictators any satisfaction whatever.

The President, and his opponent, were explicit in their pledge to try and keep American soldiers out of Europe. There is nothing to lead any one to the conclusion that the Chief Executive has abandoned this idea. The measure now before Congress to increase his powers, in order to aid the nations fighting aggressors, is viewed, by his supporters, as necessary in order that the President may have a reasonable chance of preventing the war from involving the United States.

The attitude of the President, as we gather it, is that his country will be inevitably involved in a bitter struggle if the Axis powers win their present fight against Great Britain. Therefore, the only chance to avoid the use of a great army of youths to defend this nation, and the hemisphere, is to bring about the defeat of Germany by giving to the British every assistance that will serve to strengthen her resistance and pave the way for eventual victory.

There are military experts in this country who believe that if we send unlimited material aid to the British, the British will win the European war. Obviously, if this is correct, the youth of America will not get into desperate battle, and the peace of the world, upon which normal commerce depends, will be restored. The dispatch of soldiers to Europe, under present conditions, with our fleet tied-up in the Pacific, it is said, would be a military gamble of colossal risks.

The drive to implement our defense program, in order to produce vast quantities of munitions, equipment and fighting machines, is beneficial to the safety of the United States, regardless of whether the material is reserved for our future use, or sent to the British. In the final analysis all that we have in mind when we return is the protection of the United States against the new order of civilization. If the British use the equipment in combat with a matter of life and death.

National defense may be a pastime in the minds of some Americans, but the same may arrive when it will be a matter of life and death.

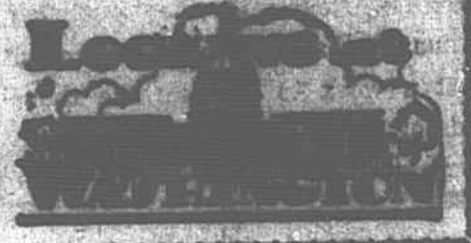
Final Rites Held For Rufus Clayton Shirley

Final rites for Rufus Clayton Shirley, 51, who died at Sanatorium, Thursday, following a lingering illness, were conducted from the Walstonburg Christian Church Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. W. I. Bennett, assisted by Rev. C. B. Mansburn, pastor of the Farmville Christian Church, and Rev. M. A. Woodard, of Winterville. Interment was made in the Farmville cemetery.

Mr. Shirley, a former Greene county farmer, was well known throughout the county and here in Farmville, where he had resided for several years. He had been critically ill for several weeks and his death was not unexpected.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lida Smith Shirley, a daughter, Miss Mary Shirley of Raleigh, two sons, Robert and Bryan Shirley, of Norfolk, Va.; two brothers, G. M. Shirley, of Farmville, F. F. Shirley, of Grifton, and a sister, Mrs. R. D. H. Gay, of Walstonburg.

Short, and we mean short, letters to the editor, upon any interesting topic of public interest, will be welcomed by The Enterprise, which will try to print them.



By HUGG S. SIMS
(Washington Correspondent)

THE THIRD TERM BEGINS.
OLD PRECEDENT BROKEN.
WAR EXPLAINS IT ALL.
MORE AID FOR BRITAIN.
CAN THE BRITISH WIN?
WHAT ARE RISKS?
PEOPLE'S OPINIONS DIFFER.
SUPPORTING YOUR NATION.

The people of the United States, for the first time in their national existence, have a President in office for a third term. President Roosevelt's re-election last November set aside a precedent that had been observed since the early days of the republic.

There are some Americans who are afraid that the termination of this precedent will mean, in the long run, an easy road to dictatorship. Not all of these opponents of a third term believe that President Roosevelt is after dictatorial powers. Many of them credit him with the finest motives but, just the same, fear that the breaking of the aged custom will pave the way for others to do the same.

The re-election of the President for a third term, it should be remembered, came about almost solely because of the international situation. Whether rightfully or wrongly the majority of the voters believed that Mr. Roosevelt was the best man for the job, under the circumstances. We do not believe that many of the President's supporters would have worked for his third term if it had not been for the European War.

Then, again, in addition to the dangers which the people felt that the United States faced, and the desire to retain a man who had piloted the course of the nation in its foreign affairs notable success, the people were not unmindful of the development, in other lands, of a sentiment that fixed Mr. Roosevelt as the leader of the democratic peoples.

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Opening Day Set For New Church

The Farmville Baptist Church announces that it will begin worship services in its new building this coming Sunday, January, 28th.

To mark the beginning of the use of this newly completed building, a special program has been planned to include the whole day.

At eleven o'clock the church service will begin with Dr. I. G. Greer, Superintendent of Mills Home, Thomasville, N. C., bringing the message. Dr. Greer is well known and widely loved throughout the state. He is a capable and interesting speaker, and the church is glad indeed to have him "initiate" the beautiful new building. This service will be greatly augmented by music given by the local choir.

At three o'clock the church bell will ring a second time, announcing a service in which the former pastors of the church will be recognized, and at which time the widely known Kennedy Home Choir of Kinston, N. C., will bring the program of music under the capable direction of Mr. Pat Alderman, also of Kinston.

Again at seven-thirty the congregation will convene for a third time, to hear once again from their gifted choir, and to listen to a sermon by Rev. J. T. Duncan, of Murfreesboro, N. C., formerly a pastor of this church.

To all the friends of the church, we extend a hearty and cordial invitation to any and all of these services. This is to be a great day in the history of our church and we should be happy indeed if a host of our friends come to worship and rejoice with us.

Rev. Buford B. Fordham.

Pitt Project Is Considered

Possibility of Establishing Sanatorium in Pitt Talked Here.

Greenville, January 23.—The Pitt County Board of Health held a called meeting at the City of Greenville Municipal Building on Tuesday night to discuss with the Board of County Commissioners and other interested citizens the matter of a tuberculosis sanatorium for Pitt County.

Members of the Pitt County Board of Health present were: Supt. D. H. Conley, Dr. T. House, Jr., Dr. M. T. Frizzelle and Mayor B. E. Sugg.

At this meeting were the following members of the Board of County Commissioners: D. T. House, Jr., Chairman; B. N. Hodges, G. S. Porter, G. S. Pittman, and Dr. P. P. McCain, Supt. State Sanatorium, as a specially invited guest.

Other organizations represented were: The Pitt County Tuberculosis Association, J. H. Waldrop, president; Greenville Tuberculosis Seal Sale; Mrs. James S. Ficklen, chairman; the Pitt County Medical Society, represented by Dr. F. P. Brooks; The Pitt County Welfare Department, J. T. Futrell, Superintendent.

Dr. J. W. Williams, Martin County Health Officer, and Dr. N. Thomas Ennett, Pitt County health officer, were also present.

In speaking of the necessity of Pitt County having a tuberculosis sanatorium, Dr. McCain explained that the State Sanatorium could only take care of the early cases of tuberculosis; that the advanced case, that is, the case spreading germs to other members of the family, would have to continue to stay in the home unless the County built its own sanatorium.

He stated that on account of the large negro population in Pitt County that Pitt County should have a sanatorium of at least 40 beds and suggested that the division of beds for the races be 16 for the whites and 24 for the negroes.

It is understood that the meeting was harmonious from beginning to end and that everyone present felt that a local sanatorium for the advanced case of tuberculosis was the only solution to the tuberculosis situation problem in Pitt County.

Plans were laid for carrying information to all the citizens of Pitt County as to the seriousness of the tuberculosis situation, and in this way, arousing their interest and support for a local tuberculosis sanatorium.

19 CHILDREN IN 25 YEARS

Allentown, Pa.—Mrs. Edwin Trapp, 42, recently gave birth to her nineteenth child, her eighth girl. Fourteen of the children, the oldest of whom is 22, living. Mrs. Trapp was married when she was 17.

Our pet idea: The manager of a country store uses about the same amount of brains that is required to be the head of a big corporation.

The Tobruk Defenders Yield to British Assault

Board of Directors Farmville Chamber of Commerce Meets

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmville Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association in the Farmville Funeral Home on January 14, the question of the Stigger System for electing the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Farmville was discussed. Under this system, only two or three members will be elected at each election, resulting in the retaining of at least two old members on the Board of Commissioners. No resolution was adopted but the question was raised with the hope that the business men, clubs, organizations and other citizens would discuss the matter so that if the people of the Town desire such a change it could be affected by the present legislature.

At the November meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Commissioners of the Town to investigate the commercial light rate and the possibility of a white way. In pursuance to this request the Board of Commissioners of the Town investigated the rates and the secretary read a letter at this meeting from R. A. Joyner, Clerk to the Town Board of Commissioners, advising that the commercial rate had been substantially reduced and that an investigation was under way to determine the cost of a white way for the future. The Secretary advised the Board of an inquiry concerning the location of a furniture factory. He was instructed to invite the inquirer to visit Farmville.

L. W. Godwin appeared before the Board and reported on the situation of the East Carolina Railroad, stating that in his opinion the campaign launched by the merchants of Farmville, Fountain, Pinetops, Macclesfield and Snow Hill had been of great value to the Railroad, but due to the loss of Imperial Tobacco shipments and of fertilizer shipments through crop control, even greater efforts on the part of the merchants of said towns would be necessary. A meeting was called for Tuesday, January 23, to which the representatives from Farmville, Fountain, Pinetops, Macclesfield and Snow Hill all to be invited and plans made for 1941 in connection with the Railroad situation.

The advertising committee was requested to work out plan with G. A. Rouse for the completion of the pamphlets "Facts About Farmville" and begin distribution of them as soon as possible.

Farmville Boys Get 6th & 7th Straight Victory

Farmville vs. Stokes
The boys continued their winning ways by taking their sixth straight win from a strong team from Stokes. It was the home boys night. Although the Stokes boys kept fighting until the final whistle, the result was never in doubt after the first few minutes. Lester Turnage opened the scoring in the first few seconds of the game with a long shot from the corner, and Braxton sank another long one to put the boys ahead 4-0. Stokes then got busy and sank three free throws and a field goal. Then Rouse dropped in a long one from way out and the home team led again 6-5. After that the final score was 40-23. Bobby Rouse led the scoring with 18 points. Braxton, Parker and Turnage divided the other scoring. Paul Parker and Bill Rasberry were outstanding on defense.

The girls lost the first game of the twin bill, but they were in there fighting all the time. The final score was 23-17 in favor of Stokes. Doney Jones scored 7 points to lead the Farmville girls.

Farmville vs. Walstonburg
Wednesday night brought the teams another brace of victories. The girls won their game after a hard fight. Cornelia Knot, regular guard, was out because of sickness. The final score was 16-12. Lillian Harris had a very good night and scored 14 points to take the scoring honors.

The boys took a 23-14 victory from Walstonburg to avenge an early season defeat. The local boys failed to play their best game. The score was 12-9 at the opening of the fourth quarter. The first half of that quarter saw the boys hit their stride and run their lead to 23-12. That 11 point scoring spree brought a close to Farmville's scoring and Coach Harrell ran in a whole new team. Bobby Rouse led the scoring with 9 points, but was closely followed by Paul Parker with 8, who took floor honors for the night.

The teams travel to Southwood for Friday night, but return home Monday night to meet Chisolm in a double header.

Never Rush A Child Through School

Some years ago, well within the memory of experienced teachers, we discovered the gifted children and began adjusting the school for them, or, perhaps, adjusting them to the needs of the school. We made some mistakes at that time, the worst being the practice of speeding the bright child through school as fast as he could make the grades.

In those days many teachers of authority seemed to believe, that learning the facts of the course of study was the most important part of a child's education. They hurried the children along, urged them to do more and more and helped them to pass tests that carried them rapidly through the schools. In vain some of us pleaded that the texts were not all of school life; that children needed leisure; that it would be better to enrich the child's experiences and broaden his course of study rather than to hurl him through the grades.

This is the harvest time for those speeded children. They are out in the world making their way now and at a recent conference of educators they reported directly what their experiences with their speeded education had been. They hadn't liked it.

They found themselves unsuited to the life into which they were plunged by the hurrying process. They lacked the poise that comes of experience; they lacked the maturity of judgment and action; they lacked the social viewpoint of their classmates. They would have done better, in their judgment, had they taken more time and proceeded more deliberately with the matter of growing and learning.

Speeding children through life is against nature and she will have none of it; punishing the children who, by no will or wish of their own, violated her decree.

Experience with life, its people and its ways will educate children and the brighter they are the more experiences they may enjoy, and the more varied they can be until they discover their particular field of industry. But they are entitled to their full time for growth. Better allow them to have it. Enrich the school, broaden the children's experiences, and give them time.—Ledger Dispatch.

BOBS "HELPING MOTHER"

New York.—Joseph Bellavia, 16, who held up a grocery store with a toy pistol, weepingly explained to police that he did it so that his mother, who was expecting her seventh child, would not have to go to a charity hospital.

One of the strange things about man is that you can easily persuade him to undertake almost anything that is not for his own good.

Six