BOOST FARMVILLE EVERY DAY!

Farmville Enterprise

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U. S. Generosity Shown in World Recovery Effort

The United States has made grants and pledged loans totaling more than $20,000,000,000 for the relief and rehabilitation of foreign nations in the two postwar years.

This is what Secretary of State George C. Marshall had in mind when he told the Women's National Press Club on July 1 that "historical records clearly show that no people have ever acted more generously and more unselfishly than the American people in tendering assistance to alleviate distress and suffering."

At the request of the Associated Press, the International Economics Division of the Department of Commerce compiled a complete account of the loans and gifts.

Outright gifts to prostrate peoples in Europe, Asia, and Africa now amount to $7,215,000,000. Of this, individuals and institutions gave $1,500,000,000 worth of parcels and money.

Loans comprise $12,871,000,000 of the total. They have been made, generally, for a 20- to 30-year period. They bear interest of 2 to 3⅛ per cent.

To get an idea of the enormous sums involved in these loans and gifts, recall that the public debt of the United States in 1932 was only $19,487,000,000.

All the goods which this country exported between 1932 and 1939 cost somewhat less than $20,000,000,000.

Chief recipients of the gifts have been the countries of eastern and southern Europe. Western Europe comes next and Asia third.

Great Britain has been by far the largest borrower.

Most of the goods exported to the loan countries have been food, fuel, and clothing. Machinery, steel, and other "hard goods" have been exported mainly through UNRRA in the form of gifts.

Here are some facts cited by the State Department expert:

We shipped overseas 29,600,000 tons of coal in the year ended June 30—all but 3,000,000 to Europe and North Africa. In average prewar years we exported only 50,000 tons of coal annually.

We exported 14,500,000 tons of bread grains, nearly all of it wheat, in the past year.

All our exports—both consumer items and hard goods—are steadily mounting, both to the loan countries and to the gift countries. In June we were exporting at the rate of $1,400,000,000 worth of goods a month

Here are the gifts made by the people of America through their Government:

UNRRA: $2,700,000,000. This is 72 per cent of all UNRRA donations. Largest recipient of UNRRA help was China, with $530,000,000. Two Russian Soviets, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, reecived large grants.

Civilian supplies distributed by the Army and Navy: $1,200,000,000. These goods were given chiefly in Germany and Japan. They were basically a military expense, necessary to prevent disease and unrest. It is the intent of this Government to exact payment when the countries can pay.

Italian civilian supplies: $135,000,000. This sum was made available to the Army through Lend-Lease channels during the occupation period.

Chinese postwar Lend Lease: $620,000,000 to enable the Chinese to disarm the 1,000,000 surrendered Japanese soldiers on their soil and reoccupy captured areas.

Scientific and cultural aids to Latin America: $15,000,000. With this we share the expense of sanitation and public health programs and various projects for the development of industry and agriculture and for the exchange of students.

The eleven items the Commerce Department lists on the loan schedule follow:

Export-import bank: $2,476,000,000.

International monetary fund: $2,750,000,000.

International bank: $635,000,000. (Available for loans as soon as they can be arranged.)

British loan: $3,750,000,000.

"Pipeline" Lend-Lease: $1,350,000,000. The United States extended credit in this amount to nations which at the war's end had contracts for Lend-Lease goods that they wished to have completed and delivered.

Surplus property sales credit: $1,100,000,000.

EDC loan to the Philippines: $75,000,000.

Export Commodity Credit [illegible]

Bernice Turnage Carnival Chairman

Bernice Turnage has been appointed as general chairman for the Kiwanis Carnival which will be staged here Sept. 19 and 20.

Many of the features of last year's carnival will be presented again, and several new ones are being planned to make the entertainment even more attractive.

At The Kiwanis Club

Ward James of Greenville, who climaxed 6 years' Army service by serving several months as military governor of an area in Germany that embraced 475 square miles and included 60,000 inhabitants, an area slightly smaller than the average North Carolina county but more densely populated, believes the United States' denazification program would be more successful if the work were being focused on children instead of adults.

A native of Winterville but now working and studying at E. C. T. C., Greenville, Mr. James delivered an address Monday night at the Kiwanis club as the guest of Jack Lewis. Jack was unable to be present; Sam Bundy served as pinch-hitter.

After explaining that the purpose of military government is to carry out the will of the people of this country, Mr. James stated that it derived its authority from the Hague and Geneva conventions and from international law.

Minor offenders charged with war crimes are tried in a court composed of two members of each established political party. The prosecutor, also a German, has been picked for his role only after he has been completely checked and investigated as to any affiliation he might have had with the Nazi party. Mr. James told of one incident in which the prosecutor in his district had been an ardent member of Hitler's party and that it was quite through accident that this fact became known and the prosecutor disposed of.

Schools are completely under German control and Mr. James stated that a majority of the teachers lean toward the Nazi party and its teachings. The philosophy behind the entire German educational program is that Germany is supposed to be the most important country in the world, based on the premise that if this were not so, it would not have taken the rest of the world to defeat the Huns in World War II.

Children are existing on 1550 calories per day, less than the average American gets in a single meal. An inspection of some school lunches revealed that most of the youngsters had nothing more than a slice of hard bread for mid-day meal. For supper, most of them had only potato soup, or a similar dish.

Since these conditions are making it easier for the Communists to make inroads into the American section of Germany, Mr. James stated his belief that the Marshall Plan, which calls for the United States to enter into a multi-billion- dollar plan of feeding Europeans, should be placed into effect at once.

The forthcoming election on issuing bonds for the construction of a county hospital will be discussed and explained Monday night.

SPEAKS IN AYDEN

Sam D. Bundy, secretary of the Farmville Chamber of Commerce, was guest speaker at the Ayden Lions Club Friday night. Mr. Bundy spoke on the "Civic Club's Relationship to Peace."

Protestants Are Warned on Church And State Issue

Protestantism has itself to blame for increasing violations of the American principle of separation of Church and State, Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, former editor of the Christian Century, told the international convention of Disciples of Christ, now in session in Buffalo, N. Y.

Two of the most glaring violations, Dr. Taylor said, are the appointment of Myron C. Taylor as the President's Ambassador to the Vatican and legislation already approved in 18 states permitting the use of public school money to provide free textbooks and bus transportation for parochial school pupils.

"In all but one of the 18 States which enacted legislation similar to that in New Jersey the Protestant population is in a great majority," he declared.

"This Protestant majority is supplemented by great numbers of other citizens who cherish the religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution. But this great body of the electorate has allowed a church representing only one sixth of the country's population to make a first and now a second breach in the wall of separation between Church and State."

Dr. Morrison warned that a greater violation looms in the proposed Aiken and Taft bills, the first of which provides for Federal aid for parochial schools, and the second of which paves the way for such a step.

"For the Roman Catholic Church to receive Federal tax funds to be used in support of its parochial schools would spell the end of our public school system as it has been established, fostered and protected for more than a century," he asserted.

"To divide a Federal appropriation between public schools and church schools would divide American society itself into sectarian political camps; it would intensify sectarian intolerance and would thrust a religious issue into the political arena from which our Constitution was designed to exclude it.

"Moreover, in sheer self-defense, Protestantism either unitedly or by separate denominations would be constrained to set up parochial schools of their own. America would then present the deplorable picture of three or more school systems existing side by side—a Roman Catholic system, a Protestant system, and a public school system."

The ambassadorship to the Vatican is contrary to the American Constitution, Dr. Morrison said, because "it interlocks the official processes of the American state with the official processes of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Morrison contended that Protestantism "has the largest stake" in the issue of separation of Church and State.

"If Protestantism passively tolerates any compromise of the principle of the equality of all religious faiths before the American states, it seals its own destiny," he claimed. "It dooms itself to become, in the end, a minority sect existing on the margins of American life. The main stream of our culture will flow in the channel determined for it by the particular religious faith which has entrenched itself in the favor and prestige of the Government."

Only Eight Drivers' Licenses Issued Here Past Week

Examiner Cayton Gives Tests Each Thursday And Friday At Town Hall; Recommends Study Of Driver Manual

Eight drivers' licenses were issued from the examiner's office in Farmville during the past week.

Examiner Elwood E. Cayton suggests that before applying for new licenses drivers familiarize themselves with the material contained in the "Driver Manual" which has recently been released by the Delartment of Motor Vehicles. These manuals can be obtained at the examiner's office in the Town Hall Thursdays and Fridays.

In addition to those whose names begin with A or B, any one who has lost his license should apply for a duplicate and a person over 16 years old who has never had a North Carolina license may apply.

At The Rotary Club

International good will was the subject used by Rev. W. H. Brunson, pastor of the Ayden Christian church, in his talk at the Rotary club Tuesday evening. He outlined America's relationships with other nations in which we try to be good neighbors by establishing understanding, abolishing doubt and assisting with material help. The thought that Rotary International has played a part in helping establish international good will was expressed by the speaker. Jesse Moye was in charge of the program.

Visitors included Garland Bullock, Ayden; Joe Cashwell, Arthur; Knott Proctor, Greenville. Russell Mizelle received the attendance prize.

Activities Of Local Church Organizations

Baptist

The Annie Perkins circle met Tuesday evening with Mrs. Robert Joyner, program leader, Mrs. A. J. Melton, Mrs. Paul Vaughan and Mrs. Maynard Thorne presenting talks about South America. Isaiah 45:20-28 was the scripture read by Mrs. R. L. Manning in connection with her talk about God's invitation to all people.

Miss Annie Perkins made a report about the conference she attended at Ridgecrest.

Mrs. Chester Outland and Mrs. A. B. Tyson, hostesses in the home of the former, served peach ice cream and cookies. Mrs. W. T. Candler was welcomed as a visitor.

Mrs. W. J. Rasberry was devotional leader at the Woman's Missionary Society Monday afternoon, using the theme, "God's Invitation to All the Ends of the Earth" and reading verses from Isaiah 45. The program given by Mrs. J. M Wheless, centered around South America with the leader stressing the point that if Americans are to be good neighbors they must give others the greatest thing they need—the Christian religion.

A social hour in which fudge cake, sandwiches and coca colas were served was held after adjournment. Mrs. Wheless, Mrs. R. LeRoy Rollins and Mrs. J. B. Joyner were hostesses.

Mrs. Sam Hobgood was hostess to the Y. W. A. Monday evening. Mrs. Henry Johnson led the devotional part of the program and Mrs. Robert P. Wheless and Miss Myrtle Nichols, the program, both of which used the same topics as were used at the Missionary Society.

Stuffed angel cake was served to the members and a visitor, Mrs. L. B. Johnson, Jr.

Christian

A hymn opened the Woman's Council meeting which was presided over by Mrs. Ted L. Albritton Monday afternoon. Group 2 was in charge of the program with Mrs. Z. B. T. Cox leading the devotional, "There shall be Wellsprings of Life." After singing "I Love to Tell the Story," the group heard Mrs. W. Jesse Moye review the book, "Who Walk Alone."

Adjournment was by repeating the missionary benediction.

Mrs. L. E. Flowers was hostess to Group 2, Thursday evening. The leader, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, conducted the Hidden Answers and Mrs. Z. B. T. Cox had the devotional.

Fruit punch and cookies were passed in the refreshment hour.

Methodist

Mrs. Herbert S. Hart talked about "Homes for Our Children" at the Women's Society of Christian Service Monday afternoon, describing some of the homes that the society operates such as the Susannah Wesley Home in Sanford, N. H. and the Child Haven Home in Goldsboro, N. C. and giving something of their work.

Sharp Cut In Tobacco Acreage For '48 Foreseen

Unless flue-cured tobacco producers can find a larger foreign market than now is in sight, they face a reduction of marketing quotas in 1948 of from 10 to 20 per cent below the 1947 quotas.

The two uncertain factors in the situation are the extent of the foreign demand and the exact size of the 1947 crop—which now is estimated by the government at a higher figure than had been anticipated generally. The tobacco control act provides for the announcement of quotas for the following season to be made between July 1 and December 1 of each year and the usual procedure has been for the announcement to be made near the earlier date. However, because of current uncertainties it is expected that Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will defer his announcement of 1948 quotas until on or about the December 1 deadline.

In 1946 quotas were increased by 10 per cent and in 1947 they were virtually unchanged. Domestic consumption of flue-cured tobacco is now at the very high figure of 750,000,000 pounds annually and that estimate, the easiest one to make in connection with the current crop, is expected to be close to the actual figure. J. E. Thigpen, the tobacco expert of the Department of Agriculture, places the known foreign demand for the year 1947 at 350,000,000 pounds while Hugh Taylor, the tobacco specialist in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, thinks 400,000,000 is the rock botton figure.

Present estimates as to the size of the crop are more subject to change. There has been only one official estimate, that of July 10, which placed the crop at 1,278,000,000 pounds. This figure is only five per cent below 1946 and is higher than had been anticipated by experts, within or without the Department of Agriculture.

If the official estimate proves to be accurate, or nearly so, and if governmental and private efforts to increase export markets of tobacco do not meet with marked success, the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is required by law to support the market through 1948 at 90 per cent of the parity price, will buy in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 pounds of the 1947 crop—to be added to the 67,000,000 purchased in 1946, all of which is still in the possession of the government. If those prospects materialize and there is no visible increase in foreign markets by December, a cut of from 10 to 20 per cent in 1948 marketing quotas appears to be inevitable.

Officials in the Department of State and the Department of Agriculture and interested members of Congress, including most of the North Carolina delegation, are united in the opinion that the British situation is virtually hopeless.

Ruth Moore Guest Of South Carolina 4-H Clubs This Week

Miss Ruth Moore of the Lang's 4-H Community Club is the guest of the South Carolina Annual camp at Camp Long, Aiken, South Carolina, this week. The invitation was extended from the South Carolina 4-H officials to the State 4-H Club leader at State College in Raleigh. Ruth is president of the North Carolina 4-H Council which is representative of 95,000 4-H Club boys and girls. This annual camp in South Carolina corresponds with 4-H Club Week at State College, Raleigh, which will be held during the week of August 18-23, when approximately 1200 4-H Club boys and girls from North Carolina counties will get together for study and recreation.

Active in club work for six years, she has served in every office capacity of her local club as well as being a most capable officer of the Pitt County Council of 4-H Clubs before her election as State President at 4-H Club Week last year.

Ruth has given several programs before civic clubs in Pitt county including the Kiwanis Club of Farmville. Farmville Kiwanians have recognized her ability and the fine work she has and is doing for the 4-H Club Program; and as a reward they are paying her expenses to and from Camp Long, South Carolina.

Ruth is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Moore. She is a member of the rising junior class of Farmville high school.

Greene Farmers Study Experiment On Hardy Farms

Eighteen farmers attended a field meeting to observe Black Shank and Granville Wilt resistant types of tobacco being grown side by side on the farms of Jesse Tripp and Charlie Vick (owned by C. L. Hardy), R-1, Ayden, in Ormondsville township. A large number of farmers in Ormonds township have lost tobacco this year with Black Shank and Granville Wilt diseases. A keen interest is being shown by farmers in this community in resistant types of tobacco to the disease they have and the benefits from crop rotation.

E. E. Butts, Hookerton, and L. F. Herring, R-3, Snow Hill, are dusting their cotton with calcium arsenate dust for control of boll weevils. Recent survey shows 37.29% infestation in the cotton fields in the county.

Roy Thomas, R-1, Farmville, in Olds township, seeded a three-acre pasture in the spring of the year to a mixture of Ladino clover, Dallis grass, lespedeza and Herds grass. This pasture was also properly fertilized and limed. Mr. Thomas has been grazing two cows and his mules on this pasture most of the time since the first of May. Mr. Thomas said that he has cut his feed bill in half for his cows by the use of this pasture as compared to other years when he had no grazing.

Farmers Given Instruction On Selling Tobacco

Many new changes and regulations calculated to strengthen the auction system and benefit the growers are being instituted this year in the marketing of the flue-cured tobacco crop.

Sale of this year's crop, estimated to be second only to the record crop of 1946 in poundage, is well underway in the Georgia-Florida area, where the leaf is sold untied. However, opening of the Border Belt markets yesterday signified sale of the first tied leaf this year, and 8 other heavily producing belts which market under similar conditions will follow with opening sales within a period of a little more than a month.

A calendar of opening dates and selling regulations already has been set up by a joint buyer-grower-warehouse committee.

However, leaders in the warehouse industry warn that full coordination of all facilities for making sale of this year's crop an orderly and profitable one for the grower, buyer and warehouseman alike.

While redrying and processing facilities have been increased to the extent of about 20 per cent since last year, such facilities are still inadequate to handle the tobacco as fast as growers desire to market it and care must be taken to prevent flooding of these processing plants beyond capacity, which is to the disadvantage of the grower.

Operating for the first time this year is Tobacco Associates, Incorporated, an organization set up last year to promote the sale of flue-cured tobacco abroad. Under acts of the General Assemblies of North and South Carolina, and approved in a referendum on July 12, by more than 99 per cent, growers will be assessed 10 cents per acre to help support Tobacco Associates.

The Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation, which handles the Government's support program for tobacco, again will function on all flue-cured markets. This organization received 66,000,000 pounds of leaf last year, proving invaluable in its support of leaf prices.

In connection with the Border Belt opening and institution of the new regulations, Fred S. Royster of Henderson, president of the Bright Belt Warehouse Association, issued a statement covering certain points in the Tobacco Associates and Stabilization Corporation programs, which he said should be studied thoroughly by all growers.

To assure orderly functioning of the Stabilization Corporation this year, Royster said growers should:

Join the Stabilization Corporation prior to the opening of the markets. Warehouse offices will be open several days prior to opening of the markets for the convenience of growers who wish to accept membership in the Corporation. However, growers may join at the time they sell their tobacco if they so desire.

When growers sell their tobacco on warehouse floors they should have their Stabilization membership cards with them at the time of sale. Their membership specifically provides that the membership cards be available when the sale is made.

In this connection, Royster also pointed out that growers should get away, insofar as possible, from suspended sales at the warehouse. A grower should be on hand when his tobacco is sold and should call for his warehouse bills as soon as possible. His presence at the time of sale of his lot of tobacco will assure his interest being protected, and having his allotment and Stabilization card handy will make things easier for the warehouseman in the event there is a suspended sale.

With reference to Tobacco Associates, Inc., Royster said the 10 cents an acre assessment to be paid by the grower will be deducted from the first sale on his allotment card by the warehouseman. The book will be stamped to show that the money has been collected.

Royster pointed out that with the support price of flue-cured tobacco of 90 per cent of parity, which is 44.4 cents per pound, being close to the anticipated average for the crop, the market for 1947 should be more stable and with less fluctuation in prices than any season in recent years.

"Every effort has been made to foresee problems to be faced in the marketing of this year's crop," Royster said, "and to make provisions to handle them when they arise. But it will be necessary that growers cooperate to the fullest extent if we are to circumvent some of the problems that hit us last year.

"Our joint committee representing growers, buyers and warehousemen will serve throughout the sale of this year's crop. It will attempt to coordinate all phases of the marketing system toward orderly marketing of the crop, but again it will depend on the cooperation of all growers if this is to be done."

Here Are Some Items of Interest to Your Purse

It will be three months before all controls on consumer credit buying are removed. After Nov. 1 the dollar down and a dollar a week, adinfinitum practice of prewar days will again be legal. Until then, Federal Reserve Board regulations require a cash down payment of one third of the purchase price and full payment within 15 months for such goods as automobiles.

* * *

The versatile peanut, pictured by one large manufacturer as a gentleman nattily attired in top hat, spats, monocle and cane, is getting more high hat every day. He's about to price himself right out of the candy bar.

During the depression in 1931 growers received less than 2 cents a pound for peanuts. Just before the war they got a little over 3 cents a pound. This fall confectioners expect to pay 16 cents a pound for the nuts. Translated, that means that candy-coated peanut bars will sell for six cents while other candy bars sell for five.

* * *

A [illegible] who decided in [illegible] work that irate householders refusing and paper hanging jobs generally fall within the ability of most energetic and thrifty people and they find the saving is considerable.

* * *

Half a turkey is better than one. In a general way that is what turkey growers are trying to impress upon the nation's cooks. Bigger birds are more tasty to eat and more economical to raise, according to the experts. Their aim is to grow turkeys so large that they can be sold in halves and quarters all through the year instead of as the piece de resistance on the two feast days, Thanksgiving and Christmas. A turkey in every pot and a year-round, national taste for the gobblers is their goal.

To pay them and say, "I'll do it myself." And so they do, with varying degrees of success.

The handier the handy man is, the more money he saves. If he's not adept with hammer and saw, it may cost more in the long run than if he had called in a professional.

Such was the experience of [illegible] man in Detroit who decided to [illegible] a new [illegible] and water faucet [illegible]

March of Dimes Collections Total More Than 17 Million

The 1947 March of Dimes reached an all-time high in raising $17,987,800.66 for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its 2,719 chapters to carry on the fight against poliomyelitis throughout the nation, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation has announced.

In making public the audited figures for the 48 states and the U. S. possessions, Mr. O'Connor pointed out that the 1947 figure "was approximately $2,000,000 more than the previous high of $15,982,150.66 raised in 1946."

Mr. O'Connor expressed particular thanks to the 60,000 volunteer workers in every section of the country whose efforts made the annual fund-raising drive so successful.

"Through the tireless devotion and unsparing efforts of these volunteers," he said, "the American people responded generously and again renewed their pledge to stay in the fight against infantile paralysis until this dread disease is conquered."

The National Foundation president also praised highly "the press, radio, stage, schools, and motion picture theatre owners for the magnificent manner in which they cooperated in enlisting public supprt for the annual March of Dimes."

Asserting that polio incidence so far this year was appreciably lower than the rate at this time last year, Mr. O'Connor added, however, that "the 1946 epidemics left us with a staggering burden for continued care and treatment of those stricken. Eventually we estimate that the 1946 polio bill to the nation will exceed [illegible] for care and treatment alone. Of course, we must also take into account the other thousands who have been and may be stricken in the coming years.

"The figures released by Mr. O'Connor showed that New York State led in total contributons with $1,991,353.34. Next was Illinois with $1,094,385.44. California was third with $1,086,583.71.

The highest per capita contribution was from Wyoming, with more than 34 cents for each person. Nevada was next with more than 33 cents per person. Oregon was third with more than 32 cents per capita.

Mr. O'Connor explained that 50 per cent of funds raised during the March of Dimes is retained by local chapters for year-round treatment and care of victims of infantile paralysis, and for equipping hospitals in their communities with adequate facilities for such care.

The other 50 per cent is allocated to National Headquarters to finance research into the cause, prevention and cure of polio, to provide a broad educational program and to maintain an emergency fund to aid local chapters whose funds become exhausted in providing care for polio patients in their area.

Included in the educational program are scholarships and fellowships in orthopedic nursing, physical therapy, orthopedic surgery, pediatrics, physical medicine, virology, basic sciences and health education.

Mr. O'Connor stressed the importance of continuing research into polio and said that through March of Dimes funds significant advances had been made in the last year. He cited as one example the recent successful vaccination of monkeys against infantile paralysis reported at Johns Hopkins University by three scientists working under National Foundation grants. "Like all research," Mr. O'Connor said, "this is long-range in nature but remarkable results are coming to light. It is now conceivable that in time scientists may discover a safe vaccine for human beings."