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ANTI-BOLL WEEVIL CONFERENCE GETS FARMERS HELP

RECRUITS AID FROM THE OUTSIDERS FOR FARMERS OF THE SOUTH

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—The National Campaign for Boll Weevil Control, which was launched in Atlanta last week, does not seek to supplant any existing agency for combating the insect pest, but has the purpose of mobilizing new forces and throwing additional strength to the support of those who have conducted warfare upon the "Billion Dollar Bandit" in past years, according to Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, the Alabama scientist and inventor, who is managing director of the campaign.

"The widespread effects of the boll weevil's ravages make this problem a matter of concern to the entire public," Dr. Hutchison said. "One of the objects of the campaign will be to mobilize a civilian army, the strength of which will be added to that of the regular army, the federal and state agricultural agencies. Just as the regular army constitutes the backbone of the war force when fighting another nation, so are the established agencies for combating the boll weevil the primary factors in this warfare."

The National Cotton Conference on Boll Weevil Control held here last week assembled leading figures of all the branches of the cotton industry, the scores of agricultural research and extension workers from the southern states, representatives of the United States department of agriculture including Dr. W. D. Hunter and completed the campaign organization with Dr. Hutchison as supreme generalissimo of the forces of the north and south south fighting the "Mexican invader."

At the present time, according to Dr. Hutchison, war will be waged on the weevil with all the known weapons at hand in order to save as much as is possible of the 1923 crop from destruction by the pest. This work will be carried on by means of a campaign of practical information and demonstration in all the cotton growing counties of the south. Deforestation farms in these counties, under the direction of experts, will give the planters the best methods of fighting the weevil in their particular areas by use of the known poisons, scientific use of fertilizers and intensive cultivation.

In addition to this work experiments are already under way to discover new and better means of exterminating or controlling the insect. At Dr. Hutchison's request, experiments are now being carried on at Clemson College S. C., with the idea of fighting the pest through sterilization of the eggs by means of X-Rays stored in chemical salts. Another experiment suggested by Hudson Maxim at the conference will be conducted shortly with the idea of developing a sex-lure for the weevil which can be used with a suitable poison and thus attract the insects to their doom.

President Warren G. Harding has pledged every resource of the technical and scientific agencies of the United States to the war against the boll weevil.

REV. J. M. PERRY WILL GO TO A TEXAS CHURCH

HAS SERVED ROBERSONVILLE PASTORATE VERY SATISFACTORY SEVEN YEARS

J. M. Perry resigned the pastorate of the Robersonville Christian church and has accepted the pastorate of the Christian church at Denton, Texas. Mr. Perry was at the Robersonville church about 7 years. He proved himself not only a good preacher but a good, progressive citizen, not passively so but actively, so he might be counted on to do his best in every good work.

One of the good points in him was that he was just a man, flesh and blood, like other people, capable of getting down among the people, where he could do good. He was always cheerful and friendly, a musician as well as a good preacher. He was popular with all, because of his unselfishness and willingness to help every "kindred tongue and people."

Not only does the Robersonville Christian church lose a good pastor, but the town, county and community, a splendid citizen.

Denton is a large town and he will serve a strong congregation there. We hope he will meet with a great measure of success in his new field.

Mr. Percy Peol of Griffins township was a caller at The Enterprise office Wednesday.

TRACTOR MUST SHOW RESULTS IF IT IS TO BE PROFITABLE ON FARM

If the tractor is to be profitable on the farm, says the United States department of agriculture, it should make possible the accomplishment of one of the following things at least: A reduction of the number of work stock on the farm; a reduction of the amount of hired labor required; the farming of an increased acreage; or an increase in the amount of crops produced.

With the addition of a tractor to the farm equipment there will necessarily be some changes in the methods of operating the farm, and perhaps a reorganization of the type of farming will be possible. Some surveys of a number of the large farms where have been owned and operated have been made by the department and show what changes take place on the average farm under tractor conditions. Farmers' bulletin 1296, "The Changes Effectuated by Tractors on Corn Belt Farms," has just been issued.

With the information set forth in this bulletin, the man who is trying to decide whether to buy a machine will be enabled to determine approximately what influence the tractor may have on his farm, and the man who already owns one will be able to compare the results which he has obtained with those that are obtained by others.

MARTIN COUNTY STILL NEEDS A COUNTY AGENT

DISTRICT AGENT McCURRY GIVES REASONS WHY MARTIN SHOULD HAVE ONE

The boll weevil is not coming—it has already arrived. It was found in every cotton producing county in the state of North Carolina, except Currituck, last fall. It will cause the farmers of Martin county to lose tens of thousands of dollars in 1923. In 1924 and 1925, the loss will probably run from 50 to 90 per cent. Have you figured out this loss in dollars and cents?

If we assume that Martin county produces twelve thousand bales per year, and if we value this cotton at only one hundred dollars per bale, the crop will amount to \$1,200,000 per year. If the boll weevil destroys only one fourth of the 1923 crop, the loss will amount to \$300,000, counting cotton at only 20 cents per pound. And should the weevil take half of the 1923 crop, the loss will be more than half a million dollars, and the farmer will pay the bill if it is paid, because the boll weevil is a good collector. What are you going to do about it, Mr. Farmer? How are you going to fight this "Billion Dollar Bandit?"

The county agent work was started by the activities of the boll weevil in the state of Texas. Today, we have county agents all over the United States. Three fourths of the counties in North Carolina have agents, and every county should put on a man this spring. Realizing the destructiveness of the boll weevil, Halifax, Wayne, Craven and other counties have recently put on two agents.

Halifax will ship three car loads of hogs, properly fed, in March, and these hogs will top the market at high prices. Cooperative feeding and marketing of hogs is one of the best ways to fight the boll weevil, but the farmers have not done this successfully where they have no agent.

Some farmers have the idea that a county agent adds a heavy burden to their taxes. This is not true, as a good county agent will save the farmers several times what it will cost to support his work.

There are twenty five hundred farms in Martin county. The small sum of forty eight cents per farm will support a county agent, or, if you count it on the basis of population, it will cost five cents per head to piece a county agent in Martin county.

It is needless to enumerate the ways in which the county agent can help the farmer. You are more or less familiar with this work already. You need his services in the fight against the boll weevil and if you want an agent, I suggest that you go before your commissioners the first Monday and ask them to appropriate enough money to get a good man for county agent.

Yours very truly,
O. F. McCURRY,
District Agent.

The winter has been so mild that pastures and winter cover crops have held their green condition better than usual. In fact, no winter damage has been found on any crop.

REVENUE AGENTS MAKE A GOOD RAID ON STILLS

LAST WEEK WAS A BAD WEEK ON THE MARTIN COUNTY MOONSHINERS

Revenue Agents W. J. Manning of Bethel and E. R. Jackson of Plymouth with two assistants went to the Free Union section on Friday and succeeded in rounding up seven stills, catching two men and seeing several others, capturing 4,000 gallons of beer and about 20 gallons of rum.

Five of the stills were complete copper outfits and the other two were gasoline drums. All the material and stills were destroyed, two men arrested and warrants gotten for three others. This is the champion raid ever made in Martin county, if not eastern North Carolina.

These stills were found in that section of the county called Free Union, and sometimes called Gaukland. Most of the people living in that section of the county are colored and until they entered the moonshine business about five years ago, were among the county's most respectable citizens. But, like all other sections that get deep in the liquor business, they are rapidly degenerating into a state of unrest and in some cases, dangerous unreliability.

On Saturday morning, Deputy Sheriff Luther Peol with Police Officer C. James of Robersonville went over in Poplar Point township and captured two fine copper stills and seven barrels of molasses beer, together with a half gallon of liquor of the bluish-green type. One of the stills was running full blast, but the operator was signalled by one of his watchmen and he escaped.

On Saturday afternoon Deputy Peol with assistant made another raid in Poplar Point and run square on a still that had been shut down only a few hours. The still, a hundred gallon copper outfit was in perfect order, but all liquor and beer had been removed a short time before the arrival of the officers.

This made ten stills in two days, and of course, there are still others, but this will help some, and God speed the day when we will try to do something better than to make liquor.

UNDERWOOD MAY SEEK PRESIDENCY

ALABAMA SENATOR IS GIVING SUGGESTION THOROUGH CONSIDERATION, HE SAYS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, the democratic floor leader in the senate may again be a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. He has informed friends that after his return from Europe he will give "very careful and thorough consideration" to the suggestion to enter the race for the 1924 nomination of his party.

The position of Senator Underwood who sailed a few days ago from New York for Europe was outlined in a letter of February 2nd to W. M. Coleman, of the Alabama house of representatives. After adoption by the Alabama legislature of a resolution urging Senator Underwood to permit his name to go before the Democratic National convention next year, Senator Underwood wrote:

"The home papers advise me of the great compliment you and your colleagues paid me in the resolution passed, on your motion, suggesting my name for consideration in connection with the next democratic nomination for the presidency. I have always felt that there is no honor that has ever come to me in my public career that was greater than the honor given me by my home people in 1912, when the Alabama delegation to the Baltimore convention voted for me for the presidential nominee through forty-five ballots.

"None of us are wise enough to look far into the future and I do not think we should reach a hasty conclusion in regard to Alabama's attitude before the next Democratic National convention. I am going away when congress adjourns for a few months' rest. When I return I shall give very careful and thorough consideration of the friendly suggestion that are being made in reference to the advisability of my entering the fight for the presidential nomination of our party."

Senator Underwood will not return from Europe before the middle of June.

Mr. Harmon Roberson of Smithwick Creek visited us this week.

Mr. R. L. Smith of Robersonville, one of Martin county's leading merchants, was in town Wednesday.

LAST WEEK OF RALEIGH SOLON'S WORK CLOSING

Raleigh 'Open Shoppers' Try to Use Printing Investigators in Own Fight

RALEIGH, Mar. 1.—These are the closing days of the present session of the legislature and much of the most important work is being disposed of this week. There are some features of this work that call for careful handling—more careful than some of the members are at this writing apparently are disposed to devote to its passage.

This is the most overwhelmingly democratic body, speaking from a party standpoint, that has assembled here in a generation. Its work will very properly be attributed to the democratic party. Mistakes should be more than usually avoided and the taking of radical stands on questions affecting any part of our people should be shunned as a plague. The political opposition in this state is eagerly awaiting an opportunity to take advantage of any mistakes and to capitalize any false move that is made in the next few days. It is distressing to be compelled to add that there is danger ahead. The man at the switch is not asleep, but it is possible that he may do worse than permit an accident by negligence.

Intersecting strife within the great party of the people should be stopped and the order should go forward at once that it shall be stopped. No member or set of members to endanger the welfare and future success of the democratic party by forcing legislation in these closing days that would heap insult upon injury to a large and devoted following of us true democrats as live in North Carolina and whose work in the interest of good government has been confined within the democratic fold, in whose organization they constitute a large proportion of its brains and its backbone.

The report of the legislative committee which investigated certain "charges" and unannouncedly concluded two weeks ago that they were not sustained, has held back their report, which is expected to be made this week. The reason for the delay is understood that the committee intended to do something which it was not specially designated to do, namely, embody some recommendations which, it is said, include one to dismember, blow up, or transfer the department of labor and printing.

This course has been urged before a small number of the committeemen, sitting as a sub-committee, by the employing printers' organization, who represent the so-called "open shop" movement that has been fighting the typographical union and all organized labor unions, while they themselves maintain an organization or "union," confined to themselves, but which does not by any means include all the employing printers.

Just what the legislature will find it wise to do or not with certain parts of these rumored recommendations still remains to be seen in a day or two.

There is the Long bill, which permits corporations to sell bonds for more than six per cent if they run for over two years. The Grist soldiers' aid bill is set for consideration in the house. The governor's fisheries bill has still to get through both branches: the senate is wrestling in committee with the solicitors' salary bill, and the house is still to decide whether it will add four new judges and solicitors to the state. The senate has passed an act for seven, but the house committee cut it down to four, and there is doubt of even this getting by the house.

The Giles farm loan act has been debated considerably in the senate, and is still to be acted upon. The bill has many meritorious features, but it may be too late now to get it through both houses. The mothers' aid bill has landed safely by both branches with an appropriation of \$50,000.00 annually, to be supplemented by the counties to help the mothers of children unable to be self-supporting.

Tobacco, like cotton, shows the probability of an increase in acreage. Practically all of the crop is disposed of amounting to something less than 300,000,000 pounds for the North Carolina bright leaf crop, made last year. Undoubtedly the favorable prices have been influenced by the Cooperative Marketing association.

A THREATENED TANGLE AVERTED BY LOCAL COURT

EVERY ONE CONCERNED SATISFIED NO MORE TROUBLE WILL APPEAR

Tuesday's session of recorder's court found but one case on the criminal issue docket for trial as the first five cases had to be continued on account of sickness.

The only case tried was the State against Irving Coburn, a sixteen year old boy for assaulting a school teacher, at the Brown school in Robersonville township.

Young Coburn was attending the school, and he and an associate were violating some rule of the school, when Miss Margaret Cozzins and Miss Evelyn Phillips, teachers in the school attempted to correct them by corporal punishment. Young Coburn resisted snatching the whip away from them, Miss Cozzins being thrown to the floor, and after getting up was struck in the fourth, but not seriously hurt. At the hearing representatives of the teachers, the boy and his father, the solicitor and private prosecutor agreed that the proper course was for the boy to apologize and pay the cost and re-enter school, which was acceptable to the court.

Everybody concerned seemed to feel that the proper course was followed and that much was done toward promoting a better feeling in the neighborhood generally, and if any differences have heretofore existed they will be laid aside and the neighborhood will, in the end, be helped.

The folks who have had experience know that the greatest problem people have to face, is the proper tagging of the boys and girls of the land. Bridge engineering, road building, navigation and all other great things fail to measure up with the science needed in training the youth of the country.

The school is the place that we must depend upon for this service. Since the home has lost its power to govern and teach. The time was, when the finest discipline in the world was in the home, when children looked up to their parents, but now, in this new day, when children are looking down on their parents, things are quite different. We have reached a new atmosphere. We are traveling in a new zone, and many children entirely new for the whole of their lives that valuable lesson, discipline. For this reason it is very gratifying to see the school pupils shown their place in life and let them learn that character is only the acts and deeds of our lives, the estimate of us, correctly founded on law obedience, kindness to friends, and neighbors, industry, progress, truth and honesty in all things.

One of the scenes in the trial which was most gratifying was the apology of the young man, who has the appearance of being a bright, honest boy, and his father's attitude in saying he would stand by the teachers, and support the school. The teachers two handsome young women, whose every indication was to teach and to build up the community in every way accepted the apology in a tender and noble way.

People take far too little interest in their community schools. They never say anything when the things move along smoothly, and too often they criticize when a little bubble appears on the water. We should throw our influence and help towards the schools, pour oil on the troubled waters and remember that we are all human, and need the assistance of each other.

The school house is the second greatest light of the world, and the school teacher is doing more for humanity than all the armies and navies—support them.

The smallest grains are looking good, but perhaps not standing as well as if colder weather had existed. A decreased use of fertilizers has also added to the less thrifty conditions in certain sections. The wet winter weather has somewhat prevented the planting of spring oats. Preparation for spring planting is ahead of usual in Georgia and eastern North Carolina, where weather doesn't effect the soil as much as in the Piedmont or clay areas. The prospective exception of a favorable opportunity for North Carolina's cotton production undoubtedly means an increase in the acreage this year, even over last year's large planting. This is particularly true along the southern cotton border counties where the weevil has, as yet, done no damage. The southern states crops are being planted earlier than usual.

Mr. H. A. Gray of Robersonville, visited our town this week.

RELATION OF THE LOW DEATH RATE TO GOOD WEATHER CONDITIONS

The low death rate in the United States in 1921 was not only due to wide spread health propaganda and improvement in the food situation, but also to several other factors, including very unusual weather conditions. The weather bureau United States department of agriculture. Further evidence of the weather factor is presented in figures just released by the bureau of the census, which show an increase in the death rate for the first quarter of 1922 from 12.6 to 13.7 per thousand. The weather during the first three months of the year was abnormally cold in many parts of the country.

The death rate for 1921 was not only the lowest on record in the United States, but was also about the same in value for countries and cities widely separated. It would be interesting and valuable to be able to trace out the definite connection between specific diseases and the weather. Thus, in England, in 1921, when dry weather was persistent, there were severe epidemics of scarlet fever, and medical authorities had previously noted a connection between scarlet fever and dry years. A correlation study of the Binghamton, N. Y., records and those of Pennsylvania, leads to the belief that it is low relative humidity that is the important factor, coupled, of course, with a suitable field for epidemic prevalence of the bacterium.

WORK SUCCEEDS FALL; NEW IS P. M. GENERAL

PRESENT POSTMASTER GENERAL TRANSFERRED TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Harding today effected the greatest change his cabinet has undergone since his administration began nearly two years ago by designating Dr. Hubert Work, of Colorado, now postmaster general, to be secretary of the interior, succeeding Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; and Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, to lead the post office department in succession to Dr. Work.

The nomination of Dr. Work and Senator New were sent to the senate and promptly confirmed, that of Senator New almost immediately in open session in accordance with the courtesy always extended sitting senators, and that of Dr. Work, late in the day after it had been referred to committee in open session and reported back. The two will take up their new duties next Monday when the resignation of Secretary Fall, announced several weeks ago, becomes effective. Senator New retires from the senate with the adjournment of congress on Sunday.

The selection made by the president were not unexpected, as they were forecast two weeks or more ago. The president, upon receiving the resignation of Secretary Fall, who retires after two years in the cabinet, to take care of his private business interests, tendered to Secretary Hoover, the interior portfolio, but the commerce secretary expressed a desire to continue at his present post in order to work out certain parts of the program of helpfulness to business that he has instituted.

BATHING TAX INCREASED BY FORDNEY TARIFF

Manufacturers of men's bathing suits—which are covered by the specific and ad valorem duties in the Fordney-Cummins provisions' tariff bill—are making these articles much dearer, though no better, for next summer. The advances have already amounted to \$2.50 a dozen for suits of cotton mixtures. The increase of worsteds is somewhat greater. By the time these bathing suits are sold by the retailer these increases in price will be 75 cents and \$1 each.

The Australian tomato weevil (*De-stantia novae Lea*) has been found by the United States department of agriculture to be established at a number of points along the coast of Mississippi, in addition to the previous inland infestations. It is now reported from five distinct places in Harrison county, two in Stone county, and one in Jackson county. This indicates that the original introduction occurred presumably at an earlier date than was heretofore supposed.

Truck and fruit crops have prospects for increases, in view of favorable prices for last year. This is probably most especially true of lettuce, strawberries, dewberries and peaches, than any other.

CORN EXPORTS MAKE A NEW HIGH RECORD

THEIR VALUE IN 1922 EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY OTHER YEAR IN HISTORY

Exports of corn from the United States in the calendar year 1922 made a new high record when considered by the number of dollars which they brought to the American farmer.

The Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York has issued figures showing that for the first time in the history of our exports, the value of the corn exported crossed the hundred million dollar line. For the year ending December, 1922, the value was \$115,097,000 against a former high record of \$92,767,000 in the calendar year 1921. If we add to this the \$7,000,000 worth of corn meal and other foodstuffs prepared from corn, the \$8,000,000 worth of corn syrup sometimes designated as "glucose," the half million dollars worth of corn sugar and the half million dollars worth of corn oil and cake, the 1922 exports of the products of our corn fields will total nearly \$150,000,000.

The value of American corn exported during the last decade aggregates considerably more than a half billion dollars, an average of about \$50,000,000 a year, while the 1922 total as already indicated, exceeds \$100,000,000 and if we add the corn "by-products," the total will approximate \$150,000,000.

This increase in the European taste for corn is especially interesting to us of the United States because of the fact that we produce more than three-fourths of the corn of the world, and our possibilities in that line are almost unlimited. In fact, our corn crop in the latest year for which world statistics are available, the calendar year 1921, was in round terms 80 per cent of the world's production.

Argentina is the next in rank to the United States as a corn producer, but her total output is in fact less than one tenth that of the United States, her 1921 crop having totaled 231,000,000 bushels against 3,080,000,000 in the United States. Rumania produces about 100,000,000 bushels a year, and Italy about 99,000,000, and these are the chief corn producing countries of the world, the United States with over three fourths of the world's total, then Argentina, Rumania, and Italy. The Orient produces practically no corn; Australia but a small quantity, while in Africa and South America, the production is confined to the southern and therefore the temperate zone section of the continent is in question.

While the prices at which our corn was exported in 1922 were of course slightly less than in 1921, the price reduction was far less than that of other grains, especially wheat, the average export price of corn in 1922 being 70 cents per bushel against 72 cents in 1921, while the export price of wheat in 1922 was \$1.25 against \$1.35 in 1921; in the fall in the export price of corn being but 2 cents per bushel, while wheat showed a fall of 30 cents.

STOLEN CAR RETURNED TO ITS LAWFUL OWNER

PRISONERS ARE ALSO CARRIED TO CHARLOTTE WHERE THEY WILL BE TRIED

Mr. W. W. McGraw of the Charlotte police force with Mr. J. P. Propst came in Tuesday and got the stolen car and the man and woman who drove the same down, and who are charged with the theft. The car was stolen Saturday night at 8:15 on the street beside the Clayton hotel in Charlotte, where it had just been left by Mr. J. P. Propst and wife, with the doors and motor locked, and it is not known how same was unlocked, Mr. Propst having had another car stolen only thirty days before, making him especially cautious.

The man and woman claimed to be married and from East St. Louis, Mo. The man said his name was C. R. Marcus, and manuscript in his possession indicated that as being his true name.

B. R. Barnhill was paid \$50 for the recovery of the car, and Frank Gurganus was paid \$50 for the prisoners. Marcus claims he did not get the car in Charlotte, but says it was delivered to him in Raleigh and that he was going to Richmond. This will be the fifth criminal case to be tried in the Mecklenburg courts, now in session at Charlotte.

Officer McGraw expressed his appreciation for favors from the officials in making the capture and especially to Sheriff Roberson and deputies for courtesies to him and prisoners.