

**THE ENTERPRISE**  
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W. C. Manning Editor

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Friday, February 24, 1933

Publicity a Safeguard

Publicity is one of the most effective safeguards of our American liberty. Yet we find lawmakers in our own State who argue that public sales for debts, taxes, and so forth, should not be published in the press, because of the expense.

This line of argument should hardly carry any weight. There are two good reasons why every sale should be given public notice because it helps everybody concerned: First, it brings buyers to insure the holder of the indebtedness the best market possible to protect his investment; and, second, it saves the debtor from the danger of the greatest opportunities for fraud that can be conceived.

A casual investigation of happenings in towns, counties, states, and our nation, as well as of the large banks, utilities, and other large interests, will show conclusive proof that the things that have been done openly in the light have generally been done right; and that it is those things that have been done under cover, behind closed doors, in the dark, that have the earmarks of dirty work.

It is about time that the business of the government is given full publicity so that all the people, who are doing the paying, may really know what is going on. The investigation of the National City Bank of New York is proof conclusive of the danger of hidden transactions.

The minute our lawmakers stop publication of all manner of public sales, that moment will the field of the grafter be enlarged.

Require every officer and every man holding a public trust to make and publish frequent reports and you will save ten times the cost.

A Very Marked Contrast

The United States and Great Britain furnish us true pictures of the destructiveness of gold worship in comparison with a liberal and fair monetary system.

The United States has clung to the gold and has stuck to the policy of contraction. Under this policy, the use of the public utilities has greatly decreased. The use of electricity fell off 9 1-2 per cent in 1932 from 1931. The use of the telephone has dropped far more than electricity. The use of the postal service has dropped no less than 25 per cent, and the charges have been greatly increased to take care of the decrease in the use of the mails. Street car, railroad, and bus incomes all had a big drop in income during 1932 as compared with 1931. And the amount of gas consumed was materially less in 1932 than it was in 1931.

All of which goes to prove that America is not prospering under the gold standard.

Now, let us take Great Britain under consideration and we will find an entirely different state of affairs. Remember, England is a nation with three times as much war debts, twice as high taxes as we have here in this country—England is a nation of statesmen, who work for the liberty and prosperity, not owned and dominated by a few financial grafters; she has men with enough sense and honesty to promote the general interest of the English people. They refused to worship gold and let the devil get the people. They, in effect, made silver a basic money and broke the sinful power of gold. See what it has done for the English people and all business concerns: The use of electricity was increased 7 per cent in 1932 over 1931; the number of telephone calls was greatly increased; and there was a healthy increase in the number of pieces of mail handled by their postal service in 1932 as compared with 1931.

Great Britain has prospered under her new system of both gold and silver coinage. Business in the United States declined in every instance during the same period of time.

And all kinds of business in this country will prosper to a satisfactory degree when the grip of gold is loosened from the throats of the people.

The Tragedys of Abolishing

While the legislature is looking up offices to abolish in the interest of economy, or for the purpose of putting new friends in the places now occupied by somebody else's friends, suppose they should happen to stumble on their own offices and abolish themselves. Then the tragedy of abolition would really come home to them.

Class Favoritism

Why should a judge who has violated the law be dealt with more gently than any other lawbreaker should be?

Judge Harwood seems to be in line for a class of treatment not accorded to the common run of folks. He is to be given the honor or the privilege to practice at the bar of justice again.

Personally, every true heart sorrows at the downfall of any man. On the other hand, Judge Harwood knew the seriousness of crime far better than the ordinary man who commits, murder, forgery, or theft. Then, since he knew better, why was not his obligations greater? And if an ignorant man whose wife and children were suffering from hunger steals, why not sentence Judge Harwood twice as long as the ignorant poor man is sentenced?

Special favors to any class of men is the shortest way to Communism and revolution. It is bad on Judge Harwood, yet he can bear it just as well as a poor and ignorant man can.

Remove the Grouch

Remove the grouch and the fun is near. There was a time when every floor in all the small towns was covered with tobacco juice. It was perfectly all right in those days for any man who wished to do so to slobber and spit on his own shirt.

Now, things are different. While you see the crowds hover around the drug store and the stores in the business houses, things are no longer as they once were. They no longer spit on themselves and the floors. They just grouch and grumble and "cuss" somebody for the hard times. And they don't seem to be having half as good times as the old-timers did. When they whittled white pine and spit where they pleased, they seemed to have more smiles and laughs. Yet they had less debts, no electric lights, no telephones, no automobiles, no refrigerators, no electric cookers.

Some of the older men of the town say that too much is bad for a man, because it destroys his pleasure.

Destroy Navies and War Is Ended

The best way to settle the war debts of other nations is to take over their naval craft. Destroy Japan's navy to the last ship, and then take most of the world's fighting boats to mid-ocean and sink them. In case this should be done, we will not have another war in a hundred years, and all the nations will save enough money in that time to buy off anybody they may have insulted; in which case we would save our boys. But if we all keep on building warships, some day we will have a big war.

Glad Bowie Not in U. S. Senate

We are glad Tam C. Bowie was defeated for the United States Senate. Any man who wants to cripple schools and turn a stream of liquor on the people is not even fit for the North Carolina legislature and he certainly would not be qualified to sit in the United States Senate.

Two Great Humanitarians

Scotland Neck Commonwealth. February has given to the world two of the greatest men in history and the youth of our land would do well to study their careers closely.

Abraham Lincoln was a struggling scholar at the age of twenty-one, gaining such lore as he could from books purchased from his pitifully small earnings as a rail-splitter. In spite of his poverty he rose thru a bitter struggle to the heights.

George Washington was of different circumstances. He was reared in much more favorable surroundings, financially. Yet it is probable that he, too, knew of the many handicaps he had to overcome to achieve greatness.

Lincoln's estimate of Washington is one of the most complimentary tributes ever paid the first president and "Father of His Country."

"Washington's is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It can not be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."

Boys and girls of today should get inspiration from the accomplishments of these great men. With the many advantages they have today which Lincoln and Washington did not enjoy, we have every right to expect great things from our youth of the present time.

Randolph Sets Good Example

Several counties in the State—Cumberland and Randolph being two that we think of at this time—are requiring those families which are receiving aid from the public welfare department to plant a garden, or such aid will be withheld. In Randolph, arrangements for gardens must be made by March 1, and any one who has a garden spot or can get a garden spot from a neighbor and refuses to cultivate same will be entirely cut off from receiving help from the welfare department. Such measures will help to eliminate unworthy applicants for aid. Some one has said that the logical order of things is that we should support the government instead of having the government support us, but with so much government aid being dispensed in these depressed times, it will take good planning to keep from developing a dole system that might become permanent.

**BABY CHICKS FROM BLOOD-**  
 tested standard breed strain of fowls. For sale each Wednesday. Jasper C. Griffin, highway No. 30, 10 miles south of Williamston. f17 4twf

SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us in a deed of trust executed by W. W. Robertson and wife, Mattie Roberson, on the 9th day of December, 1924, and recorded in book T-2, page 333, we will on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1933, 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse door in Martin County, Williamston, N. C., sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder the following land, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Jamesville Township, Martin County, and State of N. C., containing 162 acres, more or less, and bounded on the N. by the lands of Mrs. John Mayo, on the E. by the lands of Dennis Simmons Lumber Co., on the S. by the lands of W. H. Martin, W. C. and Hardy Gardner, R. R. Lilley, Eva Hall Wells, J. W. Warrington, and the public road, and on the W. by the lands of Joseph Everett, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Being lot No. 4 in the Ishmael Hayman Land Division, beginning in Cain Branch, corner of Sandy Locke land, thence with said branch 597 feet to the corner of lot No. 5, thence south 37 east 1299 feet to Tarboro and Oak City road; thence with said road to corner of lot No. 3 in the Sandy Locke land; thence north 34d 10m west 1067 feet, north 34d 30m west 188 feet, north 33d 5m west 135 feet to the beginning, containing 17 75-100 acres.  
 Second tract: Beginning at the Tarboro-Oak City road in a path known as Jones path, thence down said path

1930, to J. B. Gillam.  
 Note of O. C. and Lenora Jones, for \$600.00, dated February 11, 1930, due December 1, 1930, to J. B. Gillam, secured by deed of trust of record in book 257 at page 463 of the public registry of Bertie County.  
 Note of A. B. White for \$200.00, dated December 11, 1930, due 12 months after date to J. B. Gillam, secured by deed of trust of record in book 243, at page 189, of the public registry of Bertie County.  
 Note of W. T. White to J. B. Gillam, dated March 27, 1931, upon which there is due \$144.69.

This 7th day of February, 1933. BRANCH BANKING & TRUST COMPANY. By C. D. Carstaphen, Cashier.

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE

North Carolina, Martin County; in the Superior Court.  
 Ella Jones vs. Paul Jones and Fred Jones

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Martin County in the above-entitled action, I will, on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title, and interest which the said Paul Jones and Fred Jones, defendants, have in the following described real estate, to wit:

Being lot No. 4 in the Ishmael Hayman Land Division, beginning in Cain Branch, corner of Sandy Locke land, thence with said branch 597 feet to the corner of lot No. 5, thence south 37 east 1299 feet to Tarboro and Oak City road; thence with said road to corner of lot No. 3 in the Sandy Locke land; thence north 34d 10m west 1067 feet, north 34d 30m west 188 feet, north 33d 5m west 135 feet to the beginning, containing 17 75-100 acres.  
 Second tract: Beginning at the Tarboro-Oak City road in a path known as Jones path, thence down said path

south 29d 10m east 1057 feet to a corner of lot No. 5, thence with line of line of lot No. 3, north 37d west 1050 feet to the Oak City and Tarboro road, thence with said road 480 feet to the beginning, containing 13 and 52-100 acres, more or less, being situated in Goose Nest Township, Martin County, and of record in the office of clerk of superior court, Martin County Land Division, book B, page 88.

This 2nd day of February, 1933. C. B. ROEBUCK, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed by George Wynn and wife, Juna Wynn, dated 9th day of April, 1928, to the undersigned trustee, to secure note of even date therewith, and the stipulations not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said bond, the undersigned trustee will, on Monday, March 13th, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door of Martin County offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land:

Bounded on the east by Johnnie Purvis, on the west by Nora Downs, the same being lot No. 2 in the division of the land of Tom Purvis, heir of J. C. Purvis, and drawn by Lizzie Purvis Harrell, for metes and bounds reference is hereby made to division records above.  
 This 9th day of February, 1933. F. L. GLADSTONE, Trustee.

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE

North Carolina, Martin County; in the Superior Court.  
 Ella Jones vs. W. T. Hyman

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Martin County in the above-entitled action, I will, on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1933, at 12 o'clock

noon, at the courthouse door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title, and interest which the said W. T. Hyman, defendant, has in the following described real estate, to wit:

Being lots No. 7 and No. 8 in the Ishmael Hayman Land Division, beginning in Cain Branch at a black gum, D. L. Brown's corner, thence with line of D. L. Brown south 3d east 2288 feet, thence south 3d east 300 feet, south 2d 30m east 700 feet, and 150 feet to a stake centered by two pines and black gum at corner of lot No. 9, thence north 71d 10m east 963 feet and 752 feet to a stake, corner of Close land, thence north 34d west 1449 feet, north 33d 50m, north 18d 20m west 239 feet, north 4d 30m west 269 feet to a lightwood stump in Cain Branch, corner of Close land, thence with said branch 202 1/2 feet and 66 feet to the beginning, containing 60 and 7-100 acres, more or less, being situated in Goose Nest Township, Martin County and of record in the office of Clerk Superior Court, Martin County, land division book B, page 89.  
 This 2nd day of February, 1933. C. B. ROEBUCK, Sheriff.

How Doctors Treat Colds and Coughs

To break up a cold overnight and relieve the congestion that makes you cough, thousands of physicians are now recommending Calotabs, the senseless calomel compound tablets that give you the effects of calomel and salts without the unpleasant effects of either.  
 One or two Calotabs at bedtime with a glass of sweet milk or water. Next morning your cold has vanished, your system is thoroughly purified and you are feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you wish—no danger.  
 Calotabs are sold in 10c and 50c packages at drug stores. (Ad)

The LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of VIRGINIA

INCORPORATED 1871 :: HOME OFFICE—RICHMOND, VA.

Sixty-Second Annual Statement

**To Our Policyholders and the Public:**

The strong financial condition of the Company is revealed in this Sixty-Second Annual Statement.

The past year has been one in which the management has more than ever before laid emphasis on security of principal rather than interest yield. Our assets have increased \$1,436,400.99. Additions have been made to our Special Contingency Reserves in the sum of \$900,000.00 and our surplus has been increased by \$250,806.36.

During the year we made payments and advances to policyholders and beneficiaries amounting to \$11,263,355.18, thus rendering an invaluable service to those requiring aid in the times of great stress through which the entire country has been passing.

While our Company, like all other companies, had heavy losses in insurance, the new business written and paid for was nearly equal to that of the preceding year, and considering the unprecedented conditions which have been existing throughout the world, we feel that the results of our field operations reflect great credit on our loyal staff of representatives.

With capital, surplus, and special contingency reserves amounting to \$13,891,821.20 and representing nearly twenty per cent of our total assets, we feel that our Company occupies a very enviable position, and we thank our friends who have contributed to the success thus achieved.

BRADFORD H. WALKER, President.

Financial Condition December 31, 1932

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 2,919,045.83	Policy Reserves	\$58,600,630.11
United States Government Bonds	3,542,689.64	Being the amount which, together with future premiums and interest, will pay all policy claims as they mature. This is known as "legal reserve."	
State, Municipal and County Bonds	3,616,493.85	Reserved for Policy Claims	483,456.63
Public Utility Bonds	5,132,596.45	Claims in course of settlement and reserve for claims incurred but not reported to the Company at the close of the year.	
Railroad Bonds	2,102,789.91	Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	481,959.28
All Other Bonds	1,626,423.36	Reserved for Taxes, Commissions, Expenses and All Other Liabilities	700,258.94
Stocks	1,233,141.25	Special Reserve for Employees' Retirement, Insurance and Disability Plans	250,000.00
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	41,659,540.16	Special Contingency Reserves	3,560,000.00
Including Loans on Farm Properties, \$26,395.31.		For possible depreciation of assets and possible access mortality.	
Real Estate	1,891,839.55	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SPECIAL RESERVES	\$64,015,412.96
Used and/or Held for Home Office Purposes		Capital Stock	\$5,000,000.00
Real Estate	1,232,085.26	Surplus	5,391,821.20
Acquired by Foreclosure of Mortgage Loans		Surplus of Assets Over Liabilities and Special Reserves	10,391,821.20
Loans to Policyholders	7,890,091.89		
Secured by the Cash Value of Their Policies			
Interest Due and Accrued	1,153,054.96		
On Investments and Policy Loans			
Installments, Not Yet Due, of Current Year's Premiums, Premiums in Course of Collection and Premiums Extended—Secured by Policy Reserves	1,806,966.41		
Other Assets	10,455.64		
<b>TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS</b>	<b>\$74,407,234.16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$74,407,234.16</b>

We have examined the accounts and financial records of The Life Insurance Company of Virginia for the year ended December 31, 1932. Cash on hand was counted and certificates of cash in banks were obtained from depositors and reconciled; the investments were examined or otherwise accounted for; and the correctness of all the other assets was established to our satisfaction. Bonds are stated at their amortized value as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and stocks at their market value at December 31, 1932.  
 The reserves on policies in force were computed by the Company's actuary and the statutory portion thereof was compared by the Bureau of Banking and Finance of the Commonwealth of Virginia; and we certified ourselves that full account was taken of all other liabilities.  
 In our opinion the above statement correctly reflects the financial condition of the Company at December 31, 1932.  
 RICHMOND, VA., January 22, 1933.  
 STATE MARRIAGE AND HUSBANDRY OFFICE.  
 T. COLMAN ANDREWS & CO.,  
 Accountants and Auditors.

**Summary for 1932**

Gross Income	\$16,096,126.96	Premium Income	\$12,328,212.33
Assets	\$74,407,234.16	Insurance in Force	\$374,278,796.00
Capital, Surplus and Special Contingency Reserves	\$13,891,821.20	Payments Under Policy Contracts Since Organization	\$80,483,898.04

**W. G. PEELE**  
 Special Agent Williamston, N. C.

DIZZINESS

relieved by Black-Draught  
 "I decided to take Theodor's Black-Draught and I found relief from bilious spots," writes Mr. Chad E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ind. "When I get bilious, I feel sleepy and tired and do not feel like doing my work. I get awfully drowsy. I know that that I had better take something. After I found how good Black-Draught is, that is what I have used. I guess it rid me of the bile, for I feel better—don't feel like dozing off, or going off to sleep every time I sit down. That to me, is a very big feeling. I'll use Theodor's Black-Draught as long as I can keep it on hand. I got it in the form of a SYRUP, for Children."