

THE ENTERPRISE

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Tuesday, May 2, 1933

Have Right To Criticise

Kemp D. Battle, president of the North Carolina Bar Association, bristled up when Judge M. V. Barnhill was criticised by certain newspapers in the state for turning a doctor loose, and put a woman helper in the penitentiary for performing an illegal operation on a young woman, causing her death.

Well, Mr. Battle, you need not kick, because the supreme court and the people at large are going to keep on criticising and reversing judges. You see they not only have the privilege, but they have the power to criticise and reverse those "infallible" fellows.

In this particular case, we know very little, especially of the legal technique, and we have the very highest respect for Judge Barnhill. Mr. Battle, however, intimates that the solicitor thought it best, as he might not be able to convict, which raises another point for criticism. Because solicitors, too, are just ordinary human folks, and it is possible that he, too, may be in line for criticism. He accepted the plea, the testimony was never brought out, so the public had no way of knowing the facts. It may be that the doctor entered his nolo contendere plea, to avoid listening to a big lot of damaging and ugly testimony about this particular case, and perhaps numerous previous ones.

So far as we know, this case was properly handled by both the judge and solicitor. We know, too, that judges and solicitors are human beings and are subject to the same passions and errors as other people. We also know that there are vast opportunities for both to push hard or soft on the pedal of justice. In cases where there are lots of fine friends and convenient political leaders, it is easy to nolo pro. It is easy to get a nolo contendere occasionally—and then again the hand of prosecution sometimes bears heavily, and some other times the hand of mercy presses very lightly.

We frankly confess that we believe most judges and solicitors are honest, wise, and discreet men, and we know some in the years past have not measured up to that standard. Some judges are arrogant because they forget that it is their exalted position and not themselves that are sacred in our governmental system.

Criticism has kept many men of position and prominence close to duty. The people created the office of judge, they elect men to fill them. They will always have the right, and will exercise that right, to honestly criticise them. The judge that rules with an iron hand and creates awe in administering justice in his courts is to be deplored; the judge that commands the respect and magnifies justice is the kind of judge that all men respect.

Hitler, Germany's Biggest Mistake

If we should be asked to describe that fellow, Adolph Hitler, now in all respects the supreme ruler of Germany, we would certainly be bound to use all the little words and all the bad words we know in the English tongue.

Our reason for calling him so mean and low would be based on his persecution of a race of people that has helped in a great way to make Germany strong in business, science, and culture; and because of Hitler's actions in this matter, not only will these people have to suffer hardships for ages to come, but his own people will be held in contempt and suffer the persecutions that always overtake persecutors.

Our reason for denouncing him as little is because his egotism and ambition are so much larger than his heart and brain.

The German people deserve pity for the rash step their country has taken in allowing such a void soul as Hitler to assume the role of dictator over them.

The Ways of a Politician

Now, what about our own Josiah William Bailey? He said last summer that we needed more money, and denounced the Hoover-Mellon-Mills policy of contraction and solidity. Of course, he was talking then and was really telling the truth.

Now the test comes, and he votes with the same crowd he was denouncing less than a year ago.

The ways of a politician often cause men to doubt their honesty.

Justifying Our Expectations

Senator Josiah William Bailey is fully justifying our expectations of him by the course he is following in fighting and voting against those principles and practices of the administration that are the only hope of the average man and the legitimate business of the country. No man should look at him now as a patriot but rather with the suspicion that he is a traitor to the best interests of the average man.

His own speeches in last year's campaign make as great a contrast with his recent votes as black does to white, and everybody knows it is not from any new enlightenment of the head or the heart, because Josiah was plenty smart when he made the speech and, in our opinion, was just as honest in his convictions when he made his speeches as he was when he did his voting.

We fear that our Senator has fallen from his high estate as a Democrat to that of a puny and despised politician. The voters of North Carolina ought to file away the record of Mr. Bailey's votes. There is another day coming, and, unless we are mistaken, the folks will ask Mr. Bailey why he deserted the principles of his party and joined with the gang that has had more to do with our financial troubles than all other causes combined.

Away with a man that deserts.

Carter Glass' Stand

Our spirit of contempt kindles when men like Carter Glass stand up in our highest legislative halls and oppose currency expansion, and offer as their reason that we have "ample facilities" to expand credits and currency by more than \$4,000,000,000, through the Federal Reserve Banks. Mr. Glass fails to explain that the Federal Reserve Banks are entirely bossed by Morgan, Mills, and Mellon, who want to deflate rather than inflate—which means increasing the value of their property and lowering the value of property of other folks.

Fun for Nothing

The committee on social trends reported that the American people spent \$10,000,000,000 a year on recreations. It didn't count drinking and gambling, which belong partly in another category, nor reading, amateur photography, embroidery, and various other diversions which didn't cost enough to be considered important.

The recreational outlay has dropped considerably since the period covered by that report. If it hadn't, we should now be spending one-fourth of our national income for fun instead of one-ninth, as we used to. And yet we still seem to be having fun. Not only the kids, with their roller skates and marbles, but the grown-ups. One of the most remarkable discoveries of this difficult time is that it's really possible to have a good time without blowing in a lot of money, when a fellow suspends his worries for a little while and looks around for sensible ways to amuse himself. There are many recreations cheaper than most of us have been accustomed to, and there are many that don't cost anything.

Our grandfathers and grandmothers weren't so dull and dum, after all. They seldom spent much. And did they have a good time? Just ask them.

Practical Results Are Satisfactory

Just what does the United States "going off the gold standard" mean to the people of the Roanoke-Chowan section? To most of us, that occurrence in itself means nothing whatever, we guess; for with the average person it is simply a phrase, the meaning of which, in its technical operation in the world of finance and international trade, is as little understood as the internal workings of the radio that we listen to daily. But it isn't the mechanics of the things that most of us are interested in—with gold standards, off or on, as it is with radios—what we are interested in is the results we get.

And the practical result to the folks of this section of "going off the gold standard" has been an immediate advance in two of its principal products, cotton and peanuts. We may reasonably expect still further advances in the prices of these and other commodities that we produce. The things we have are more valuable; the dollars we have are less valuable. Where does that leave us? We have lots of things—peanuts, cotton, lands, meat, corn, hay, trees. All of these things will sell for more dollars now. What cash money we have of course, is less valuable than it was, since it will buy less of all commodities, the prices of these having gone up, than it would before; but we had few dollars, mighty few, in comparison with the things we own, the cotton, the peanuts, the land, the forests the corn, meat, and hogs.

So we are certain that "going off the gold standard" has been satisfactory to all of the Roanoke-Chowan, although there are few of us who could explain just exactly what the phrase means technically.

Nor should those few who have money feel any anxiety as to the safety of their bank deposits, property, or investments. Going off the gold standard in the United States or any other country means nothing to the average citizen except that prices go up.

This is because the value of the dollar goes down, but it does not affect currency. A man with \$100 still has \$100. The difference is it will buy less than it did because the value of gold will level itself to the price of currency in other countries not on the gold standard. When the man finds prices going up he will buy. This will make better business and economic recovery.

And, under these conditions, people will be able to get jobs, earn money, buy necessities, pay debts, keep money on deposit in banks; then there will be no bank failures and investments will again be able to pay dividends.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST

Under and by virtue of the power in me vested in that certain deed of trust made to me as trustee on the 21st day of June, 1926, by Dorsey Andrews and wife, Ruth Andrews, which deed of trust is duly recorded in the Martin County records in book Q-2, at page 589.

The stipulations contained in said deed of trust not having been complied with, and by the request of the holder of the notes secured by said deed of trust, I will offer for sale at public auction, all offer for sale at public auction, on Thursday, the 11th day of May, 1933, at or about 12 o'clock the land and premises described in said deed of trust, as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 5, 101 feet northwardly from the corner of Jamesville and Washington Streets, thence northwardly along Washington Street 40 feet, thence easterly 118 feet, thence southwardly 40 feet, thence westwardly 122 feet to the beginning. This being the same lot this day deeded to Ruth Andrews by Joseph A. Griffin.

This the 10th day of June, 1933. S. C. GRIFFIN, Trustee. all 4tw

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed by C. H. Cowen to the undersigned trustee, dated 31st day of October, 1919, to secure certain bonds of even date therewith, and the stipulations not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said bonds, the undersigned Trustee will, on the 9th day of May, 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.

Situate on both sides of the Public Road leading from Williamston to Jamesville, N. C., bounded on the N. by the lands of Marshall Wilson, on the E. by the lands of Marshall Wilson, J. G. Godard and Pearlie Brown, on the S. by the lands of J. G. Godard, on the W. by the lands of L. B. Harrison, containing 75 acres, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to S. A. Wilson by John Watts and others by deed of record in Book GG, page 67, Public Registry Martin County, which said deed is hereby referred to and made a part hereof for the purpose of giving a more accurate description of the lands intended to be hereby conveyed.

Saving and excepting from the operation of this deed that land deeded to M. D. Wilson by Albert T. Perry and wife, Maggie Perry, dated 3rd day of January, 1919, and of record in the Public Registry Martin County in Book Y-1, page 95, described as follows:

Beginning at the corner of the lands known as the Cub Biggs land on the Jamesville and Williamston Road; thence up said road 185 yards to a stake; thence westward course to a chopped poplar on the edge of the branch; thence down said branch to the line of the land known as the Cub Biggs place; thence along the line of the Cub Biggs place to the Williams-ton and Jamesville Road to the be-

NOTICE OF SALE

This 7th day of April, 1933. WHEELER MARTIN, Trustee. a-11 4t-w

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by Mahala Loyd, on the 1st day of June, 1928, and of record in the Public Registry of Martin County in Book S-1, at page 156, said deed of trust having been given for the purpose of securing a certain note of even date and tenor therewith, and default having been made in the payment of the said indebtedness, and the stipulations contained in said deed of trust not having been complied with, the undersigned trustee will, on Saturday, May 13, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, N. C., offer for sale, for cash, the following described property:

Being a house and lot in the town of Williamston, North Carolina, on the south side of Elm Street, and beginning at the corner of Whit Ruffin's lot; running thence 33 feet along Elm Street to Mary Eliza Bagley's lot; thence southwest along Mary Eliza Bagley's lot 98 feet to Janie Ruffin's lot; thence 33 feet northward along Janie Ruffin's line to the beginning, and being the same land deeded to Mahala Loyd by T. S. Hadley and wife by deed dated the 6th day of September, 1910, and recorded in book YYY, page at 366.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1933. WHEELER MARTIN, Trustee. a18 4tw

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND UNDER POWER IN DEED OF TRUST

Under and by virtue of the power and authority conferred by a certain deed of trust dated February 2nd, 1923, from Hines Estate, Incorporated, a corporation duly created and existing under the laws of the State of North Carolina to Raleigh Bank-

ing and Trust Company, Trustee, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Martin County, North Carolina, in book O-2, at page 45; said Raleigh Banking and Trust Company having been duly removed and the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh and Leon S. Brassfield, substituted therefore as trustees thereunder by instrument recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Martin County; and the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh having been removed and J. Granbery Tucker having been substituted therefore as trustee thereunder by instrument recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Martin County, all as provided in said deed of trust; default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and the owner and holder of said indebtedness having duly requested said substituted trustees to institute foreclosure proceedings according to the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned substituted trustees will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Martin County Courthouse door in Williamston, North Carolina, at 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, MAY 19th, 1933.

All that certain tract or parcel of land in Martin County, Goose Nest Township, State of North Carolina, and described as follows:

Adjoining the lands of A. S. Roberson on the north, the lands of B. D. Tew on the east, the lands of the Jesse Thomas heirs and J. G. Staton on the south, and the lands of Mollie Haskett on the west, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning in a path where it intersects with the Oak City and Hassell road, thence with said path north 59 degrees east 500 feet; north 68 degrees east 287 feet; and due east 235 feet to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad's right of way; thence with said right of way north 32 degrees west 3790 feet; thence south 71 degrees and 45 minutes west 750 feet to said Hassell and Oak City road; thence with said road south 31 degrees east 500 feet and south 27 degrees east 515

feet to a corner of A. S. Roberson in said road; thence with the line of A. S. Roberson south 42 degrees west 2960 feet; thence with the line of A. S. Roberson south 42 degrees west 2960 feet to Conoho Swamp; thence with said swamp north 63 degrees and 15 minutes west 1245 feet; south 81 degrees and 30 minutes west 560 feet; and south 73 degrees west 420 feet; thence south 26 degrees east 379 feet and south 53 degrees east 1360 feet to a branch; thence with said branch south 4 degrees and 30 minutes east 465 feet; south 10 degrees east 1035 feet; south 25 degrees and 30 minutes east 490 feet; and south 46 degrees and 15 minutes east 1040 feet to a pine stump; thence north 58 degrees east 1756 feet to a pine; thence north 30 degrees east 758 feet to said Conoho Swamp; thence with said Swamp north 49 degrees and 30 minutes west 450 feet; thence with the line of the Jesse Thomas heirs north 10 1/2 degrees east 418 feet; and north 58 degrees east 1794 feet to the BEGINNING, and containing 377.51 acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to said Hines Estate, Incorporated, by the following deeds:

N. C. Hines and wife, dated December 5, 1922, and of record in Martin County Public Registry in Book E-2, page 516.

Frank Cartwright and wife, dated December 5, 1922, and of record in said Public Registry in Book E-2, page 517.

J. W. Hines et als, dated December 5, 1922, and of record in said Public Registry in Book E-2, page 518.

B. L. Hines and wife, dated December 5, 1922, and of record in said Public Registry in Book E-2, page 519.

B. A. Critcher, commissioner, dated December 28, 1922, and of record in said Public Registry in Book K-2, page 545.

R. H. Long, dated December 5, 1922 and of record in said Public Registry in Book E-2, page 520.

This the 12th day of April, 1933. J. GRANBERY TUCKER and LEON S. BRASSFIELD, Substituted Trustees. Attorneys: Winston & Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

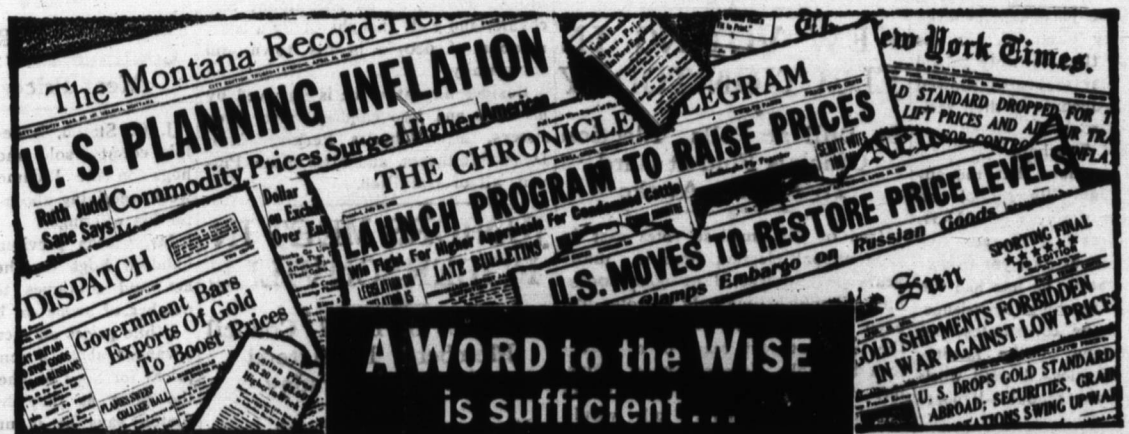
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