

THE ENTERPRISE

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W. C. Manning Editor

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Friday, June 30, 1933

Squarely Up To The Farmer

The cotton farmer has the opportunity now to stabilize the price of his product under the new "plow-up plan" offered by the government.

Under this plan, the government pays the farmer a fair price for the investment now in the crop, in both labor and fertilizer, as well as other things. When the cotton is plowed up, the farmer uses the land for any other purpose he chooses.

Experience has taught us that a big crop of cotton always sells low, and a small crop always sells fairly well. So the government is joining with the cotton farmer to reduce the production. All believing that three bales will sell for as much as four bales consider it foolish to produce the four bales. If the proper reduction in acreage is made, it is almost certain that the cotton farmer will get a fair price for the 1933 crop. If the crop is not reduced and a big production is added to the present large surplus, low prices will almost certainly prevail.

No other government has ever gone so far in all history to try to help her people as ours has in this great effort.

The matter is squarely up to the farmer to establish his price, and it seems a duty he owes himself, his family, and his country to join in. Of course, there are a few hair-splitting fellows who will hold back a long time to see if the proposition will mean a gain or a loss of a penny, and they will take the side that means most for themselves, regardless of the other fellow. However, most of the folks are fair and decent and we confidently look for good results.

The Gold Bloc

The Gold Block nations are trying to force the gold standard on the London Conference. When we say "Gold Bloc Nations," we do not mean to say the people of those nations—we only mean a small gold-hoarding minority in France, England, and the United States of the Morgan type.

Their only purpose in wanting the gold standard is to be able to depress the people at their will. Down with the gold standard.

Small Vote on Both Sides

One of the things that perhaps points more correctly to the attitude of the people on the liquor question is the small vote on both sides. It goes to show that the many things we hear spoken and see printed is paid propaganda coming from the beer manufacturers. Yet it fails to get out a big wet vote and frightens the dry vote. But the great bulk of the voters are staying home.

The average man, after thinking, finds no good reasons for going to the polls and casting a vote to liberalize, legalize, and extend the privileges of alcohol to enter into his home and lie down among his children, defile his wife, and destroy him. They may say the law is a failure, but they must say alcohol is a dangerous, destroying devil, and the folks of thought are just unwilling to vote for a demon of destruction such as alcohol is. Look at its trail of sin and misery.

"As Ye Sow"—

Germany may find that she loosed a two-edged sword when she refused the free publication and circulation of news in her territory by a recent Hitler decree.

Hitler banned 66 Czecho-Slovakian newspapers from circulating in Germany. Now the Czech government has retaliated by banning 98 German newspapers, which shows a good balance against Germany.

It is just another case where injustice has failed to crush justice.

The Hitler idea of crushing all forces except those upholding his principles has already sunk below the level from which it started, and is now in disgrace in the minds of the world.

Hitler made the same mistake that Haman made. The expression, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," has again proven true.

Discord in Raleigh

There seems to be a lot of discord around the Capitol in Raleigh. Of course, we have no idea anything is going wrong, and the whole trouble seems to be

over the question as to who is boss. It seems that Mr. Hood, Commissioner of Banks, thinks he has the authority to count every man's money in the state and classify it. Colonel Harrelson would stress conservation and development as of first importance over all other things. Then there is Old Man Bill Graham, who says the farm, the garden, the vine, the orchard, the poultry, and the dairy is where folks get their clothing and food from, and he thinks that department is of first importance. Auditor Durham says he is the man to pass on accounts and draw checks and that Henry Burke, the Important, has no right to hold him up in his duties. Attorney General Brummit says his office is charged under the constitution with seeing that every transaction made by the state, through any and all its bureaus, is done according to law and that no special bureaus have the right to call in special attorney friends to gobble up wrecks of past fortunes.

Then there comes the school heads; they seem to have something of the autocratic germ. Of course, the revenue department has a lot of difficult things to handle and can't be popular, because a tax-gatherer never is popular.

There are, of course, other branches and bureaus of the government that count themselves highly important to the well-being of society and the promotion of prosperity.

We have no criticism of any branch of our state government, yet we appreciate that the people are masters and those who are called to work for them are only servants. It would be better for every departmental head to acknowledge himself as a servant rather than set himself up as a dictator. Another thing we would like to see in our State Government is the elimination of the politician who can establish no reason for his claim to office other than that he voted and rooted for some officer who has the appointing power.

In the present controversy, it is a noticeable fact that some Raleigh correspondents have hung the hide of W. A. Graham on the barn door of the next campaign. These correspondents may be right, but they must not lose sight of two things; and they are that the common herd of people have knowledge and independence. And sometimes men are hung on their own gallows.

An Amazing Statement

Raleigh News and Observer

Appearing Monday before a Senate subcommittee former Assistant Attorney General Nugent Doods made the amazing statement, "I don't know of a national bank in the country that hasn't had false entries in its statements to the public."

In making the statement, the former Assistant Attorney General was attempting to justify his action in delaying the prosecution of Joseph W. Harriman on charges of irregular conduct of the Harriman National Bank and Trust Co., of New York City. He called such irregularities as are charged in the Harriman case a "common thing."

It was brought out at the hearing that the Department of Justice under the Hoover administration knew of the alleged irregularities as early as last July but that the District Attorney in New York was not informed of them until January and then directed to delay action in the matter.

It is difficult to say which is the most damning statement: That false entries were common in national bank operations or that the Department allowed such a disclosed irregularity to go a year without effort at prosecution and punishment. It is not, however, difficult to understand how the number of such irregularities would grow in the face of the knowledge that such irregularities were not going to be rigorously prosecuted.

If Mr. Dobbs attempted to justify his own action in delaying the prosecution of Harriman, he also succeeded in showing the administration under which he served was so lax in the enforcement of common honesty in banking that corrupt or desperate bankers could feel that they had nothing to fear.

Banking in America must be reformed and many old practices eliminated to recreate confidence in banking, but, if Dobbs is to be credited, apparently there is as much need of reform in national banking regulation as there is in the reform of banking and bankers.

Gambling Prohibited

Sampson Independent

The warning sounded by Brigadier General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the industrial recovery act, against "wildcat" price lifting is certainly timely. It is a habit with the American people to press an advantage. When things are going well, we increase our stakes. It was this characteristic of the American investing public that made possible the tremendous gamble in real estate that brought disaster to Florida and lesser misfortune to the rest of the country. It was this same spirit to "crowd" one's run of luck that caused the orgy of gambling in the stock market, bringing about the final crash in which millions of men and women lost all that they ever had.

Now that the industrial recovery act has had a tendency to start the prices of commodities on the upswing, there are thousands who would take advantage of the psychology of the situation and promote all kinds of "wildcat" schemes to the final hurt of thousands of these same investors, who, regardless of former mistakes, would make an attempt to recoup their losses upon easy money schemes.

It is altogether well that the administration should make an effort to increase the price of commodities to a proper level. It is also equally as well that the consumer and the investor should be safeguarded.

"Get-rich-quick" schemes have brought more economic trouble to this country than all other things put together. The administration leaders are to be congratulated that a firm foot has been put down early in the game upon such practices.

STATE ASSUMES SCHOOL COSTS UNDER NEW LAW

Some of Provision of New School Law Explained In This Article

The school legislation passed by the recent General Assembly made many changes in the old order of handling school affairs, relieving county boards of education and local school committees of practically all of the authority formerly vested in them and concentrating all of this authority in the State School Commission. In exchange for this local control, however, the State assumed full responsibility for financing all school expenses for a full eight months term, relieving taxpayers of all county and special district taxes for school expenses.

Counties and districts, however, must levy taxes to pay interest and bonds where they are due.

Following is a concise summary of the new school law.

1. A statewide eight-months school term to cost \$16,000,000.
2. All special and charter school districts are abolished, and the schools are divided into county and city units, the latter being required to have at least 1,000 children in school with all units fixed by the State agency.
3. Fiscal affairs of the schools are to be in the hands of a state school commission composed of the governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and state superintendent of public instruction and 11 citizens, appointed one from each congressional district.
4. Taxes for schools may be levied by local units without a new vote of the people only for necessary maintenance of buildings and agricultural education. When approved by local and state authorities, elections may be held on surplanting the eight-month term and extending the term to nine months, elections of the latter question to be limited to units not in default on their indebtedness.

Other points: Teachers not required to attend summer schools 1933-34-35, but those who elect to attend will get credit for work completed. Another feature, and about the worst in it, is that school units may be allowed to operate long hours daily and six days

the week for the purpose of crowding eight months in six of school work. Of course it can't be done satisfactorily but it was made to take advantage of schools that may not be able to resist, although we are hoping that all of them will resist. It's a form of trying to cheat the children out of what rightfully is theirs.

The "city units" mentioned in No. 2 means a territory containing a minimum of 1,000 schoolchildren, whether in a municipality or around a rural cross roads. The units, which will be designated by the State School Commission will take the place of present districts. Incidentally the county school boards and county superintendents are left, but district commitments, if any, will be designated after the new units are set up. The salaries of all teachers and officials, such as county superintendents, will be fixed by the State Board and will be materially decreased. The schools will, in fact, be operated from headquarters in Raleigh under superintendents.

School districts which have bonded indebtedness must levy sufficient taxes to maintain buildings and pay interest directions sent to county boards and principal of school debts. They are also allowed to levy, presumably at their option, sufficient taxes to continue vocational and agricultural instructions. No funds can be levied for extending the length of the term except by a vote of the people in the new units as laid out with not less than 1,000 children, and this can only be done in towns and counties that are meeting present obligations. Counties and municipalities that are defaulting on present indebtedness must make good on that before they can add to operating cost, which is but common honesty.

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Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act—just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat. In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily. You can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

A small needle which for 18 years had been traveling around in the body of Matthew Deeren, of Galesville, Wis. came out of his scalp recently.

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 trustees for the United Holiness Church of America, dated 22nd day of January, 1931, and of record in the Register of Deeds office in book C-3, page 426, to secure certain notes of even date therewith, and the stipulations not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said note, the undersigned trustee will, on the 6th day of July, 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:

Beginning at the Odd Fellows Hall and Griffin Street; thence running 100

feet along Griffin Street to Jamesville road; thence 65 feet running east on Jamesville road; thence 100 feet back to the Odd Fellows lot; thence 65 feet along Odd Fellows Hall lot to the beginning, on Griffin Street.

This 3rd day of June, 1933.

B. A. CRITCHER, Trustee.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having this day qualified as administratrix of the estate of T. B. Harrell, late of Martin County, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present same to me for payment on or before the 25th day of May, 1934, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery of the same.

All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and make prompt payment of same.

This 24th day of May, 1933.
NANCY HARRELL, Administratrix of T. B. Harrell, Route 2, Hobgood, N. C. my26 6twp

MR. H. J. SHAW

District Manager of the

Home Security Life Insurance Company

ANNOUNCES THE APPOINTMENT OF

Thos. Mayo Grimes

AS AGENT FOR THE

Williamston, Robersonville and Bethel Area

AND ALL INTERVENING POINTS

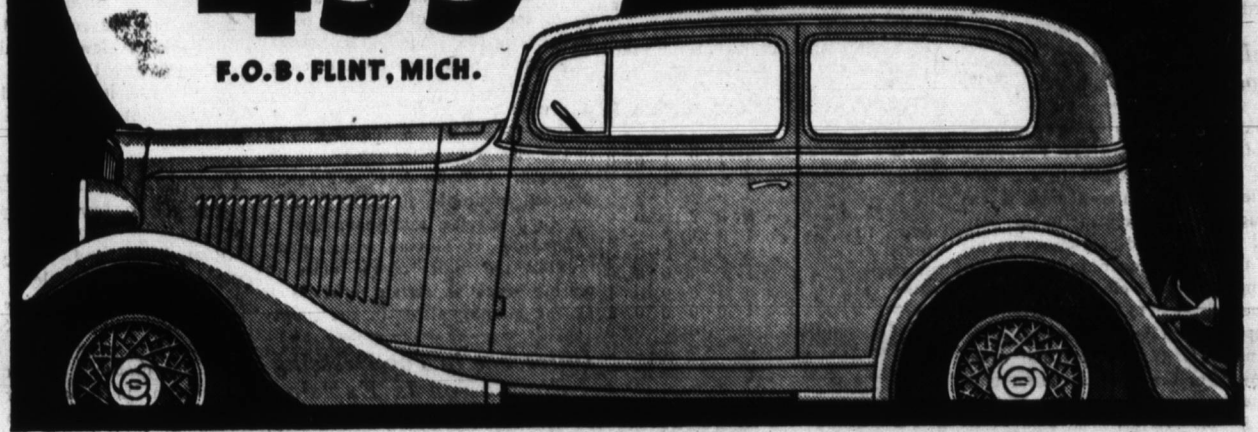
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The Comfort, Silence and Safety of Fisher Bodies
Unequaled Gas, Oil and Upkeep Economy

economy and dependability—well, over the months and miles you'll spend less for gas and oil, and less for servicing than you'll spend with any other car. And remember, all these great features are wrapped up in the lowest-priced five-passenger six-cylinder two-door sedan you can buy. It doesn't cost much to join the swing to Chevrolet. But it will make all the difference in the world in the pleasure you get from motoring.

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