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Editor

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Tuesday, July 11, 1933

Our Declining Marriage Rate

Why do not people marry now as they did in the years past?

When we look at the marriage records of our country and find fewer marriages in 1932 than in any year in our history, it opens up ground for thought.

One of the first answers to the above question will likely be "hard times." Another will certainly be that it is because women are making their own living and are proving themselves the equal of men in the fields of business.

Both of these conclusions may possibly have merit in them. Yet we fear the main cause comes from the laying aside of modesty and greatly extending the liberties between the sexes, until trust and confidence have been so weakened that people are proceeding with caution.

While the ratio of marriages according to population is very much lower, the ratio of divorces to marriages is very much larger; which indicates that it is not so much the question of poverty or independence, but that the new freedom has brought the moral issue to the front, which is decreasing marriage and multiplying divorce.

Vote More Intelligently

Some folks believe that a new and powerful political organization is being built up in the state for the benefit of some politicians who have aspirations for high marks in official circles, perhaps as negotiators with the lobbyists or at some mushy pie counter, national or State.

The people already are feeling the force of a sales tax, and while they are groaning and grumbling about the tax, the gang that made the decree through the last General Assembly are out in the field picking members of the next legislature.

It is strange that 90 per cent of the people will grumble or mutter over a thing or a condition already on them, while the other 10 per cent are running ahead and fixing ways to fasten the same or similar conditions on them again.

Less grumbling and growling and more intelligent voting is what our people need to do.

Watch the Machine

"The New Deal," which seems to be making fair progress, may face some difficulties unless it is closely guarded.

The prime purpose of the new deal is to put labor to work at higher wages, in order that names may be transferred from the public dole list to the industrial pay rolls of the country, which will make them customers in all line of trade, which plan seems to be perfect in its general scope. The danger lies in the machine which the laborer operates and which enables him to produce several times as much in a day as the same laborer could before the World War, some 20 years ago.

That machine is protected by patent by the government and belongs, in most cases, to combinations, as has been shown in the Morgan investigation, so that every item the man and the machine produces carries large profits in royalties or otherwise to the wealth of the country and the machine is not a user of food, clothing, or other goods, which closes the channels or outlets for the distribution of the goods produced by it.

Since no producing public can be prosperous without a consuming public—and when our work is done by machinery, the power of the consumer is killed—it is just as essential to regulate the machine as it is to put men to work; because if the machine is left free, it is going to close the pay roll to man.

Tax the machine and save men.

An Unequalled Opportunity

If talking about plowing up one-fourth of the cotton crop raises the price from 6 to 12 cents, what will actually plowing it up do to the price?

If the farmers dilly-dally over the question until the opportunity passes, what will be the price be? It may be cents.

Three bales will sell for more than four, and the world doesn't need the fourth bale. All the good it will do is to force the price down to a point below the cost of production.

Farmers, slow up for your own good, and to help the Southland.

Diligence, Honesty and Courtesy

So far as we know, no man has retired from office in this State for years whose work has been more universally approved by the people generally than William Grissom, former commissioner of internal revenue. All because he has done his duty honestly and efficiently, which, after all, is the thing that counts in life.

Too many officeholders seem to act as if their offices are legal possession to handle at their own will—and this type of office holding frequently leads to trouble. On the other hand the man who follows the law and uses diligence and courtesy will always merit the respect of his people.

Every officer should remember that the power vested in him is circumscribed by the laws which created his office.

South Depends Largely on Cotton

Beaufort News

Recent advances in the price of cotton probably meant more for the welfare of the South than anything else that has happened. Cotton still remains the South's biggest crop. It also leads in value all exports from the United States. About half of the cotton grown in the United States is manufactured here and the other half goes to foreign countries. When prices of raw cotton afford the growers a decent profit practically everybody in the South gets some benefit therefrom. Give the South two or three crops of cotton that will sell at remunerative figures and we will have some sure enough prosperity.

An effort is being made by the Federal Administration to induce cotton planters to reduce their acreage. The Government is offering to pay them so much an acre to reduce. This is a brand new scheme in this country, and we do not know how it will work. One thing, though, is certain—that another big crop of cotton on top of the last two will send prices down to low figures. About 13,000,000 bales of old cotton were carried over from last year, which is enough to supply the demand for a good many months. The old law of supply and demand still regulates the price of cotton, as it does most all prices.

Bringing the Fable Up To Date

News and Observer.

There was once a dog with a piece of meat in his mouth who came to a stream and saw there the reflection of a dog with a piece of meat in his mouth. He snapped at the meat held by the reflected dog in the stream and in so doing dropped that which he had in his mouth and got only a ducking for his pains.

And then there are cotton farmers in 1933 who are looking at 10-cent cotton exchange at the time when they themselves have no cotton at all to sell. They will not have any cotton to sell until the cotton now growing in their fields is ready for picking and ginning and goes to market. In the meantime, the government is offering them money to reduce acreage to save themselves from the strong probability of six-cent cotton if all the cotton planted in the South is allowed to go to market.

Ten-cent cotton today, so far as the majority of Southern cotton planters is concerned, is no more than a reflection in a stream. For them it is absolutely without reality. For them no cotton prices before ginning time will have any reality at all. To throw away the offered benevolence of the government is to grab at the reflection and let the reality go. And the probability is that if Southern farmers do, with unenlightened selfishness, turn down the government's offer they will find that they will get, as the dog got the ducking, six-cent cotton come September.

To state the case in terms of present fact rather than old fable, consumers of cotton all over the country have been required by law to finance the effort by the government to help the Southern cotton farmer help himself. With this national financing contributed by all the people behind him, the cotton farmer of the South has been given the privilege by the government of selling a part of his growing crop to the government for destruction in order that another great cotton crop may not be added to the cotton surplus which would bring on the South another tragic year of six-cent cotton.

Upon the basis of this reduction campaign, speculators have forced the price of cotton to above 10 cents. This means that the speculators are betting that the reduction plan will succeed, and that, with its success, for the first time in years, cotton will bring decent prices when it comes to market. It is obvious, however, as the price went up with the announcement of the plan, that it will come tumbling back down if the plan should fail.

Ten-cent cotton today is a matter of only theoretical interest to the majority of Southern cotton planters. Most of them have no cotton to sell. They will have no cotton to sell until the present crop is picked and ginned. What the price will be at that time depends upon how much of the cotton growing in the cotton fields today is allowed to go to market. If farmers with their eyes upon the present prices turn down the government's offer to make the whole country share in the cost of the cotton reduction plan, then all experts are agreed that more cotton will go to market than the present high prices can stand.

Enlightened selfishness should lead the farmers of the South to accept the government's offer. For the first time the sacrifice of a proposed crop reduction is placed upon the whole people, and the profits of such a reduction are to accrue wholly to the cotton farmer. He is offered a gift. And a gift at a time when the Lord knows he needs it. If he turns it down, the right to complain at six-cent cotton, if it comes in the fall, will be denied him.

Nobody ever sympathized with the dog that got the ducking.

OPPORTUNITY TO BE GIVEN EVERY COTTON GROWER

Completion of State Quota Not To Limit Length of Campaign

Completion of the 363,000 acres cotton reduction allotment for North Carolina will in no way determine the length of the campaign which will continue until every cotton grower has the opportunity to sign a contract, says Dean I. O. Schaub, director of State College Agricultural Extension Service.

"The campaign is not complete until each grower has been given such an opportunity," he said. "However, it will be impossible for county agents and local committees to be in the field after July 8, unless the Secretary of Agriculture directs otherwise and cotton growers should decide at once what action they will take in regard to signing the contracts."

Dean Schaub says that accuracy is essential in determining the estimated yields per acre of land offered in the cotton acreage reduction campaign, and upon this accuracy depends the success of the entire program. Secretary Wallace can refuse to accept offers in excess of the average production over the last five years as recorded in the Washington office.

Despite the fact that instructions and contracts from Washington were late in reaching the 67 cotton-growing counties, the campaign has progressed rapidly during the past two weeks "in cooperation and pleasant reception."

However, the success of the campaign has not yet been fully determined and rests in the hands of the State's 90,000 growers, who will receive over \$5,000,000 in cash benefits should they select to accept the cotton program in North Carolina.

FEED CROPS CAN BE PLANTED IN PLACE COTTON

Drouth Has Caused Short- age of Feed for Livestock Throughout State

Crops grown in the place of cotton to be removed during the present acreage reduction campaign might be used as a source of feed for livestock, advises L. I. Case, animal husbandman at State College, who says pastures have been seriously damaged by the prolonged spring drouth.

"This drouth has demonstrated again the necessity for having some kind of grazing crops for supplementing the permanent pastures," Case says. "A number of our best livestock growers profited from the experience with drouth last season and now have their stock on soybeans or Sudan grass where the animals are making good gains while the owners wait for rains to revive the parched pastures. Some of these grazing crops were ready for use June 1. Now, that it is contemplated removing some 363,000 acres of cotton out of production during the next two weeks, some of this land grazing also could be profitable put to additional grazing crops for livestock."

Experience with Sudan grass in North Carolina has shown that it will be ready for grazing within 30 to 55 days from the time of planting. Good crops have been secured when the crop is planted as late as July 15, and some grazing will be secured if planted later.

Varieties of soybeans such as the Biloxi, which is preferred for grazing within six weeks from planting. Usually they are planted up until the first week in July.

Soybeans may also be planted with Sudan grass. In this case, Mr. Case recommends planting the soybeans

and giving them one cultivation before planting the Sudan grass.

Increases Yield by First Planting Lespedeza Crop

Erastus Parker of Harnett County planted wheat on lespedeza sod and increased his yield from 28 to 60 bushels on two acres and credits the increase to lespedeza.

NOTICE

North Carolina.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee on the 29th day of August, 1931, and of record in the public registry of Martin County in book H-3, at page 30, said deed of trust having been given for the purpose of securing a certain note of even date and tenor therewith, and the stipulations contained in the said deed of trust not having been complied with, and at the request of the owner of the said note, the undersigned trustee will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of July, 1933, at 12 o'clock m., in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real property, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Cross Roads Township, Martin County and State of North Carolina, bounded on the north by the lands of Goldie Hyman and S. P. Moore, on the east by the lands of S. S. Bailey, D. J. Meeks, Barnhill Brothers, V. G. Taylor, Mrs. Sodie Lanier, the Power land, and others, on the south by the lands of J. S. Peel, J. G. Barnhill, Joe Wynn, C. B. Ruebeck, and Della Clark, and

Stop Chills and Fever!

Rid Your System of Malaria!

Shivering with chills one moment and burning with fever the next—that's one of the effects of Malaria. Unless checked, the disease will do serious harm to your health. Malaria, a blood infection, calls for two things. First, destroying the infection in the blood. Second, building up the blood to overcome the effects of the disease and to fortify against further attack.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic supplies both these effects. It contains tasteless quinine, which kills the infection in the blood, and iron, which enriches and builds up the blood. Chills and fever soon stop and you are restored to health and comfort. For half a century, Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic has been sure relief for Malaria. It is just as useful, too, as a general tonic for old and young. Pleasant to take and absolutely harmless. Safe to give children. Get a bottle at any store.

on the west by the White Farm and the J. I. Britton farm, containing 300 acres, more or less, commonly known and designated as the J. T. Barnhill Everett farm, and being the same and identical lands deeded to J. T. Barnhill and J. Lass Wynn by S. F. Ever-

ett and wife by deed of record in the public registry of Martin County in Book Q-1, at page 529.

This the 20th day of June, 1933.

H. D. BATEMAN,
Trustee.
je27 4tw
Elbert S. Peel, Attorney.

I'M SMOKING
CAMELS NOW.
THEY TASTE
BETTER.

YOU SAID IT!
I GOT WISE TO
THAT YEARS
AGO.

You'll enjoy Camels costlier tobaccos, too

To the Citizens of WILLIAMSTON

Your town has a good credit rating, and the only way this rating can be maintained is to continue to pay its obligations promptly; and to pay promptly, taxes must be paid.

Penalty will be added after July 1st and the taxes advertised August 1st. If you have not paid your taxes, please do so before June 30th, as the Town has heavy obligations to meet on that date.

W. B. Daniel
TAX COLLECTOR

CLEANVENIENCE★

A buy word for
hot water by wire!



Cleanliness is
of self-res-
Cleanliness
of both a
a word
faucets by
water heater
needs no
you are
on easy
operating
surprise.

something more than a virtue. It's a badge
pect and a foundation stone of health. Add
to Convenience and you have a combination
new word which we call CLEANVENIENCE
picture of hot water magically sped to opened
an automatic electric water heater. This
starts itself and stops itself. Automatic « it
supervision, no thought. Reliable « when
ready, it's ready. Reasonably priced « sold
terms. And cheap electricity makes the
cost of CLEANVENIENCE a pleasant

See your dealer

We, or your dealer will welcome the
opportunity to tell you all the features
of electric cookery « show you the new
models in electric ranges « and explain
the easy payment plan that makes buy-
ing now really easy. Come in now.



VIRGINIA Electric AND POWER COMPANY
Electricity is Cheap

Parents!

Some time last Sunday, several boys entered the old Clark Drug Store building, now being repaired, and broke a glass that was to be placed in the new front. In addition to breaking the glass and displacing other articles, several pounds of nails were stolen.

This notice is not published to cast a reflection on those that are innocent, but rather to have the parents kindly ask their boys to refrain from entering the building. My being unable to absorb such losses necessitates my asking for your cooperation.

I thank you.

**W. R.
Marshall**