

THE ENTERPRISE

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W. C. MANNING Editor — 1908-1938

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Friday, January 5, 1940.

Correct The Trouble

Unofficial reports coming from farmers in this county indicate that something is wrong with the system of marketing sweet potatoes.

Some say that the price is all right but that the buyers grade the potatoes "too close." Surely, there must be some approach to the grading problem, and possibly its solution is not to be effected in its entirety by the farmer or by the buyer acting as individuals. The problem should be faced fairly and squarely. If Martin County farmers make no earnest attempts to build up their stock and offer potatoes in sound conditions then they should not expect the buyer to jump ahead of the market.

And some of this grading business should be checked too. There is a lot of plain old foolishness in calling for a potato of a definite size, shape and pedigree. While grading is important, no doubt, the buyers have apparently made a mountain out of a mole hill and educated the consumer to be more exacting in their individual purchases.

Martin County has a large sweet potato crop for the markets this season, but reports from the farmers are not very encouraging for a large income.

It is a reflection on farmers in this section when growers in Louisiana can produce potatoes in a state so far removed from the markets and out-sell them. Even South Carolina farmers are selling their potatoes for a higher price than those of this section. Apparently it will be to the advantage of Martin County farmers to investigate and learn the secret held by the Louisiana and South Carolina growers.

Thanks For The Politicians

Every now and then a person of unsound mentality is thrown into the common jail in this county. The most recent case, unofficial reports maintain, was here in the common jail week after week during the greater part of two months. Answers to the letters urging the heads of the various institutions for the insane to take the mentally unbalanced person in plainly stated there isn't room.

Turning to a State politician in another district, the authorities were notified within twenty four hours to carry the person to a State institution.

In short, it is a crazy system North Carolina has in handling its alleged crazy subjects. To which may be added, "Hurrah, for North Carolina," the State with highly-paid boosters.

No Cause For Dissatisfaction

Rumors have it that tobacco farmers in Martin County and those in other counties, too, are going to be dissatisfied when their tobacco allotments are announced. It is quite likely that the blow is going to be so heavy that the breath of the growers will be cut short from shock, but before any serious growling is done a comparative study of tobacco prices received with control and those received without control should be made with the view of getting all the facts.

It seems hard and possibly it is hard for a farmer to surrender a sizable portion of his tobacco acreage. But to do just that is not as costly and as burdensome as growing a great big crop at a loss.

During the season of 1939 Eastern Carolina farmers sold 426,181,674 pounds of tobacco for an average of \$15.87 per 100 pounds. They received for that bumper crop a total of \$57,635,031.66.

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If a farmer will study the cold facts he will find that 181,181,674 pounds of tobacco — the amount produced last season in excess of the 1938 production—sold for an average of slightly more than five cents a pound. This average is based on the price the farmer would have received for a normal crop — of about 245,000,000 pounds and what he actually received for the bumper crop of 426,181,674 pounds.

To plant and produce the bumper crop, thousands of farmers forfeited any and all claims to soil conservation payments. When this factor and it is a big factor, is considered, tobacco farmers produced almost a two hundred million-pound excess for little or nothing.

Every farmer should keep these facts in mind and understand that his acreage is not being cut just for spite, but that a planned production is being advanced by the government with the sole aim of helping the tobacco grower.

Farmers Vs. Farmers

Christian Science Monitor.

Within the last two weeks the National Grange has taken one side and the American Farm Bureau Federation the other of the prospective sharp debate over renewal of the Trade Agreements Act which embodies the tariff policy of Secretary Hull.

Scarcely any development could better illustrate the fact that there is not simply one farm problem in the United States but a number of farm problems, and that American farmers are not a single compact group but include many groups each with its own interests and points of view. For while the Grange and Federation have had distinct programs which have varied from each other in points of detail during the last two decades of farm discussion, the two organizations have not hitherto differed so diametrically on the major question of farm policy.

The Grange platform, drafted after the recent convention at Peoria, Ill., urged that the United States "close the doors to imports of foreign farm products which are injurious to American agriculture" and that it terminate trade agreements which permit these imports. The Federation, however, endorsed the reciprocal trade agreements program, asking only that the assent of the Secretaries of Agriculture and of Commerce, as well as of State, be required on new pacts, and gave a forum to Mr. Hull to defend his policy at its Chicago convention. It held that the net effect of the agreements has been helpful rather than hurtful to agriculture.

Both the Grange and the Federation have large numbers of members who are among the more propertied and solid type of farm operators. The Grange, although it fought the railroad interests in the prairie states before the turn of the century, is generally the more conservative. It is strong in the eastern states and in regions where farming is most diversified or inclines to dairying. The strength of the Federation is in the corn belt, extending somewhat into the cotton South and the wheat belt.

The Grange, in its desire for government intervention through tariffs on dairy and pork products, will find an ally farther west in the cattlemen's associations, for the men of the grazing states are aroused at the possibility of imports of Argentine beef. The Federation has been the closest supporter of the New Deal throughout the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and has reaffirmed its support of the "broad principles" of the AAA while the Grange was objecting to the use of soil conservation payments as a means of crop control.

One point all agree on is that agriculture should receive its fair share of the national income. All want government action to promote that end. But there are differences of opinion as to methods by which this is to be accomplished. And difference of method for achieving a common goal has often been sufficient to divide political parties.

Plans

News And Observer.

"I have frequently denounced the theory of planned economy," says Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who would like to be Republican candidate for President. "I believe it leads to a totalitarian state in which individual enterprise is destroyed and all activity socialized and directed by an all-powerful government."

To hear Senator Taft talk one would think that such government planning and action in connection with the national economy was something strange and new. Obviously the old tariff policy of his party was a planning put into national action to shape the nation economy. The only difference between planning under the New Deal and planning under the Republicans is that the Republicans undertook to plan for and protect the few. The New Deal has sought a planning to serve all Americans.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY INCREASED BY NEW FARMING METHODS DEVELOPED BY AGRICULTURAL LEADERS



The South is considering today more seriously than ever before the conservation and utilization of its resources. Some of the activities directed toward these ends are contained in a new motion picture "The New South," now being shown by distributors of Arcadian Nitrate all over the South. Typical of the trend is the development of a new agricultural system. Formerly the general practice was to cultivate a field for a short period. When the production declined to the point where the yields were not profitable, the old land was abandoned, allowed to revert to forest, and new land was cleared. Led by agricultural experts, the farmers of the South have learned the wastefulness of such a method, and now utilize scientific means of increasing crop yield and at the same time preserving the fertility of the land. Chief of the modern tools is fertilizer nitrogen, produced for the last ten years within the South itself—at the great Arcadian Nitrate plant in Hopewell, Virginia. Nitrogen satisfies grain's urge to grow, and multiplies greatly the number of seed-bearing stalks. It helps vegetable crops yield bountifully, and enables fruit trees to produce the new wood which bears the fruit. And it makes such production possible on fewer acres, thus decreasing the amount of land exposed to destructive soil erosion. Above all, the importance of nitrogen lies in its effectiveness in reducing crop production costs. Nitrogen helps to make each acre, and each hour of labor, more productive, and in this way works toward making Southern farming a more profitable business.

CHURCH NEWS

BAPTIST

Bible school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Young People's Meeting, 6:30 p. m.
Evening worship, 7:30 p. m.
January is Consecration Month in our calendar. A special service will be held Sunday morning for the consecration of church officers. The young people are installing the new officers Sunday night at 6:30.

CHRISTIAN

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.
Evening worship, 7:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT

Sunday after Epiphany.
Church school, 9:45 a. m.
Celebration of Holy Communion and sermon, 11 a. m.
Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Monday afternoon at 3:30.
St. Martin's, Hamilton
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching and Holy Communion service will be held at the Methodist church next Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. S. J. Starnes, will preach at the morning hour on "Setting the Goal."
At the evening hour, the subject will be "Possessing the Land."
Holly Springs Sunday school, 11 a. m.
There will be preaching service at Holly Springs at 3 p. m.
The public is invited to all these services.

CEDAR BRANCH

Regular services will be held at the Cedar Branch Baptist church Sunday at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Let Us Go On."

Taxpayers Offered Course in Financing

How's your city's financial rating? Is it living within its budget? Do its actual tax revenues match budget estimates? Does each city department receive an equitable share of appropriations? If you can answer these questions you are exceptionally civic-minded. Yet, on the theory that more taxpayers should know such answers, in the interest of achieving lower city-operating costs without sacrificing needed public services, the National Consumers Tax Commission, Chicago, has up a 12-point plan to guide citizens in appraising accurately their local government's financial set-up. The commission, nationwide and non-partisan, is advocating thorough tax education as a means of combatting heavy tax inroads into family buying power. The above are among the more penetrating of the dozen questions listed in one of the monthly study programs used by NCTC groups in nearly 5,000 communities.

Wake County 4-H Club Turns In Good Records

The records being turned in at the present time by Wake County 4-H club members are better than any of the past, says J. C. Keith, assistant farm agent.
DR. V. H. MEWBORN OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Plymouth office, Liverman Drug Co., every Fri., 2 to 5 p. m.
Robersonville Office, Scott's Jewelry Store, Tuesday, Jan. 9.
Bethel office: Rives Drug Store, Monday, Jan. 8, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
At Tarboro Every Saturday
Williamston office, Peele Jly Co.

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GUARANTEED RADIO REPAIRING

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We Are Better Equipped Than Ever To
Serve You On Your Troubles

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GIVE US A TRY

If It's Electrical—We Can Fix It

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January Is the Month
Of
Clearances
Beginning
Friday Morning
JANUARY 5, 1940.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MEN'S SUITS
AND O'COATS
NOW ON SALE
\$29.75 To \$35.00 Values

Clearance Price
\$24.95
MEN'S SUITS
\$25.00 Values \$19.75
\$22.50 Values \$17.95
\$19.95 Values \$14.95

ONE GROUP
MEN'S SUITS
Values to \$25.00—Not All Sizes
\$10.00

ALL BOYS' SUITS GREATLY REDUCED
All Manhattan and Arrow Shirts, \$2.00 value. Sale Price **\$1.65**
All Men's Neckwear, \$1.00 Value—On Sale **79c**

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START RIGHT
BY USING THE FAMOUS
ARMOUR
Tobacco Plant



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Fertilizers

We Have A Large Supply Ready For
Immediate Delivery At The
New Farmers Warehouse
H. L. J. EDWARD
Barnhill — Corey
Williamston, N. C.

Turnage Theatre --- Washington, N. C.

Sunday-Monday "Babes In Arms" MICKEY ROONEY, JUDY GARLAND	January 7-8	Thursday-Friday "Mutiny In The Big House" BARTON MacLANE — CHARLES RICKFORD	January 11-12
Tuesday-Wednesday "Charlie McCarthy Detective" EDGAR BERGEN and CHARLIE MCCARTHY	January 9-10	Saturday "West Of Carson City" JOHNNY MACK BROWN and BOB BAKER	January 13

ALSO SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS