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G. A. ROUSE, Editor.

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TOBACCO CROP SHOULD NOW BE DECREASED

Surplus Of 1914 Crop Is Very Great and Demand is Reduced

PRODUCTION IS INCREASING

Land Which Will Grow Other Crops Should Not Be Put In Tobacco Especially In The Cotton Section.

After careful consideration by the Board of directors of the Tobacco Association of the United States, it was determined to issue the following statement regarding the situation of bright tobacco with respect to the planting for 1915:

Land suitable for the production of bright tobacco in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina is sufficient, if used, to make enough tobacco in one year for the demands for ten years.

Twenty-five years ago the tobacco produced in Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina was a very small amount indeed. In 1914 these two sections produced over 150,000,000 pounds, against about 140,000,000 pounds produced in the Old Belt section of Virginia and North Carolina, showing most distinctly how this new territory has increased.

Tobacco and cotton are the money crops of this part of the country. The Old Belt section is not adapted to cotton and, therefore, it appears that the cotton section has made the increase in the production of bright tobacco that must produce serious consequences if continued.

Eastern North and South Carolina produced in—
1910—75,000,000 pounds.
1911—49,000,000 "
1912—92,000,000 "
1913—118,000,000 "
1914—150,000,000 "

Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina produced in—
1910—100,000,000 pounds.
1911—143,000,000 "
1912—148,000,000 "
1913—200,000,000 "
1914—155,000,000 "

It is thought that less than 250,000,000 pounds is annually used, and for the two years over 300,000,000 pounds have been produced, about 100,000,000 pounds more than is used.

The following will show how this over production has reduced prices.

South Carolina in 1913 averaged \$13.77, in 1914 \$9.68.

Eastern North Carolina in 1913 averaged \$18.56, in 1914 \$12.39.

Old Belt North Carolina in 1913 averaged \$17.72, in 1914 \$11.49.

Old Belt Virginia in 1913 averaged \$16.26, in 1914 \$9.53.

While about the same quantity of tobacco was made both years, the 1914 crop only brought two-thirds as much as the 1913 crop, showing conclusively what over-production will bring about.

With many demands cut off by the European war, and with a surplus of over 50,000,000 pounds added from the 1914

crop, the situation absolutely demands that a decided decrease in the planting for 1915 shall take place.

The Old Belt cannot raise any money crop but tobacco, and therefore the crop should be curtailed in the cotton sections, where the increase has been so pronounced. A conservative planting in the Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina section will give the farmer an opportunity and an interest to raise full crops for home sustenance, and as the high price of every article of food is likely to continue, it does seem reasonable that every effort on the part of the farmer should be made to raise food crops. By so doing and making a decided cut in the acreage of tobacco, the price of tobacco will be remunerative and will bring about a general condition of prosperity in the communities on which depends the success of the farmers for their welfare.

Finally, it is the firm opinion of those who have given the matter thought, that another large crop of tobacco (and a large crop can only be raised in Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina) will be a calamity upon every one connected with the trade, and especially upon the farmer who produces it, and the remedy lies only in a very considerable degree decreasing the planting this year.

PUT ON THE SOFT PEDAL

It is time for the American layman to put on the soft pedal, and let the president do the talking.

The is grave concern lest the United States become involved in the European war.

But it must not be—if mortal man and honorable means can prevent.

England seems determined to starve out Germany, even to the depriving of women and children of the necessary food to sustain life. This may be in accordance with the rules of warfare, but it is not in accord with the laws of humanity.

Germany, in retaliation, says merchant ships must not enter English waters, and warns neutral countries that their vessels are in danger of being sunk by Teutonic submarines. Germany, apparently, would also starve England—including its innocent women and children! This, too, may be considered a justifiable act of war, but the element of humanity is lacking—quite dead.

The United States is a neutral country, favoring neither side to the controversy, and with food in plenty for the hungry in all lands.

British merchant ships are using the American flag in an effort to escape the hostile craft of the enemy.

The Kaiser instructs his submarine commanders to sink (merchant) vessels approaching the English coast, and warns America that its ships of commerce are in danger of being destroyed.

If either country, in pursuance of its announced policy, destroys an American ship sailing under the American flag, then that act becomes one of war against the United States or of piracy on the high seas.

And therein lies the extreme

How To Give Quinine To Children.
Quinine is the best medicine known for the cure of malaria, fever, and other ailments. It is a bitter medicine, but it can be given to children in a palatable form. The following is a recipe for a quinine syrup:
Take Quinine Sulfate, 10 grains.
Sugar, 100 grains.
Water, 1 ounce.
Mix the quinine and sugar in a mortar, add the water, and mix thoroughly. The result is a palatable syrup.

Everybody Work.

Let's everybody go to work!
Let's forget about the hard times bugaboo and work—work—work!

Let's bring a stream of gold into this community as a result of the next year's work that will chase the wolf away from even the humblest door in the township.

Let's put gold into the pocket of every individual—by work.

Let's feed every stomach with the best in the market—by work.

Let's fill our banks with the profits of the labors of the next twelve months—by work.

Let's write PROSPERITY in capital letters—by work. We can do it—if we work!

Any community can do it—by work!

It only requires confidence, intelligence, and plenty of work.

"No work to be had" is often a phantom of the brain. It seldom exists for the man who wants to work.

There is work—plenty of it—for people who are looking for work instead of a life of ease, or a soft snap.

If work is slack in one line there is always a demand for labor in other lines. Some one is always wanting men—more men. Farmers are at their wits' ends over the scarcity of help.

If the job won't hunt you, go out and hunt the job.

Don't loaf.

Whittling sticks on a street corner never yet has made a man rich or filled an empty stomach.

Swapping lies in the shade of a tree will not bring gold to an empty pocket.

It requires work—work—plenty of work—and more work.

When we wait for money to hunt us the other fellow gets it.

But the man who works gets the money—and generally keeps it.

The output of this community might be increased by half—might even be doubled—if everybody worked—worked hard—and kept on working.

It will be a great year for some one, for much gold is coming to this country from abroad.

Who's out for a big slice of that wealth?

Everybody speak at once!

THEN GO TO WORK!

gravity of the situation.

President Wilson and his advisers are straining every nerve in an effort to avoid the danger of a clash, and the people of this country can best assist them by refraining from partisan discussions of war, and by retaining their native coolness and calmness in the face of danger. Hot denunciations and vitriolic discussions will only serve to aggravate an already delicate situation.

Let Europe fight its own battles. Our business is to attend strictly to our own affairs—and to furnish food for the starving millions when the inevitable time is at hand.

The president is speaking softly—but to the point—and he should not be embarrassed by the flames of racial strife.

Put on the soft pedal, brother—the soft, soft pedal.

Old King Cotton is making a desperate effort to retain his time honored crown.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured

WHICH LOCAL APPLICATIONS cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It was described by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best toilet known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing cataract. Send for testimonials, free. P. A. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, Price 50c. Write Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mission Study Class Organized.

The Mission Study Class of the M. E. Church, held their first meeting at the home of Mrs. Joe Parker, Monday afternoon.

The class, which is quite a large one, was called to order by the president, Mrs. Parker, at 3:30. Plans for conducting meetings, were discussed. Then our president, gave a brief outline of the book, the members are to study—"The New Home Missions". After which, leaders were appointed, for the next meeting, which will be held at the home of Mrs. Rollins. As this meeting was only to organize, the remainder of the afternoon was spent in a most delightful social manner. Our gracious hostess, assisted by Misses Perry and Elzey, served the daintiest refreshments—delicious cream, with the luscious cherries, and George's own little hatchet, as a souvenir, conveyed to our minds, Washington's birthday. With such refreshing, of the inward man, and with musical and social chat the afternoon passed all too rapidly away. In leaving, all felt grateful to our president for such an enjoyable beginning of "Our Study Class."

Wanted—An authentic boundary map of Europe.

You can easily gauge a young man's character by ascertaining what he does in his idle hours.

PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a slight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and die of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toll he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$645,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employes of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employes.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as

illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is, therefore, to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all state books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is oftentimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow-associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, rub making a record for themselves, while making a record for the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "be it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a full in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rent tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employes we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$510.00; the cost of operation is \$240.00; leaving the farmer \$176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employes of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Your druggist will refund money if PILE OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Piles, Hemorrhoids, or Protruding Piles in 14 days. The first application gives ease and rest. See