people attend them, and they do it with less persuasion. We never sound an alarm to get them there, and so far,

have never had to send out a police man to assemble them. And when ther

The Enterprise ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING CO.

WILLIAMSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

W. C. Manning

Editor

\$1.50

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Strictly Cash in Advance) IN MARTIN COUNTY

OUTSIDE MARTIN COUNTY

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Entered at the post office in Williamston, N. C., s second-class matter under the act of Congress f March 3, 1879. Address an communications to The Enterprise and not to the individual members of the firm

Friday, August 1, 1930

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Make yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts Bright fancies, satisfied memories, nobles, histories, faithful savings, treasure houses of precious and restful thoughts, which care can not disturb, nor pain make gloomy, nor poverty take' away from us houses built without hands for our soul to live in .- RUSKIN.

Social Tragedies

One of the main social tragedies of the present day is the clandestine automobile ride. It is bring destruction to many homes and disgrace to numerous individuals.

The automobile has aided lawlessness because of the opportunity it gives to commit crime and the ease it affords in hiding crime. Nothing ads the liquor traffic more than does the automobile, especially is the auto useful in aiding the sale of liquor. Any other thing that affords the same opportunities to man to go wrong would cause as much lawlessness. The automobile is not to be held responsible; it is only a good outlet for the cussedness of man to assert itself.

The Bus Winning Over the Train

Another evidence that the bus is taking the place of the train is revealed in the petition of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Comnay, asking permission to discontinue two of its night trains between Goldsboro

These two trains have been among the most popular ones in the Coast Line system. It now seems, however, that their business has dwindled away and gone into the hands of the bus line operators."

It now looks like the destiny of railroad stock values is about as questionable as that of farm values. No man seems to know where the traffic lines will be located at the end of the present century, whether on land or in the air. But one thing every one can see now is the reailroads suffering from financial loss on account of the bus.

Need a Building Campaign

One of our sister towns is putting on a business building campaign, which, it is believed, will help better conditions. It will increase the volume of busi ness in dollars and cents, it will increase good feelings and deepen friendships between the people of the sec-

Williamston should attempt some such scheme. Our prosperity and general happiness will be measured just as much from our friends as by our bank ac-

One's grouches are held against him. What we need to do is smile awhile and the world with love us.

Strong Bonds and Weak Cotton

"Bond prices are strong; cotton prices are"weak," the headlines in the financial section tell us.

Such a condition is not strange; in fact, it is natural with conditions as they are. The South has the cotton; the North has the bonds, and the money is in the North, which naturall means that the power manipulates and rules prices.

The money holders make a great profit on low cotton and high bonds; they get a good slice out of every man's pie.

The man with the money is the boss of the job

"Faith That Will Move Mountains"

Most business men are subject to spells of fear in times of depression. They cancel orders, and fire employees, and stop advertising, and dig themselves in. They are afraid to take chances on the future, afraid of risk. But we can never abolish risk and danger, and life wouldn't be worth living if we could. Risk and danger weeds out the strong from the weaklings. It builds fortunes, and better still, it builds character. We should learn a lesson from our great insurance companies. They BUY risks. Perhaps we hadn't thought of that much. Let us look at Lloyds, the great English insurance firm. It has stood, as solid as Gibraltar, for 236 years, and it makes all its money by taking risks. This company makes \$150,000,000 a year by taking other people's risks. They know

that there is nothing safer in business than taking risks. They know that 95 per cent of men's fears have about as much real foundation as so much moonshine. A year ago our people were predicting awful things that would be happening to us by this time, most of which haven't happened yet. Most of us worry considerably more over what might happen than what actually does happen. Business is taking a turn, the return wave of improvement has already started, and the wiser business men are making plans to meet it. A little faith, along with an iron will to work harder and complain less, will set us all on the road toward better things.

Standards of Measurement

It is not so much a matter of how much we spend on education as it is how well we work in mind development

We frequently hear people attempting to measure our educational standards by the amount of dollars we are paying for schools. We admit that is one of the standards upon which we have to measure our efficiency, but it is subject to many variations.

Many young men go to college and spend thousands of dollars and they are outclassed two to one by some boy who has to wash dishes or mend shoes for his schooling. The amount we spend is no measuring stick to our efficiency; the way we work is, however.

When a youngster thinks he can buy his education and popularity with money and make his grade in the church by a fat envelope, he is not far from being a fool, a simple one, however.

Incidentally, our public schools might get a little more for the money appropriated for them.

The Quest for Happiness

We are too prone to depend on things and possessions for a satisfied state of mind. In the past year or more so many of us have had to become accustomed to "getting along" on less than has been coming our way perhaps in years before. It has cramped our style, hurt vanity sometimes, and caused us to worry considerably from time to time. Yet, we have not been annihilated, neither has destruction come to us; and we live on, actually about as well off as before except for the state of mind we entertain to the con-

The best example of perfect serenity is perhaps seen in the priests and philosophers of the far East. The Buddhist priest is a picturesque sight in Ceylon and many other eastern countries. Walking quietly along, clothed in a yellow robe, with a palm leaf fan in his hand, a black cotton umbrella over his head, not a trace of worry or annoyance crosses his face, nor is there a forced smile or frown, but only the complete composure of features that comes from the knowledge that there is nothing to be gained by worrying; happiness is only a matter of serenity and peace. He is sure of the day and of the morrow, and when there is need of charity, he is reday to offer the kind of help that is worth while. Buddha taught composure, the useless ness of worrying about the trivial, that day follows night, and that happiness can be found despite all the darkness that might be in the human soul. There are certain lessons the Eastern people can teach us in the art of making happiness-these people who have not a tenth of the material possessions and things that are still ours.

Good News

Good news comes from Beaufort county which affects several thousand people in and around Belhaven, including women and children. The Interstate Cooperage Company, which closed down indefinitely several months ago, has reopened its plant there, reinstating all their employees. This is the Standard Oil Company and may not mean that the general business of the country is becoming more stable, because that huge company is not classed as an average business

Record the Promises

Every voter in the United States should have a memorandum book and a pencil to keep a record of all the promises made him by candidates for office.

If all the voters will take the trouble to record the promises and then require the winning candidates to abide by their pledges, a splendid administration of government will result.

OTHER EDITORIAL OPINIONS

The Publicity Craze

Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, makes argument that the epidemic of tree sitting and like endurance tests is born of the simple desire to gain publicity, and we are rather inclined to agree with him. He argues that these children have grown up in a civilization in which propaganda and publicity have all but eliminated sober instruction and reasons. "Even our public schools," he declares, "are hot beds of this sort of thing. Superintendents and principals devise 'stunts' which will get their pupils photographed and written up doing things which usually, have no connection with education. Even the old fashioned sensible teachers find themselves, all too often, the victims of schemes of this, that and the other organization with an axe to grind and that wants to

get its notions established in the public school system. Further, says Prof. Rogers, the children, much greater newspaper readers than we suppose, see the fierce light of stunt publicity beating on other children of their own age or younger. Child evangelists, child athletes, child explorers, child dancers and entertainers, children in freak clothes, child heroes and delinquents (it doesn't matter much which), child authors and inventors-all of them pulled out of what should be their natural orbit of interested, unselfconscious activities by greedy parents, foolish teachers, ingenious reporters and commercial exploiters.

The parents themselves seem, in many cases, hardly more mature mentally than the children-adolescents who will never grow up—and quite as much the victims of the psychology of their age as their youngsters. But it is the children who suffer.

Who is it we hear making answer to Professor Rogers'

MR. DICKEY PROTESTS ENTERPRISE EDITORIAL

MR. DICKEY PROTESTS
ENTERPRISE EDITORIAL

I suppose that I have no better friend in Eastern Carolina than W. C. Manning, sr. However, we do not always see things in the same way, and frequently we arrive at very different conclusions.

As an instance, periodically Mr. Manning comes out in his paper with a sort of lamentation about the low state of religion in our midst, and sheds plentiful tears because our churches are proorly attended. At the same time he thinks that the places of amusement are prospering more than the centers of religion, and that our people are more loyal to their amusement-centers than to their religious centers.

A year or so ago I had occasion to disagree with Mr. Manning in the columns of his own paper, which have paid no more attention to what I said than the rest of the people do. And I hereby, lodge another protest. On last Friday he had an editorial entitled, "Poor Church Attendance." It began my saying "Williamston folk don't go to church, as a rule." Then he went on to say that "we have good show-goers, good dance visitors; in fact, we will grade above the average as fun lovers. They can stand the whole show if it is two hours long; yet, they can't stand a one-hour service in a church with a variation of singing, praying, reading and preachng."

I protest! In the name of our several churches I protest! In fact, I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In fact, I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In the name of accuracy of statement I protest! In the would do anything within his some ovidence that the business polaces along Main Street and Braball polaces along Main Street and Braball polaces.

fact. I protest the whole attitude!

Now, Mr. Manning is a churchman. Hc is a good churchman and a loyal one. He would do anything within his reasonable power to help the churches—any of them! But as a matter of fact. I think he is hurting them all. Of course I may be wrong in thinking that he does. But the line of statement he uses, and the arguments he advances is precisely the same line that the world is using; and this means that Mr. Manning's pronouncements are a ammunition for the enemy. Without meaning to, he is playing into their hands. I see no evidence that the business places along Main Street and Braball are being rushed in these hot, midsummer days. Indeed, the churches still have the best of it. For somehow still have the best of it. For somehow they manage to stay open, and we add a new one now and then by way of showing what Williamston is able to do when it comes to maintaining its religious institutions.

Take it anyway you will, our churches have the best of it. More than the stand they do it with

It so happened that at the very time this last editorial was being written, I was making a close-hand, scientific and rather accurate study of Williamston's seven churches and six Sunday Schools. (I plan to publish this sixthousand-word study at a later date). In the meantime, I shall give enough of it here to substantiate my conclusion. That conclusion is that Mr. Manning is wrong again.

Williamston has more money invested in religious institutions than it has It so happened that at the very time man to assemble them. And when there are a series of bank-closings, bank-ruptcies and business failures in Williamston, some how our several churches manage to rock on.

Some of these days I am going to get Mr. Manning to se this. He may not publish this paper; but I bet he reads it. And if he never agrees with me, I'm willing to match figures with him any day.

CHAS. H. DICKEY.

Williamston has more money invested in religious institutions than it has no pleasure places. And the people of Williamston—I still say it—attend church upon the whole better than they attend anything else. After having canvassed representatives of the seven white churches in Williamston—Mr. Manning's church included, the six churches maintaining Sunday Schools report a combined yearly average Sunday attendance of 477. That means that on each Sunday in the year an averday attendance of 4//. That means that one each Sunday in the year an average of 477 people attend our church schools in this town. I was telling the manager of our theatre about this and he laconically remarked, "I wish that many would attend my shows."

Now when it is stated that 477 men, and their respectively.

women and young people find their way into the several church schools each Sunday morning in the year, it will be remembered that this is only a part of it. For thesechurches have, for the most part, a series of services which range from a full-time program of services to intermittent schedules. of services to intermittent schedules. But without trying to estimate the number of people attending the church services in Williamston on an average Sunday, it will readily be seen that that average, added to the 477 average 477 average Sunday School attendance will stack up into a large

figure.

I'll put it this way; there is not a building in this town which will seat all the people who on an average Sunday attended the several church schools in

lay attended the several church schools in Villiamston.

The trouble with Mr. Manning's stimation is this: he sees a good rowd of people coming out of the how on a given night and he forgets hat while Williamston has only one how good to the seven religious censhow on a givening and any one show place, it has seven religious centers. That while all the people here attend one show, the same number of people divide themselves up seven times when they go to church. Not only is that true, but the several churches do not draw very extensively upon the rural population in making up their attendance, while it is common knowledge that our theatre manager has people coming to his one show from Plymouth, Windsor, Robersonville, Washington; and even as far away as Greenville and Wilson. And it is probably true that nearly half of away as Greenville and Wilson. And it is probably true that nearly half of the theatre attendance is composed of out-of-town people. He has a very large territory from which he draws his constituency. As an instance it is about twenty-two miles from Roberabout twenty-two miles from Robersonville to Windsor and his show is the only one between these two points. It is about thirty-five miles from Hamilton to Washington and his is the only show between these points. And of course it is only natural that when the people in so large an area are being served by only one theatre that they make a formidable showing when they get togehter in one building. However, by taking the theatre manager's own figures, they are not as formidable as Mr. Manning thinks. Furthermore, Mr. Manning does not attend the shows and cannot, therefore, be in position to have an accurate idea as to the attendance. I have gone to some pains to make about twenty-two miles from Robe

fore, be in position to have an accurate idea as to the attendance.

I have gone to some pains to make some rather accurate observations along these lines. I think Mr. Manning is not doing our community any good with these periodical lamentations, and that he is giving us some very undesirable advertisement over the State. For instance, his editorials are of such nature that they are widely quoted over the State. The other day I had a letter from the managing editor of the News & Observer in which he said, "I do not know of any better editorials that are being written than those put out by the Williamston Enterprise." And the Raleigh paper backs up that statement by quotton Enterprise." And the Raleigh paper backs up that statement by quoting, perhaps, more of Mr. Manning's editorials than it republishes from any newspaper in North Carolina. What I am trying to say is this: that when Mr. Manning has an editorial starting off "Williamston folks do not go to church as a rule" that statement is likely to be spread about before 200,000 people as it is quoted and reprinted here and there. I do not think it is bod advertisement for our town; and furthermore, I do not believe it accurate advertisement.

furthermore, I do not believe furate advertisement.

I believe I can prove my case if anybody wants it done. That case is that Williamston attends church better than the average town in North Carolina. That the people in Williamston, upon the whole, attend church better than the setting anything else.

to one of the secret orders in town. "WHAT A GRAND BLESSING IT IS"

"Bilious headaches and sieges of vomiting used to nearly run me dis-tracted, and I've gone for nights at a time without a 'wink' of sleep. My appetite was poor, and my stomach



MRS. MAMIE L. RUDD
badly disordered. Ten years of these
troubles put me in bed, but Sargon
overcame every ailment I had and nobody knows what a grand blessing it
has been to me. I just feel like a

has been to me. I just feel like a new woman!

"Sargon Pills rid my system of poisons and gave nature a new start in keeping my bowels perfectly regulated without least weakening or upsetting."—Mrs. Mamie L. Rudd, 48 Muddlemont Ave., West Asheville.

S. R. Biggs Drug Co., agents.—adv.

NOTICE
North Carolina, Martin County.
In the superior court, before

In the superior court, before the lerk.

In the matter of Mamie Wynn and husband, W. D. Wynn, Doc Harrison, Will Harrison, Bob Stalls, Beula May Harrison and husband, Herman Harrison, Raymond Stalls, Eloise Harrison, Jonah Stalls, Jennie Gray Hodges and husband, R. J. Hodges, Mas Stalls, Annie Lee Stalls, Bettie Stalls, Maniza Taylor and husband, Sam Taylor, Sylvester Stalls, Dessie Lewis and husband, Raymond Lewis, Annie Mae Stalls, Bessie Mae Stalls, Patrick Brown, H. L. Taylor, Carrie Dell Lowden and husband, Calno Lowden, Le Roy White, Mary White Pruett and husband, H. L. Pruett.

Pruett.

Pursuant to an order of resale signed by R. J. Peel, clerk of the superior ecurt of Martin County, in the above entitled proceedings, on the 29th day of July, 1930, the undersigned commissioners will, on Friday, the 15th day of August, 1930, 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 each at outlier auction, the following

town of Williamston, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, the following described real estate, to wit:

**Beginning at a pine, Outerbridge's corner, running N. 79 W. 31 and 1-5 poles to a sweet gum and pine in Sam Branch, thence up said branch the run thereof 45 and 1-5 poles to a black gum in Outerbridge's line, thence east along said line 54 poles to two pines and a black jack, then south 20 west 53 poles to the beginning, containing 12 acres, more or less, and being the same land deeded to Joshua Taylor by George T. Johnson by deed dated Febriary 17, 1863, and recorded in the public registry of Martin County in book MMM, at page 318.

This the 29th day of July, 1930.

ELBERT S. PEEL.

B. A. CRITCHER,

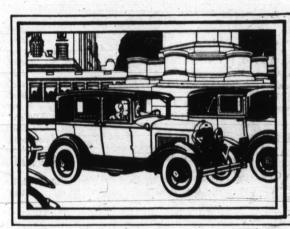
TOBACCO STICKS FOR SALE

10,000 Tobacco Sticks, used one year and in good condition. \$5.00 per M., cash.

SALSBURY SUPPLY CO., Inc.

HASSELL, N. C.

Meeting the Needs of Millions of People



and added hours of recreation to millions of men and wo

BECAUSE the automobile is such an important factor in the lives and prosperity of so many people, the purpose of the Ford Motor Company is something more than the mere manufacture of a

There is no service in simply setting up a machine or a plant and letting it turn out goods. The service extends into every detail of the business - design. production, the wages paid and the selling price. All are a part of the plan.

The Ford Motor Company looks upon tiself as charged with making an automobile that will meet the needs of millions of people and to provide it at a low price. That is its mission. That is its duty and its obligation to the public.

The search for better ways of doing things is never-ending. There is ceaseuntiring effort to find new methods and new machines that will save steps and time in manufacturing. The Ford plants are, in reality, a great mechanical university, dedicated to the advancement of stry. Many manufacturers come to see and share the progress made.

The greatest progress comes by never nding still. Today's methods, however sful, can never be taken as wholly the. They represent simply the best efforts of the moment. Toment in the methods of the day befor Hard work usually finds the way.

Once it was thought impossible to gray iron by the endless chain method. All precedent was against it and every previous experiment had failed. But fair prices to the public demanded that waste ful methods be eliminated. Finally the way was found.

A better way of making axle shafts saved thirty-six million dollars in four years. A new method of cutting crankeases reduced the cost by \$500,000 a year. The perfection of a new machine saved a similar amount on such a little thing as one bolt. Then electric welding was doveloped to make many bolts unn and to increase structural strength.

Just a little while ago, an endless chain

conveyor almost four miles long was in stalled at the Rouge plant. This cos has a daily capacity of 300,000 parts weighing more than 2,000,000 pounds By substituting the tireless, unvarying machine for tasks formerly done by hand. it has made the day's work easier for thousands of workers and saved time and money in the manufacture of the car.

All of these things are done in the interest of the public -- so that the benefits of reliable, econ transportation may be place within the means of every one

FORD MOTOR COMPANY