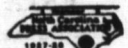


THE ENTERPRISE

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W. C. Manning Editor

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Friday, July 31, 1931

Tobacco Should Sell Better

Why shouldn't tobacco sell higher this season than last? We exported 40 per cent more bright tobacco the first half of this year than we did last. The acreage of flue-cured tobacco is 9.3 per cent less than last year. The condition of the crop of the entire flue-cured belt as of July 1st was 9.1 per cent lower than last year, which would indicate about 17 to 18 per cent less pounds than in 1930. With the shortage from last year, coupled with the statement of the American Tobacco Company that the use of bright flue-cured tobacco is increasing, there should be an increase in the price this fall.

Political Spell-Binding

The habit has been for many years that no school could close, no legion could meet, no reunion could be celebrated in North Carolina without some office holder to thunder at the people, men, women, and children. For that reason the office-holding few have dominated the thought on public questions, rather than the taxpaying multitudes. Naturally, the emphasis that an office holder places on his subject tends to tell the people what is best for them, and at the same time try to capture their votes that they themselves may continue in office. What is most needed to insure good government is an electorate capable of laying out the principles upon which their servants must operate, rather than to have to wait for office holders to make their platforms and principles and then carry them out.

A Bad State of Affairs

We pay more for fertilizer for crops than we pay for education in North Carolina, which is a bad state of affairs. But the worst part of it is that most of the money North Carolinians pay for fertilizers goes into money crops. Out of the average North Carolina dollar that comes from the sale of money crops, about 20 cents, or one fifth, goes for fertilizer. No wonder more money-crop farmers are under mortgages than any other kind. In fact, few live-at-home farms are being sold under mortgage, except in a few cases where extravagant automobiling has been practiced. A farmer who pays a lot of money for a lot of fertilizer to raise a lot of peanuts, cotton, and tobacco, to run the prices of such crops down because the yield is too great, will never rightfully be called wise.

Legionnaires and Politicians

If there is any one thing that should disgust the American Legion, it is the flock of politicians who hover around their meetings. The politicians seem to think the legionnaires are seeking to build up a selfish political organization for the purpose of obtaining undue favors in legislative matters. When, indeed, their purpose should be—and doubtless is—to find opportunities to do good in the world, and their meetings are to the end that the world may be made better. But as to the politician, he will stoop to anything for votes, because it will take votes to give him what he wants. The politicians, mind you, do not take a stand for or against the tariff, or for any particular form of taxation, but are small enough to try to make each legionnaire think that they are special friends of theirs, and ever ready to grant them special favors for the mere asking.

Should Receive No Special Favors

Judge Barnhill seems to be holding ex-Senator Luke Lea's feet to the fire in the Buncombe County court this week. This is only a continuation of the series of trials arising out of the Asheville bank failures and various and sundry other types and kinds of robberies practiced in the Asheville area by certain North Carolina and Tennessee looters, who were trying the get-rich-quick scheme and failed to make the grade. They surely did not mean to steal, but when their schemes failed were unable to pay back that which they had used illegally. Judge Barnhill is right in trying to get all these old cases off the docket, and because Luke Lea has been a United States Senator is no reason why he should receive favors in any court.

A Comforting Reflection

With the increased killing of wives by husbands and husbands by wives going on these days, it really seems unwise to sleep with both eyes shut at the same time. It is an ugly thing to see life partners killing each other. In nearly every instance the feeling seems to be that almost every one who has been shot deserved to be. Not many truly good folks are being killed.

The Senatorial Contest

Cameron Morrison, Frank Grist, and Robert R. Reynolds are all asking the voters for their suffrage for the United States, Senate in the 1932 campaign. They all have the right to run, under our constitution. On the other hand, we can hardly understand how some men can get up courage enough to ask people for such important honors. In other words, do they not overestimate themselves? It is true that Mr. Grist has been extremely lucky at the polls, which doubtless gives him an inspiration to call on the voters again. On the other hand, Bob Reynolds has already been repudiated by the people, and so far as we know, he has done nothing to elevate himself in the estimation of his constituents since his defeat. As he has not been able to rise up to the level, he must think the people have lowered themselves down to him since Overman licked him about 5 years ago. It will be to the advantage of the voters to give a careful study to the man who says, "Vote for me," next year.

Necessity of Cooperation Stressed

In a recent address before the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, stressed the vital need of American farmers for cooperation in producing and marketing their products. As he pointed out, industry, finding that the individual business can not blindly go its own way, has set up organizations for collective thinking. Agriculture, which in volume and value of production, is greater than any other business, must do the same. The dairymen of the nation have made great strides in promoting efficiency. Where, in 1850 we maintained 278 cows per 1,000 persons, in 1927 we needed but 186, in spite of the fact that consumption of dairy products has been increasing at a rapid rate. And the dairy farmer is now making further progress through cooperative organizations which provide him with a powerful selling agency for his milk in addition to aiding him in increasing his efficiency and raising the standard of his products. Only by adjustment of supply and demand—which, in turn, can only come through "cooperative"—is the farmer able to receive a reasonable profit for what he sells. The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is a fine example of the type of organization of which Secretary Hyde has spoken. It has 48,000 members, 238 shipping plants, 24 distributing plants, and facilities valued at \$10,000,000. In the last ten years it has returned to its members over \$100,000,000 more than they would have received except for the existence of the league. Here, in a nutshell, is the prime reason for the existence of the cooperative.—*The Manufacturer and Industrial News Service.*

A City Disgraced

Once more America's most disgraceful and most disgusting element of citizenship has shown its teeth and displayed its true caliber to the rest of the world. And once more the seeming impotence or inactivity of the arm of the law in the larger cities of the country is placed on exhibition to be viewed by those who look to that law for protection. We learned of the shooting down of five children in New York by an execution squad of gangsters bent on the demise of a rival "rat," with mingled feelings of horror and something else that welled up within us unbidden and made us literally "see red." Innocent children, totally unaware of the depths to which man can sink, are playing on a crowded street of a teeming tenement district. A flashily dressed stranger walks past them on the sidewalk—and then, without warning, a deadly spray of lead and steel crashed out from a machine gun mounted in a touring car which cruised slowly by. There is little doubt but that the bullets were meant for the stranger. But they did not reach their intended mark. Instead, five small children were shot down, all seriously wounded, and two probably fatally. The execution squad, of course, escaped, as did their intended victim. We learn that swarms of detectives are sent out to apprehend a gangster named Rao, whom police are "confident" was the man at whom the other gangsters were shooting. Instead of directing their search for the ones who were doing the shooting, they seek the man who was shot at. In the meanwhile, those children lay suffering or dying. It does not seem logical to us that as comparatively small an element of vicious criminality as these beer and dope gangs have shown themselves to be could continue their depredations and killing if real determined efforts were made to wipe them out. It appears to us that there must be a lot of "niggers" in the official woodpiles in the metropolitan areas which harbor the modern gangsters. We have no sympathy for mob rule. We do not believe in the lay citizenship of a community taking the law into its own hands, as a rule. But, in several of the larger cities of the country we do not feel that the citizens would be much to blame if they created a police force of their own.—*Edenton News.*

SHIPMENT FLAGS RECEIVED FOR COFFIN DRAPING

Available To All Ex-Serv-ice Men and Nurses Under Contract

A shipment of American Flags have been received in this county for use in the burial service of all all ex-service men and whose relatives wish them. The purpose of the flag is to drape the casket before interment. After this use it becomes the property of the deceased soldier's family. Application for flags, if they are desired by the families of ex-service men at death, should be made to Postmaster Jesse T. Price, at Williamston, as they are only sent to the county seats of each county. In order to secure the flag, it will, of course, be necessary that the proper discharge papers be presented to Mr. Price, according to specific instructions issued by the Veterans Bureau at Washington. The flags are to be secured at county seat post offices or from government regional offices. No other post offices in the county will be permitted to supply them. Should there be no flag available at the post office in Williamston upon the death of a veteran, the family, by filing necessary papers with Mr. Price, may proceed to purchase a flag suitable for draping the casket and receive a refund in an amount not to exceed \$7. The necessary application blanks will be furnished by Mr. Price. The following clause in the law define the classes that are entitled to the flags: "Where a veteran of any war, including those women who served as Army nurses under contracts between April 21, 1898 and February 2, 1901, who was not dishonorably discharged, dies after discharge or resignation from the service, the director shall furnish a flag to drape the casket of such veteran and afterwards to be given to his next kin, regardless of the cause of death of such veteran. Regular burial flags are five feet by nine feet and six inches.

EASY TO HANDLE BEE STING IF YOU KNOW YOUR BEES

The sting of the honey bee is painful, but interesting. If the victim understands the structure and operation of the bee's defense weapon, he can prevent much of the pain and swelling. J. I. Hambleton, in charge of the bee culture laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives this cheering information. When a bee prods its victim, it tears itself from its sting, a sacrifice which costs the insect its life. But the sting left in the skin has just started on its way, for it and the poison sacks attached are equipped with muscles that tend to drive it deeper and deeper. The sting is composed of two lancets, each provided with a series of sharp barbs pointing backward similar to a harpoon. The reflex action of the muscles attached to the sting mechanism is such that first one lancet is driven into the flesh, where it anchors, then the other, and so on, each lancet going a little deeper and becoming more firmly lodged. During this time the muscles are also squeezing the poison sacks in such a manner that poison is constantly being pumped into the wound. Most persons make the mistake of trying to pull out the sting. When this is done, the pressure of the fingers empties the poison sacks into the flesh. The sting should be immediately scraped or scratched out, and since no time is to be lost looking for a knife or even in opening one, the fingernail is the best thing to use in the emergency, says Mr. Hambleton, who has frequently made the demonstration before interested visitors at the bee culture laboratory. With the brief explanation given by Mr. Hambleton any one may become a good demonstrator, but he should not expect the process to be entirely painless.

ADDS TO INCOME BY MAKING RUGS

An added income of about \$400 a year in addition to the returns from her small farm of 20 acres is secured by Mrs. Minnie Tyson, of Carthage, Moore County, from the sale of rag rugs made at home during spare time. "Mrs. Tyson began making rugs when she was but a child," says Mrs. Walter Ryals, home agent of Moore County. "She has made a number with very beautiful designs from time to time in past years. The only rugs in her home were those which she had made. Last year, she began to make them for sale. One rug that she made about 21 year ago, was sold to a winter resident of the Sandhills for \$175. As a usual thing, Mrs. Tyson gets from \$20 to \$25 each for her rugs." Mrs. Ryals says this energetic farm woman gets woolen, cotton, and silk garments which have been cast off, dyes these in an iron pot in her yard, cuts them into strips and then weaves the rugs into beautiful and intricate designs that are much in demand. The rugs have a base of sound tow sacks and are hemmed to prevent any unraveling. The dyes used are the best obtainable and are mixed at home. Mrs. Tyson lives alone in a small home back of her regular farm home.

Boun' to Hab Some Relief

(Roanoke Beacon)

An aged colored man appeared before the Washington County Commissioners here Monday morning to ask for a little relief, the same as a lot of good folks are doing nowadays. He stood holding his hat in his hand, shifting from one foot to the other. A perturbed look registered upon his choppy countenance. When asked what the board could do for him, the old darky stammering replied that he was up here to "axe" the board for some kind of relief on his taxes. Said he: "Mr. Commissioners, I've jest bound to hab some'n done. Jes' w'bout does you think an acre ob old 'count swamp lan' is wuth?"

He was asked how much he paid for the land, to which he replied: "Well, suh, I paid \$15 fu it, and I hab three acres, and right next to it, I've got three mo' acres ob ole worn-out lan' dat is jes' 'bout as bad." He also stated that he had a no 'count house on the three no 'count acres. One of the commissioners told the old negro that there was nothing they could do for him unless some disaster had befallen him, such as his house being burned or his land being washed away. The portly old darky promptly replied, "Well, boss, dat's done an' gone an' happened; my lan' all done an' washed away already. I've bound to hab some relief."

LIME - LEGUMES IMPROVES LAND

From yields of 6 to 15 bushels of wheat to an acre, 10 to 15 bushels of corn, and about one-half bale of cotton to 30 and 40 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of corn and 500 to 700 pounds of lint cotton, is the interesting record of M. L. Adderholdt, of Route 4, Lexington, in Davidson County. This steady climb in soil fertility and resulting acre yields has been made during the last 13 years by the intelligent use of soil building practices, including the generous use of limestone and legumes, say agricultural extension workers at State College. When Mr. Adderholdt bought his present farm 13 years ago, the neighbors, as they do everywhere, prophesied that he would starve on the poor, sandy soil. He did have low crop yields for the first three years, but he began the practice of using ground limestone and acid phosphate and turning under crops of red clover and vetch until he has one of the most fertile farms in Davidson County. This past season, he averaged 30 bushels of wheat an acre on 16 acres, all of which was cotton or cornstalk land. On three acres, where a corn crop was grown last summer, he averaged 40 bushels of wheat. This three acres was planted to sweet clover turned under prior to the corn crop. Mr. Adderholdt usually applies one ton of limestone an acre to begin with and then keeps up his lime requirements by adding a small amount in his fertilizer mix for a period of five years, when he makes another application of one ton of the limestone an acre. In this way, he grows clover and other legumes in a successful way. By turning under that part of the clover not needed for hay, he builds up the nitrogen and organic matter content of his soil. Then with a little judicious fertilizing to balance the plant food supply, he is able to make profitable crop yields.

Yellowstone National Park has 200 active geysers.

She found it necessary to give up her home for the use of a tenant who could handle her farm. This small homemaker, is brightened with rugs of beautiful patterns, is well screened and made cheerful with many flowers. She does no advertising but orders for her rugs come from friends of those who have bought from her perviously. She shows an artistic temperament in the designs which she draws upon the old tow sacks and into which she works the colorful rags. The rag supply is somewhat limited at home, and so she depends on acquaintances sending her a supply from time to time. Whenever she gets enough ahead for a rug she gets to work. If she has an unfilled order and no rags, then she buys some wherever they can be obtained, says Mrs. Ryals.

INVENTS DEVICE FOR STRINGING LEAF TOBACCO

Another mechanical device has been patented which may take some of the labor for the farmer out of tobacco raising and take its place with the transplanter as one of the few mechanical aids against the man-killing hand-labor of the tobacco farmer. The new device is called a "One-Man Tobacco Stringer," and has been patented by W. F. Dickerson, a tobacco grower of Hamptonville, in Yadkin County. The inventor, who already has made arrangements for marketing his invention, claims it will effect a large saving in labor and cost of handling either flue or air-cured weed in preparation for the curing process. It does away with the necessity for a "hander" and eliminates the use of

string entirely in hanging the leaves on sticks.

In the housing of tobacco, under the old system, one or two persons were usually employed to "hand up" the leaves to the stringer in bunches of two or three. The stringer was required to catch the string at the end of a stick, then loop each bunch, tying the string at the end with a quick loop.

The invention of Dickerson is a simple wire of spring construction bent to a curve to allow the green tobacco leaves to hang straight. The wire is placed so as to give an opening at the top sufficiently large for the butt stems of the tobacco. It may be used over and over, and requires only one person, the stringer, to place the tobacco on the sticks. Tobacco manufacturers and dealers in leaf who have seen the working model are enthusiastic in estimation of its value as a time and labor saver.

To one continuous wire are fastened 22 separate hangers, upon each of which may be placed three or four leaves, giving a total of 66 or 88 leaves to a stick. Adaptable to use upon all sticks for any tobacco barn, the device may be used upon the old sticks as readily as the new ones. Attached by wire placed around and tacked securely to the sticks, it is ready for immediate use. The wire will be furnished in rolls containing hundreds of feet, the grower himself determining the number of hangers to be placed on the stick.

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WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

"THE SAFE EXECUTOR"

June 30, 1931

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts	\$2,848,041.09
Banking houses, fur. and fix.	110,366.95
Other stocks and bonds	112,600.00
U. S. and N. C. Bonds	1,479,234.38
Marketable municipal bonds	126,000.00
Cash and due from Banks	1,360,256.66
	\$6,036,499.08
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$ 400,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits	94,332.36
Reserve for Interest and Dividends	13,500.00
Reserve for purchase of Elm City	
Branch	50,110.93
Deposits	5,278,555.79
	\$6,036,499.08
Total Cash and Marketable Bonds	\$2,965,491.04
Total Deposits	5,278,555.79

56 Per Cent of Deposits Is In Cash and Bonds

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