

# THE ENTERPRISE

Published Every Tuesday and Friday by The ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING CO. WILLIAMSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

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## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Strictly Cash in Advance) IN MARTIN COUNTY One year \$1.50 Six months .75 OUTSIDE MARTIN COUNTY One year \$2.00 Six months 1.00 No Subscription Received for Less Than 6 Months

Advertising Rate Card Furnished Upon Request

Entered at the post office in Williamston, N. C., as second-class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to The Enterprise and not to the individual members of the firm.

Friday, October 23, 1931

### Sauce for the Gander

In case Governor Gardner does call a special session of the legislature, why not pass a law to make tobacco buyers make another payment to the farmers for the tobacco they have bought so far below the cost of production. It would be just as reasonable to tell tobacco buyers what they shall do as it is to tell farmers what they shall not do.

There seems to be a greater disposition to regulate the poor than the rich.

### Political Rivalry

American political rivalry certainly must outlast that of any and all other nations for downright selfishness. The spirit is to let the people suffer rather than assist the rival party to help things. The only time in 50 years when the two rival major political parties in this country have worked like statesmen and pulled together was the years 1917 and 1918, when the war clouds hung heavy over our land. Before and since then, we have paid more attention to trying to tear down what the opposing party did, or tried to do, than we have in trying to help in the general uplift.

We, the rank and file of humanity, need never expect any reasonably fair governmental administration for any length of time, just so long as our government is run by selfish politicians who serve selfish interests rather than the public interest.

We need some statesmen in this country.

### Too Much Money

The Reynolds and Cannon families left their children too much money. So much, in fact, that it has hampered their thinking capacities and somewhat stained some of their characters.

It is just another case of old folks knowing how to make money and the children not having sense enough to use it. Cannon and Reynolds laid up their money where mothly children are destroying it.

### More We Raise, the Less We Get

In 1923 Southern farmers planted 37,000,000 acres in cotton, produced 10,171,000 bales, which sold for \$1,571,829,000. In 1926 they planted 47,000,000 acres, produced 17,755,000 bales, which sold for \$982,736,000. The next year, that is in 1927 the acreage dropped 7,000,000 acres. We made 5,000,000 bales less, and got 287,449,000 more than we did for the big 1926 crop.

In 1930 we went back to a 45,000,000-acre crop, produced 13,784,000 bales, which sold for \$674,044,000. This year we went wild on acreage again. It now looks like more than a fifteen and a half million bale crop, and taking the price up to now and measuring the remainder of the sales on the rises and falls of previous crops, it will sell for about \$450,000,000, about one-third as much as did our twelve and three-quarter million bale crop of 1927.

If 15,000,000 acres of the cotton land this year had been permitted to go to weeds, or some feed crops, the Southern cotton farmers would in all probability have gotten at least \$200,000,000 more for their cotton than they will get.

We are literally starving ourselves and losing our lands for the want of sufficient judgment to stop raising so much cotton and tobacco.

Every time we attempt to plant big money crops to try to pay our debts we run the price down and increase our debts.

What the farmer needs to do is to stop increasing his debts by trying to do the same things that have already gotten him in debt.

One acre of tobacco produced without cash outlay will pay more debts than 10 acres that costs more than it will sell for.

Smaller acreage of all crops that we have an over-production of is the only solution for 1932.

### Cotton Problem Is Of Long Standing

#### Sampson Independent

We have before us a copy of The Caucasian, a weekly paper published in Clinton many years ago, bearing the date of November 17, 1904, and note that the people of the South were worried at that time because of the low price of cotton. Meetings were being held and farmers urged to hold their crop off the market with the view of securing a better price, according to a story carried in the paper of that date. The crop that year was estimated at 11,000,000 bales and the price was ranging around 8-cents per pound. The sentiment appeared to be that the crop should sell for at least 12 cents with that amount of cotton produced.

This only calls to mind the fact that cotton always has been, and continues to be, one of the biggest problems of the South. Occasionally a cotton crop sells for a price which nets the grower a reasonable profit, but more often it does not. That is to say, there are more years when the growers fail to get a fair price for their labors and expenditures in producing a cotton crop than years when they are satisfied with the returns.

It would appear that if the world could take care of a crop of 11,000,000 bales in 1904, a crop of around 15,000,000 bales in 1931 should not prove so astounding as to run the price down to the present level. We don't believe it is the size of this year's crop that is causing the low price, but the fact that conditions throughout the world are unsettled. Too many people are idle, and too many others working for wages so low that they can not purchase the actual needs of themselves and families. If all the people in the world were at work, drawing a "living wage," there would be but little surplus of any of the major crops. The problem is, however, to find jobs for the unemployed millions in this and other countries.

## PLANS ARE MADE FOR LIVESTOCK CO-OP IN STATE

### Will Render Receiving and Selling Service for Shippers

A North Carolina unit of the Eastern States Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, which is affiliated with the National Livestock Cooperative may be organized within the next year, according to plans made at a meeting held at State College last week.

"The new marketing association will render a receiving and selling service for shippers of livestock from this State at a lower cost than present commission firms charge and will provide profits of the business back to the producer members," says Dean I. O. Schaub, in discussing the proposed organization. "The Eastern States Livestock Association will have its membership among the producers throughout the eastern half of the United States and is being organized under the auspices of the Federal Farm Board. The principal offices will be maintained at Baltimore, and receiving stations are being set up at Baltimore, Jersey City, and Lancaster, Pa. W. W. Jarvis, of Moyock, Currituck County, is a member of the Board of directors from North Carolina and is also chairman of the North Carolina advisory committee."

The new marketing association will begin work with a capital of \$25,000 to be increased to \$50,000 when conditions warrant. North Carolina's share will be \$1,000, to be increased to \$2,000 when the work gets under way in good shape. It is hoped by the organizers that 1,000 North Carolina livestock growers will join and take share of the common stock at \$1 each. One member gets one vote. Dean Schaub says the contract is the most liberal of any that he has ever seen. There is no coming back on the members for further funds, and any man dissatisfied with his experiences with the association can get out in December of any year. All profits made by the association are prorated back to the members.

## METHODS VARY FOR CONTROL OF MOSQUITOES

### Different Varieties Have Different Methods of Breathing

Because the many varieties of mosquitoes in their intermediate stages between the egg and the adult have different habits, man has had to adopt different means for their destruction in his fight against them, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

All mosquito eggs hatch in the water, and that is where control work centers. After the eggs of the "rain barrel" or common mosquito hatch, the larvae, or "wigglers," feed in the water below the surface, but each larva breathes through an air tube near the rear of its body, coming frequently to the top for this purpose. Coal oil placed on the water clogs these air tubes, killing the mosquito larvae. But the larvae of the inland marsh

## WOMAN MAKES GOOD EARNINGS FROM HATCHERY

### On the outskirts of Statesville, there is what is reputed the biggest hatchery plant in the Carolinas.

From there goes some 200,000 baby chicks every year, and to it flows eggs from 50 to 75 flocks of pure-bred chickens on as many farms in Iredell and adjoining counties. The plant is operated in an addition to the house in which the owner lives.

"When I started it, several of the children were small, and I had to arrange things so that I could look after them and the incubators at the same time," says Mrs. F. B. Bunch, owner of the hatchery, who built up her big and widespread business in about six years' time. "The presence of eight children to be fed, clothed, and educated caused me to start the hatchery."

The Bunch home sits in a plot of several acres of land, which the lady of the house had been utilizing for poultry raising on a small commercial scale. Feeling that the operation might be enlarged, she took a course in poultry work at Pledge University. She started off with an incubator of 12,000-egg capacity; now her plant has a capacity of 77,000 eggs. Last year she did a business of around \$30,000 and observers in touch with her work say that her earnings have averaged \$4,000 to \$5,000 annually in recent years.

She supervises the scattered flocks of hens from which come the bulk of the eggs she uses. She has some layers on the place and raises a good many chickens every year, in the main, experimental and demonstration purposes.

"Practically all of our baby chicks remain in the State and demand for them shows that good poultry farming is progressing in North Carolina," says she. "There is room still for much further development of it."

mosquitoes, known as Mansonia, can not be killed by putting coal oil on the water, for they don't come to the surface to breathe. Their breathing tubes, which are queer looking, are adapted for piercing and drawing air from the roots and stems of water plants. Drainage is the only effective means of combating this type of mosquito.

Malarial mosquito larvae differ from those of other mosquitoes because they do not have long breathing tubes. They breathe by means of pores located near the end of the body. These pores are opened through the surface film, while the mosquito larva lies just below. Instead of hanging head down like the rain barrel mosquito larvae, they lie horizontally when feeding. As they eat any minute organisms on the surface of the water, the spreading of poison dusts on the surface has proved an ineffective control method.

### NOTICE OF SALE UNDER MORTGAGE DEED

Under and by the terms, and by the authority in me vested in that certain mortgage deed, executed by C. G. Gurkin and wife, Eva C. Gurkin, and H. Gurkin, on the 22nd day of December, 1920, which is duly recorded in book F-2, at page 316, of the Martin County records, I will sell, at the courthouse door of Martin County, on Thursday, the 12th day of November, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described land, viz:

## NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

I, Sheriff C. B. Roebuck, tax collector for the county of Martin, State of North Carolina, have this day levied on the following tracts or parcels of land, and will sell same at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in Williamston, North Carolina, on Monday, November 2, 1931, at 12:00 o'clock m., for taxes due and unpaid for the year 1930, unless said taxes, penalties and interest, plus cost, are paid on or before that date. The amounts listed below include taxes for the year 1930, four per cent interest and a 4-cent penalty. In addition to the amounts shown, \$1.80 is to be added to each item to care for costs in handling the sale. This the 1st day of October, 1931.

Table with columns for land owner, location, and amount. Includes entries for Jamesville Township-White and Jamesville Township-Colored.

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Table with columns for land owner, location, and amount. Includes entries for Williams Township-White and Williams Township-Colored.

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Turnage Theatre WASHINGTON, N. C. Program for Week Beginning October 26th. Monday and Tuesday October 26 and 27 "MONKEY BUSINESS" Featuring the FOUR MARK BROTHERS COMEDY AND NEWS. Wednesday Only October 28 "DAUGHTER OF THE DRAGON" A Paramount Picture Featuring Anna May Wong and Warner Oland COMEDY AND VITAPHONE ACT. Thursday and Friday October 29-30 "WOMEN LOVE ONCE" A Paramount Picture Featuring Paul Lukas and Eleanor Boardman COMEDY AND NEWS. Saturday October 31 BUCK JONES in "THE DAWN TRAIL" FOUR SHOWS DAILY Shows 2-4 7-9

Extra Specials LADIES' NEW FALL COATS For Only \$4.95 and \$5.95 LADIES NEW FALL DRESSES \$1.98 - \$2.98 - \$4.95 Children's Ribbed Hose, a good buy, only 10c Children's Union Suits, sizes 2 to 12, only 49c Men's Good Heavy Union Suits 69c Men's 2.20 Denim Overalls and Jumpers 69c BIG REDUCTION on MEN'S SUITS \$24.95 Suits reduced to \$11.95 1 lot Men's 3-Piece Suits on sale for only \$8.95 Boys' 3-Piece Suits \$2.98 Boys' 4-Piece Suits \$4.95 This Is the Place to Buy Your SWEATERS Prices Range from 49c TO \$1.49 YOUNG'S STORE

Table with columns for land owner, location, and amount. Includes entries for Griffins Township-White and Griffins Township-Colored.

(Continued on page four)