

THE ENTERPRISE

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W. C. Manning Editor

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Friday, November 27, 1931

How Much Longer?

Why hard times for the farmers and laborers? Taking the figures given out by our United States Census, it is pretty easy to figure. It is that the total value of all raw materials has steadily decreased, while the total values of the same products after passing through the factory has rapidly increased.

In the year 1927 the manufactured goods of North Carolina sold for \$1,154,647,000. In 1929 the output sold for \$1,301,319, a gain of about 12.34 per cent or approximately \$145,000,000. This represents a gain in a two-year period of approximately five times the total amount of all of our State taxes.

What became of that \$145,000,000? Did the producers of the raw materials—that is, the wheat growers, the corn grower, the cotton grower, the tobacco grower, the peanut grower, the wood chopper—get it? Certainly not. Figure for yourself, and you will find they did not get more, but, on the other hand, they got less.

Then, let us see about labor. How about that? Did anybody pay higher wages for labor in 1929 than they did in 1927? Certainly not. Ask the man or woman, or children, to look back and see if they got more wages in 1929 than they did in 1927. Go to those who work in the cotton factories, in the tobacco factories, the furniture shops, the oil mills, the lumber mills, and you will find that the producer of the raw material and the laborer who converted it into manufactured products did not get that \$145,000,000. On the other hand, they got less.

Therefore, it would seem clear that the factory owner got that huge sum. These big gains in manufactured values were made, first, in the tobacco industry, then in the textile, furniture, lumber, fertilizer, leather products industries etc.

Only a few losses are noted. They are in the flour and meal mills, cottonseed products, and railroad cars. How about 1931? How much less will the producer of raw material, counting every crop, every tree, every fowl, every fish, every rock, and every other thing that may have been produced from earth, sea, or sky, and sold in this state in the sad year of 1931, than the same products brought in 1927. Well, we will guess no less than \$200,000,000. And how much less will the hirelings—that is, the men, women, and children who have worked in field and factory—get this year than they did in 1927? Well, we do not know how to guess, but we know it will be a huge sum. Now just ask them.

Go on the factory side and guess about how the manufactured products are holding up. Well, that would be a big guess, yet it is safe to say that it will be much more than the 1927 output. It is true, too, that our factories got the benefit of cheap raw materials and cheap labor.

How long can a civilization stand such conditions before working men, women, and children are slaves and factory owners will be lords.

It is easy to understand why some are too rich while others are too poor.

Our Educational System

Last week was celebrated in the United States as Educational Week. The theme, "What Good Are Public Schools Doing?" was the main center of the programs.

While we still have a few people ignorant enough to denounce the public school system, it is gratifying to know that such people have no ground to stand on, nor any proof to offer against the public school. Now is the finest time in several generations for us to observe the results of the service the public schools have accomplished for our people. We find, of course, that it is folly for any school to attempt to teach the science of making money, a weakness that our schools and colleges have shown in the past.

Yet, because we may not have been perfect in our system of either public or private educational institutions, we must not lose sight of the important fact that education is essential to all those who wish to live the highest type of an unselfish, helpful life. It makes no difference what else we have to lay aside on account of hard times, we must not let anything come between us and our schools. Yet there is danger that some force will arise to try to cripple them. It may be that madness on the one side and selfishness on the other may get together in an effort to hinder the schools.

Now is the opportune time for men of vision to stand together, and watch politicians and pacifists who may be afraid to stand up in support of the institution that gives our nation its greatest hope.

Creating Their Own Jobs

The desire of fire-fighters for work may be the cause of some forest fires, according to reports coming from some counties which have adopted fire protection under the conservation laws. It seems there are more fires in the protected counties than in the counties where no provision is made for forest fire protection.

The law empowers fire wardens to press all available citizens into the fire-fighting service if needed, and they are paid a wage of 25 cents per hour for such service, and it is beginning to look as if unemployment is about to be brought to an end where such service is operative. All a man has to do to get a \$2.50-a-day job is to drop a match in the dry straw, and the job begins just as soon as the warden sees the smoke and can get there.

This law, like most others, is a good law; but, unfortunately, it has become a very destructive one in some sections.

The Cure for Socialism

The High Point Enterprise says England is converting her socialists by giving them office. That when they get offices, they are no longer socialists.

Of course, that is perfectly plain. The only thing that makes men socialists, or "bolshhevik" in their nature, is because they are discriminated against. No offices, no opportunities, no eats, no clothes, tend to make men go mad, which will make them do any rash thing. They feel that the man or the party that pillages others is as bad as the "bolshhevik" or the socialist. In fact, when all men have an equal chance, there is no spirit of socialism. On the other hand, every time you make a lord, you make a score of serfs, who may become anything when they get hungry enough.

Neither England nor America need have any fear if they will see that the government gives all men equal rights, and not permit money to lord it over men.

The Best Time To Advertise

"My son," ran an editorial in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Post, "there's nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as an advertisement. The prime, first, last and all the time object of advertising is to draw custom. It is not, was not, and never will be designed for any other human purpose. So the merchant waits until the busy season comes, and his store is so full of custom that he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to his printer and goes in for advertising.

"When the dull season gets along, and there is no trade, and he wants to sell goods so bad he can't pay his rent, he stops his advertising. That is, some of them do, but occasionally a level-headed merchant does more of it and scoops in the business while his neighbors are making mortgages to pay the gas bill.

"There are times when you couldn't stop people from buying everything in the store if you planted a cannon behind the doors, and that's the time the advertisement is sent out on its mission. It makes light work for the advertising, for a chalk on the sidewalk could do all that was needed, and have a half holiday six days in the week; but who wants to favor an advertisement? They are built to do hard work, and should be sent out in the dull days when a customer has to be knocked down with hard facts, and kicked insensible with bankrupt reductions and dragged in with irresistible slaughter of prices before he will spend a cent.

"That's the aim and end of advertising, my son, and if you ever open a store don't try to get them to come when they are already sticking out of the windows, but give them your advertisement right between the eyes in the dull seasons and you will wax rich and own a fast horse and perhaps be able to smoke a good cigar once or twice a year.

"Write this down where you'll fall over it every day: The time to draw business is when you want business, and not when you have more business than you can attend to already."

Reducing Cotton Acreage

Should North Carolina attempt, by legislation, to curtail the cotton acreage in 1932 is a problem that is attracting much discussion.

Six states have already passed laws designed to cut acreage 50 per cent, which means the States already on record to curtail the crop plant about 80 per cent of the cotton of the United States. These laws, however, are all contingent upon States producing at least 75 per cent passing similar laws. And, according to the estimates of this year's crop, the six states passing reduction legislation, although planting 80 per cent of the acreage, do not produce quite 75 per cent of the cotton grown, which renders all the laws void, unless North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama passes an acreage reduction law.

One thing seems to be agreed on by all concerned, and that is that the only hope for the cotton farmer is smaller production. Farmers should do this of their own accord, without suggestion from any quarter, but experience has shown that they will not do it.

If a North Carolina farmer cuts his crop, a Georgia farmer will increase his. If Texas cuts her crop, half the North Carolina farmers want to double. This process of competition has bankrupted the South.

Now, since every reasonable man knows we can raise far more cotton than the world can use, the farmer certainly ought to know enough to reduce voluntarily, but we do not, and unless something is done by law or otherwise, there seems to be no hope for the future.

We have, as a country, spread our crops, bought fertilizer, run prices down, until we find ourselves almost helpless.

If we can get no concerted legal action to reduce our cotton acreage, then we should cut it voluntarily, and cut fertilizer, too.

IN MEMORIAM

In remembrance of our dear, loving mother, Mrs. Jackie Ann Wynn: Thirteen long months since you left us.

For that home beyond the sky, Where there is no pain or sorrow. We will meet you bye and bye. And since you have gone before us May you be our guiding star, Always keep our hearts with Jesus, Never let us stray afar.

But we miss you, darling mother, Miss your voice and tender care, And our hearts are always saddened When we miss your vacant chair. Days of sadness will come over us; Years of sorrow silently flow. Fond memories keep you before us, Tho heaven claimed you years ago.

As we sit today so lonely, And our poor hearts are filled with pain, But thy spirit softly whispers, "Courage, children, we'll meet again."

But we know thou art happy In the mansions of the blest, Where there is no pain or sorrow, In that sweet, eternal rest. By her loving children.

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain deed of trust, by Mollie E. Goodrich and husband, T. E. Goodrich, to the undersigned trustee, and of record in the public registry of Martin County, in book Y-2, at page 187, said trust deed having been given to secure the payment of certain notes of even date and tenor therewith, and default having been made in the payment of the same, and the terms and stipulations in said deed of trust not having been complied with, the undersigned trustee will, on Monday, the 28th day of December, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse door of Martin County, at Williamston, North Carolina, offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land, to wit: Beginning at lot No. 2 of the lands of the late A. W. Salisbury, thence S. 69 degrees E. 64 poles, thence north

DR. V. H. MEWBORN
OPTOMETRIST
(Interested Patients please write to him at Kinston for date of next visit)
ROBERSONVILLE - WILLIAMSTON - PLYMOUTH
Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
Home Office - Kinston, N. C.

2 degrees E. 71 poles to the road, thence N. 88 degrees E. 28 poles, thence N. 3-4 degrees E. 52 poles to a branch, thence down said branch to Purvis and Briley corner, thence N. 5 degrees E. to the run of Conoho Creek, thence up said creek to lot No. 2, thence S. 21 degrees W. to a pine in lot No. 2, thence S. 13 degrees W. 178 poles to the beginning, containing 172 2-3 acres. For better description this is known as lot No. 3 of the A. W. Salisbury division allotted to W. R. Salisbury and deeded to T. G. Manning by G. A. Peel, Mand Peel, W. M. Green, and Ida V. Green, and deeded to M. G. Moye by T. G. Manning. This the 26th day of November, 1931. R. W. SALSBUARY, Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned Trustee, of record in the Public Registry of Martin County in Book C-3, page 464, and the stipulations not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said bonds, the undersigned Trustee will, on the 24th day of December, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Courthouse door of Martin County, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land: Being a part of the land described in deed from John Roberson and wife to Amanda Roberson, of record in Book 000, page 382, which belongs to Edna Whitley, adjoining the A. C. L. Railroad, the grantor's land in deed on two sides, and L. E. Harrison on the other side, and being a lot 30 feet on the front and back, and 60 feet deep. This 23rd day of November, 1931. B. A. CRITCHER, Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY
Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by Mrs. C. A. Martin on the 19th day of September, 1930, and of record in the public registry of Martin County in book C-3, at page 352, said deed of trust having been given to secure a certain note of even date and tenor therewith, default having been made in the payment of same and the stipulation contained in the deed of trust not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said note, the undersigned trustee will, on Friday, the 4th day of December, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit:

Bounded on the north by Emma Highsmith, on the east by N. C. State Highway No. 30 and J. W. Peel, on the south by Octavius Joyner and Paul Rogers, and on the west by J. S. Harrison's sons, containing fifteen acres, more or less, and known as the Joshua Field, bought by Wheeler Martin, sr., from Van and B. B. Williams. This the 2nd day of November, 1931. R. G. HARRISON, Trustee.

son's sons, containing fifteen acres, more or less, and known as the Joshua Field, bought by Wheeler Martin, sr., from Van and B. B. Williams. This the 2nd day of November, 1931. R. G. HARRISON, Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by Mrs. Laura V. Griffen and Frank Griffen on the 20th day of December, 1929, and of record in the public registry of Martin County in book C-3, at page 123, said deed of trust having been given to secure certain notes of even date and tenor therewith, default having been made in the payment of the same, and the stipulations contained in the deed of trust not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said notes, the undersigned trustee will, on Friday, the 4th day of December, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit:

Bounded on the north by the lands of J. L. Coltrain on the south by the lands of Mrs. J. W. Hopkins and the Jones road, and bounded on the east by the Rome Moore land on the west by Mrs. J. W. Hopkins land. This tract of land being the same that we

now live on and cultivate, and said tract of land contains 100 acres, more or less, and said tract of land lying and being in Williamston Township. This the 2nd day of November, 1931. R. G. HARRISON, Trustee.

FAT GIRLS HERE'S A TIP FOR YOU

All over the world Kruschen Salts is appealing to girls and women who strive for an attractive, free from fat figure that cannot fail to win admiration. Here's the recipe that banishes fat and brings into blossom all the natural attractiveness that every woman possesses. Every morning take one half teaspoon of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water before breakfast. Be sure and do this every morning for "It's the little daily dose that takes off the fat" and brings "that Kruschen feeling" of energetic health and activity that is reflected in bright eyes, clear skin, cheerful vivacity and charming figure. Get an 85 cent bottle of Kruschen Salts at any drug store (lasts 4 weeks) — you must be satisfied with results or money back.

Branch Banking & Trust Company

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.
Sound Banking and Trust Service for Eastern Carolina

NOTICE

Pay Your Taxes on the Installment Plan

I Will Take Any Amount You Wish To Pay Pay So Much Per Day, Per Week, Per Month

W. B. DANIEL

Tax Collector — Town of Williamston

Distributed by

Harrison Wholesale Co.

WILLIAMSTON, NORTH CAROLINA