

**THE ENTERPRISE**  
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W. C. Manning Editor

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Friday, August 19, 1932

Six Or Eight Months

Some people suggest the shortening of the schools by two months, which we think would be a mistake. We need 8-month schools—and some good, honest study without devoting so much time to some of the flimsy, trashy stuff which we think has crept into the schools during the past years.

Nobody denies the fact that we are facing a most terrible dilemma, a condition placed on us not by eight-months pupils but by six-months pupils. With the conditions that we will be forced to face for the coming 50 years, our greatest need is going to be intelligence. That is, that type of knowledge that will not be dependent upon what somebody tells us, but a broad grasp of world conditions for ourselves.

If we educate our children, they will be able to handle our debts. If we do not educate them, it will be equal to dedicating them to the jungles of destruction and the dungeons of despair.

It is true—and very true—that bills are hard to pay, and the way may seem hard for us. Yet we ought to know that we can not make enough money to pay our debts, nor can we give our children enough cash inheritance to pay them. On the other hand, if we educate our children with that degree of intelligence that will produce honesty, truth, industry, and frugality, they will be able to meet the world on a common level, whether in war or peace.

Educated people have never been slaves; uneducated nations have never known anything but slavery—economic, political, religious, and even the taskmaster's lash.

If we save the cost of extended terms now, our children and their children will pay dearly for it in coming years.

Stay With the Right Crowd

Trees will bear fruit after their kind. If the nature of the tree is bad, it will bring forth bitter fruit. If it is improved and grafted into good stock, it will bring forth good sweet fruit.

The same thing applies to people. If they are given the right kind of culture, and kept away from degrading environments, they will be law-abiding, dependable people, but if not then they are more likely to be found in prisons or other like places.

Stay with the right crowd—always.

The Farmers' Strike

So far as we know, the first strike ever staged which really struck at the root of the tree was pulled in Iowa recently by farmers of that state, when they refused to feed the town folks or to let the markets supply them. Certainly it was a great blow to the town folks, who will soon get hungry.

Most strikes are caused by poor people asking for higher wages in cash. This time it is for higher wages for foodstuffs. The man with the money can wait and live without putting up wages, but the man who has the food can strike and starve the other fellow to death—whether he be rich or poor.

The old methods of warfare was to besiege cities, keeping food from them. Both man and beast can be made to surrender when reduced to starvation.

More brotherly cooperation is what we need. Then we will have no strikes.

Easy There

Goldboro Transcript and Messenger. They're blowing on the prosperity horn again. Easy there, boys!

Prices on some commodities have gone up. Prices on stocks and bonds have taken a jump. But the only likeness to a whirlwind when a man climbs a steep, long hill is his puffing for wind.

We have a long climb ahead. Those of us who don't just wait to be dragged along on the tail-end of the road-making gang have plenty of work to do, planning out where we'll lay out part of the road and then knocking that part into shape.

If we look too hard at reflections of the light at the top we're likely to keep our eyes off what is just ahead of us, and get an unpleasant tumble in our hopes.

Let the other fellow blow on the prosperity horn if he wants to. We're going to use our wind for our work.

Statesmen Needed

It is practically impossible to produce statesmen under our American political system, where men have no time to do anything except to seek votes.

About the only thing in politics and government is the political line-up, beginning with the ward politician, and going on up to the highest offices in the land. Every man who wants a job has to line up his friends, and we vote for people and not for principles.

The general idea of the American politician seems to be that if he can grasp the reins of government and all his friends get jobs, then all is well. We are built on the principle that if we can get and everybody else give, then government is good.

We need more statesmen who have the ability, knowledge, and desire to give all people an equal chance.

Liquor and Liquor Makers

The National Distillers have announced a dividend, based on the prospect of repealing the liquor laws. Those are the same fellows who are furnishing the propaganda against the prohibition laws. When it comes to the question of honor, they will not measure up with the Free Union moonshiners of Martin County.

The main difference between them is that the Free Union negro is trying to make a little liquor, evade the law, and make a little money, while the whisky barons want to boss the government and pile up fortunes.

There may be plenty of argument against the liquor law, but there is no argument to favor liquor.

Normal American Life

A normal American life is all Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh wants for his new son, according to reports in the daily press.

That, in reality, is all any of us need. We Americans have fallen into the error of creating extreme habits. We fairly go wild and almost worship the fellow that runs the fastest, the girl who swim farthest, or dances the longest. The man who throws or knocks a ball farthest is the hero of the age. We are abnormal in our praise of feats of play, and subnormal in our ideals of the accomplishments of work.

We sympathize with Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh for the annoying publicity surrounding the birth of their first son, and also in the kidnapping case.

What we need to do is to place a higher value on the worth-while things in life and stop saying so much about the feats which may be a positive injury.

Deserves Consideration

The question of paroling prisoners is getting to be a big problem in our governmental and social system. So many young people are committing crimes that it makes it necessary that this question be carefully considered.

The Federal Government has found great benefits in the parole system. Possibly a majority of the crime that we have comes from a spirit of thoughtlessness and the perpetrator is soon sorry for his mistake. Most of such cases should be paroled, in order that the individual may understand that the government is his friend and is not desirous of punishing him, but his crime only.

Many young people have not had the advantage of a true friend. It may be that some have found little friendliness in their fathers and mothers and have been permitted to drift with associates who have misled them.

It is much cheaper to parole than to punish, and for a good percentage of the people it is possibly better. At least there are plenty of good examples where men have been much better citizens after having been paroled than before they committed any crime.

It is estimated that if all North Carolina prisoners who would be helped, and which would not hurt society, were paroled, it would cut the State's expense around \$175,000 annually.

Why not give this matter more attention and help somebody who, at heart, did not mean to commit crime, and at the same time save the state a goodly sum of tax money, which is hard to get these days?

Two Reforms Needed

Our society needs two reforms—less extravagance and more purity.

If we will work a reform on these two lines, it will do more to bring peace and prosperity than all the politicians combined can do.

Opening Tobacco Prices

Raleigh News and Observer. Tobacco prices defy predictions or understanding. They are like the three things Solomon said were past finding out.

A year ago the prices for the poorer grades of tobacco were so low that farmers got next to nothing for such grades. Buyers said they didn't want it, and took it for accommodation, paying for much of it not more than 1 or 2 cents a pound. The only grades they said they desired were the finest grades, and for these they paid better prices, but much less than formerly.

This year the exact opposite condition prevails. There is demand for the lower grades and prices, while still very low, are 20 to 30 per cent more than in 1931 at the first auctions. For the higher grades, which farmers have been encouraged to produce, the price is most disappointing.

It is too soon, however, to know what will be the prices that will prevail during the season. The crop is about one-half of the quantity of the previous year. The demand in this country is said to be strong, but it is expected that the foreign countries will buy much more than in former years. It is upon this expected increase that the hope for better prices depends.

SCHOOL DAYS

By DWIG



THE LETTER-BOX

A WORD TO THE GROWERS OF TOBACCO

The time has been when we had lots of tobacco grown in our county. We all felt that we had so much it mattered little where we sold, at home or anywhere else—almost anywhere was O. K. If somebody told us we could get a little more, whether it was so or not, we could afford to try it. Nobody would be hurt. Martin County had enough tobacco for almost everybody and still has a respectable market at home.

Well, friends, crop conditions have been such this year that whether we realize it or not, we have none to spare if we are to maintain a real tobacco market at home. When it comes to the serious-minded citizens, we know we value our tobacco market as one of our prized assets. The local warehousemen have done all they can, and have operated the past few years at a great disadvantage in trying to make our market a real tobacco center, and surely it is the best located market, and convenient to you.

The warehouse owners and stockholders of the local warehouses have cut the rents in order to preserve the county's most prized achievement since its creation. But now comes the real test. Will the tobacco growers of Martin County preserve their own market and sell their tobacco in Williamston, your market, our market, and preserve its prestige?

Your feeling and action this season will spell success or failure to your most valued business asset, the tobacco market of Williamston is at stake. We ask you to patronize it and work for it, and we will have nothing to dread. Sell your tobacco elsewhere, and the future is very uncertain. We ask the tobacco growers to market their tobacco in Williamston in 1932 and save the market.

A CITIZEN.

UNDERESTIMATE CROP

Editor: My article in your paper about peanuts a few issues ago evidently shows I was young in the peanut game. It read, "50,000 bags for Martin County," but after finding a crop reporter from the department of agriculture, Raleigh, I found that Martin County was listed in 1931 at 21,578 acres of peanuts with an average of 13 bags an acre. That would make 280,514 bags for this county alone.

Now pray tell me if the cooperative exchange wanted to pool 12,000 bags of this 280,000 bags, whose hands would they be playing into? I said in my article, put jumbos at 5 cents a pound, pay the farmer about \$3.50 a bag and let him take a 30 per cent participating receipt for the balance and pool that much—other grades in proportion, and you would get a 90 percent sign-up all over the United States where they raise peanuts.

Under these conditions and figures, the peanut farmers would get back on their feet and meet the other fellows at the cross roads with every foot up, and somebody would yell in the next two years when they cut their acreage and put the brakes on.

W. T. MEADOWS.

Wears \$300,000 in Jewels

Mrs. Harry Lehr, New York (N. Y.) society matron, wore her jewels, valued at \$300,000, when she was presented to England's king and queen at the Buckingham Palace, London, Eng.

NOTICE

Having this day qualified as executor of the estate of Elizabeth Simpson, late of Williamston, Martin County, North Carolina, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims

SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us in a deed of trust executed by Alexander Hill and wife, Cora Hill, on the 23rd day of April, 1926, and recorded in Book X-2, page 293-294, we will on Saturday the 3rd day of September, 1932, at 12 o'clock noon at the courthouse door in Mar-

WATTS --- WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Mon.-Tues. Aug. 22-23 Wednesday August 24 Thurs.-Fri. Aug. 25-26  
 JOE E. BROWN in LOCAL BOY MAKES GOOD News - Mickey Mouse Matinee Mon., 3:15 Matinee and Night 10c-25c  
 The FOUR MARK BROS. in "MONKEY BUSINESS" Comedy - Short Matinee 3:15 Matinee and Night 10c to All 10c  
 Helen Twelveteers in "UNASHAMED" COMEDY-NEWS and 25c

Saturday, Aug. 27—BILL CODY in "TEXAS PIONEER"—Serial, Ep. No. 7 10c TO EVERYBODY Show From 1 To 11 P. M.  
 There will be a special added attraction Tuesday evening at 9.00 o'clock—The GROMORE QUARTET, consisting of four local colored boys, will endeavor to please you for about ten minutes.

**Public Meeting!**

For the Discussion of  
**The Extended School Terms  
 In Martin County**

will be held in the  
**COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WILLIAMSTON**

**Monday, August 22**

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

All local school committeemen in the county are summoned to attend, and the public is invited to be present and discuss the matters coming before the meeting.

**Martin County Board  
 of Education**

tin County, Williamston, N. C., sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder the following land to-wit: First Tract: Beginning in C. H. Davis line and running thence S. 47 1/4 poles to the center of Cedar Branch, Edd James' corner; thence N. 77 E. 14 poles; thence S. 72 E. 8 poles; thence N. 77 E. 12 poles; thence N. 1 E. 202 poles; thence S. 45 W. 48 poles to the beginning, containing 40 acres as shown by map made by A. Corey, Surveyor, February 11, 1926. Second Tract: Beginning at the head of a ditch on the Dailey Road on the Warren H. Hill tract of land and running thence S. 89 E. 33 poles to the center of Molasses Branch thence; S. 29.30 E. 23 poles; thence N. 84 E. 8 poles; thence S. 23 E. 8 poles; thence S. 14 E. 31 poles; thence S. 69 E. 9 poles; thence S. 46.30 E. 30 poles; thence N. 85 W. 85 poles; thence N. 1 E. 79 poles to the beginning, containing 30 acres as shown by map made February 11, 1926 by A. Corey, surveyor. This sale is made by reason of the failure of Alexander Hill and wife, Cora Hill, to pay off and discharge the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust. A deposit of 10 percent will be required from the purchaser at the sale. This the 27th day of July, 1932. C. H. DIXON, RECEIVER FOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DURHAM, TRUSTEE, DURHAM, N. C. a5 4tw

**KILL MOSQUITOES**

Spray **BLACK FLAG** LIQUID