

# THE ENTERPRISE

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W. C. Manning Editor

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Tuesday, April 25, 1933

### Watch Your Representatives

It is feared that the buying power of the New York bankers and their allied trusts are too great a temptation for some of our Representatives and Senators in Washington. We know that man is weak, and we also know that money is strong in its influence over men.

Now is the time to put an eagle eye on Congress and see how many of them will quiver and quake as the "long green" waves before their eyes.

Our fear is that the desertion of some of his friends may yet handicap President Roosevelt in some of his money plans. Mills, Mellon & Co. know how to handle men, and we predict that they are going to work on them in the most direct and tempting way.

What we need to do to keep the fellows from kicking over the traces is to send weekly letters to all members of Congress, urging them to stay away from temptation, especially such temptations as often hover around weak politicians.

### Two Negative Forces

Our State Legislature seems to be made up of two negatives. Of course, if we had a negative and a positive force, we might create a spark; but in this case, it seems to be that it is all negative.

If one end of the legislature at the capitol wants to do something, the other end swears it is wrong and at once tries to upset it. This kind of hair-pulling has gone on until folks have at least lost interest, and perhaps some few have lost respect.

It seems to the outside observer that they have taken up as much time undoing as they have in doing things. They fix a law. Then somebody looks at it, and it doesn't look so good, so all hands pile in and tear it down again. After all, the whole proceeding is beginning to take on the appearance of a joke. A few fellows represent one kind of interest; another group represents some other line of thought, and the whole thing winds itself up in a circle and nothing is done except when they get off the track occasionally.

Like all other groups of men, there are some very good individuals composing it; yet it seems to us that this legislature is more at sea than any one we have had during the past 25 years, and only a few of them seem to know where the man stands who pushes the button, and they don't know how to step until after the music begins.

### Given a Fair Trial

Why should England try to punish Russia for putting two Brits in jail?—Did they not give them a fair trial for violating the laws of the country?

Suppose people from foreign nations came to our country and plotted against our government, what would we do? Would we be any more decent or just in our trial of them than Russia was in the trial of the Englishmen? We doubt if any court in America would conduct a trial more honorably than the Russians did.

We have the record of numerous trials in this country of Socialists and Communists for like crimes, and the whole weight of the courts have been noticeably against them.

If a bunch of British engineers and disgruntled Russians did make a plot to injure the property of the Russian government, what is wrong in trying and punishing them?

The big mistake that the strong sometimes make is in thinking that they are not subject to the same kind of justice as the common herd. Whenever we go to the other fellow's country, then we should abide by his laws.

### Beer To The President

How about brewers shipping beer by airplane to the President of the United States? It looks too much like paying a debt.

The act, measured by Christian ethics of both the sender and the receiver, is by no means elevating. Although it may be pleasing to the bar-room bum.

It seems to us that it would have shown a little more dignity if Mr. Roosevelt had returned the beer with a note saying that it looked too much like payment for his official signature, and that whatever beer the White House used it would buy just like other folks.

### Watch Your Corks

The headlines say that Premier MacDonald will seek to make gold the standard basis of the money of the world.

We must not forget that it was by overpersuasion, and perhaps some other means, used by an English judge that induced John Sherman to slip through the death clause in our national monetary laws in 1873, that has caused destruction in our financial system for half a century.

Now, we like the British. They are fine folks, and we know they are fine traders. We are inclined to think they outclass us in making deals. The best thing to do is always watch your corks.

### The Bleat From the Mellon Gang

Just like we expected to hear, Andy Mellon and his gang are squealing about the inflation policy of President Roosevelt. And thereby comes the answer to the whole question of what the gold standard means.

When Mellon and his gang flinch at going off the gold standard, you may know it is only another case of the hit dog hollering, because Mellon knows the gold standard is good for the rich, and inflation is good for the poor.

Franklin D., don't let the Mellon gang scare you. The people—the real people, who are the life's blood and the bone and sinew of the country—are with you.

### A Fashion Note From the Bible

Franklin Times.

We read a report in a New York paper of a convention of beauty shop people a few weeks ago. According to this report, the most interesting things in the exhibits were removable lips, demountable eyelashes, devices to change the shape of the nose, apparatus to hold the ears back, artificial eye-sparkle, and little pictures for fingernail decoration.

We began to wonder how women could be so foolish as to think that such artificialities make them attractive to men. But before we had got to the point of raising an outcry against this degenerate modern age we happened to think that we had read something of the sort before.

We looked it up and found it, written more than 2,000 years ago by a prophet named Isaiah:

"The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes, walking and mincing as they go and making a tinkling with their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the chains, and the bracelets and the muffers, the bonnets and the ornaments of the legs, and the headbands, and the tablets, and the earrings, the ring and nose jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the fringing pins, the glosses and the fine linen, and the hoods and the veils.

Perhaps it wouldn't be any use for us to try to talk the girls out of their finery. Apparently Isaiah's threats didn't change feminine nature, which seems to be about the same now as it was in Old Testament days. But we have an idea that the girls of Isaiah's time, like those of today, didn't put on their dewdads so much to make themselves interesting to me as to make other women envious. That, however, is a mere man's point of view.

### To Somewhere Else

News and Observer.

During 1932 a total of 1,554,000 persons left towns and cities to go to the farm.

In the same period a total of 1,001,000 left the farm to go to the towns and cities.

Though this wandering back and forth shows a net difference in favor of the farm of more than half a million people, its significance lies in its picture of the enforced restlessness of the American today. The city worker, unable to find employment in the city, turns in desperation to the farm, and the impoverished farm worker moves in the same spirit to the city.

A better balance between rural and urban population in America is necessary, but no true balance will be established by such helpless seeking. The farm is no easy place for the city trained worker to secure a living, and th farm-trained worker will seldom find in the city solution of his problem of securing a living.

### Costly Paper Bags

North Carolina Cotton Grower.

To save a nickel a year a lot of families are buying their flour in paper sacks. If everybody in the nation does this it will kill the market for more than 140,000 bales of cotton that now go into making flour sacks—more cotton than is grown in the largest of the South's cotton counties. Distributed all over the cotton farmers of the South, it would mean losing the sale of several dollars' worth of cotton for each family—not much actual money, but it means slipping back when cotton growers' organizations and cotton spinners' organization are trying to build new markets.

Buying flour in a paper sack is letting the opposition "put one over"—for cotton growers it is saving a nickel at an actual loss of 50 times that amount.

Only 12 per cent of the flour used in this country last year was shipped in paper bags, while 70 per cent was in cotton bags, the remainder in jute. The paper bag movement has not gone so far but that it can be headed off, at least in cotton growing territory. The cost of a paper bag for 24 pounds of flour is only three-fourths of a cent cheaper than a cotton bag. Public sentiment can make it clear to the miller and grocer that they would do better to save the three-fourths of a cent on something else, or let the consumer pay the difference, which, as noted above, would amount to 5 cents a year to the average family.

### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to Mr. James Manning and Mr. Watson and the Woman's Club for being so kind to us during the tonsil operation of our son.

Mr. and Mrs. David Coltrain.

### NOTICE

Having this day qualified as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Henry Britt, late of Williamston, N. C., notice is hereby given to all parties holding claims against said estate to present them same to me for payment, on or before the 25th day of March, A. D. 1934, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery of same. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment of same.

This 25th day of March, 1933. NETTIE BRITT SICELOFF, Administratrix.

### NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed on the 15th day of July, 1926, by Alonza Hassell and wife to the undersigned trustee and of record in the Public Registry, of Martin County in Book Y-2, at page 6, said deed of trust having been given for the purpose of securing a note, even date and tenor thereof, default having been made in the payment of same and at the request of the holder of same, the undersigned trustee will, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1933, at 12 o'clock n., in front of courthouse door in Martin County, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit: That certain house and lot lying and being on the west side of Houghton Street in the town of Williamston, N. C., adjoining the lands of W. C. Manning on the north and west, G. H. Harrison and the rectory lot on the south, and Houghton Street on the east, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of the Episcopal Rectory lot on Houghton Street, thence S. 58 1-2 W. 70 yards, thence N. about 32 1-2 W. 35 yards to W. C. Manning's line, thence along W. C. Manning's line N. 58 1-2 E. 70 yards to Houghton Street, thence along Houghton Street S. about 32 1-2 E. 35 yards to the beginning, containing 2,450 square yards, and being the same premises conveyed to Alonza Hassell and wife, Mattie Hassell, by A. R. Dunning and wife, Mary A. Dunning, by deed dated December 12, 1914, which is recorded in the public registry of Martin County in Book G-1, at page 224, reference to which is hereby made for further description. And being the house and lot now occupied by Alonza Hassell and wife, Mattie Hassell, on Houghton Street in the town of Williamston, N. C. This the 8th day of April, 1933. CLAYTON MOORE, Trustee.

a18 4w Elbert S. Peel, Attorney.

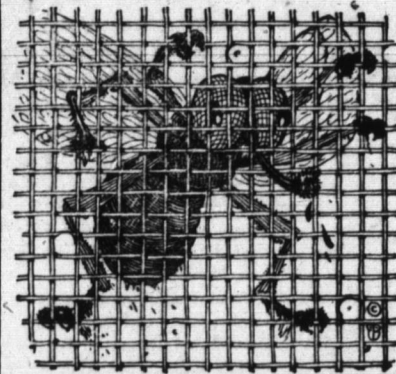
### NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain deed of trust executed on January 18th, 1922, by S. M. Crisp and wife, Annie G. Crisp, Jenness Morrill and wife, Lilly Morrill, R. W. Smith and wife, Mamie Smith, R. A. Fountain and wife, Olivia Fountain, and J. T. Matthews to Chickamauga Trust Company, Trustee, of record in Book P-1, at page 31, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Martin County, North Carolina, to secure a loan made to said parties by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, and by virtue of a deed executed the 20th day of March, 1933, by The Prudential Insurance Company of America to Jeff Hanna, Substitute Trustee, of record in the Martin County Registry, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured thereby, the undersigned will, on Monday, May 15th, 1933, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, sell in public auction at the Courthouse door of Martin County, in Williamston, North Carolina, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lands, to wit:

"Adjoining the lands of Gus Bryant, Orren Fields, Robert Everett, and others, and described as follows: Beginning at a pine stump centered by a maple and two post oaks, a corner of lot Nos. 3 and 4 of the Hyman division, also known as the Harrell corner; thence south 18 degrees 35 min East 1584 ft. to two small bays, corner of lot No. 2 in James Burnett Division; thence south 20 degrees 20 minutes west 1633.5 feet to a small pine; then south 16 degrees 53 minutes west 1803 feet to a chopped pine, Robert Everett's corner; thence south 50 degrees 20 minutes east 24 feet to a chopped pine; then south 46 degrees 50 minutes east 445 feet to a pine on the path; then south 50 degrees 40 minutes east 530 feet to a pine, Harrell's corner; thence south 19 degrees 15 minutes east 2407 feet to a chopped pine, the northeast corner of lot No. 5 of James Cooper division; then south 28 degrees 20 minutes east 830 feet to a pine stump centered by two pines, W. J. Johnson's corner; then south 63 degrees 10 minutes west 333 feet along a chopped line; then south 60 degrees 30 minutes west 321 feet; then south 60 degrees 10 minutes west 462 feet to a pine, W. J. Johnson's corner; then north 50 degrees 15 minutes west 353 feet to a stake, W. J. Johnson's corner; then south 36 degrees west 760 feet to a pine stump in a gallberry bush, W. J. Johnson's corner; then with W. J. Johnson line south 44 degrees 53 minutes east 1493 feet to a stake centered by small post oak, water oak and two red oaks, W. J. Johnson's corner in Berry Brown's corner; then south 46 degrees 30 minutes west 924 feet to a stake, north 40 degrees east 235 feet; north 36 degrees 20 minutes east 95 feet; north 28 degrees 10 minutes east 74 feet; north 63 degrees 10 minutes east 102 feet; then north 59 degrees 45 minutes east 54 feet to several pines in Nannie Branch at mouth of a small branch, the old Jones, Spruill and Long corner; then with Nannie Branch the following courses and distances: North 44 degrees west 60 feet; north 75 degrees 60 minutes west 166 feet; north 55 degrees 30 minutes west 81 feet; south 86 degrees 10 minutes west 97 feet; north 61 degrees west 96 feet; north 76 degrees west 88 feet; north 55 degrees 10 minutes west 155 feet; north 35 degrees west 98 feet; north 8 degrees 40 minutes west 125 feet; north 23 degrees 20 minutes west 112 feet; north 46 degrees 15 minutes

west 75 feet; to a pine stump in Nannie Branch, the old Jones and Spruill corner, now the Turner and Fields corner; thence north 31 degrees 10 minutes east 256 feet; then north 31 degrees east 216 feet; then north 30 degrees 25 minutes east 343 feet; then north 31 degrees east 394 feet to a blown-down pine, iron axle, the old Jones and Spruill corner, now the Turner and Fields corner; then north 65 degrees 45 minutes west 1209 feet to a stake; then north 4 degrees 14 minutes west 1570 feet; then west 30 feet to an old black gum in the west edge of a pond; then north 5 degrees west 830 feet to a pine; then north 40 degrees 40 minutes east 228 feet to Spring Branch; thence with said branch the following courses and distances: South 71 degrees 30 minutes east 145 feet; south 68 degrees 30 minutes east 126 feet; north 78 degrees 40 minutes east 158 feet; then north 79 degrees east 159 feet; then north 55 degrees 20 minutes east 78 feet; north J. S. Johnson's corner on the Hobgood-Oak City road; thence with said Hobgood-Oak City road north 56 degrees 30 minutes west 1963 feet to J. S. Johnson's and Berry Brown's corner on said road; then with J. S. Johnson's line south 82 degrees 30 minutes west 400 feet; thence the same course 230 feet; then south 82 degrees 40 minutes west 350 feet; then south 81 degrees 15 minutes west 178 feet to the mouth of a ditch on Horseman Canal, J. S. Johnson's corner; then north 16 degrees 45 minutes west 143 feet; thence north 6 degrees 25 minutes east 588 feet to the Hobgood-Oak City road; then with said road south 83 degrees west 912 feet to a bend in said road; thence continuing with said road north 30 degrees 30 minutes west 3,000 feet to the fork of the Hobgood-Oak City road and the Palmyra road; thence north 27 degrees 40 minutes west 373 feet; then north 29 degrees 10 minutes east 456 feet to a chopped maple in a branch, the old Jones corner; then with the branch the following courses and distances: north 82 degrees 50 minutes east 94 feet; then north 89 degrees 10 minutes east 85 feet; north 58 degrees 50 minutes east 134 feet; north 53 degrees 20 minutes east 218 feet; north 66 degrees 50 minutes east 192 feet; 86 degrees 30 minutes east 122 feet; north 72 degrees 10 minutes east 136 feet; north 52 degrees 45 minutes east 119 feet, north 62 degrees east 73 feet; south 74 degrees 40 minutes east 173 feet; north 79 degrees 15 minutes east 184 feet; north 58 degrees 40 minutes east 138 feet; north 42 degrees 10 minutes east 82 feet; north 35 degrees east 192 feet; north 67 degrees 30 minutes east 104 feet; north 53 degrees 30 minutes east 139 feet; north 44 degrees east 154 feet; north 48 degrees 20 minutes east 101 feet; north 31 degrees east 100 feet; north 44 degrees 30 minutes east 153 feet; north 47 degrees east 84 feet; then north 27 degrees 40 minutes west 18 feet, to a path; then north 61 degrees east 50 feet; then north 4 degrees 15 minutes east 150 feet; then north 19 degrees 30 minutes east 142 feet; then north 44 degrees 15 minutes east 411 feet to a bridge on the Palmyra road over Spring Branch; then continuing with said branch north 65 degrees 30 minutes east 53 feet; then north 32 degrees 50 minutes east 80 feet; then north 70 degrees east 43 feet; then north 42 degrees 30 minutes east 146 feet; then north 49 degrees 30 minutes east 114 feet; then north 49 degrees east 148 feet to a stake near a big pine on Iron Mine Spring Branch; thence south 54 degrees 30 minutes east 61 feet; then south 54 degrees 20 minutes east 490 feet; then south 55 degrees 20 minutes east 495 feet; then south 56 degrees east 715 feet; then south 56 degrees 10 minutes west 678 feet to the beginning, containing by actual survey 1215.4 acres of land.

This the 12th day of April, 1933. JEFF HANNA, Substitute Trustee. Chickamauga Trust Company. Hugh G. Horton, Attorney.



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Williamston Supply Co.

PHONE 109

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