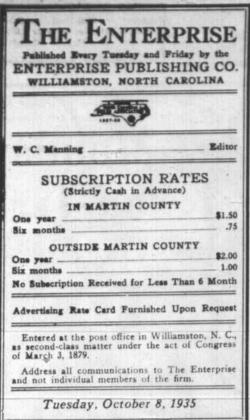
PAGE TWO



Editorial Correspondence

Haifa, Monday morning, Sept. 9, 1935. I think last night was the hottest since I have been in Palestine. We are just a tew hundred feet below Mount Carmel, upon which I gazed in the early morning, and just a stone's throw south of the Mediterranean, where 12 ships of the British Naval Fleet are resting, and from which a searchlight played all night. I do not think they were looking for-thet.Italians nor for the Abyssinians, and I know they were not look ing for the Swiss navy,, so they must have been simply maneuvering to let would-be warring nations remember they are here.

On our trip yesterday, we drank from Jacob's Well, which is 132 feet deep and has 40 feet of apparently good water in it. This is the place where Christ met the sinful Samaritan woman. The incident is fully described in John, 4:5-43. This well is one of the few undisputedly authentic spots in the country. It is in the piece of ground which Jacob had bought and on it, about 500 feet away, is the tomb of Joseph, Jacob's son. His bones were brought here from Egypt long after his death.

We saw the Plains of Dothan, where Joseph, the young and favorite son of Jacob, was taking food to his older brothers when they attempted to kill him or throw him in a pit, when the Ishmaelites came along and purchased him as a slave. For the full story read Genesis 37:12-36

There were so many important things which hap pened in this region and from here to Jerusalem that it is impossible to even mention them in a short space. Yet they are so important to our Biblical history that every Sunday school boy or girl would be interested in the stories of war, of hate, and of love; they embrace events of cruelty and of love and mercy.

Reference for the history of some of these people and places is made to the following:

I Kings, 16:23, 28, 29, 32 and 22:39; I Kings 184; II Kings 6:19-21, 10:1-17, 14:23, 15:8-23, 21:13, 23:18-19, 16:26; Ezekiel 16:46-55, 23:4-33; II Chonicles 22:9, 28:8-15; Isaiah 10:1-5-9-11; Matthew 16:12; II Kings 658-25; Luke 17:17, 11:19; I Samuel 28:4, 31:1-13; II Samuel 1:1-27; II Kings 1:21; Joshua 11:21; Genesis 59:14-15; II Kings 10:6-7.

disciples the justification of working on the Sabbath. Our next stop was at Tiberias, on the Sea of Tiberias or Sea of Galilee or Lake of Galilee. This is the one place that every Christian wants to visit. As you approach it from the mountain sides you look down on a body of water 11 miles long by 6 miles wide nestled between the hills. It is said to be 700 feet below sea level. It is deep blue in color, except when rippled by the breezes or colored by sun rays, which give it a vile green appearance. Tiberias is now a good clean town, with modern hotels and good residences, giving visitors a happy feeling, not only because of these things but to look out and see the waters upon which Jesus walked and which he stilled during a tempest . Just across the hills is where He fed the multitude with the 5 barley loaves and 2 fishes. One thinks also of the father and two sons who were in their boat fishing when He called the two boys, James and John, and told them, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men," and they immediately laid down their nets; and there are many other reminders of His sayings and works around this favored spot. The boatmen taking out tourists seem to love to sing to the Song of Galiliee the words "Each flow'ry glen and mossy dell,

PUBLISHED EVERY

"Where happy birds in song agree, "Through sunny morn the praises tell "Of sights and sounds in Galilee.

The house of Mary Magdalene is near the north end of the lake. Visitors stop there to see the ancient ruins. Only a little farther are to be found the birthplaces of Peter, Andrew, and Phillip, near Bethsaida, where Jesus taught and healed the blind man.

At Capernaum is where Matthew, the collector of customs, was called as an apostle, also the place of the health of the paralytic, the blind and the dumb, and the healing of the withered hand. Many other miracles were also performed here. Our trip took us up the Jordan Valley, where we crossed it half way from the Sea of Galilee to Damascus. The Iordan at this point is almost a hidden stream, lying between high hills in a deep valley. When it is finally reached it is not more than 25 feet wide and evidently very shallow in this dry season. Here we stop to have our passports examined before we can enter Syria from Palestine. As we drive along at about 4 miles per hour, Mount Hermon is pointed out at the northwest, and we are told to observe the snowcap. So in about 2 hours time we have traveled from 700 feet below sea level to very near the region of perpetual snow on Mount Hermon, 10,000 feet above sea level.

The day's drive carried us through some very rich valley country of considerable wealth but never out of sight of the mountains near by.

Damascus (Syria), September 10, 1935. Our party arrived in this city at 6:30 last night,

after a long sight-seeing journey which I have already very meagerly described

Damascus was formerly the Capital of Syria-recently changed to Bagdad-and now claims a popula-tion of 509,000, of which 100,000 are Christians and Jews, the others being Mohammedans. The city has been modernized to a great extent since France took it over after the World War and cleaned it up. It is now a city with clean streets and good sanitation. I am lodged in the Amayad Hotel, a new 5-story structure, and my room overlooks a street with a street-car line. Almost under my window and just across the carline is the Abana River, 30 feet wide but very shallow-about 1 foot deep in the middle. Just beyond the river is a main thorough are, filled with the noise of honking horns, which every driver here seems to love to blow. The food is all right and abundant, but water is the objection. Tra clers all seem to be afraid of the water and buy some kind of mineral or spring water. I paid 64 cents for water at the noon meal, and, while I said nothing, still I felt very much as a

THE ENTERPRISE

when a full grain allowance is fed,

Since roughage is so much cheap-

er than grain, he added, the dairy-

man can save more on his feed costs

by feeding roughage than he will

and leaching, Arey added.

when planted on good soil

Demonstrations of Pig

are in the milk stage.

to 20.

Arey pointed out.

WILLIAMSTON

This the 6th day of September, 1935.

H. D. BATEMAN, sep-10 4t-w Elbert S. Peel, Attorney. Trustee

NOTICE OF RE-SALE

by feeding roughage than he will lose by the slight decrease in milk production. Another advantage in winter hays is the fact that they can be grown between October and May, at a time when the land is not being used for cotton, tobacco, corn, or other summer crops. A good hay crop will protect the A good hay crop will protect the and in winter by checking erosion nd leaching. Arey added.

Mixtures of oats, barley, wheat, otch, and winter peas will produce better hay than either will when of the said note and the stipulations contained in said deed of trust not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said rown alone. The seeding date in North Capolina is from October 1 note, the undersigned trustee will on the 25th day of October, 1935, at Arey recommended the following the 25th day of October welve (12) o'clock noon, in front

els of Norton oats, one bushel of beardless barley, onelhalf bushel of purple straw or red-heart wheat, and pounds of Austrian winter peas 15 pounds of hairy vetch. In described real estate, to wit: "A certain tract of land lying and 15 pounds of hairy vetch.

These varieties will mature at about the same time and give a yield of two to three tons of hay per acre

A certain tract of land lying and being in Jamesville Township, Mar-tin County, North Carolina, and more fully described as follows: All that piece, parcel, or tract of land, containing 343 acres, more or less, situated and lying and being on the main road from Jamesville to Plymouth and about four miles from The best quality hay will be secured if it is cut while the cereals Plymouth and about four miles from Jamesville, having such shapes, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by reference to the plat thereof, made by A. Corey, surveyor, February 8, 1919, on file with the Federal Land Bank of Co-Feeding in Halifax

Indicative of the renewed inter-est in hog raising on the part of North Carolina farmers is the fact that two feeding demonstrations with 12€ pigs have been started in Hali-iax County. NOTICE OF SALE North Carolina, Martin County. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersign-ed trustee by J. M. Highsmith on

Tuesday, October 8, 1935

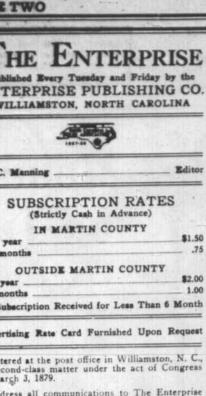
The ENTERPRISE Tuesday, October 8, 1935 Winter Hays Grown As Cover Crops Will Provide Good Feed During Winter the 21st day of February, 1934, and farence of the public register of Martin County in Book H3 at pace. The same in add dead thrus has in the additional of the county in Book H3 at pace. The same in add dead thrus has indeed of trust in Side 4 to which each and in the public register of Martin County in Book H3 at pace. The same indee of trust in Side 4 to which edites of the Register of Deads the additional county in Book H3 at pace. The same indee of trust in Side 4 to which edites of the Register of Deads the additional county in Book H3 at pace. The same indee of trust in Side 4 to which edites of the Register of Deads the additional county in Book H3 at pace. The same indee of trust in Side 4 to which edites of the Register of Deads the additional county in Book H3 at pace. The same indee of trust in Side 4 to trust in Side 4 to trust in Additional containers. The same indee of trust in Side 4 to trust in Side of trust in Side 4 to trust in Additional containers. The same indee of trust in Side 4 to trust in Additional containers of the count of Martin Count of Martin

and ability when dealing with finances-use your banking facilities more frequently.





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Started from Haifa at 9 a. m. for the Sea of Galilee and Damascus, the road leading through that part of Palestine in which were located 20 cities which Solomon gave to Hiram of Tyre for materials and services which he had furnished in the temple construction.

Damascus (Damas), Syria.

September 9, 1935.

We stopped over at Nazareth at Mary's Spring, where she is said to have secured water for her family's use. The home is only a block away. The spring is a rather large stream pouring from a hillside and is the only spring in Nazareth.) We drank from the spring and the water seemed good and pure.

Traveling this road in a northeasterly direction, we came to many places of historic interest. Among them the birthplace of Jonah, the bucking preacher who later had to submit and do as he was told.

We stopped at Cana of Galilee, where Christ performed His first miracle by turning water into wine at the wedding feast. This is a very small dilapidated-appearing town of huts, many of them inhabited by goats, some by people. It is the poorest and most dilapidated spot I have seen in Palestine, Bethany not excepted. The feast at which the miracle was performed must have been the last feast held in the town and, from the looks of things, I would have guessed it to have been the last wedding in the town except for the fact that there are so many children there. They are poorly clad and all are trying to sell some trivial souvenir or card-and it is indeed pitiful to see how badly they need things. You see only a few men in the town, mostly women and children. There are so many goats in the town that it actually smells goaty, the first I have encountered in the coun-

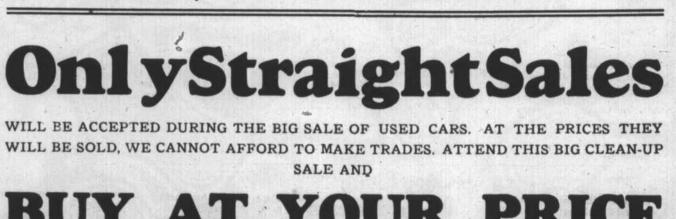
Leaving Cana we come to a place pointed out as the spot where Jesus healed the rich man's son. Sec John 4:46-54. And then the place described as Naphtali, Joshua 19:35. The Mount of Beatitudes is the next place of interest and is the place of the Sermon on the Mount, Matt. 5:17 and Luke 6:20-49-good ready. Very near is the Horns of Hattin, the scene of a great battle in July, 1187. We next pass the grounds of the fields of corn, where Jesus showed the California woman did at a Jerusalem hotel Saturday when they charged her 27 1-2 cents for a small pot of tea. She refused to pay for it and took the matter up with the proprietor, telling him it would be all right to be shot but she did refuse to be held up and robbed

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Others, of course, were built earlier, but they have faded away or been utterly destroyed, so this is generally acknowledged to be the oldest existing city in the world. It is also rather rich in Biblical history. Abraham, the father of the faithful, passed through it early in its history, and Paul came to it with his pockets full of high commissions authorizing him to punish Christians. The story is a very familiar one as to how Paul was stricken blind and, when he called upon the Lord, was told to go to the house of Ananias, who would tell him what to do. We passed through the Street which was then-and now-Called Straight. We also went to the house which is now shown as that of Ananias, and from the appearance of some of the old stones about it, they must have been there in Paul's day. We also went to the southern walls of the city and saw the walls of the old city, where Paul was let down on the outside to save his life.

Much manufacturing is done here. We visited a factory where fancy hand-made Oriental carpets and rugs are made. The work is done by very poor women, and we saw many mothers with broods of children at work. The mother contracts to do the work on a piece basis and takes her 10 and 12 year old pale-faced children in to help her. We saw a rug already sold to a man in Knoxville, Tenn., for \$165, and he had an order in for another which was being made. It takes about six months to make them, but when completed they are beauties. These workers are very patient and seem willing to do things well.

We are leaving tomorrow morning at 7:30 for Beyrouth by way of Baalbeck. The journey is of about 125 miles and will take practically a full day.

W. C. MANNING.



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