

If Pays To Advertise
Through The Columns of
The Farmville Enterprise
IT REACHES THE PEOPLE

The Farmville Enterprise

Merchants! Get Wise
Let Us Write You an Ad
and we'll open your eyes
WITH INCREASED BUSINESS

G. A. Rouse Editor and Publisher
VOL. VI

"WATCH FARMVILLE PUSH FORWARD"

Subscription \$1 a Year in Advance
NO. 40

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 3, 1916

A NEW PLAN OF TAX REFORM DEVISED, ENDORSED AND ADVOCATED BY THE ASHVILLE BOARD OF TRADE

Briefly stated, the North Carolina constitution provides that all property, both real and personal, shall be listed at full value and that all shall pay the same tax rate. Of course, this is actually not done and therein lies the reason of all the present inequality and trouble. A change in the constitution has been tried but failed; therefore, the law must be drawn in conformity with the present constitution and the object should be to leave no room for the present inequalities and discriminations; and also the law should be simply drawn because the administrators will be numerous and without technical and legal training.

Heretofore the property tax law has been drawn with the idea of raising certain sums of money that were necessary for the different governments, State, County and City, with not much thought of what should be fair and just to the owner of property. Now every owner of property is willing to contribute yearly some percentage of his holdings towards governmental expenses, but when the law demands more than about ten per cent. of the average possible income from property, or of its equivalent in money value, the owner will and in fact does evade payment and in doing so has the sympathy and even assistance of every other owner, as well as of the tax collectors themselves. As under our present law the government is demanding for taxes forty to sixty per cent. of the possible income from property or of its equivalent in money value, naturally there is evasion, as well as bad administration.

The object then should be a complete reversal of our present system and to do this it is necessary to first fix a low definite tax rate, so that the assessments may be at full value, and all excuses of property owners about the Tax Rate eliminated. To determine this rate the average interest rate over the State should be taken as a base. This is practically six per cent. The owner can and will pay not more than ten per cent. of this six per cent. This would be six cents on every hundred dollars worth of property, real or personal, or a rate of sixty cents for the combined State, County and City taxes, obtained by the property tax system.

The plan now endorsed and advocated then is this:

First, before any tax listing or valuation is done let the legislature put a limit of five million fifty cents on the hundred dollars, as a total maximum combined tax rate that can be levied by all governmental bodies, State, County and City.

Second, let the Legislature then give the Tax Commission and the governmental bodies full power with which to enforce listing and full valuation.

The question of how the five million rate should be divided between the State, County and City is a matter of detail. The main object is first to fix the limit and no form of good government should demand more than ten per cent. of the possible average income from property, or of its equivalent in money value, and in fact does evade payment and in doing so has the sympathy and even assistance of every other owner, as well as of the tax collectors themselves.

ing the system.
A great deal more could be said in argument, but if any one reading this will study from his own experience the results of what conditions would be after such a plan was put into effect, it is believed that every voting citizen would advocate its adoption.

The Secretary of the Asheville Board of Trade will be glad to receive any inquiries or criticism regarding this plan.

THE SOUTH'S AWAKENING

Today, as we stand upon the threshold of a new era, there must come to all of us a sense of joyous elation, a leaping of the blood, that it is given to us to live in such a country. While our sister republic of Mexico is racked with the dire dimensions of civil strife; while Europe is a cosmic holocaust of flame and blood and steel—American stands firm for civilization and humanity. Supreme engineering genius has cleaved in twin giant Cul-de-sacs and recalcitrant Panama; and today the lock gates at Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores hospitably fling wide the giant portals of the isthmus to the argosies of commerce of the trade of the South, the nation, and the world.

The South is America's present land of promise. Here upon our own soil will be undertaken the next supreme experiment in the life of the nation. This will be the scene in the next great act in the American drama of industrial expansion. In the release of these vast, long pent-up forces—the educational cri-

(Continued on page three)

THE WORLD'S NEED FOR THE PRODUCTS OF OUR FARMS.

The heaviest fighting of the present conflict is to be expected in both Europe and Asia and possibly in Africa during the next six months.

The forces of the opposing powers are now in maximum numbers, and both sides have prepared for a strong offensive upon every battle front.

Unless nations now neutral, such as Sweden, Greece, Roumania or Holland, are drawn into the conflict, the forces available for war operations on March 1st, 1916 will never be exceeded in number while the present war lasts.

To form these armies every nation has called in the colonies producing forces—the agriculturalists and the skilled and unskilled laborers—to that the yields of the lands, of the mines and of many of the manufacturing establishments will be at a minimum for 1916.

To replace the men now at the front when they claim them as victims is to still further reduce the productions of all these industries, and this means inevitably an increase of the foreign demands for farm products, especially foodstuffs, and the farmers of the United States as the producers of them will be called upon to supply even larger demands than in either 1914 or 1915, and very likely will be able to obtain even higher prices in 1916 and 1917 than in the preceding years cited.

There are no reserves of food in Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway or Greece. There are no reserves of food in the territories controlled by the central powers, but these are effectually cut off from our markets, and new needs cannot be supplied from our stocks under the British sovereignty of the seas.

Russia's reserves of grain are not available to even her own people by reason of inadequacy of facilities for transportation and distribution throughout that empire.

The world looks to this country, to the farmers of the United States, for record-breaking tonnage of foodstuffs during the years 1916 and 1917.

The needs of the populations of the world will be more pressing than at any time in the past. The demand will be more urgent, for it is not possible during this year for European, Asiatic or African production of foodstuffs to in any degree approximate the yields of either 1914 or 1915.

Every acre of land that can be made to produce foodstuffs should be cultivated by our farmers this year and next year.

While 1916 was a record-breaking year in the tonnage and total values of the sustaining crops in the United States, the yield was none too large for the world; these needs, will really demand during the present year yields even greater in amount.

The world is eager for the products of the farms of the United States. Many of its people are today, absolutely dependent

for their existence upon the yields of our lands.

Huge exports of farm products will continue for at least two years more.

Every season that passes now while this war lasts lessens the ability of foreign populations to produce at home.

The agriculturists of this country should use every means in their power to increase their production of foodstuffs.—Washington Post.

YESTERDAY and TOMORROW

There are two days in the week upon which and about which I never worry, two golden days kept sacredly free from fear and apprehension. One of these days is Yesterday. Yesterday with all its cares and frets with all its pains and sorrows, has passed forever beyond my control, beyond the reach of my recall. I cannot undo an act that I wrought; I cannot bring back a word that I said; I cannot call a storm that raged on Yesterday. All that it holds of my life, of regret or sorrow or wrong is in the hands of the Mighty Love that can bring oil out of the rock and sweet waters out of the bitter desert—the love that can make the wrong things right, and turn mourning into laughter. Save for the beautiful memories, sweet and tender, that linger like perfume of dried roses in the heart of that day that is gone, I have nothing to do with Yesterday. It was mine; now it belongs to God. And the other day I don't worry over is Tomorrow. Tomorrow with all its possible cares, its burdens, its sorrows, its perils, its

SUPERVISOR R. A. SMITH SHOT BY DAVE EVANS, ESCAPED CONVICT, WHO KILLED GUARD McLAUGHLIN.

poor performances and its bitter mistakes is as far beyond my reach of mastery as is its dearest, Yesterday. Its sun will rise in rain the safe keeping of the same in mask of weeping clouds. But it will rise. And it will be God's day. It is God's day. It will be mine. Save for the star of hope that gleams forever on the brow of Tomorrow, I have no possession of Tomorrow. All else is in the safe keeping of the same infinite Love that holds for me treasures of Yesterday. There is left for myself, then, nothing but Today. And any man can fight the battle of Today. Any man can carry the burden of just this one day. Any man can resist Today's temptations. This is the strength, then, that makes the way of my pilgrimage joyous. I think and I do, and I journey but one day at a time. And while I do that, God the Almighty and All-Loving takes care of Yesterday and Tomorrow.—Robert Burdette.

Ayden, March 1.—Dave Evans, the convict who led the muffin in the Elit county camp when Joe McLaughlin, a guard, was killed, several days ago, today shot and probably fatally wounded Redden A. Smith, supervisor of convict camps in Pitt County. The wounded man, accompanied by Joe Tripp, was heading a posse in search of the escaped convict. He and Tripp were some distance ahead of the posse and were putting the bloodhounds upon the negro's trail when Evans stepped from behind a tree and shot Smith in the abdomen with the pistol taken from the man he killed at the camp.

Tripp was armed, but through excitement made no effort to shoot the negro, it is said. Smith was so badly hurt that members of the posse abandoned further search for the negro to bring him here for immediate medical attention.

From here police officials of all near-by towns were summoned and an army of determined citizens soon gathered to hunt for Evans. There are now nearly a thousand men hunting through the swamps of Swift Creek, and more are arriving. It is certain that the negro is surrounded in the lowlands of the R. H. Garris farm, a short distance from here, and a strong effort will be made to take him. Sheriff McLaughlin, of Pitt, is in charge of the searchers, and declares that Evans must be captured.

Mr. Smith was carried to Kingston for hospital treatment to night. It is feared that he cannot live. There are but few officers in the throng of men who are pursuing Evans and it is not thought that they will be able to prevent the crowd from giving short shift to Evans if caught.

Later News

MR. SMITH DIES FROM WOUNDS.

Just as we are about to go to press a phone message brings the sad news of the death of Mr. Redden A. Smith, which occurred about 8:30 p. m., Thursday in a hospital in Kingston.

Mr. Smith was operated on immediately upon his arrival at the hospital, but examination of his condition showed no chance his recovery, as the intestines were pierced in several places and surgeons were unable to remove the bullet from his stomach.

Mr. Smith's body was prepared and shipped to Farmville this morning, and will lay in state at the home of his sister here, Mrs. J. H. Shannon, on Church street, until 2:30 p. m., when the funeral will be held and the remains placed in Forest Hill cemetery.

The Enterprise joins in extending deepest sympathy to the bereaved wife and children and other relatives.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS OF INTEREST TO Farmville and Surrounding Sections

Mr. W. A. White, of Route 3, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. E. C. Beaman was a visitor to Greenville Monday.

Our friend, J. B. Carraway, of Route 1, was in town Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sugg, of Greene, were visitors in the city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hollimon of Route 4, spent Thursday afternoon in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bynum of Route 1, were Farmville visitors Thursday afternoon.

Mr. P. S. B. Harper, of Kingston, was a business visitor to Farmville Wednesday.

Mrs. G. M. Holden returned home Monday afternoon from a visit to relatives in Snow Hill.

Mr. J. H. Howerton left last Monday morning for Kithred to spend a few days with relatives.

Messrs. J. T. Harris and G. M. Holden paid Snow Hill a business visit Wednesday afternoon.

Messrs. W. E. Grimley and Gustaf Jensen, of Greene, were business visitors in Farmville Wednesday.

Miss Tabitha DeVisconti, accompanied by Mr. R. E. Datcher, left Saturday evening on a visit to her home in Tampa, Fla.

Mrs. W. M. Lang and daughter Miss Annie Deane, left yesterday afternoon for a visit to relatives and friends in Kingston.

Mr. E. C. Beaman took home with him a few dollars as a contribution to the Red Cross, as it was his first visit.

Mr. J. C. Smith left Tuesday morning for Farmville and will be here for some time, purchasing the new building on the corner of Main and Pine streets, which contains a large number of apartments.

We note with regret that Mr. Walter G. Shappard, who has but recently located in Farmville for the practice of law, is confined with a case of la-grippe.

His many friends throughout the county are glad to learn that Mr. Sam. W. Erwin, of Route 5, who has been confined to his bed for the past several weeks with illness, is now recovering.

Elsewhere in this issue will be seen the annual report of the Farmville Building and Loan Association as made to the Insurance Commissioner at Raleigh, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1915.

Mr. B. E. Ferguson, County Farm Demonstration Agent, spent Thursday in and near Farmville. At the farm of Mr. R. L. Joyner near town he did some scientific pruning and spraying.

See the advertisement of B. R. Fields elsewhere in this issue. He has recently located here with offices in the Horton Building, and will do a general Insurance and Real Estate business. He invites your business.

Messrs. E. L. Barrett, H. H. McLean, L. P. Thomas, E. P. Pippin and Chas. J. L. Taylor went to Ayden Tuesday afternoon to make an engagement with Wm. H. Todd to come to Farmville at some future date for a week's stay for the benefit of Farmville's Fire Department.

Your especial attention is attracted to the advertisement of the American National Insurance Co., elsewhere in this issue. This is one of the best insurance companies doing business in the State. Our company invites you to talk with Mr. G. M. Holden, their representative here, at 501 Main and you should be sure to get the full facts, which compare favorably with those of any other insurance company.

FOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT Local Happenings—Wise and Otherwise

Mr. Mack Ed Smith spent Sunday visiting out of town.

Mr. Abner Eason paid Farmville a business visit Monday.

Mr. Eugene Lane of Farmville was in town Wednesday.

Miss Annie P. Owens spent a part of this week visiting in town.

Miss Annie Killebrew spent the week-end visiting relatives and friends in Farmville.

Miss Mignie Wilson and Mrs. J. R. Owens went to Tarboro last Thursday on business.

Messrs. H. F. Owens and Jonas Gardner of near Smithfield spent Sunday p. m. in town.

Misses Edelle Forrest and Myrtle Turnage spent the week-end visiting friends in Macesfield.

Messrs. H. L. Humphrey, J. R. Newton and John Dupree, of Farmville, were in town last Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Moore and Mrs. Ed. Stanfield of Pinehope spent a part of this week here, visiting Mrs. W. L. Lane.

Prof. Norman Johnson held services Sunday p. m. at Shrine Hill schoolhouse. A large crowd attended.

Mr. J. E. Kirk will hold his regular services here Monday night, March 5th. Let's all arrange to come out.

Rev. A. C. Harris held his regular services here Sunday night in the Presbyterian church, a large crowd attended.

Mr. Harris Johnson, the clergyman and efficient manager of the Shrine Hill church, went to Tarboro Sunday on business.

Mr. J. H. Howerton, of Snow Hill, was in town Monday.

Mr. J. H. Howerton, of Snow Hill, was in town Monday.

Mr. J. H. Howerton, of Snow Hill, was in town Monday.

ITEMS FROM THE COLORED TOWN

St. Stephen Church was graced with the presence of Rev. S. T. Moyle on the night of the 27th, who preached a great sermon to the subject, "Deliver of Righteous and Wicked." A very appreciative audience heard him. One lady, Rev. Moyle, was loved.

The meeting will continue next week. Dr. Hollis of Washington, D. C., A. M. E. church, will preach on the subject, "The Power of the Blood."