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IN RENEWING HIS OATH OF ALLEGIANCE PRESIDENT WILSON PLEADS THAT ALL AMERICAN PEOPLE BE TRUE TO THEMSELVES--PRAYS TO GOD FOR WISDOM

Stating in Inaugural Address, if they do that, "The Shadows that Now Lie Dark Upon Our Path Will Soon Be Dispelled and We Shall Walk With the Light All About Us"

Washington, March 5.—With a plea for a united nation to meet a future fraught with dire possibilities, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, today formally assumed the presidency of the United States for the second time. Gravely the president in a sober inaugural address told the vast concourse of people who crowded the historic plaza before the capitol what the United States must stand for "whether in war or in peace," solemnly warning the vast throng who represented the hundred millions of America at the induction of their chief magistrate into office that "it is imperative that we should stand together."

Not in half a century had an inauguration ceremony been surrounded with such quiet determined patriotism, such evidences of grim preparedness for war. Not in half a century has a president faced four years of power with the future of the nation dangers so vast and so pressing. Not in the memory of the present generation has an inauguration evoked the spirit of solemnity that hovered over today's proceedings. From the tall angular form of the president as he expressed the nation's hope for peace on the gale-swept inaugural stand at the capitol, to the last "new citizen" in the Americanization section of the inaugural parade there was apparent the slogan of the day "America First."

All the pomp and grandeur of government surrounded the newly made president as he arose before his fellow citizens to swear he would faithfully execute the duty of his office. The membership of the house and senate with their direct mandate from the people, the black gowned justices of the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, who administered the oath, the cabinet heads of the executive departments, all sat behind the president on the big stand. Before him, a line of armed New York militiamen kept back the sea of people that at times surged almost irresistibly toward the stand. The big plaza was filled with American and even the tall historic elms that rim the square and the roof of the capitol itself, became ten-

porary galleries for enthusiasts. A way to the right stretched the long lines of military, naval and civilian organizations ready for the inaugural parade. The trim West Point and Annapolis cadets, the brown faced militiamen back from "doing their bit" on the border, the various branches of the regular army waited for the long march past. From the armored motor cars of the New York militia to the wicked machine guns, grim reminders of war, every where was the American flag.

Then as the great throng roared its approval at the conclusion of the president's oath, and Vice President Marshall swung of his chief, Woodrow Wilson stepped forth to lay down his plans for his second term. Gravely he told the vast throng, in words that were swept to heaven on an icy gale, the difficulties which the European war had forced upon the nation. Calmly he

done us upon the seas. His voice rose as he spoke: "We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and can not forego. We may even be drawn on by circumstances not by our own purpose or desire to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. We desire neither conquest or advantage, we wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of ourselves."

The diplomatic representatives of all the world except Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, resplendent in brilliant unifroms listened, belearly as the president laid down the world policy of the United States.

"These," he said, "are the things we shall stand for whether in war or in peace."

"That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political of free peoples and equally responsible for their maintenance."

"That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege."

"That peace can not securely or justly rest on an armed balance of power."

"That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations."

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples; under rules set up by common agreement and consent and that all upon equal terms."

"That national armaments

should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety;

"That the community of interests and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influence proceeding from its own citizens mean to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented."

On this broad platform the president again and again urged the United States to unite. He prayed that the fires of the world conflict would purge the nation of "faction and division" and asserted that "an America united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service" was absolute necessary.

As the president concluded a roar of appreciation swept the great crowd, and his cabinet hurried to shake him by the hand.

Better Farming in the South

WHAT THE CROPS ARE ASKING FOR

Feed the Plants Properly and the Soil While Increasing

Simple crops take out large amounts of plant food from the soil. For example, a cotton crop of one bale per acre removes from the land, in one year, 40 pounds of nitrogen, 35 pounds of potash and 14 pounds of phosphoric acid. If, however, stalks, bolls, straw, etc., are plowed under, some of the plant food will be returned to the soil.

Shoots acid. A 40 bushel crop of corn will remove in the grain, stalk and fodder about 64 pounds of nitrogen, 54 pounds of potash and 24 pounds of phosphoric acid. A 40 bushel crop of oats will remove in the grain and straw about 35 pounds of nitrogen, 41 pounds of potash and 14 pounds of phosphoric acid. If, however, stalks, bolls, straw, etc., are plowed under, some of the plant food will be returned to the soil.

Cotton Fertilizer Problem With the present price of cotton and other farm products, it will pay the farmer to give more attention to the soil. The problem of soil building and to the intelligent use of fertilizers that ever before. Some of the best farmers of the South have adopted the plan of returning to the soil in fertilizers, the money received from all or part of their cottonseed. This is a good plan and should be more generally adopted.

Enough Plant Food for Best Yields It takes from 200 pounds to 400 pounds of fertilizer to make a good yield in cotton, or a good yield in corn, and unless amounts above these are used, full returns cannot be expected because large amounts must be applied to produce the fruit and the grain.

The amount of fertilizer that can be used probably will vary with the different soil types, seasons and with the different crop grown. The most important factor, however, governing the amount of fertilizer that can be used with profit is the price of the article. At the present price of cotton, it will pay to use as much of the soil types of the South as amounts of fertilizer that are necessary.

To Meet Soil Weeds Situation When you consider that every acre of land in the South is being used for some purpose, it is not surprising that the land is becoming so poor that it is necessary to use more and more fertilizer to get the same results. This is the case with all crops, but especially with cotton and corn. The soil is becoming so poor that it is necessary to use more and more fertilizer to get the same results. This is the case with all crops, but especially with cotton and corn.

Can Be Built Up Instead of Run Down

It is in mind that the best way he can fight the soil weevil is to force his cotton to a quick growth and to an early maturity. Many farmers in the soil weevil district are finding that beans and soy beans are splendid substitutes for cotton. Unless these crops are well fertilized, however, with the fertilizer carrying high percentage of phosphate, good yields cannot be expected.

How to Tell What is Necessary The farmer can determine the

best way of adding the different soil crops. When the growth is slow and the plants have a yellow, unhealthy look, nitrogen (or ammoniac) should be applied in rather large amounts. If, however, the plants look vigorous, but are not fruiting well, phosphoric acid should be used liberally.

Generally speaking, for poor soils, the most important element of fertilizer is nitrogen, and the next most important is phosphorus. Therefore, for poor soils we would recommend under present war conditions, which makes potash scarce, a fertilizer for cotton and corn analyzing about 6 per cent available phosphoric acid and 3 per cent available ammonia and 3 per cent potash. For peanuts, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 3 per cent ammonia and 3 per cent potash. For fertile soils we would recommend for cotton and corn, a fertilizer analyzing 12 per cent available phosphoric acid, 3 per cent ammonia and 3 per cent potash, and for peanuts, a fertilizer analyzing 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 1 1/2 per cent ammonia and 3 per cent potash. For the sandy loam soils of the coastal plain, potash is the most essential and air to be used and truck crops must be applied in liberal amounts.

The reason that nitrogen or ammoniac is so necessary an element for practically all soils is because the nitrites are soluble in water and are, therefore, constantly leaching out of the soil. The farmer should try to counteract this loss by growing such crops as corn, beans, soy beans, etc., which return to the soil from the atmosphere, especially all soils of the South, and help to the growing of these crops.

It is known, crops are grown in rotation with peanuts, it will still be necessary to use some form of fertilizer to obtain the best results. The amount of fertilizer that can be used probably will vary with the different soil types, seasons and with the different crop grown. The most important factor, however, governing the amount of fertilizer that can be used with profit is the price of the article. At the present price of cotton, it will pay to use as much of the soil types of the South as amounts of fertilizer that are necessary.

CIVIC LEAGUE PLANNING TO MAKE A CLEANER AND MORE BEAUTIFUL FARMVILLE--19TH, "C. U." WEEK

Mrs. Wilson, seated close to her husband watched him proudly and anxiously. Mrs. Marshall, clad in a military cape of cadet-grey, orange-lined, the uniform for the blackhorse troop of Calver Military academy, which escorted her husband hurried up to congratulate the president. The ceremony was over and the president started for the white house.

Never in recent years have inaugural ceremonies shown the grim apprehension that marked the day. The most elaborate precautions, military and police, surrounded the president's every move. Between the capitol and the white house, his carriage drawn by four horses, was surrounded by a cordon of secret service men who walked in a hollow square. They in turn were surrounded by a hollow square of crack regular army troopers.

Scores of secret service men and detectives from every great city in the country were on duty in the crowds. Half a hundred surrounded the president as he spoke at the capitol. Another big detail watched him as he reviewed the long parade in the court of honor before the white

house. Every roof held a secret service man on the lookout for trouble. Even the roof of the capitol held in detail. Tonight Woodrow Wilson settled down to face a nation's future filled with possible difficulties, as he began his second term as president of the United States. Today's formal ceremonies demonstrated before the people the brief simple rites which yesterday marked his taking of the presidential oath in private.

Christian Church

Services as usual next Sunday. Morning theme will be "The Unshaken Life." Evening subject, "Beautiful People." Christian Endeavor will meet at 7:30. Mr. Ballou will be the leader. A visit to the endeavor meeting will be appreciated by the endeavorers and an inspiration to you. The membership are especially urged to be at all the next Sunday services. All are invited.—W. P. Jordan, pastor.

would lay the responsibility of making Farmville a clean and beautiful town upon the ladies. (So we were told)—Anight, gentlemen, we will certainly fulfill the desire in the letter—providing we have your absolute sympathy and cooperation.

Report of Meeting Held With City Council and Requests Made to Assist in The Work.

The Civic League held its regular meeting March 2nd, 1917. There was quite a number of ladies in attendance and many very important questions were discussed.

The President gave a report of the meeting held with the city council, and the following requests were made:—

- 1st—Their co-operation to make Farmville a sanitary town.
- 2nd—Annihilation of mosquitoes and flies by some means.
- 3rd—An ordinance against expectorating on the streets.
- 4th—Enforced use of garbage cans.
- 5th—Co-operation of business men for "Clean up" week.
- 6th—Police Inspection, and report on unsanitary quarters.
- 7th—Some systematic disposal of rubbish after "Clean up" week.
- 8th—That ditches be filled.
- 9th—Water Supply, caretaker and storage house for tools.

10th—Method for enforcing the chicken law.

11th—Discussion of enforced sanitary condition of Drug Stores.

These requests were received favorably and every possible effort is to be made by both the Civic League and City Fathers to see conditions mentioned therein improved. Not only will a "Clean town" be the slogan, but it is the purpose of our ladies to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in our citizens by planting flowers by the wayside and in unkept, unsightly spots.

This is an age in which the emphasis is too much laid on Materialism, forgetting the Aesthetic and the finer moral tones of living. In this quest for an atmosphere of cleanliness, physical and moral and beauty we solicit the aid of all citizens.

It was decided to have March 19, as a beginning for "Clean up week. This will be further discussed in detail next week.

The Civic League will take March 8th for the planting of a hedge around the cemetery.

Committees were appointed to assist the merchants, notifying them of Clean up week.

It is the plan of the League to give a play at some future date to raise funds for necessary expenses.

The Council of our town

Have You Heard of the New Course you should take?

But we, having heard of it, are sure you will want to know more about it before you start.

See us for any information you may want.

Our League meets every Monday and Wednesday.