

**Farmville Enterprise**  
FARMVILLE, N. C.

G. ALEX ROUSE, Owner & Mgr.  
EVA HORTON SHACKLEFORD  
Society Editor

— Published by —  
**THE ROUSE PRINTERY**

Subscription Price:  
One Year \$1.50 — Six Months 75c.

ADVERTISING RATES:  
Display (Minimum) 30c Per Inch.  
Readers, Per Line . . . . 5c  
All Legal advs. 5c a line per week.

Published weekly and entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Postoffice at Farmville, N. C., under Act of March 3rd, 1878.



Theodore R. Fisher, Jr., of Scarsdale, N. Y., runs three camps while working his way through Yale.

**Milkman Receives First Prize in Camel Contest**

(continued from page 1)  
Ottawa, Ill., chauffeur.  
Gregory Luce Stone, 755 Texas street, Mobile, Ala., welder.  
C. L. Thomas, Mt. Airy, N. C., dentist.  
Lee R. Womack, 448 Tenney avenue, Amherst, Ohio, locomotive fireman.  
J. Arthur Wood, 21 Burke street, Mechanicsville, N. Y., locomotive fireman.  
Emery Herbert Young, 266 Fairview avenue, Painted Post, N. Y., glass worker in Corning, N. Y.

A total of 952,228 answers were received in the contest, which was announced in an eight day newspaper advertising campaign in which 1713 dailies, 2139 weeklies, and 426 college and financial newspapers were used. The only other announcement of the contest was on the Camel Pleasure Hour broadcasting network and consisted merely of an invitation to read the contest details in the newspapers.

Sharkey, the winner of the first prize of \$25,000, is married and is a milk route foreman at the South Boston plant of H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., milk distributors, and lives at 101 Train street, Dorchester, Mass. He wears overalls at his work and is slender, of medium height, and has deep-set blue eyes.

Born in County Tipperary, Ireland, he came to the United States alone at the age of sixteen. Landing at Ellis Island in New York, he went at once to Boston, where he did odd jobs. Eight years ago he got a job with the Hood company delivering milk. He rose to the rank of foreman and now has several milk routes under his supervision.

Sharkey believes he is best fitted for a salesman. It was this flair for selling, plus his own experience in getting his cigarettes wet while delivering milk that caused him to enter the Camel contest. He was quick to note the advantages of the new cellophane wrapper on Camel cigarette packages, and his letter was based on personal experiences in testing the wrapper both as to protection of the fresh tobacco flavor, and to the ability of the new package to exclude rain, moisture and germs.

Mrs. Sweet, winner of the \$10,000 second prize, is the mother of three boys, the oldest of whom is only ten. A graduate of Radcliffe college in 1920 she has traveled with her captain husband to Marine Corps posts in Santa Domingo, the Virginia Islands, and other out of the way places. She experienced the hurricane in Porto Rico, and was in Dover, N. J., at the time of the big explosion there. She is a sports-woman and is tremendously interested in child psychology.

In her travels about the world with her husband, Mrs. Sweet observed how torrid and damp weather in varying climates parched or mildewed cigarettes. She noted carton after carton of cigarettes shipped to the marines spoiled and had to be thrown away, and easily realized how the protecting moisture proof cellophane wrapper on Camels would result in fresh sweet smokes for service men in distant lands.

The third prize winner, Mr. Nolte, who will receive \$5,000, is a real estate dealer, and instructor in the English Extension Division of the University of Minnesota.

He lives with his wife in the Duluth suburb of Glen Avon and is a Yale graduate and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. He is a typical outdoor man and bird lover, hunter and fisherman. During the war he was an aviator with the American army, and is a former deckhand and forester. He is the father of four children.

Nolte based his contest letter on the many advantages offered to the outdoor cigarette smoker by the new moisture proof cellophane wrapper which protects Camel cigarettes in all kinds of weather and keeps them fresh.

Telegrams of notification were sent to each of the prize winners yesterday by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company. Winners of the three major prizes were invited by the company to come to Winston-Salem in the near future to receive their checks at a formal presentation. Checks will be mailed within the next few days to the thirty-five other prize winners.

A Venna store claims to have Austria's champion salesman in the person of Miss Betty Ross whose annual income is more than \$5,000 from commission of 2 1/2 per cent on sales.

**GOING BACK TO THE FARM**

We have been hearing for many years about the movement from the farm to the village and the city. Commentators who have let their imaginations roam have pictured a future civilization for America in which there will be no rural life at all. Everybody will live in cities, and food will be produced by chemical processes in factories to which these city dwellers will go every day to work. Light and sunshine and ventilation and exercise and all other essentials of health will be provided, according to these dreamers, by artificial means devised by engineers.

As a matter of cold fact, it turns out that the tide of migration from the farm to the municipality has been slackening for many years, and now has definitely turned in the direction. For the first time in twenty years the records of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that there was a gain in farm population during 1930. There are 208,000 more people living on the farms than there were a year ago. One reason for this is that life on the farm is more comfortable and less strenuous than it used to be. The average farmer is no longer isolated from the world. Most farms today have electric light and power, access to communities in every direction over good roads, and automobiles with which to go to town to see the movies or take part in social gatherings. Most of the farmers who haven't already got radio sets will soon have them, while the telephone, now almost universal, brings the whole country within speaking distance.

The commercial farmer, the farmer who makes a business of farming, has been affected by the present wave of economic depression even more than the manufacturer. But the great majority of small farmers, with whom life on the farm is more a mode of living than it is an industry, are the people in America who have suffered least by reason of the economic slump. The drought, to be sure, has hit hundreds of thousands of these, but the drought hasn't been universal, and in the sections where nature has not interfered there seems to be little doubt that the greatest security and contentment to be found anywhere in the United States is found on the nation's one family farms.

That sense of security, of having a piece of solid ground under one's feet from which at least a living can be obtained by whoever is willing to work, is doubtless the reason why, in a season of widespread industrial unemployment, there has been what amounts almost to a rush of migration back to the farm. And it seems to us that the unemployment industrial workers who have removed themselves and their families from the congested industrial centers to the healthful security of the farm, have displayed a high degree of prudence and intelligence.

**SIDEWALK TRADERS**

Gardenias, that boutonniere of the boulevardier, the favorite flower of kings and captains, were selling for fifteen cents each in the heart of Times Square this week. They were being offered by a sidewalk peddler who was doing a rushing business. Farther down the street another peddler was unloading sweet peas at five cents a small bunch.

That these prices may be appreciated one must realize that millions of gardenias have been sold in recent years at \$1 and \$1.50 each. Two centuries ago Beau Brummell used to buy them for half a crown in England—that is sixty cents.

**A BROAD MARKET**

Flower salesmen do only a small part of the business that street peddlers here carry on. One can buy neckties, gold watches (25 cents each), novelty jewelry, fruit, potatoes, fresh fish, shoelaces and almost anything else from curb dealers.

They do a thriving business, particularly the candy men and the small fruit men in the wholesale furriers' district, where the operators stand around during their lunch hour and supplement their quick lunches with some succulent fruit from the peddler's wagons.

The chance of getting "stung" in buying anything from peddlers is pretty heavy. Few expect the gold watches to contain much of that metal but they do expect to have the watches tick. The best any of these quarter timepieces has been known to do is run ten minutes on one winding—if they do that. Silk articles are so loaded with tin—the chief adulterant of silk—that one can almost shake out that gross metal by slamming the neckties against a post.

It cannot be denied that some of them are quite pretty. One fifty-cent tie wore almost a full week, which was pretty expensive dressing.

The 30-acre rosarium at Sangerhausen, Germany, contains more than 350,000 rose bushes comprising 9,000 varieties.

The basket found near the bed that had been occupied by Mrs. Anne Burley before her death at Hillsboro, Ohio, contained \$420 in bonds, \$80 in cash, 2 diamond rings and other valuable articles.

**NOTICE OF RE-SALE**

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed by Mrs. Nannie B. Flanagan, (widow), S. M. Flanagan and E. M. Tyson, admsrs. of the estate of J. H. Flanagan, Ruberta Tyson and husband, Elbert M. Tyson, Lynn S. Flanagan and wife, Eloise M. Flanagan, Maybell Turnage and husband, A. C. Turnage, Samuel M. Flanagan and wife, Ora Flanagan, Myrtle D. Flanagan, Thelma Flanagan, Alfred J. Flanagan and wife, Alice B. Flanagan, Seba B. Flanagan, and Mrs. Annie Flanagan to John Hill Paylor, Trustee, under date of July 1, 1930, of record in Book N-18, Page 271, Pitt County Registry, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness therein described, and in accordance with an order of re-sale made by Frank Harrington, Clerk of Superior Court of Pitt County, will re-sell for CASH to the highest bidder, before the courthouse door in the Town of Greenville, N. C., on Saturday, May 30th, 1931, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, the following described tract of land, lying and being in Farmville Township, Pitt County, N. C., and more fully described as follows:

Being a tract of land formerly owned by the late John H. Flanagan, situated near the town of Farmville, N. C., said tract of land being bounded on the north by the Plank Road, on the east by Mill Branch, on the South by Middle Swamp, and on the West by a ditch, which forms a junction with said Middle Swamp, said tract containing 247 acres, more or less.

Said sale being made to satisfy indebtedness secured by said deed of trust.

This the 14th day of May, 1931.  
John Hill Paylor, Trustee  
John B. Lewis, Attorney.

**NOTICE OF RE-SALE!**

By virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, executed by Lula H. Joyner, on the 10th day of February, 1925, recorded in Book W-14, page 522 of Pitt County Registry, and by order of His Honor J. Frank Harrington, Clerk of Pitt County Superior Court, the undersigned Mortgagee, will on Monday, June 1, 1931, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the court house door, in the Town of Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being in the Town of Farmville, County of Pitt, State of North Carolina, beginning at Dr. C. C. Joyner's North-east corner on Pine street and runs the line of said Joyner in a Northerly direction 70 yards; thence at right angles, in an Easterly direction, 70 yards to Parker street when extended; thence in a Northerly direction with Parker street 70 yards to Pine street; thence with Pine street 70 yards to the beginning, containing One (1) Acre.

This the 14th day of May, 1931.  
MRS. FANNIE COBB,  
Mortgagee.

R. T. Martin, Attorney.

**False Economy Would Cut Big Slice Off Cotton Profits**



It is costly to omit nitrogen on cotton. As shown by this field on the farm of A. G. Neville, Rossville, Tenn. Plot at left which received 250 lbs. Chilean nitrate per acre—50 lbs. at planting, and 200 lbs. as side dressing—produced 1250 lbs. of seed cotton. Plot at right without nitrogen made 512 lbs.

It is costly to omit nitrogen on cotton. As shown by this field on the farm of A. G. Neville, Rossville, Tenn. Plot at left which received 250 lbs. Chilean nitrate per acre—50 lbs. at planting, and 200 lbs. as side dressing—produced 1250 lbs. of seed cotton. Plot at right without nitrogen made 512 lbs.

Omission of fertilizer as a step toward economy would cost cotton farmers about a third of a bale per acre, according to a summary of a large number of farm tests reported recently by E. C. Westbrook, cotton and tobacco specialist of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Instead of representing economy, the cutting out of fertilizer this year would likely make the cost of a pound of cotton so high that it would be impossible to show a profit with prices at their present low level.

In Georgia tests in which no fertilizer was used the yield was 313 pounds seed cotton per acre. Where fertilizer was used the yield was increased from

\$60 to \$98 pounds. The average increase was better than 500 pounds per acre. Figuring seed cotton at 4 cents per pound (which brings lint to 9 cents), but valuing the fertilizer at a cost of \$5.00 to \$10.00 a ton above present prices, the increase was worth a clear profit that ranged from \$9.90 to \$17.32 per acre.

Professor Westbrook's analysis shows that farmers can count on nearly \$7 extra per acre by side-dressing with 100 to 150 pounds of Chilean nitrate of soda after chopping. If farmers this year reduce the amount of fertilizer customarily used at planting, it is all the more important, he says, that they side-dress with quick-acting nitrogen.

**CRUELTY OF A CITY**

One of the most pitiful tragedies uncovered here in a long time occurred the other day when a woman of 68 was freed on a charge of shop-lifting, her second offense of like character.

She is the wife of a former stockbroker, a Princeton graduate who lost his all in a crash five years ago, and since then has been living from hand to mouth. The husband testified that until recently, he had been able to eke out enough to enable the couple to live at second-rate hotels, but even this poor support had vanished.

He told how the couple had been forced to spend their nights in hotel lobbies and railroad station waiting rooms. Finally his wife, driven to desperation, stole a \$55 coat from a department store.

Moved by his story, two of the three justices who heard the case, voted to give the woman a suspended sentence.

**CURIOUS CITY CROWDS**

People in the country who listen in on party telephone lines have their counterpart in the big crowds that always assemble here when anything unusual occurs. Hundreds line the sidewalks when a new skyscraper is going up, watching everything from the first scoops to the final hoisting jobs that carry the eye almost up to the clouds.

One wonders when city people find time to do their work. Any day one can go into a moving picture theatre during ordinary working hours, and find the place crowded with men.

Rainy days, in particular, find the show houses crowded, the usual number of spectators being augmented by salesmen who always look on a wet day as a poor one in which to approach a prospect, and properly so.

Still, there is no excuse for the loafing one notices on bright days in this city.

**Uncle Sam's Trade With Chile Growing**

Our Manufacturers Supply One-third of Imports to That Country

Chile is one of Uncle Sam's best customers, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. Thirty-three cents of every dollar she spends abroad comes to the United States. In 1929 this amounted to sixty million dollars, or more than double the amount spent



Unloading Cargo American Made Locomotives in Valparaiso, Chile

in any other country. Chile's imported goods amounted to \$44 per capita that year.

The principal products purchased from the United States included cotton fabrics, automobiles, trucks, gasoline, and iron and steel manufactured products. Since these and many other products are manufactured in this country in excess of the home demand, the development of markets in other countries is essential to the future prosperity of our country.

In exchange for the products sold to Chile, the United States bought raw materials, principally copper to be converted into manufactured products and nitrates of soda to be used by farmers in producing profitable crops. Governments of both countries actively encourage this exchange of trade. Our commerce officials have shown that American manufacturers can enlarge their markets in South America. Nearly all these countries have raw products to exchange for the goods we produce.

When he was arrested on a non-support charge at Norristown, Pa., 66-year-old F. S. Orrutt had \$1,400 in cash; concealed under a porous plaster on his back.

**STANDARD RATING SCALE for Electric Refrigeration**

- Is the refrigerator manufactured by a reliable company with proper experience in the electric refrigeration field?
- Has it plenty of food and shelf space?
- Is the cabinet itself well designed, sturdily built and properly insulated?
- Is there provision for the freezing of an adequate supply of ice cubes? (Quantity of ice rather than number of cubes, which may be of large or small size, should be taken into consideration.)
- Will the refrigerator constantly maintain a proper temperature for the preservation of foods?
- Can the freezing of ice cubes and

**'STRAIGHT THROUGH to TRUE VALUE**

with this new method of judging Refrigeration

Now—with the Standard Rating Scale—you can choose electric refrigeration like an expert. You can go straight through single unimportant "features" to those essential advantages that mean lasting satisfaction. You weigh all the facts. Come in and measure Kelvinator by the Scale—find out why Kelvinator, the oldest domestic electric refrigerator, is recognized as the greatest value as well.

**FARMVILLE FURNITURE CO.**  
T. E. Joyner, Mgr.  
Farmville, N. C.

**STANDARD RATING SCALE**  
for Electric Refrigeration

- Is the refrigerator manufactured by a reliable company with proper experience in the electric refrigeration field?
- Has it plenty of food and shelf space?
- Is the cabinet itself well designed, sturdily built and properly insulated?
- Is there provision for the freezing of an adequate supply of ice cubes? (Quantity of ice rather than number of cubes, which may be of large or small size, should be taken into consideration.)
- Will the refrigerator constantly maintain a proper temperature for the preservation of foods?
- Can the freezing of ice cubes and

**'STRAIGHT THROUGH to TRUE VALUE**

with this new method of judging Refrigeration

Now—with the Standard Rating Scale—you can choose electric refrigeration like an expert. You can go straight through single unimportant "features" to those essential advantages that mean lasting satisfaction. You weigh all the facts. Come in and measure Kelvinator by the Scale—find out why Kelvinator, the oldest domestic electric refrigerator, is recognized as the greatest value as well.

**FARMVILLE FURNITURE CO.**  
T. E. Joyner, Mgr.  
Farmville, N. C.

Kelvinator

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES**

A national business statistical organization has recently collected reports from 98 different lines of business, showing where they stand by comparison with a year ago. The only lines in which business is better, nationally speaking, are the manufacture and retail sales of men's clothing. Business is good as it was a year ago in twenty-five different lines, including all kinds of women's wear, shoes and millinery, men's underwear, bread, drugs and chemicals, groceries, fish and laundering. It is poorer than a year ago in the automobile business and seventy other lines.

The clear meaning of these figures is that people are eating as much of the staple foodstuffs, except meat, as they did a year ago, but that their principal other expenditures so far are for the replacement of perishables. The increased business in men's clothing suggests that there are more men who couldn't afford a new suit last year who are buying one this year; either that or the old suit, carried over a season, has at last worn out. The ladies have the advantage over the men in that almost any woman can fix over her old dresses in an emergency, but it is a pretty tough job to make a man's old suit look presentable.

The upturn in one industry, however, is the herald of others. It is something of an achievement that twenty-five different lines are doing as well as they were at this time in 1930. That is pretty good evidence that the general business decline has got to the bottom of the grade. In a good many lines it probably will run along about on the present level for some time to come, but one line after another will begin to pick up, with the luxury lines naturally being the last to recover.

The most disquieting thing about present business conditions is the talk heard from many industrial centers about wage reductions. The policy of keeping workers on part time at the full daily wage has been pretty well adhered to so far, where the reduction of expense was essential. There is no room for doubt that this policy has averted a great deal of suffering. It is better for all concerned to have a hundred people working on half time than fifty working full time and fifty earning no wages at all. But it would be a tragedy if, just as the employment situation begins to look better, those returning to work and those who stayed on the job were to have their earning power reduced.

The economic crisis through which the nation has been passing is the first one in our history that has not been marked by serious labor disturbances. Such disturbances would unquestionably be widespread were there any general move at this time to cut wages.

**STUDY SUPERSTITIONS**

Turning entirely to the negro, whose superstitions have been much better preserved than any other race, for a study of this subject, a splendid program under the topic of "Friday the Thirteenth, Rabbit Foot, and the Like," was presented by Mrs. J. Y. Monk and Miss Annie Perkins, at a meeting of the Literary Club held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Madeline Rountree. Spring flowers were used in profusion.

Several songs relating to this subject were rendered by Mrs. J. W. Joyner and Mrs. J. L. Shackelford, and charm and variety were added to the program by dance numbers given en costume by little Misses Novella Capps, of Raleigh, and Darline Capps, of Wilson.

Reports of the Federation meeting in Greensboro were given by Miss Perkins and Mrs. A. C. Hodges; a discussion of correct pronunciation of words was led by Mrs. W. C. Askew, of this committee, and a new member, Mrs. G. S. Vought, was cordially welcomed into this group during a short business session.

Less were served following the program. Special guests of the hosts were: Mrs. Frank Capps, of Raleigh; Mrs. Margaret Capps and Mrs. Carl Capps, of Wilson; Miss M. Hodges, of Washington; Mrs. Bert Taylor and Mrs. L. T. Pierce, and Mrs. M. V. Horton.

Two eggs, one standard size and other smaller, connected by a stem of shell, were laid by a hen that is owned by Jack Beckham, of Kelo, Wash.

Mrs. Grace Evans who owns and operates a large stone quarry employing 52 men, at Monon, Ind., can also operate any one of the modern machines with which the quarry is equipped.