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Tuesday, August 16, 1938.

The Debt Then and Now

Debt has always straddled the United States, and possibly always will, treasury reports showing that the debt today is the largest in history. While much has been said about the debt, little has been said about the cause underlying the debt.

Until recent years, debt was created to finance numerous undertakings far removed from the people. Millions were spent in years gone by to finance the Marines in protecting property in foreign lands. Billions were spent in an effort to maintain the top crust of our economic society, the masses getting the crumbs or drippings from such a system. The old debt was created to provide conveniences for all. And while the debt was created in the name of the masses, the accruing advantages were enjoyed in the main by the comparatively few.

The latter-day debt has an entirely different color, and while graft and corruption have followed in its wake, it must be remembered that graft and corruption have been with us all these years. In the main, the debt we have today was created in an effort to relieve human suffering, to head off blood curdling conditions that have been and are being experienced in foreign countries. Thousands have laid down on the job and looked to the government for a living, but then there are those tangible results the anti-administration forces never mention. Hundreds of thousands of homes have been saved. And when one stops and considers that the home is the foundation of society and government, he recognizes the action of saving those homes as worthwhile. Roads have been built. School facilities have been increased. Business, flat of its back a few years ago, has regained its feet for the most part. The burden that once threatened the private economic structure has been lightened. Today the combined public and private debt is no greater than it was in 1933, but after all the shortcomings of the various governmental agencies are taken into consideration there is evidence on every hand that the debt was not created in vain, and that the people of this country have much to be thankful for.

Servant or Boss

Goldsboro Herald.

We have found, in our observations over a period of years, that sometimes servants come to think of themselves as bosses.

We speak here of Public Servants.

How often have you seen a public, elected or hired official take the attitude that he was a boss to treat the citizens who elected him as underlings?

How often have you seen police officials, hired by the public, assume the attitude that they were big bosses and that they had a right to abuse the people who pay the bills?

How often have you seen heads of public institutions—hospitals or county homes or orphanages—take the position that they were big bosses and had a right to abuse those whom they were hired to serve?

How often have you seen postal employees who were sticklers for rules when they were on the side of the employee, but who were none to ready to accommodate the public whose servants they are?

These are just a few questions which may be raised to suggest to you that sometimes servants assume they are Bosses.

We are ready to admit that those who make this assumption are in the minority; but there are enough of them to bring criticism down upon the conscientious public servant—who knows that he is elected or hired by the public and paid by the public.

A public servant should not be considered a door mat to be trampled upon, nor should he allow himself to be considered such; but, on the other hand, he should not consider that the people who hire and pay him are to be abused by him.

We have seen servants who think they are bosses.

We have heard of welfare officers who talked to those seeking help as though they might

have been dogs; we have heard of policemen who considered that all power was theirs; we have heard of heads of hospitals and orphanages who abused those who needed and deserved the kindest of care; in fact we heard of a hospital head who refused to allow a patient—an expectant mother—to come into the hospital because she did not have the money to pay in advance, and the mother had her baby while waiting in an automobile outside the hospital.

We have heard of postal officials who had forgotten that they were public servants; consequently were not interested in serving the citizens whose servants they are.

Our section has as good public officials as any section; but we write this that they may not fall into the error that some have fallen into of thinking they are Bosses and not Servants.

Hours and Wages 400 Years Ago

Lincoln Times.

Regulation by law of hours and wages is no new thing. When the President's Commission goes to England to study British labor legislation, they will find a statute enacted in 1562, the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which worked so satisfactorily that it stood unchanged for 200 years when the modern factory system began to develop.

"All artificers and laborers being hired for wages by the day or week," it reads, "shall betwixt the midst of the months of March and September, be and continue at their work and not depart until betwixt 7 and 8 o'clock at night except it be in the time of breakfast, dinner or drinking, the which time at the most shall not exceed two hours and a half in a day, that is to say, at every drinking, half an hour, for his dinner, one hour, and for sleep, when he is allowed to sleep, the which is from the midst of May to the midst of August, half an hour; and all the said artificers and laborers betwixt the midst of September and the midst of March shall be and continue at their work from the spring of the day in the morning until the night of the same day, except it be in time afore appointed for breakfast and dinner, upon pain to lose and forfeit one penny for every hour's absence to be deducted and defaulted out of his wages and that shall so often."

There were other compensations for the workers in the Elizabethan statute, besides the frequent half-hours of time off for drinking. Employment was by the year, and wages were regulated by frequent meetings of justices, in order "to yield unto the hired person both in time of scarcity and in time of plenty a convenient proportion of wages." There were provisions regulating to the terms of contracts between workers and employers, with the rights and obligations of each minutely set forth.

Washington might learn something by studying history.

Maybe So!

Elkin Tribune.

Two months ago Dr. J. R. Lowery, head of the Lowery Hospital, announced that he would perform free operations for all patients who could pay their per diem hospital bill, with no charges for surgeon's fees until business conditions improved.

Dr. Lowery explained that his program of free operations was his contribution to suffering humanity, that while he possessed no great fortune, he had accumulated enough to keep the wolf from the door, and his contribution to charity would be in service instead of dollars. Since this program was inaugurated, 171 operations have been performed at the Lowery hospital.

Now comes the intimation that the organized doctors will take Dr. Lowery to task for this, on the ground that free operations, and the attending advertising are a violation of the medical code of ethics.

Maybe so. We don't pretend to know. There may be other details lacking that would change the face of the picture, accentuate the importance of sticking to the code set for medical men. But to the layman, looking at it from a perhaps perverted slant, it would seem that the doctors are letting their professional loyalty to rules and regulations transcend their interest in the relief of human misery to which they are supposed to have dedicated their time and talent, if not their lives.

Dr. Lowery would be a patriot, even in the eyes of his fellow practitioners if he were to donate his dollars to the work of relieving human suffering. But he is donating something infinitely more than dollars. Presumably he has talent, not possessed by every doctor, and to this he adds his time and energy. Maybe he ought not to do this. We're not saying.

But as certain as the sunrise it is such as this, plus the medical blacklist that isolates those who don't pay their bills, some of whom in all probability can't, and plus other shortcomings, which are the "little drops of water and little grains of sand" that add to the socialized medicine snowball that is rapidly taking a more impressive shape.

The medical men have been neglecting to weed the garden until now it is about to bring a wilderness of woes. Which is to say that they have it within their power to plan and administer socialized medicine, if, any, by co-operating instead of fighting the effort to bring medical service to those who can't pay for it.

There isn't much hope for a man who is too that you can kick him in the pants.—Exchange.

Alfalfa Should Be Seeded In Fall In North Carolina

Fall seeding of alfalfa is more satisfactory than spring seeding and these dates are recommended by the Agronomy Department: Coastal Plain and Lower Piedmont, September 1 to 30; Upper Piedmont, August 15 to September 15; Lower Mountain elevations, August 1 to 31, and in the higher mountain elevations seed in the spring from April 1 to 30, depending on the season.

NOTE OF APPRECIATION

We wish to express our sincerest appreciation to our many friends and relatives for their kind and sympathetic interest shown us during the illness of our husband and father. The thoughtful services rendered us during those weeks of his most serious illness will long be remembered by him and his family. We also wish to thank those who gave the beautiful flowers. It is with hearts full of gratitude that we thank you.

Mrs. Warner A. Bailey and Family.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Martha Gurganus, deceased, late of Martin County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased—to exhibit same to the undersigned for payment on or before the eighteenth day of July, 1939, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and make immediate settlement.

This the eighteenth day of July, 1938.
W. W. WHITEHURST
CRAVEN GURGANUS,
C. T. A. Administrators of the estate of Martha Gurganus.
July 19-38

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Martin County. In the Superior Court.
COUNTY OF MARTIN against J. B. Cherry, J. C. Anderson, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Anderson, J. C. Anderson, individually, G. M. Anderson, C. D. Anderson, L. R. Anderson, H. B. Anderson, Joseph L. Cockerham, trustee, Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, N. A. Reddick, trustee, and J. B. Cherry, surviving partner of J. B. Cherry and Brother.
The defendant, L. R. Anderson, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court

of Martin County, North Carolina, to foreclose the taxes on land in Martin County in which said defendant has an interest; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before L. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County at his office in Williamston, North Carolina, within thirty (30) days after the completion of this service of publication by notice and to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 22nd day of July, 1938.
L. B. WYNNE,
Clerk Superior Court of Martin County.
July 26-4t

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Martin County. In the Superior Court.
County of Martin against C. D. Perkins, T. B. Slade, trustee, W. S. Rhodes, D. G. Matthews, H. G. Horton, trustee, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, G. H. Harrison and C. A. Harrison, partners trading as Harrison Oil Company, Paul Auto Supply Company and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Inc. and Town of Hamilton.
The defendants, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court

of Martin County, North Carolina, to foreclose the taxes on land in Martin County in which said defendants have an interest; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before L. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County at his office in Williamston, North Carolina, within thirty (30) days after the completion of this service of publication by notice and to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 22nd day of July, 1938.
L. B. WYNNE,
Clerk Superior Court of Martin County.
July 26-4t

Nation's Foremost Attraction THE LOST COLONY

Paul Green's Great Historic Drama

Depicting the birth of English Civilization

Cast of 160 islanders and professionals. Chorus of 36 Westminster choir singers.

Performances every Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday through September 5th.

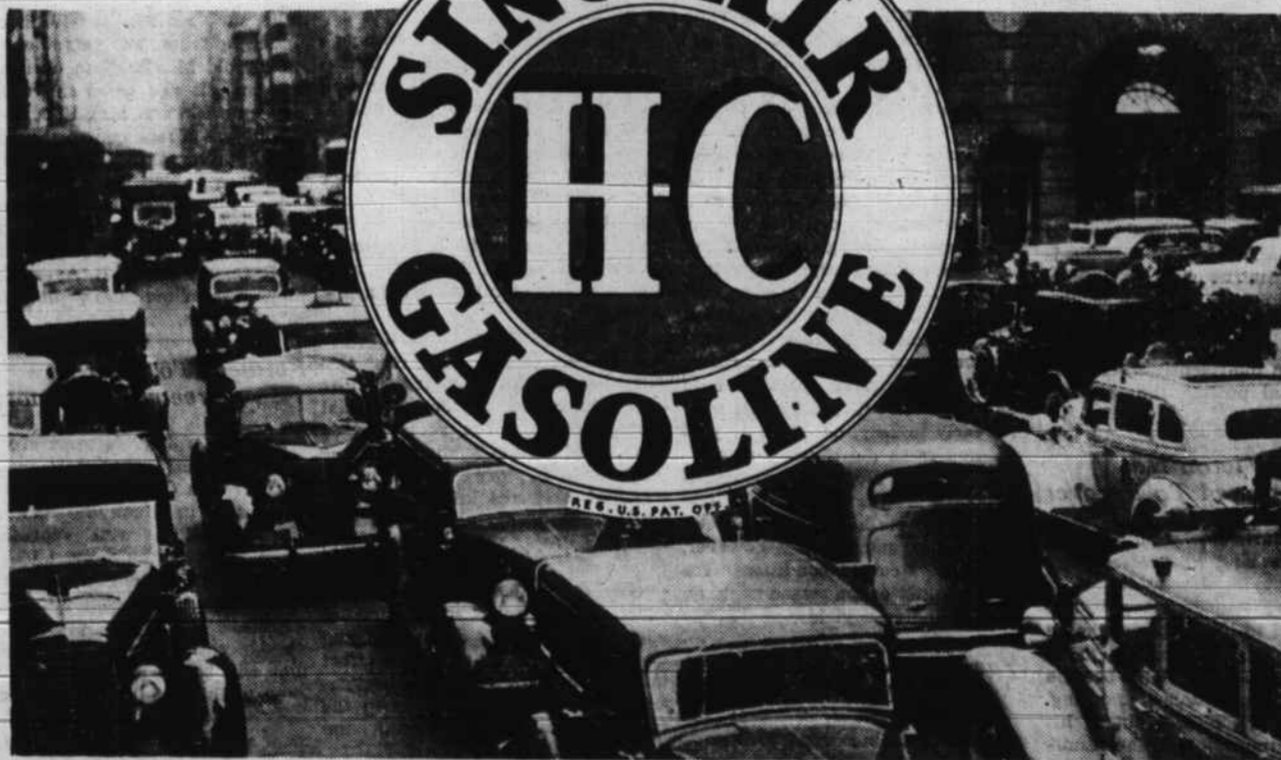
Special Performance Thurs. Aug. 18

James Johnston Parker, ranking justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, will speak at exercises during day.

NOTE: Hundreds of rooms with modern conveniences are available on Roanoke Island at \$1.00 per night per person. The Island and Beach hotels are also making special rates. For reservations or descriptive literature, write or wire the

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