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Tuesday, May 16, 1939.

Golden Opportunity

The annual visit here by the Orford Orphanage Singing Class affords the community a golden opportunity to reflect on one phase of life that is being crowded into the background by a mechanical handling of those problems so closely related to unfortunate human beings.

Making one of their numerous stops all over the State, the little group of singers besides offering a splendid program here a few evenings ago exemplified the human side of the equation and brought to the minds of those in the audience a clearer and more realistic understanding of the problems surrounding the broad relief and welfare program in this State and country.

The little representatives seemed to furnish that little human touch that made one feel that institutions like the Orford Orphanage and the many others were not established merely to take in a homeless child and relieve someone else of the important task, but to take the orphan in and teach and train him in the finer ways of life, to equip him with the proper tools in running the race of life, to stress the human side of the ledger.

One of the major causes for the ineffectiveness in our modern welfare and relief system is found in the almost complete elimination of the human feature. We center entirely and everlastingly too much attention and time and waste too much money in the preparation and handling of extensive and numerous reports that are of questionable value as compared with possibilities under a program that had its activities attuned to the human side of the ledger.

We find the cost figures interesting, and glory in a reduction of relief expenditures, little caring about the fate of the unwanted child, the aged and infirm. We are more interested in statistics showing to the ounce the amount of this food or that article distributed to the needy, caring little about the relief afforded by the distribution of those articles. In short, we care little about the welfare of others or about the needs of others. We are more interested in the possibility of reductions in taxes than we are in the reduction of want and human misery experienced by others.

The presence of the little Oxford singers offered one an opportunity to see the other side of the picture, but, sad to relate, there were few who offered to take advantage of the golden opportunity.

Close the Gap

Discussing the main causes for automobile accidents and urging every man, woman and child in North Carolina to participate in a drive to check the wanton slaughter by car and truck, nationally-known traffic authorities and safety engineers pointed out just a few days ago that out-moded roads were directly responsible for a large number of accidents and deaths on the highways.

These roads built fifteen and twenty years ago were designed for travel averaging 30-40 miles an hour. It is to be admitted that at least 90 per cent of the main highway system in this State can handle traffic safely at that speed today. But to complicate the system, the car manufacturer, producing possibly an ever better product, increased the potential speed to a point all out of reason. The public, caring not to give the allied dangers and cost accompanying that potential speed any serious thought, welcomed the speedometer with big numbers on it. That the motorist will even surrender the right to run 60 or better is doubtful, leaving the highway builders with their out-moded roads in a quandary.

Repeatedly calling attention to insufficient funds, the highway builders are not able to meet the speed requirement, and the sensible thing to do is close the gap now existing between the 35-mile road and the 70-mile automobile.

Twenty years ago, human engineers never dreamed of the 70-mile-an-hour car. Today, engineers can dream of future requirements with no great degree of canniness, and if the problem is solved now it will have to be solved again within a decade or two if we pursue the same plan of solution some are proposing.

The auto manufacturer is creating a speed

demon and placing it on the market at a low cost, to be sure. But in that creation, he is building up a need for a heavy tax burden, a burden that is manifesting itself every time a gasoline pump looms into view, every time he lists his machine for taxation; every time he pays sales tax on a tire and so on. Today, the present tax structure will not support a 40 or 47 million dollar modernization program. And as for diverting gas taxes from the highway fund, the facts are that the property tax has participated in the cost of highway construction to a greater extent than many realize—about one-half million dollars in this country.

It is apparent then that the approach to the safety problem by modernizing highways is economically next to impossible, that the motor car manufacturers can contribute to the safety of life, limb and property by backing up with their speed program. Let the manufacturers hold the potential speed of their cars to a reasonable point, then the light-thinking motorist will slow down and accidents and killings on the highways will decrease.

The Coal Strike

During recent weeks, the country has been talking about the coal strike that has upset the economic equilibrium to a great extent in some sections of the country. No one has ventured to attach the blame to any particular group, but it has been apparent that some are dead sure the workers and union leaders are the cause of the strike.

At this time, no one has reaped any reward from the strike except the coal barons themselves. A fairly large consumer in this section of the State, points out that he can get plenty of coal by paying a \$2 premium. It is possible that the coal barons negotiated the strike to lower existing stocks and jack the price.

With very few exceptions, there is more than one side to every case, but to hear some of the big boys talk they are representing the right and only side, that labor has brought about depressions, that the masses create all the poverty, that the big industrial leaders can do no wrong and that whatever prosperity this country has enjoyed in the past and hopes to enjoy in the future will be at the hands of the manipulators.

Allowing the coal miners refused to work, one who would offer to go into the bowels of the earth, face the dangers there and meet the demands of the operator, would possibly favor a strike himself.

One-Day Observance

In our fast dash through life we are finding time for only a one-day observance of the finer things in life. In a single day, we pause partially, too, to recognize the principles underlying the finer things in life, but during the 364 remaining days we increase our speed in the worship of the material things, things that unquestionably have been proved of doubtful and no lasting value.

We devote only one day for this or that good cause and devote too many days to those things that are of doubtful cause. Possibly in that action can be found some of the causes underlying our topsy-turvy social system today.

Democracy Looks At The Child

Christian Science Monitor.

Proceedings of the fourth White House Conference on Children, opened by President Roosevelt on Wednesday, throws sharply into focus the different approaches which Democracy and dictatorships make to childhood. Democracy looks at childhood and takes a long view. It sees the child as having a contribution of its own to make to family, community and national life. Its concern, therefore, is to provide its children with an environment that aids their spiritual development and supports their moral nature; to give them opportunities of cultivating their natural talents, that they may take their places as creative citizens of a free society.

Not for Democracy's children the sledge hammer methods which deal with youth as merely raw material to be worked and shaped into tools that will serve the ends of whatever autocratic leader happens to be in power. Not for them the drills in slogans and propaganda that warp a child's vision of the world in which it lives and transgress its inherent perception of the brotherhood of man.

Democracy's concept of childhood is nearer the recognition of the child's spiritual nature which was proclaimed by him who set a child in the midst of his students and counseled them to "become as little children" if they desired to enter into the kingdom for which his teachings were preparing them.

Nearer is it, too, to the vision which Mary Baker Eddy had of childhood when she wrote: "Ah, children, you are the bulwarks of freedom, the cement of society, the hope of our race!" (Pulpit and Press, 9-1.)

The specific question which the forthcoming conference is to consider is, "What is a child's place in a Democracy?" If the answer which its deliberations yield to the challenge of this question is as sound in idealistic values and as helpful in promoting a practical program as were the results of the three earlier conferences, it will be another milestone in the progress of American childhood.

"Health and cheerfulness mutually beget each other."—Addison.

NOTICE

I hereby prohibit any person or persons, from cutting and selling any timber or wood on or from the W. A. Peel farm, commonly known as the Winbury farm, near Hamilton, N. C. Any individual found guilty of this act will be duly prosecuted.

P. P. PEEL,
Administrator of the
W. A. Peel Estate.

BOND ORDER—Board of Commissioners of Martin County for Cross Roads Township.

Be it ordered by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Martin, State of North Carolina:

1. That bonds of Cross Roads Township shall be issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$50,000.00 for the purpose of refunding the following described valid outstanding bonds of said Cross Roads Township, to wit:

\$50,000.00, 6 per cent Cross Roads Township bonds, dated April 1st, 1921, due and payable \$5,000.00 thereof on the 1st day of April, in each of the years 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946.

2. A statement of the debt of Cross Roads Township, Martin County, North Carolina, has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Martin County and is open to public inspection.

3. This order shall take effect upon its passage and shall not be submitted to the voters.

The foregoing order was finally passed on the 1st day of May, 1939, and was first published on the 2nd day of May, 1939. Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said order must be commenced within thirty (30) days after its first publication.

J. SAM GETSINGER,
Clerk of Board of County
Commissioners.

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Martin County.
Under and by virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court of Martin County in an action entitled "M. D. Wilson, et al. vs. William An-

draws, et al", the undersigned commissioners will, on the 27th day of May, 1939, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the courthouse door in Martin County offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lands, to wit:

FIRST TRACT: Being the house and lot and one acre of land upon which said house and lot are situated as described in the will of the late Moses Andrews.

SECOND TRACT: Bounded by Highway No. 90 and a road leading from Highway No. 90 to Daniel and Station Mill. 25 acres of land which was allotted to Aaron Andrews in a special proceeding in Book 10, page 2, now owned by M. D. Wilson, the Smithwick heirs, Eason land and others, containing 75 acres, saving and excepting house and lot tract.

THIRD TRACT: What is known as the Moses Andrews old home place, adjoining Isaac Nichols, Highway, a lane, Della Griffin land and containing 6 acres, more or less.

FOURTH TRACT: Bounded by Highway No. 90, road leading from Highway No. 90 to Daniel and Station Mill, church and Georgia Cotanche land, containing one-fourth (1-4) acre, more or less.

This the 25th day of April, 1939.

B. A. CRITCHER,
E. S. PEEL,
H. G. HORTON,
Commissioners.

NOTICE SERVING SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

North Carolina, Martin County. In Superior Court.

Fannie Coffield, Widow of Augustus Coffield, Deceased, vs. Jane Overton and William Cherry, et als, and Any and All other persons claiming an interest in the Subject matter of this proceeding.

The defendants, Jane Overton, William Cherry, Josephine Morning Davis, Thomas Coffield, Albert Coffield, Jane Staton, Henry Staton, Earl Brown, William Brown, Myrtle Keel Moore, Lizzie Coffield Roberson, and any and all other persons claiming an interest in the subject matter of the proceedings, entitled as above, has been filed in the Superior Court of Martin County, in which proceeding said petitioner is asking that her dower be allotted

in certain lands wherein the defendants claim an interest. Said lands being described as follows:

First Tract: A certain farm located in Martin County which is bounded by J. B. Rawls, Lester House and Joe Williams, containing 55 acres, more or less, and known as the Rawls or Williams tract of land.

Second Tract: That certain farm located in Martin County which is bounded by J. B. Roberson, J. R. Daniels and Jack Taylor, containing 105 acres, more or less, and known as the Jolley or Coburn tract of land.

Third Tract: That certain house and lot in the Town of Robersonville, located on Railroad Street, adjoining the lands of H. B. Moore and Arch Roberson and known as the Dougan house and lot or Susie Coffield house and lot.

Fourth Tract: That certain house and lot on the South side of Railroad Street in the Town of Robersonville and being the premises next to and adjoining the lot of R. L. Smith's residence formerly known as the J. E. Moore home place.

Fifth Tract: Being two adjoining lots and houses thereon and the vacant lot back of the houses on the corner of First South Railroad Street and Cochran Street in the Town of Robersonville, and being the houses

which are commonly known as the Theo. Lloyd and John Hassell lots, said property being bounded on the North by W. T. Hurst, and being the lots 93, 94 and vacant lot back of same on the East side of property.

Sixth Tract: Being the two-story house and the lot on the corner of Vick and First South Railroad Street, on the West of Ida Moore's residence and on the South side of her garage lot.

Seventh Tract: Being the apartment house on First South Railroad Street obtained from Phon Coffield on the corner of Vick Street.

Eighth Tract: A house and lot in the Town of Robersonville, N. C. All other real property owned by Augustus Coffield, during his coverture with this petitioner.

Said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County at his office in Williamston, N. C., on or before the 10th day of June, 1939, and answer or demur to said petition, copies of which have been filed in said office, or petitioner will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the petition.

This the 27th day of April, 1939.

L. B. WYNNE,
Clerk of Superior Court, Martin
County, North Carolina.



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