

# THE ENTERPRISE

Published Every Tuesday and Friday by the ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING CO. WILLIAMSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.



W. C. MANNING Editor - 1908-1938

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Strictly Cash in Advance)

IN MARTIN COUNTY

One year \$1.75  
Six months 1.00

OUTSIDE MARTIN COUNTY

One year \$2.25  
Six months 1.25

No Subscription Received Under 6 Months

Advertising Rate Card Furnished Upon Request

Entered at the post office in Williamston, N. C., as second-class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to The Enterprise and not individual members of the firm.

Tuesday, December 2, 1941.

### The Closed Shop

Some 50,000 workers in captive mines recently struck for a closed shop, meaning that every man who worked in the mines must belong to the union. The closed shop has its disadvantages, but the trend in America is toward a closed shop for everything, and strangely enough those who are fighting the issue with determined might are those who introduced the closed shop through the Gary dinner years ago. Following a ruthless course, the steel magnates forced out competition and the little mill was forced out of business, sooner or later, mostly sooner.

Supported by a majority, bond issues have been floated, leaving the objector to pay his part. The objector gets his proportionate benefit, to be sure, and the worker in an open shop gets his proportionate share even though he refused to pay his fair share in dues to support the union that fought his battles.

The farm program is virtually a closed shop, leaving the fellow who would dare plant in excess of his quotas heavy penalties to pay.

There are a few "open shops" still struggling in this country today. For instance, the church is open to all who will enter there. But it is an admitted fact that a few carry the financial load, the many turning to the church only in time of need. The public institution outside the tax budget is struggling to keep its head above water, and many have actually closed because the faithful few found the burden too great to carry alone. Take the public library for example. It is dependent upon a few for its being and support, and the guy who deliberately refuses to participate in its upkeep is the guy who claims the inherent right to enjoy its services just because it is classified as a public institution.

In this democratic land of ours - it is hardly right to force a man to belong to a union and pay dues, but it is no more than right to expect any man and every man to pay his fair share for the things placed directly or indirectly at his disposal whether those things be improved working conditions, higher wages, good books, religion and so on. Many people in this country are being taught that everything is free, that they are not expected to pay for the smooth ride they are enjoying as they sail through life. They are merely traveling at the other fellow's expense, and they might just as well get it in their minds that the free ride is coming to an end some time.

### Majority Ruled By the Minority

While deploring and rightly so the one-man rule for conquered millions in Europe, there are those with us in this country who clamored for the enslavement of labor, who are now saying that the labor crisis is the result of New Deal partnership.

Some report released not so long ago claimed that there were 58 million workers in this country. Rule out the minors in the non-laboring group and you'll have a big majority in the working ranks. There are those in Congress who along with the conservative and staid few including the economic royalists would pass legislation for the majority.

There has been a struggle from time immemorial in which man rightly or wrongly attempted to better his condition. In every instance where the threat came from without we in America with the exception of a few united our efforts to tackle the foe. That task completed, the struggle was renewed among ourselves, the few dictating to the majority. The economic royalists stole the march with the tariff, leaving the farmer and the laboring man to struggle forward by pulling themselves up from the under position of the ladder. The staid few believe such a condition should not be changed. Royalists in Germany and France thought it should not be changed. The royalists in Germany are no more, and, as for the worker, he merely keeps on working, his liberties limited by a dictator instead of by a clique.

Labor is getting a black eye, and public opinion is turning against labor. Care should be taken not to charge labor with the trouble now confronting the country. Condemn irresponsible leadership, but remember when working men are condemned the backbone of the coun-

try is being condemned and if the backbone of the country is condemned then God help the other parts of the country's body.

Seeing a chance to break down morale, Fascists and Nazi collaborators in France crushed labor's right in France. That country fell in three weeks. We hotheads in this country, clinging to the business-as-usual schedule and advancing our own greed, are maddening at President Roosevelt because he does not lock up labor or pull in hard on the bit, as some would say. President Roosevelt, striving in every way possible to help check England, is not in favor of strikes. His efforts to prepare this country for any eventuality should prove to the doubting ones that he would ban the strike and stoppage in defense work if he could and at the same time save the country. Labor, in seeking to better its position, has committed no crime, and until labor commits a crime it is hardly democratic to pass a law calling for its enslavement.

Surely, there have been disturbances and even shooting in the strike areas. They are chargeable to the union all right. But go back and read the vital statistics records that have been belched out of the belly of the earth. Mine owners had to be driven to safety programs, and even today the death rate in the mines are high. The records also show that safety hazards in shops and mills, dust and acids have claimed the lives of many defenseless workers. But some how or other we dismiss those deaths in the same casual manner as we dismiss the traffic deaths on our highways. But a fist fight during a strike rates front page throughout the land.

Personally we would like to see John L. Lewis ousted, but we must in all fairness admit that John L. Lewis has done more to relieve human suffering than has our gigantic relief program, and he did it at a cost to the operators far less than the relief cost was to the taxpayers. We must also admit that there are two sides to the question, and the man who thinks the labor question is going to be settled by law or dictatorial policy in the disguise of national law is going to be badly disappointed, for it now appears that the majority wants a say along with the minority how it is to be ruled.

The story of the closed shop is an old one. The miners thought they had it in the Appalachian agreement. But when the captive mines were opened they learned that one great steel company was opposed to granting it. All the other steel companies agreed to the closed shop, meaning that the strike question could be settled by that one big company or by calling in the army to shoot down human beings. There is much to be considered before the latter action is taken.

### What About Your Neighbor?

By Dr. Charles Stelzle.

The world is closing in on the measure of "personal liberty" you may enjoy. It was never truer than it is today that "no man liveth unto himself." We may talk as we please about our Bill of Rights and our Constitutional privileges, but there are some things of which even these do not treat and they are things which affect us in our everyday life. They are so personal that in many cases they cannot be reached by the law. The whole doctrine of law has been reduced by Blackstone, one of the world's greatest legal authorities to this simple formula: "first, that we should live honestly; second, that we hurt nobody; and third, that we should render to every one his due."

The application of these principles to social relationships, to the labor problem, to forms of government, and to international affairs, would settle every legal question which disturbs the world today. Unfortunately the working out of these principles is often overshadowed by covetousness, bigotry, hatred and envy, and these lead to personal conflict, class struggles, and sometimes to world war.

Because of this fact there arises the necessity for a higher law. It was handed down to us thousands of years ago. Here it is: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This law was announced by the Great Teacher when he was asked the question as to what is the first and great commandment, and when He told the story of the Good Samaritan as an illustration of this principle.

We can't go wrong on any decision or course of action with this law as the guiding principle of our life. Applied to human relationships there would be no world wars, no class struggles, no labor problems, no personal conflicts. And frankly, anything less than this reduces mankind to the level of thinking expressed in the motto: "Every man for himself, and may the devil take the hindmost."

An unknown "neighbor" once wrote these words as his guide in his relationship to others:

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

This should be the spirit of every man who would be a "neighbor" in the truest sense—and verily, he shall have his reward, and he need not wait for that reward in whatever life there may be in the future.

"The ideal cook knows her place," says a mistress. The difficulty is to persuade her to stay in it.—The Humorist.

A magistrate remarked last week that marriage means the end of a man's troubles. He didn't say which end.—The Humorist.

### To Retire in '42



Sen. George W. Norris, 80, who has been representing the people of Nebraska in Congress for the past forty years, will not run for reelection next year. He said, "I couldn't do my work properly and I would be ashamed to take my salary. I'll be 81 on my next birthday and I'm wearing out." His friends think otherwise.

### Research Worker Lists Best Peanuts

Tar Heel farmers have been asked to increase their production of peanuts for oil to 216,000 acres next year. This is one of the State goals in the nation-wide "Food for Freedom" campaign. The acreage of peanuts for edible nuts, controlled by marketing quotas, remains at 224,000 acres. The 216,000 acres requested for oil represent an increase of 188,000 acres over the 28,000 acres harvested for oil in 1941.

One of the paramount questions facing farmers is: What are the best varieties of peanuts for oil?

Dr. Gordon K. Middleton of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at State College makes the following recommendations:

"In the main peanut belt, the increased acreage should be planted largely to the types already grown. Seed are available and the higher yields would seem to justify this. Wherever the Spanish type are used, the rows should be 30 inches or less apart, and the seed spaced 4 to 6 inches in the row.

"In the Southern Coastal Plain, Spanish and Virginia Bunch varieties should be used, with the proportion of Spanish being higher than in the main belt. The suggestions for close spacing should also hold in this area.

"Where peanuts are grown on Piedmont soils, Spanish or Valencia varieties should be used. Observations have shown that the large type nuts are not so well adapted to these conditions."

Dr. Middleton said that Experiment Station workers have conducted variety tests in the main peanut belt for the past three years. The highest yielding strain was a small runner type, secured from R. V. Knight, a prominent farmer of Tarboro. This variety averaged 1,498 pounds of nuts per acre, which means that it will produce about 375 pounds of oil per acre.

Late summer and early fall purebred livestock sales showed that there is an active and growing demand for purebred animals, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**NOTICE OF SALE**  
North Carolina, Martin County.  
Under and by virtue of an order and judgment made by L. B. Wynne, clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County the undersigned will on the 4th day of December, 1941, in front of the court house door in the town of Williamston, N. C., at 12 o'clock noon, sell for cash to the highest bidder the following described personal property, to wit:

One lot of accounts in the amount of six thousand one hundred eighty two (\$6,182.00) dollars, due the partnership of Saunders and Brown.  
CHAS. H. MANNING,  
n18-25-d2 Collector.

**NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE FOR TAXES**  
I, James A. Rawls, tax collector for the Town of Oak City, N. C., have this day levied on the following real estate and will sell same at public auction, for cash, in front of the post-office in the Town of Oak City, N. C., on Monday, December 15, 1941, at 12 o'clock, M., for taxes due and unpaid for the year 1940, unless taxes, penalty and costs are paid on or before that date. The amounts listed below represent actual taxes due, the penalty and cost to be added to each account.  
This the 18th day of Nov., 1941.  
JAMES A. RAWLS,  
Tax Collector of Oak City, N. C.  
n18-4t

White	
J. T. Daniel	\$ 9.91
Mrs. J. T. Daniel est	22.58
E. N. Davenport	15.07
Cassie M. Davenport	.53
C. L. Etheridge	.70
Mrs. S. E. Hines	5.50
G. H. Manning	8.98
W. E. Tyson	7.27
Colored	
John Brown	4.67
Bertha Brown and Gordon Williams	.71
H. W. Burnett	3.77
Molester Dolberry est	2.43
Charley Gray	.34
Eliza Ruff	3.58
Guss Parker	1.93

### Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.  
**CREOMULSION**  
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

# Sale of Coats Dresses Shoes



## DRESSES

Christmas is not far off! Make your selection of your holiday dress from this new stock. Every color, size and material. Flattering styles. See these today!

Regular Values	Sale Price
9.95 values	7.88
7.95 values	6.88
6.95 values	5.88
5.95 values	4.88
4.98 values	3.88
3.98 values	3.59
2.98 values	2.59
1.98 values	1.79

## COATS

Save money and buy your winter coat now. We have plenty of cold weather ahead. Fur trimmed and sport models. Solid colors, plaids, tweeds. A full range of sizes. You can't afford to overlook these values!

- \$6.50 Values Reduced To \$4.88
- \$8.50 Values Reduced To \$5.88
- \$11.50 Values Reduced To \$7.88
- \$18.50 Values Reduced To \$13.88
- \$29.50 Values Reduced To \$22.88



## SALE! SUEDE SHOES

- \$2.29 VALUES — NOW ..... \$1.57
- \$3.00 VALUES — NOW ..... \$2.39
- \$4.00 VALUES — NOW ..... \$2.99
- \$5.00 VALUES — NOW ..... \$3.88



SPECIAL SALE — LADIES' SHOES. Values to \$5.00 — Going On Sale For ..... \$1.00

**Belk-Tyler Company**  
DEPARTMENT STORES  
WILLIAMSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.