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W. C. MANNING
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Tuesday, March 3, 1942.

Britain Has Made Progress

The British Empire, despite the trials and tribulations of war, near starvation and all the tragedies man can conceive, has made progress since that eventful day back in September, 1939. It has not made progress in the material sense of the word, but it has progressed along the road that will eventually bring peace and maintain peace once it comes. Of course, no immediate termination of the war is to be expected. That much desired end depends upon Russia's fighting spirit, and how long it takes the United States to learn some of the lessons Russia learned a quarter of a century ago and those learned by that old conservative gang in London since 1939.

The British Empire stands today broken, but even in that condition it is stronger than it was when its flag ever saw the light of day and saw it unchallenged. Today, Britain, led by the once rock-bottom conservative press, is fast realizing that it is not right in the sight of the Almighty and all righteous men everywhere to hold people in slavery, to look upon humanity be it black, white or yellow, as a mere chattel to be traded and treated as swine that world commerce might be carried on at a marked advantage of the few. Britain, after all these years, is learning its lesson, but not until the lives of millions were sacrificed, and not until she had learned that it is more costly to rule with the hand of iron than it is to temper its acts with mercy and in thoughtfulness of others.

Here in America, the conservatives would control human efforts with an iron hand, and yet, at the same time, gather unto themselves the fruits of another's labor. Surely, they should begin to realize that they have little to gain by and through such ill means, that all they hoped to gain may be wiped away by the tax schedule and that men's souls and hearts may be poisoned against them.

When the upper crust of this nation just a few days ago was leading the fight to challenge the human rights of working men, there were valid stories going the round telling of greed in high places, shady practices and the pressure blocs. Labor's record is not perfect and many of labor's acts are to be condemned, but measured in the light of what is going on in the high places, in the monopolistic and self-seeking press, that record offers a shining light for millions of workers to follow.

Surely, some of Britain's colonies may kill the goose that lays the golden egg if and when they are given an independent status. But we must remember that many geese have been killed for laying no eggs of any kind. Labor in this country may, if given power and force, kill the golden-egg layer in some instances, but once it is recognized as so much humanity, labor will protect the goose that would fill the dinner pails, meet the current bills and help make this country strong.

Sugar With A Sour Taste

The facts may support their position, but on the surface there is some potent evidence tending to show that at least one official on the War Production Board who has a "direct interest" in the big alcohol companies is blocking a rival program for increasing alcohol production and who at the same time is adding a sour taste to the sugar shortage.

Senator George Norris has protested to Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Board, but for some reason or other the monopolistic press, or a large segment of it, has not bothered to delve into the facts and enlighten the millions of people who are now expected to go to trouble and possibly added expense in getting a few ounces of sugar weekly.

With barns bulging with wheat and corn, Nebraska farmers went to Senator Norris and explained to him that alcohol could be made from the surplus grain, that it would be possible to save in the neighborhood of a million tons of sugar. The Senator appealed to Nelson and Nelson left the decision up to Frazier Moffet, a vice president of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., which is a subsidiary of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., and Mr. Moffet is a War Production Board official.

From this distance it appears that Moffet and

possibly some other members of the War Board are more interested in protecting the companies than they are in supplying adequate means for producing the alcohol necessary to take care of civilian needs and carry on the war.

Then there is the liquor business. Hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar are used in the manufacture of the fluid, and the common masses, including little children, are to go without sugar that that business might be continued.

The common people of this nation are ready to give up their sugar, but in surrendering the sweet they don't want to be fed with sour grapes by those who would protect the vested interests at their expense. When the manufacture of liquor is discontinued and the common rights of all men, including those in the armed forces and those back home, are given an equal rating along with those of the vested interests then and not until then will the prosecution of the war see the lights of a new day and march forward to victory.

"Only A Hope"

Just as long as the old tires last, the riding public can hardly be expected to show much concern over the terrible plight synthetic rubber is in today. Reliable reports coming out of Washington indicate that the promise of large-scale production of the flexible material by synthetic processes in 1943 is "largely a hope."

Investigating the synthetic rubber business which is bordering on a scandal, the Truman Committee was told last week by the War Production Board that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was slow or had even refused to make known its formula for producing synthetic rubber. It was also pointed out that other companies experimenting with synthetic rubber had offered their knowledge that large-scale production might be advanced.

Whether the company lost its research knowledge to the Nazis is not known, but it is hard to believe that the Standard group would hold out on the government of the United States in such a critical period. We have heard a great deal of bragging, but as far as synthetic rubber production on a large scale by the middle of 1943 it appears that that is "only a hope."

It Just Doesn't Make Sense

Farm leaders are urging increased production of foods, pointing out that we can get along without money, but to get along without food is something else. They have a good argument, but much of that which is going on around us just doesn't seem to make sense.

While the farm leaders are calling for increased production, surplus commodities are being delivered in carload lots to "hand-out" stations for distribution among the "poor."

There's no definite objection to any policy that would provide food for the hungry, and it is admitted that the needy will be with us always, but it is puzzling to understand why there is a call for more production when extensive machinery has to keep turning to distribute surpluses, and keep turning for thousands when those thousands could get out and cultivate a garden of their own or find some job or other during the serious labor shortage. It is to be admitted that there are surpluses of certain commodities, but it isn't beyond reason to believe that some of those surpluses could be used to some extent in relieving the pain caused by shortages in other commodities.

But while that is going on it is indeed advisable for the average man to look out for his own food supplies to help tide him through the hectic period during which he is likely to lose his shirt and pants to new tax programs.

Watch The Aiming Of New Tax Bill

The basic issue underlying proposed tax bills in Congress for financing our war spending should be watched by the common masses if they are to get a fair deal. There is a fairly definite trend to draw new and added taxes primarily from the pockets of workers, farmers and others of the low-income group.

We have been told that to take all that the corporation profits, the inheritances, the higher incomes and luxuries, we would still have mighty little. In some instances that is possibly correct, but when the Bethlehem Steel Company makes 24 per cent profit on its billion-dollar contracts it is only reasonable to believe and it's only fair, too, that a higher tax rate would mean much when it comes to raising money through taxation. An increased rate would possibly force the stockholder to curtail his pleasure schedule, but an increase for the low-income group could and would possibly mean that even the bare necessities of life would have to be surrendered.

It is only right for the little man to pay taxes, but prove to the little man that he is paying no more than his proportionate part and there'll not be a great deal of complaining.

He may be regarded as a gangster by some, but Philip Murray crowded a great deal of meaning in the following words:

"There is a substantial group in Congress aided and abetted by the National Association of Manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce and other reactionary groups, which is anxious to have heavy sales taxes or wage taxes become the major source of revenue.

Such a program would be a most serious mistake. It would, on the one hand, cut into the bare livelihood of the working people who will need all their present income and more to maintain themselves in health and efficiency. On the other hand, it would leave unscathed the excessive profits now being made by industries and by individuals."



Best Method For Measuring Timber For Sale From Farm

R. W. Graeber, Extension forester of State College, says the International Log Rule is the most accurate device yet found to measure timber in log form. The forester says timber should be measured accurately, and sold by grade according to quality, size, clearness of knots and other defects. This will discourage the bad practice of over-cutting small timber, he explained.

NOTICE

North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court. County of Martin against Hannah Coburn and others.

The defendant, Moses Coburn, 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 19th day of Feb., 1942. L. B. WYNNE, Clerk Superior Court of Martin County.

NOTICE OF RE-SALE

North Carolina, Martin County. Whereas, the undersigned, acting as Substituted Trustee in a certain deed of trust executed by Edgar M. Long, and recorded in Book B-3 at page 277, in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Martin County, foreclosed and offered for sale the land hereinafter described; and whereas, within the time allowed by law an advanced bid was filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court and an order issued directing the Substituted Trustee to re-sell said land upon an opening bid of One Hundred Sixty Five and 00/100 (\$165.00) Dollars.

Now therefore, under and by virtue of said order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County and the power of sale contained in said deed of trust, the undersigned Substituted Trustee will offer for sale, upon said opening bid, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Courthouse Door of Martin County, at Williamston, N. C., on



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ning, containing by estimation, one eighth (1-8) of an acre, be the same more or less, and known as the Feddie and Alice Harrell lot.

Third Tract: A certain parcel or tract or lot of land lying and being in Martin County, State of North Carolina, and defined and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the Northern corner of W. T. Harris' land on the road leading from Oak City to Hassell, North Carolina; thence with said road 210 feet to a stake in said road; thence in a Westerly course 231 feet to a stake; thence in a Southerly course 176 feet to a stake in W. J. Harris' line; thence in an Easterly course with W. J. Harris' line to the corner of the beginning, containing by estimation one (1) acre, be the same more or less, and being the

same lands deeded to J. B. Whitfield by H. Z. Hyman, deed dated November 14, 1923.

The last and highest bidder or bidders at said sale will be required to deposit ten (10%) per cent of their bid, or bids, at the time of sale and before the closing thereof.

This the 27th day of Feb., 1942. HUGH G. HORTON, B. A. CRITCHER, Commissioners.

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