

### Every-Day Life In England Described By Native Recently

#### Square Miles of Property Are Laid Waste in the Heart Of London

Visiting in this country not so long ago, Mrs. L. K. Elmthirst, of Totnes, England, vividly described the problems of every-day life back home.

The second in her descriptive series follows:

**London**  
In the countryside of England you will not see any direct effects of the war. No destruction is evident save around the big cities. The rural areas have been free from bombing. It is in the cities of England that you feel you are in the front line of the war itself. Coming into London, your first impression may be one of great reassurance because the stations are still standing, and taxis are waiting for you, and many people are coming and going, apparently unconcerned. Of course there is no glass in the stations. But there is not a great deal of glass left anywhere in London today. Out in the streets you will still see many familiar buildings around you. Your first impression, therefore, will be one of reassurance—you will feel "it is not as bad as I feared." As you go further afield, however, you will come across areas where whole blocks have been demolished, whose squares gone. But I believe it is not until you come into the City of London (the business part of London) or down on the docks or in the slums that you get any idea of the extent of the damage. If you go up into any high building that still remains in the City—and by the way it is the modern buildings constructed of steel or concrete that seem able to withstand any bombings and that are considered safer by many people than any shelter yet devised—and look down on the scene below, you are looking down on an area of 2,000 acres or three square miles that has been completely destroyed. You will probably feel that you are looking down on some ancient civilization that has just crumbled away. This destruction was caused by fire. In fact it is fire that has ravaged the cities of England. High explosives will destroy a single house or even blocks of houses, but it is incendiaries that cause the widespread damage. It was only late in the war that we learned how to protect our cities against incendiary attacks.

London, as you know, was bombed for four months without ceasing, from the 7th day of September, 1940, till the beginning of January, 1941. It was Hitler's purpose, no doubt, to subject London to such an ordeal that people would be brought to their knees and forced to beg for peace. Needless to say, this did not happen. At the end of the four months the morale of London had never been so high nor the spirit of the people so resistant. To my mind, the hardest period in that long attack was the first week. Going about in shops and hotels and offices you would find people sitting with their heads down on the table, physically unable any longer to hold their heads up. I imagine we can all endure two nights without sleep but when it becomes three and four nights, and you have hardly slept at all, your mind ceases to work, your will no longer functions and

### Colored Union Is Held Near Here

The Colored Missionary Baptist Union convened at the Sandy Point Baptist Church, about two miles from here Friday, May 29th, and continued through Sunday. This union is composed of about thirty churches from Martin, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties.

The sermons and speeches were very good. A resolution was passed to establish an institute for the training of preachers and other missionary workers.

The main speech was delivered by G. T. Hill Sunday morning on "Better Home Government, Help Win the War and Give Democracy a Chance."

Rev. N. A. Brown is moderator and Rev. J. W. Rodgers is secretary of the union.

Rev. W. T. Andrews, of Robersonville, is pastor of this church. You feel yourself going to pieces as a human being. During that first week you would see in the eyes of people you met a terrible question—could you stand it, could they stand it, could London really take it? A fortnight later I came back into London and when I looked about me at all the people I met in the station and in the streets, I no longer saw any doubt in their eyes. A look of confidence had returned. In that interval they had learned how to sleep through those nights, they had learned how to carry on their work, they had learned how to go back and forth to where they lived, even though communications were cut. They had taken the measure of the thing and knew that they were still the master. And so I have always felt that after the first great "Battle of Britain" which was won by the Royal Air Force, the second great Battle of Britain was won by the civilian population of London.

On the last day of December, 1940, at the end of this long period of the bombing of London, Hitler, having failed to break the morale of the people or to drive out the Government, attempted to burn up the entire city. He chose a week-end for a concentrated attack with incendiary bombs (week-ends seem to be particularly dangerous for us.) You know, of course, that unless you can deal with an incendiary bomb quickly, a fire tends to make rapid headway. During this week-end there were not many people left in the city and the business offices had unfortunately been locked so that firemen were unable to get quickly up to the roofs. So the fire got a tremendous head start. It burned for days and nights. And had it not been for the heroism of the Fire Fighting Forces, many of whom worked for 48 hours without a break and who, despite the terrible effects of the smoke, held fast to their posts and improvised new methods of attack, the result might have been devastation beyond all imagining.

If you had been in London a year ago today you would have made certain to be in your home before night-fall. No civilians save the Civil Defense Services are in the streets after dark not only because of bombs but because shrapnel is coming down everywhere and no one can be out without a tin hat. You will have to decide each night whether you will go to a public shelter or into your own basement or remain in your own room. It is probably a 50-50 chance either way. And since it is far pleasanter in your own room you will probably decide to stay there. Soon the sirens go and you hear the raiders coming. They seem always to be

### Official U. S. Treasury NORTH CAROLINA WAR BOND QUOTAS FOR JUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today made known June War Bond quotas for the 3,070 counties in the nation to all State and County War Savings Staffs.

The June quota for the State of North Carolina is \$8,190,500.

The county quotas, based upon a substantial increase over May quotas, are expected to reach ten per cent of income when the nation goes on a billion-dollar-a-month War Bond basis in July to help meet the war cost. "Everybody, every day, ten per cent," is the battle cry throughout the country. You can buy War Bonds at your Bank, Building & Loan Association, Post Office and at many department stores.

Quotas by counties are:

- Alamance, \$98,100; Alexander, \$7,600; Alleghany, \$3,600; Anson, \$75,200; Ashe, \$9,900; Avery, \$6,600; Beaufort, \$42,600; Bertie, \$24,500; Bladen, \$18,600; Brunswick, \$7,600; Buncombe, \$338,800; Burke, \$67,900; Cabarrus, \$97,900; Caldwell, \$45,600; Camden, \$2,400; Carteret, \$40,400; Caswell, \$14,800; Catawba, \$129,000; Chatham, \$26,700; Cherokee, \$45,800; Chowan, \$17,400; Clay, \$2,800; Cleveland, \$105,700; Columbus, \$43,900; Craven, \$61,300; Cumberland, \$153,900; Currituck, \$3,000; Dare, \$4,200; Davidson, \$93,000; Davie, \$16,700; Duplin, \$31,900; Durham, \$153,600; Edgecombe, \$316,100; Forsyth, \$622,300; Franklin, \$30,700; Gaston, \$247,300; Gates, \$16,700; Graham, \$2,800; Granville, \$66,300; Greene, \$8,200; Guilford, \$648,300; Halifax, \$110,600; Harnett, \$41,300; Haywood, \$41,800; Henderson, \$46,700; Hertford, \$33,200; Hoke, \$12,600; Hyde, \$1,500; Iredell, \$98,400; Jackson, \$18,900; Johnston, \$56,900; Jones, \$4,900;
- Lee, \$65,000; Lenoir, \$127,800; Lincoln, \$52,700; McDowell, \$45,800; Macon, \$16,300; Madison, \$14,800; Martin, \$36,100; Mecklenburg, \$932,500; Mitchell, \$8,800; Montgomery, \$25,200; Moore, \$38,000; Nash, \$28,500; New Hanover, \$249,300; Northampton, \$15,400; Onslow, \$22,000; Orange, \$86,300; Pamlico, \$5,000; Pasquotank, \$82,100; Pender, \$16,800; Perquimans, \$10,500; Person, \$38,600; Pitt, \$158,300; Polk, \$17,100; Randolph, \$53,700; Richmond, \$48,200; Robeson, \$86,900; Rockingham, \$81,900; Rowan, \$172,800; Rutherford, \$54,700; Sampson, \$34,900; Scotland, \$52,000; Stanly, \$95,800; Stokes, \$9,900; Surry, \$68,700; Swain, \$6,500; Transylvania, \$17,200; Tyrrell, \$2,700; Union, \$80,400; Vance, \$66,300; Wake, \$493,100; Warren, \$28,900; Washington, \$14,900; Watauga, \$11,500; Wayne, \$161,400; Wilkes, \$21,400; Wilson, \$188,300; Yadkin, \$9,100; Yancey, \$7,600.

### Local Sportsmen Meet To Plan Softball League Organization

The first step toward organizing a local softball league was taken on Wednesday night at a meeting held in the Enterprise office. This meeting was attended by thirteen interested softball players. Rev. John Hardy was elected chairman; Rev. John Goff, assistant chairman; and D. S. Cobb, secretary and treasurer.

Plans were made to have each person who intends to play softball this season register at Clark's Pharmacy or the Enterprise office before next Wednesday night, June 10th. After the completion of this registering of all interested participants a committee will be appointed to divide these

players into as many equal teams as possible. Plans were also considered to organize a Junior softball league for the young boys, although no age limit was decided upon for this group. However, they should also register at the places of registration before next Wednesday night. If you are planning on playing softball this season please register at once. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday night at 8:00 o'clock in the Enterprise office. It will be appreciated if all attend this meeting that can.

### Rules of the Road . . .

#### DUTY TO REPORT ACCIDENTS

Sec. 128, Motor Vehicle Laws of North Carolina: "The driver of any vehicle involved in any accident resulting in injuries or death to any person, or property damage to an apparent extent of ten dollars \$10 or more, shall within twenty-four hours file or cause to be filed a report of such accident with the department, except that when such accident occurs within a city such report shall be made within twenty-four hours to the police department of such city. Every police department shall forward on the fifth day of each month every such report received during the previous calendar month, or a copy thereof, so filed with it to the main office of the department. All accident reports shall be made on forms approved by the department . . ."

This duty to report accidents is one of the most important sections of the Motor Vehicle Laws. Within 24 hours after an accident you must make a written report to the North Carolina Highway Safety Division office in Raleigh if any person has been injured, no matter how slightly, or if the damage done to property seems likely to amount to over \$10.00. This means damage done to all cars or property, not only your own car. An accident report must be made even when your car is the only one involved and the injury or property damage affects only yourself. If you have an accident within a city you should report it to the police department, and outside of a city you should report it to the sheriff's office or the State Highway Patrol. These officers will file reports with the Highway Safety Division, but operators should make reports also. All operators' reports are strictly confidential to be used for accident studies and statistical purposes only, and to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of similar accidents in the future. The more carefully you report an accident the more it will help the state authorities to improve conditions in the highway or traffic signs or regulations which may help to prevent future accidents of that type.

#### Leslie W. Bailey Now Serving With The AEF

Mrs. Leslie W. Bailey was advised by cable a few days ago that her husband, First Lieutenant Bailey, was serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in Northern Ireland. The lieutenant until recently was a major instructor in the officers' school at Fort Dix, N. J. Mrs. Bailey is the former Miss Sarah Holliday and is now making her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Holliday at Macedonia.

#### Aspirin Will Not Keep Your Cut Flowers Fresh

Glenn O. Randall, State College floriculturist, says extensive experiments have shown that the popular notion about the effectiveness of aspirin for prolonging the life of cut flowers apparently has no basis. The experiments would tend to indicate that those who use this method are merely wasting valuable aspirin.

### Bicycle Accidents Increase In State

"A sudden increase in bicycle fatalities in North Carolina during May indicates a need for increased interest in the bicycle traffic problem," said Ronald Hocutt, Director of the North Carolina Highway Safety Division, today.

"While 10 bicycle fatalities were recorded during the first four months of 1942, four have already been reported for the first 15 days of May, and present indications are that bicycle fatalities for the first five months of 1942 will exceed the same period of 1941," the director reports.

One after another, city and town officials are realizing the need and value of controlling bicycle traffic. Perhaps all bicycle accidents cannot be prevented, but they can be reduced if bicycle traffic is properly controlled through the enactment of an effective ordinance by local communities. A Model Bicycle Ordinance has been prepared by the National Committee on bicycle problems and copies of this are available

from the North Carolina Highway Safety Division, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Parents have a definite responsibility in safe bicycling. They can urge their youngsters not to ride at night unless it is necessary, and then only if the bike is properly equipped for night riding. They can see that bicycles are kept in good mechanical condition and instruct young riders to observe all traffic regulations.

Motorists and bicyclists alike must increase their attention in parking. Many bicycles have been carelessly put down at the curb and later smashed by a motorist's parking or pulling out of a parked place. A few of the cities and towns in the State have solved this problem by reserving one parking space in the center of each block and providing racks for parking of bicycles. The Highway Safety Division commends this practice and recommends that other cities and towns consider this means of providing safe parking of bicycles.

The Bois de Belleau was renamed the Bois de Brigade des Marines in honor of the Marines who fought there in 1918.

### Time Marches On

#### And So Do Tax Penalties

### Pay Now and Save

A penalty of only four per cent is being charged on 1941 taxes during the month of June, but on July 1st the penalty will rise.

Pay your taxes during the remaining days of June and save the additional cost.

### THE TOWN OF WILLIAMSTON

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### MARTIN COUNTY

M. L. PEEL, Tax Collector.



### Weather or Not

THE PRESENT WAR HAS TAUGHT MANY OF US A GREAT LESSON— THAT PREPAREDNESS IS THE WATCHWORD.

Prepare now for the hot weather ahead. Our

PALM BEACH SUITS and SLACKS, Tropical Worsteds and Sharkskins will make you comfortable.

Come in and let us assemble your summer wardrobe.

Margolis Brothers WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

immediately over your head and they go buzzing about all night like angry mosquitoes. They used to come in waves, about 10 to 15 minutes apart, all through the night. And though they seem to be brushing the top of your roof, they are actually very high and probably not even in a direct line overhead. Then the bombs begin to fall. They come down as you know with a whining sound. You can count the seconds of that whine and after a while you become quite expert in knowing fairly accurately where a bomb is going to drop. "You never hear the one that kills you" is the saying. You keep reminding yourself of that as the night goes on, but it is rather comfortable. All the while the anti-aircraft guns are going. They shake your building so much that you think everything is going to be shaken down. Again you can count the seconds between the time that the guns go off and the time when you hear the shells exploding in the air. So you can do a good many mathematical calculations in the course of the night. The bombs are often dropped in groups of three or five in an immediate locality. You hear one fall a few streets away. For a few seconds nothing happens—then, everything happens. The glass goes crashing down, then the bricks and mortar crumble and give way, and the whole building spills into the street. Then a building behind you is hit, and one on the other side, and you say to yourself "ours will be the next. If you go to the window and look out, you will see flashes of light everywhere about you—explosions and flames lighting up the whole sky. There will be strange blue flames in one part of the city if any gas has been hit, and crimson flames wherever incendiaries have started fires. The nights seem never-ending. You look at your clock feeling that it must be nearly midnight and you find it is only nine o'clock. And you realize that this madness, this Hell, must go on for six, seven, eight more hours without a break and you wonder if the dawn will ever come. You wait for the dawn with an intensity you have never known before. With the break of day you hear the All Clear, one of the most blessed sounds in all the world and you know there will be a short interval of peace while the raiders go home. When you go to the window and look out you will have an experience of great thankfulness, for there are all the familiar buildings still standing around you. You had imagined through the night that they were all destroyed. If you go down into the street early in the morning after a bad raid, your main impression I think will be one of contrast between the noise of the night and the strange stillness of the early morning. No one is there, nothing stirs, a deathly silence hangs like a pall over the whole city. You feel that you, perhaps are the only person left alive in London. The streets are littered with glass. There is a mountain of debris every 50 yards or so and the smell of gas and plaster everywhere. Down the side streets you will see deep open craters and water gushing out of a main and flooding a whole area. The air sometimes is so thick with dust that you feel you are walking through an impen-

(To Be Continued)