

# THE ENTERPRISE

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W. C. MANNING Editor — 1906-1938

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Tuesday, August 11, 1942.

**Plans Changed**

Notwithstanding and regardless of Congressman May's predictions, however sincere they may be, preliminary plans mapped by our war leaders for a victory over Germany and a quick knockout of Japan have been changed by startling and frightening events if not by master minds.

We have a second front just a few miles off our shore, and the score is terrible. There's talk about a second front on the continent, but it is now apparent that something will have to be done about the war on the ocean front right here at home. Russia, while not whipped by any means, can hardly be expected now to figure in a squeeze against Germany, certainly to not as great an extent as many had hoped for.

The situation in India is far darker than many of us realize. Japan is about ready to pounce on Siberia and stab Russia in the back. The Allies still hold the extreme ends of the Mediterranean under their control, but the Germans hold a big spot in Africa despite the Libyans, Egyptians and the Britons. China is fighting harder than ever, but what will be the verdict if and when she loses her second wind which is rapidly being exhausted? The situation on the home front is not at all encouraging. Days and weeks are spent weighing the fate of admitted saboteurs. Loose talk is about to plow under the facts, and war or no war we are still riding toward our doom in high gear, caring little about anything; but we are inflated with enough hot air to bellyache about the least little thing that would divert us the least bit from our selfish path.

When all these facts are weighed, there's little wonder that the preliminary plans were changed. When the facts are carefully considered, all thought about victory this year or even next and possibly the next will fade away as wishful thinking.

Our leaders say the people are not ready for war even though it is now recognized as a war of survival. The military has changed its plans, and before the shameful retreat on the many fronts is checked the civilians will have to change their plans and change them drastically. We look upon the rapidly depleted grocer's shelves as a conversation topic now. But what if those shelves are not replenished? It's something to think about and enough for us to sit up and take notice and alter our plans if they have not already been altered.

**Reviews The New Deal**

Writing recently, Henry Steel Commager, professor of history at New York's Columbia University, interestingly reviews the New Deal. He says:

The prolonged crisis of 1929-33 called for drastic action, and the man who assumed the Presidency in March 1933 did not hesitate to take action.

In a series of sweeping proposals, President Roosevelt dealt first with the problem of relief, then with the larger problem of recovery, and finally with the problem of permanent reform. These are the three essential elements of the Rooseveltian program, and all of them were carried through to success.

The details of the New Deal are sufficiently familiar that we need not recount them here. Elaborate programs of work relief gave temporary support to the unemployed, while more permanent arrangements such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Recovery Administration were being formulated.

The farm problem was temporarily solved by the establishment of national control over farm surpluses and the granting of subsidies to farmers who had long labored under discriminations in the economic system.

National Recovery Administration attempted to revive flagging industry and to protect laborers against sweatshop conditions.

Tennessee Valley Authority inaugurated a far-flung program of water power development. New securities legislation regulated stock market practices. National control over gold prevented a dangerous deflation.

Soon other measures were added to these—Government aid to banks, Government support to debtors likely to lose their homes, Government cooperation in slum clearance, the establishment of a social-security program to guard against unemployment or old age, far-reaching

schemes of conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources, and additional legislation fixing maximum hours and minimum wages and outlawing child labor.

The liberalism underlying these reforms and the vast extension of national authority over the economy of the Nation excited alarm and distress in the minds of conservatives. It was common to speak of the "Roosevelt revolution" and there were many who predicted the end of constitutional government in the United States.

Yet perhaps the most impressive thing about the New Deal was its evolutionary rather than its revolutionary character. There was very little here that had not been anticipated in previous years. All that the New Deal did was to speed up the processes of reform long under way.

Thus the conservation program went back to Theodore Roosevelt; the extension of Federal control over agriculture to the Wilson administration; the labor legislation to the Theodore Roosevelt and the Wilson administrations. The water-power program had been advocated for over a decade; the social-security program had been tried out in many states for a number of years.

The fact is, of course, that the normal course of reform legislation had been interrupted by the reaction of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era. The Nation had to make up for lost time, and that process of making up took many people by surprise and came to seem feverish and even revolutionary.

If we look, however, to the governmental experiments abroad—in England, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Australia; or if we look to the experiments undertaken in many of our more progressive states such as Wisconsin, Kansas and Oregon, we can readily see that the New Deal merely brought the national government in line with governments elsewhere.

It is nearly a decade now, since the New Deal was inaugurated. What is the historical verdict that must be pronounced on it? The popular verdict is, of course, already in: It has been endorsed by substantial majorities at every Presidential and congressional election since it was first established.

The historical verdict too must be one of approval. It can be seen, now, that without these far-reaching reforms the Nation might have sunk down into inertia and despair, or might have turned to the alternative of revolution. In this light the New Deal was a highly conservative movement—a movement that made for the preservation of the capitalistic system which was seriously threatened by the depression and by the spectacle of governmental impotence.

It can be seen, too, that the New Deal reforms have not in any way injured either our constitutional system or our democracy; that government of law is stronger today than ever before, and that democracy is more vital and more real today than at any time for a century.

It can be seen, finally, that these New Deal reforms made possible that economic rehabilitation and that social and spiritual revival so necessary if the country was to face successfully the crisis of another world war. Under the driving leadership of Roosevelt the Nation had set its house in order—and just in the nick of time. When the crisis came—first in 1939 and finally in December 1941—the Nation was unified, prosperous, strong, and self-confident. That was a very great achievement.

**While Russia Fights —**

**Christian Science Monitor.**  
Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and the military leaders charged with organizing a United Nations offensive might well ask those who chant "second front" to think more and talk less. Those of us who wish for a second front need to come more closely to grips with the question. How ready are we to accept the battle we are urging upon others? Are we even steeled to do what is required on the home front?

The appeals now coming from the Russians should get more attention. For those appeals come from men and women who are giving their utmost on their own front. For fourteen months they have stood up to the full weight of the Nazi war machine. But they know, too, how close they are to the point where their power to regain the offensive will be destroyed. They know how much any diversion may be worth.

The British too can estimate the value of splitting the Nazis' attentions. They have some idea of how much the opening of the front in Russia saved them. But greater appreciation of the Russian Front might fire the people of America and Britain to increased efforts which will speed the day when their responsible leaders can give the word for the second front.

While Russia fights her allies have the opportunity to forge their battle force.

While Russia fights Hitler's bombers are busy in the East, can give only slight attention to the base that is Britain.

While Russia fights the bulk of 9,000,000 Nazi troops are engaged 2,000 miles from the second front area.

While Russia fights it is still possible to hold the Middle East with forces which would stand no chance against the full weight of the Wehrmacht.

While Russia fights Japan's strongest land forces are tied up in Manchuria.

While Russia fights there is still a large-scale blockade of the Nazis.

While Russia fights the occupied countries are not utterly crushed and can still keep up their own type of second front.

While Russia fights Britain and America can talk about a second front offensive instead of having to throw every man and resource into a defensive final front.



**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**  
In the District Court of the United States, For the Eastern District of North Carolina, Washington Division.

**In Bankruptcy No. 772**  
In the matter of: William King Parker, Williamston, N. C. Voluntary Bankrupt.  
Notice is hereby given that Monday, September 7, 1942, has been fixed by an order of the Court entered at the first meeting of creditors as the last day on which to file objections to the discharge of this bankrupt.

Such objections are required to be specified, to be verified, to be in duplicate, and to be filed with the undersigned.

WHEELER MARTIN,  
U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy,  
Williamston, N. C.  
August 3, 1942. a4-2 jy14-4t

**NOTICE**  
North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court.

**Thomas C. May vs. Lena Mae May.**  
The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Martin County, North Carolina, to secure an absolute divorce based upon two years separation; and the defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County in Williamston, N. C., within thirty days after the completion of this notice, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.  
This the 14th day of June, 1942.  
L. B. WYNNE,  
Clerk Superior Court,  
Martin County.

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**NOTICE OF SERVICE BY**  
North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court. Before the Clerk.

W. H. Everett and wife, Serena Everett; Margaret Everett Swain and husband, Bruce Swain; and Warren E. Everett and wife, Esther Everett, vs. Joseph H. Everett and wife, Katherine Everett.  
The defendants, Joseph H. Everett and wife, Katherine Everett, will take notice that a special proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Martin County for the purpose of partitioning the lands belonging to the late James A. Everett in Martin County, in which the defendants own an interest; and the said defendants will further take notice that the vane required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County, in Williamston, N. C., within ten days after the completion of this notice, and answer or demur to the complaint or the petition in this special proceeding, or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint or petition.  
This the 14th day of June, 1942.  
L. B. WYNNE,  
Clerk Superior Court,  
Martin County.

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# Branch Banking & Trust Co.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

At The Close Of Business June 30, 1942.

### RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$12,078,852.50
Obligations of U. S.	16,406,742.81
Fed. Inter. Credit Bank Debentures	184,951.03
Fed. Land Bank Bonds	279,416.25
North and South Carolina Bonds	1,222,467.91
Municipal and Other Marketable Bonds	1,759,798.33
Loans and Discounts	3,022,165.74
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	88,285.21
Banking Houses, Furniture & Fixtures, Real Estate (Tax val. \$298,975)	265,396.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,308,075.97</b>

### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock—Common	\$ 400,000.00
Capital Stock—Preferred	100,000.00
Surplus	750,000.00
Undivided Profits	481,052.48
Reserves	307,250.00
Dividend Payable June 1, 1942	8,000.00
Unearned discount and other liabilities	41,250.73
Deposits	33,220,522.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,308,075.97</b>

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