

# THE ENTERPRISE

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Tuesday, June 16, 1936

## Investing Bonus Money

The United States Government is turning loose about two billion dollars this week in final settlement of the adjusted service certificates of the soldiers who fought in the World War. The average for each veteran is between \$400 and \$500.

The problem of investment is being given serious consideration by a large proportion of those without homes or farms, and while the amounts to each veteran will hardly buy large homes or farms, yet they will give thousands of people something to start on.

The more home owners we have, the stronger our nation will be. It is natural that we should love our own homes more than we do rented homes, and it is hardly possible for a man to invest in anything more valuable than a home.

## The Convention Is Over

Now that the great Republican-National Convention has adjourned, we are delighted that they were wise enough to abandon their old iron-bound, rusty planks that the party has loved and revered so long, and that they came out with endorsement for the more liberal and much safer and better planks of the New Deal. Had it not been that they were so closely watched, they would doubtless have run off with the whole Democratic platform.

Of course, the Republicans cannot win, regardless of what kind of a platform they adopt. The Hoover just-around-the-corner broken promises gave the people such a gorge of Republican fare that they are going to steer clear of their promises for some time to come yet.

It seems that the only thing that will satisfy Mussolini is for all the nations with any interest in Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, or much of Europe, to give up the ghost, lie down and let Mussolini tie them fast and solid. And it may be too late sometime for those nations to call a halt.

## The 13 "Unconstitutional States"

Speaking in Little Rock, Ark., last night, President Roosevelt, in his quiet, convincing way, discussed a topic which nary a speaker at the Cleveland Convention would dare touch upon.

While the Old Guard spellbinders paid clumsy homage to "Jefferson Democracy" in their frantic bid for votes, President Roosevelt called attention to the fact that 13 of our 48 States are probably unconstitutional.

Speaking of Jefferson's decision to complete the Louisiana Purchase: "Jefferson was told by some of his closest advisers and friends that the Constitution of the United States contained no clause authorizing him to purchase or acquire additional territory; and that because specific authority did not exist under that great charter of government, none could be exercised.

"Jefferson replied that there were certain inherent qualities of sovereignty which could not be separated from a Federal government, if such a Federal government was permanently to endure; furthermore, if he delayed the emperor of the French might change his mind and the great territory west of the Mississippi be lost forever to American expansion.

"He and Robert R. Livingston put the treaty through; the next Congress appropriated the money; nobody carried the case to the Supreme Court; and, as a result, Louisiana and Arkansas and Missouri and Iowa and Minnesota and Kansas and Montana and North Dakota and South Dakota and the larger portions of Wyoming and Colorado and Nebraska and Oklahoma fly the Stars and Stripes today."

What of today?  
Mr. Roosevelt pointed out: "Prices, wages, hour of labor, condition of employment, social security, in short the enjoyment by all men of their constitutional guaranties of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—these questions, so delicate in their economic balance that any change in their status is reflected with the speed of light from Maine to California—we are commencing to solve."

The President might have added that solutions are hampered at every turn by the Supreme Court. Aply, however, he met the new G. O. P. clamor for States' rights with this unanswerable logic:

"If local government, if State government, after exerting every reasonable effort, is unable to better

conditions, to raise or restore purchasing power, then surely it would take a foolish and short-sighted man to say that it is no concern of the national Government itself."

## The G. O. P. Keynote

Philadelphia Record.  
Senator Steiwar spent 65 long minutes Tuesday night keynoting against the New Deal, after having spent three long years voting for almost every one of its major measures.

In a beautiful display of political flexibility, he attacked every New Deal measure at Cleveland just as unreservedly as he had backed almost every New Deal measure at Washington. Sweeping approval gave way to sweeping condemnation; pure white became pure black overnight.

The man who voted for NRA denounced "regimentation of business." The man who voted to override the bonus veto denounced the unbalanced budget. The man who voted for the AAA denounced the New Deal's farm program. The man who voted for the Thomas inflation amendment denounced the menace of inflation. The man who voted for the silver purchase act denounced the monetary program.

It is hard to comment on such an amazing show of sudden hate, turned on instant at the order of Steiwar's G. O. P. bosses. Hard, because we would like to avoid falling into the sweeping denunciations, the unrelieved condemnation in which the Senator reveled over a nation-wide hook-up.

We should like to be able to say that here or there in the speech was this or that constructive idea; here or there was a positive suggestion upon which we could act or about which we could hold a discussion.

Yet we are stumped. The problem is not to find fault with Steiwar's keynote. The problem is to find something in it worthy of praise, or even serious consideration. We can't do it.

Keynote means keynote. If this keynote address sets the pace for the Republican campaign, it will be a campaign of appeals to prejudice instead of appeals to reason, a foam-at-the-mouth campaign of hate and nonsense.

Steiwar began, incredibly, by denying there been a recovery. He continued, incredibly, by ignoring the black years 1929-1932 and by talking of the "debacle of March, 1933, when a President-elect without a conscience refused to cooperate with a President who had a conscience." Warming up, Steiwar fought the Revolution and the Civil War over again, bled at Valley Forge and at Gettysburg, wired the American eagle for sound and made it squawk as never before.

At one point it seemed likely he might get down to cases. He outlined the "principles" upon which the Republican Party must go forward. He seemed on the verge of offering something constructive. But it didn't jell.

The "principles" were a demand for "an honest money and banking system . . . not subject to the sinister control of any group." Did he mean a return to gold? No; for he denounced the purchase of foreign gold by America. If against gold, would he be for a managed currency? No; for he was against control by "politicians at Washington."

Steiwar then pointed out that "foreign trade may create either an asset or a liability." He declared "taxation . . . billets bureaucrats on every family." He was for avoiding foreign entanglements and vaguely against monopoly.

Steiwar did come out for the principle that "farm income must be kept in balance with industrial income." This, at least, is an advance for the Republicans. In the twenties they denied there was a farm problem, let farm income slide down to the vanishing point. Now, at least, Steiwar admits something must be done. But, beyond such generalities as "increasing export trade," "new uses for farm products," and "protecting the farmer's domestic market," he didn't say what.

Thus endeth the "principles."

It is to the vituperation that we must turn for some hint as to what Steiwar and his G. O. P. colleagues really want. In them we find several clear indications.

First, a vicious note in the constantly recurring denunciations of "aliens." Steiwar pictured the New Deal as permitting hordes of aliens illegally here, to increase our crime problem and our relief rolls. He painted the New Deal itself as "alien" and "European." He gave the nod to Hearst by declaring that Roosevelt used the "tactics of the Soviet Union." He even pictured Roosevelt as a menace to "religious liberty."

Second, his incessant carping about Government expenditures, though Steiwar himself voted to override the bonus veto. He demanded "more relief to the destitute at less cost to the taxpayers," which miracle he would accomplish by letting Republicans instead of Democrats administer relief. He went for babes in "cradles decorated with debt," promised tax decreases and debt decreases. Unemployed know what to expect from such a presentation.

Steiwar, poor fellow, was in a hard spot. He went along with the President for three years. He even voted for the radical farm mortgage moratorium act, which the President opposed. And Tuesday night he had to disown it all. Every time he socked Roosevelt he punched himself in the nose. And this was the best keynoter the G. O. P. could find.

It is through these vituperations that the Steiwar soul shines clear. We see a man who would stop all reform, who would turn back to the conditions and the philosophy that gave us our depression, who would go to the people on an appeal to prejudice, with a Red scare in one hand and a wash-mouth promise of "jobs for everybody" in the other.

If it is going to be that kind of campaign, the jig is up now. The American people showed what they think of such stuff in the national reaction of disgust that followed a somewhat similar speech by one Alfred E. Smith at a meeting of that G. O. P. holding company, the Liberty League.

**NOTICE OF SALE**  
Under and by virtue of a judgment of the superior court of Martin County in an action entitled "Federal Land Bank of Columbia vs. N. L. Cherry et al." the undersigned commissioner will, on Monday, June 22nd, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in Williamston, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described tract of land:

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Jamesville Township, Martin County, and State of North Carolina, bounded on the north by Poplar Chapel road and the lands of Nona Holiday, on the east by the lands of G. H. Mizelle, on the south by the land of J. L. Hardison and on the west by the lands of G. F. Cordon and J. L. Hardison, containing 55 acres, more or less, and having such shapes, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by reference to a map of same made by A. Corey, surveyor, on the 21st day of May, 1927, which said map is attached to abstract now on file with the Federal Land Bank of Columbia.

Being the same land described in deed from the Farmers and Merchants Bank to N. L. Cherry, dated January 3, 1927, recorded in book Z-2, at page 120, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Martin County, North Carolina.

This 21st day of May, 1936.  
B. A. CRITCHER,  
Commissioner.

## SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us in a Deed of Trust executed by Floyd Hardison (unmarried) on the 24th day of March, 1923, and recorded in Book O-2, page 225, we will on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1936, 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse door in Martin County, Williamston, N. C., sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the following land, to-wit:


All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land containing 46 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being on what is commonly known as the Brown Road about 2 1/2 miles S. from the town of Jamesville, Jamesville Township, Martin County, N. C., and adjoining the lands of G. F. Cordon on the N.; the lands of Leonard Hardison on the E.; the lands of Lawrence Brown on the S.; the lands of John Gardner and G. F. Cordon on the West, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning 16 poles from the corner of Lawrence Brown and Leonard Hardison in Gum Pond Branch; thence N. 20 degrees and 45 minutes E. 52 poles to an iron post on the edge of the Hardison and Holiday Rd.; thence with the line of Leonard Hardison N. 11 degrees W. 89 1/5 poles to an iron post; thence with the line of G. F. Cordon S. 10 degrees and 45 minutes W. 10 poles; S. 16 degrees W. 15 poles; S. 13 degrees W. 12.64 poles; S. 14 degrees and 45 minutes W. 30.8 poles to an iron axles in maple stump; thence with the line of G. F. Cordon; N. 78 degrees and 45 minutes W. 27.68 poles to Brown's Road; N. 21 de-

DR. V. H. MEWBORN  
OP-TOM-E-TRIST  
Williamston, Peele's Jewelry store  
Monday, June 22  
Robersonville, Robersonville Drug Store, Tuesday, June 23  
Plymouth, Liverman's Drug Store  
Thursday, June 11 and June 25  
Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted  
At Tarboro Every Wed.-Sat.  
At Rocky Mount Every Friday

degrees and 30 minutes W. 10.72 poles to a lightwood stump; thence S. 77 degrees W. 18.24 poles to a gum in a branch; thence with said branch S. 14 degrees and 30 minutes E. 8 poles; S. 6 degrees and 50 minutes E. 6.40 poles and S. 5 degrees and 30 minutes E. 7 poles to a branch; thence with said branch W. 8.56 poles and S. 77 1/2 degrees W. 8 poles to the Jamesville and Williamston railroad bed; thence with said bed S. 10 degrees W. 30.72 poles; thence N. 81 1/2 degrees E. 12 poles to a hickory; thence S. 69

degrees E. 18.8 poles; S. 67 degrees E. 8 poles; S. 11 1/2 degrees E. 12.32 poles; N. 68 degrees and 10 minutes E. 24.28 poles to Brown's Rd.; thence N. 80 degrees and 15 minutes E. 10.2 poles; S. 63 degrees and 30 minutes E. 10.92 poles and N. 75 degrees and 15 minutes E. 9 poles to the beginning, and being the same land conveyed by B. A. Critcher, Commissioner, to the said Floyd Hardison, by deed, dated Jan. 27, 1923, and of record of Martin County Public Registry in Bk. E-2, page 546.

This land is sold subject to all unpaid taxes.  
This sale is made by reason of the failure of Floyd Hardison (unmarried) to pay off and discharge the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust.  
A deposit of 10 percent will be required from the purchaser at the sale.  
This the 19th day of May, 1936.  
INTERSTATE TRUSTEE CORPORATION,  
je-16 4t-w Substituted Trustee.  
Durham, N. C.



**PLAY SAFE**

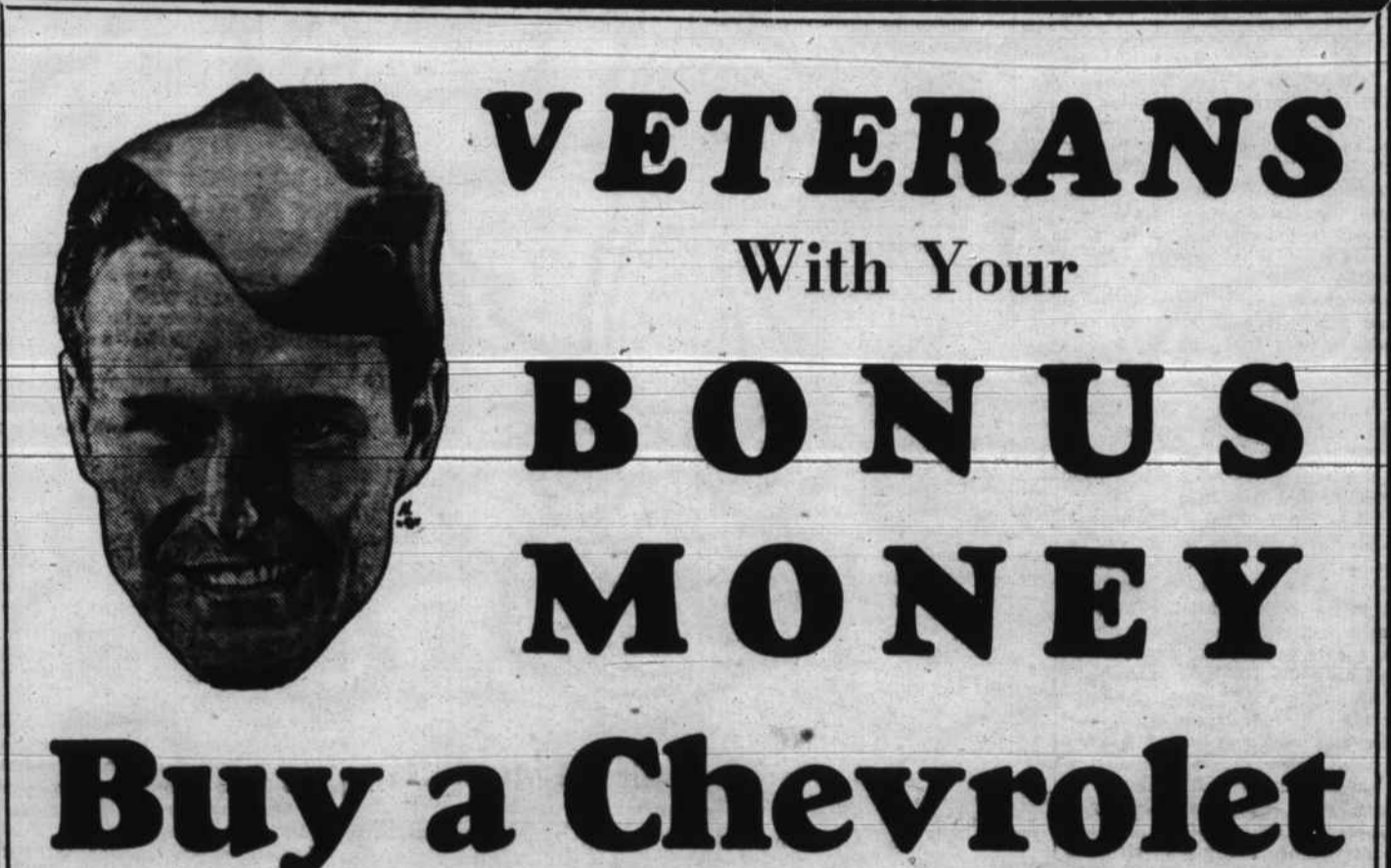
**With Your Bonus Bonds**

A Safety Vault is the only place where they will be protected against Fire, Loss, or Theft. Don't risk them, when a safety vault in this bank is so inexpensive. Don't delay—a few minutes' time can mean unnecessary loss. If your bonds are converted into cash, make your deposit at our bank.

May We Suggest That You Spend That Bonus Money

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