

THE ENTERPRISE

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

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Strictly Cash in Advance)

IN MARTIN COUNTY

One year \$1.50
Six months .75

OUTSIDE MARTIN COUNTY

One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00

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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

Friday, November 27, 1936

Reviewing the Campaign

"The Roosevelt victory is of such mammoth proportions as to leave no room for his opponents to be bitter or critics to cavil. It is so overwhelming that alibis, analyses and explanations seem foolish. The only thing to do is cheerfully accept the result, with wonder that it was possible to be so blind before the election to the irresistible nature of the combination of sentiment and forces behind him."

So wrote Frank Kent, one of the most forthright of Roosevelt critics. This view is generally held by the professional publicists who supported Landon. Those who supported the President say with justice that they anticipated the result, that it was inevitable—though most of them were surprised by the extent of the victory.

For the sake of the record, here is how the great battle of 1936 came out: The President carried 46 states, for a total of 523 electoral votes. Governor Landon carried two states, with 8 electoral votes. The popular vote gave the President a majority of about 10,000,000—26,000,000 to 16,000,000 for his opponent. It was the most decisive electoral college victory since the two-party system became well established.

So far so good. But when it comes to guessing why Mr. Roosevelt achieved the unprecedented, there is considerable difference of opinion, especially in the Republican camp. Thus, Walter Lippman, who supported Roosevelt in 1932 but turned to Landon in the last campaign, has written that the campaign was more or less normal—that it simply proved the truth of the old adage that an incumbent is unbeatable in a period of industrial improvement. Mr. Lippman also says that if the solid South—which no Republican can hope to carry under any circumstances—is eliminated from consideration, such Republican candidates as Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, won just as handily.

On the other hand, famed William Allen White, one of Landon's closest advisors, sees the election very differently. He believes that "it was not just an election which the country has just undergone, but a political Johnstown flood. The dam gave way which has been slowly filling for 40 years, fed by the waters of Bryanism, of Theodore Roosevelt's progressivism, of LaFollete's Wisconsin insurgency, of Wilsonian liberalism, of the progressive bloc in the Senate under the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. The waters of the New Deal cover the earth. Republicans did not heed the warnings."

Generally speaking, this view is widely held. In addition, practically all commentators agree that the Republican campaign was inept and badly handled, that the party organization was about as bad as it could be, and that Landon and his advisors failed to make the best of the situation. By contrast, the Democratic machine under Jim Farley was a marvel of efficiency and effectiveness. There was no waste motion—everything worked with the precision of a series of relay switches.

Furthermore, it is difficult to exaggerate the political importance of the President's personality. A natural-born speaker, he has the rare faculty of establishing a personal relationship between himself and the voters. As many point out, no one in the political history of the last century has had so great a grip on the emotions of millions of American citizens.

The important question to be answered now is: What direction will future Roosevelt policies take? And here again there is a wide difference of opinion, even in the President's own camp. Supported as he is by amazingly varied groups, no one but the Chief Executive himself can answer that question. Thus, one New Deal group is of the opinion that the President is likely to take a conservative course, now that business has recovered much of the ground lost dur-

ing the depression, and will refrain from new experiments. This is a small group.

Another group feel that the President will swing sharply to the "left," and go whole hog along the path of a socialist or collectivist or fascist program. This, too, is small.

The largest group, and the one which seems best informed and closest to the White House, feels that the second Roosevelt Administration will follow a middle-of-the-road course—that the President will attempt the difficult job of holding the balance between radicalism on the one hand and reaction on the other. In other words, they feel that he will try to maintain a government-regulated capitalism—and at the same time keep the left-wingers as contented as possible.

At the present time, the President himself has given but one indication of future policy, that was his statement that the budget will soon be balanced—a step which, if achieved, will naturally be regarded as conservative, and will be lauded by industry. He seems to feel that better conditions make it possible to reduce government relief spending by a considerable amount. This saving, plus the increase in tax income that results from improved industrial earnings and higher taxes, may do away with Federal deficits.

Revival of the AAA

Philadelphia Record

The AAA had one transcendent virtue. It worked. Long since invalidated by the Supreme Court, the Agricultural Adjustment Act has remained in the minds of many farmers as a goal to be reattained. The present substitute program, even new crop insurance proposals, does not find the same wide favor in the bread belt.

During the campaign, of course, farmers were brought forward to testify that the AAA had "ruined" agriculture, etc., etc. But today, in the wake of the Roosevelt avalanche, representatives of an estimated six million farmers are calling upon the President to revive the old AA.

Above all, they insist upon reviving and expanding the principle of crop control.

Leaving aside for the present the question of constitutionality, the obstacle of the Supreme Court's decision on AAA, there is little doubt that the principle of crop control is likely to become permanent in American life.

Let it be emphasized that there is a sharp difference between crop control as a basis for maintaining a balance between agricultural production and public consumption, and crop destruction as an artificial and dangerous method of forcing price increases.

The lamented slaughter of the "little pigs" may have been essential in the emergency which faced agriculture three years ago. Today, however, no such slaughter is necessary or contemplated.

The Record opposed the original proposals to make such a policy of artificial scarcity permanent in AAA. We emphasized then that the paramount need was to increase consuming power.

Today, consuming power is rising steadily. Agriculture finds itself benefiting as a result.

But how to preserve the benefits?

The present soil conservation machinery, set up as a substitute for the invalidated AAA, is inadequate. Under it, the most the Government can do is to "encourage farming practices that result in preservation and improvement of soil fertility, promotion of the economic use of such land..." And, as the farmers point out, even these limited power revert to the States in 1938, only a little more than a year hence.

That's why the farmers want not only revival of the AAA, but revival on a scale even broader than before.

To the extent that revival of AAA means crop control for the purpose of balancing farm production with consumption of agricultural products, The Record is in full and hearty accord.

If that is what the farmer wants, it is for the administration to find some way to give it to him.

For years the farmer was given relief schemes he didn't want. And none of them worked. The crowning blow was the Federal Farm Board of Hoover, a scheme to save agriculture which was worked out in the office of a Newark banker.

The New Deal was the first to put a man the farmers wanted in the Department of Agriculture, Henry Wallace. It was the first to give the farmer a relief program that worked.

Now the problem is to preserve those gains for the farmer in the face of the Supreme Court's AAA decision.

To be sure, the Roosevelt Administration is pledged to the erection of a system of crop insurance. But, valuable as that will be, it won't insure the farmers against a surplus.

That can't be done. The only way to prevent a surplus is to do it before planting. And with a bumper wheat crop threatening to jolt the price of wheat, the question is not one which can be put off indefinitely.

It should command the immediate consideration of the incoming Congress.

Agricultural ruin may be constitutional. But it is unthinkable in America in the light of the lessons learned, first, from the depression, second, from the AAA itself.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Pennie Bailey, late of Martin County, all persons holding claims against said estate are notified to present the same for payment on or before November 27, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery on same. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment of same.
This November 25, 1936.
W. S. BAILEY,
Administrator of Pennie Bailey estate. n27 6tw

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PAROLE
North Carolina, Martin County. State vs. Charlie Williams. The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he will apply to the Governor of North Carolina for a parole; that he was convicted at the September term, 1936, Superior Court of Martin County, of assault. This application will be presented on or about the 10th day of December, 1936.
This 23rd day of November, 1936. n27 2tw CHARLIE WILLIAMS.

NOTICE OF SALE
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by R. C. Jones, dated 26th day of May, 1936, to secure a note of even date therewith, said deed of trust having been recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Martin County in book E-3, page 101, and the stipulations not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said bond, the undersigned trustee will, on the 4th day of December, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door of Martin County, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land:
A tract of land located in Martin County, North Carolina, Goose Nest Township, bounded on the east by J. A. Jones Estate, on the south by J. W. Hines, on the west by W. M. Jones and on the north by Ishmael Hyman and O. W. Jones. Containing 53 acres, more or less.
Being same land, willed to R. C. Jones by R. B. Jones, said will being of record in the clerk's office in Will Book 5, page 212.
Also, two lots in the town of Oak City, Nos. 14 and 15, as shown by map of Oak City, same being joined by East Avenue, Railroad Street, on the back by an alley, on one side by lot No. 16, and on the other side by lot No. 13.
This 2nd day of November, 1936. n6 4tw B. A. CRITCHER, Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by M. J. Norton and Gertrude B. Norton on the 28th day of April, 1934, and recorded in the register of deeds' office in book H-3, page 477, to secure certain notes of even date therewith, and the stipulations not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said bonds, the undersigned trustee will, on the 4th day of December, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door of Martin County, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land:
That parcel or tract of land located in Williamston, N. C., known as "The Hill" lying on south side of Roanoke River and bounded as follows: On the north by Roanoke River; on the east by County Dock and public road, meeting at a point with the Conoho road, thereby eliminating a boundary on the south; on the west by the Conoho road, being the property purchased by tax deed from J. C. Crawford, sheriff, by W. A. Ellison, dated December 29th,

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1905, and of record in book MMM, page 258.
Also the following personal property: One saw mill, complete, located on the above-described tract of land, including engine, motor carriage, edger, wood saw and other saws, belts, and other personal property used in connection with said saw mill.
This 3rd day of November, 1936. n6 4tw B. A. CRITCHER, Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by Tom Mills and wife, Cherry Mills, dated 29th day of September, 1936, of record in the Martin County public registry in book H-3, page 422, to secure certain notes of even date therewith, and the stipulations not having been complied with, and at the request of the holder of said bonds, the undersigned trustee will, on the 10th day of December, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door Martin County, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land:
Bounded on the north by the lands of Spencer Burnett, on the east by the lands of W. K. Harrell and Joe Staton; on the south by Conoho Creek; on the west by the lands of Spencer Burnett; and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the Sherrod Mill Road, the same being the corner of the lands of Spencer Burnett; thence along the run of said creek in a southeasterly direction 3165 feet to a point opposite three gums and a horsebeam marked as pointers; thence a straight line to said three gums and horsebeam; thence N. 19 degrees and 50' E. 1631 feet to a forked poplar just east of the run of Long Branch; thence along the run of said branch 2764 feet in a northerly direction across the Sherrod Mill road to a large black gum in the run of Long Branch; thence N. 75 degrees and 10' W. 1567 feet to a small branch; thence along the said small branch 218 feet in a southerly direction to the Sherrod Mill Road; thence along the said road N. 75 degrees and 35' W. 934 feet to

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the beginning. Containing 230.33 acres, more or less, being the same land deeded to John T. Daniel by Hattie V. Daniel (same person as Victoria Daniel) by deed of record n13 4tw
in the Public Registry of Martin County in book W-2, page 484. This 8th day of November, 1936. WHEELER MARTIN, Trustee.

BOYS' WEAR

We don't turn out sissies. We dress them in style just like dad—and they are real values, priced to suit the family budget. We have a very large assortment of Prep and Student Suits in single-breasted and double-breasted sport backs with one or two pairs of trousers—
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Also underwear, hose, shirts, ties, socks, hats and shoes—both for the youngster and for his dad.

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3 for 27c
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3 for 27c
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5 for 24c
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OCTAGON CHIPS
2 for 18c
OCTAGON TOILET SOAP
3 for 14c

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PROGRAM FOR WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 30

Mon.-Tues. Nov. 30-Dec. 1	Wed.-Thur. Dec. 2 and 3	Fri.-Sat. Dec. 4-5
"WIVES NEVER KNOW" with CHARLIE RUGGLES and MARY BOLAND Musical and Novelties	"TICKET TO PARADISE" with ROGER FRYOR and WENDY BARRIE Comedy and News	"CHARLIE CHAN at the RACETRACK" with WARNER OLAND Cartoon, Sportlight and Serial

Lindsley Ice Co.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

TRIO THEATRE --- ROBERSONVILLE

Sunday November 29	November 29
"ROSE BOWL" with ELEANORE WHITNEY - TOM BROWN - BUSTER CRABBE - BENNY BAKER	"ROSE BOWL" with ELEANORE WHITNEY - TOM BROWN - BUSTER CRABBE - BENNY BAKER
Mon.-Tues. Nov. 30-Dec. 1	Thurs.-Fri. December 3-4
"WEDDING PRESENT" with JOAN BENNETT - CARY GRANT	"RAMONA" ALL TECHNICOLOR PICTURE
Wednesday December 2	Saturday December 5
"BOULDER DAM" with ROSS ALEXANDER - ANITA LOUISE	"THE TRAITOR" with TIM MCCOY