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Tuesday, June 17, 1941.

Bonner Points Out Injustices

Congressman Herbert C. Bonner, in his address before the annual meeting of the Martin County Farm Bureau last Thursday night, pointed out a few of the injustices saddled upon the backs of the American farmer beginning 150 years ago with the enactment of the first tariff legislation.

It should be read by every farmer so that when the first man who comes along and shouts that the farmer is getting a hand-out the foolish one could be corrected.

The beneficiaries of the tariff have fed at the trough so long that they cannot understand why they should not have it all now and forever. Old John Calhoun summed up the situation more than a century ago, and his treatment then is applicable now to the arguments for wiping out the farm program in part or in its entirety. Representative Bonner quoted Calhoun as follows:

"So partial are the effects of this (protective) system, that its burdens are exclusively on one side and its benefits on the other. It imposes on the agricultural interest of the South, including the Southwest, the burden not only of sustaining the system itself, but that also of the Government.

"We are the serfs of the system out of whose labor is raised, not only the money paid into the Treasury, but the funds out of which are drawn our rich rewards of the manufacturer and his associates in interest. Their encouragement is our discouragement."

'Old Hickory' Would Do THIS To Hitler

By Marquis James. Celebrated Biographer of Andrew Jackson and Pulitzer Prize Winner.

I have frequently been asked what I thought Andrew Jackson would do if he were here today—in the White House, presumably.

He would lick the living tar out of Hitler, that's what he would do.

Who can doubt what Jackson's foreign policy would be? Witness his settlement of the Spoliation Claims against France, totalling 25,000,000 francs, owing since the Napoleonic Wars. France had paid all nations except us. Presidents came and went, none of them getting anywhere against France's barrier of polite evasion and delay. Jackson ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to write out a draft on France for the first installment due.

When the draft came back unpaid, he ordered the Navy ready for sea duty. France honored the draft.

The incident was typical, not exceptional. Genuine respect for American rights abroad dates from Jackson. He reduced complex problems to terms anyone could understand. He would have seen the present conflict as presenting the American people a choice between continuing their way of life and fighting for it—or accepting Hitler's. He would have had the courage to launch the fight and the will to carry it through to victory, whatever the cost.

More than any other chieftain of our Republic, Andrew Jackson exemplified the power of will—the ascendancy of spirit to lead men to deeds beyond their strength and to triumph over odds so great that ordinary folk stood in terror of them.

Jackson's Louisiana campaign is a feat which almost challenges belief. Neither in France nor in the Balkans has Hitler land forces. With most of Maine seized and annexed, Eastport burned, Nantucket captured, the Cape Cod towns sacked or laid under tribute, the British went on down the coast—scaring the daylights out of New York and Philadelphia and filling the East with appeasers. Baltimore was shelled, Alexandria plundered, Washington occupied and the Capitol and the White House burned.

The British moved South for the crowning blow—the subjugation of the Mississippi Valley. With the Government in flight, the Treasury empty, and the cry of disunion raised in New England, Andrew Jackson, in Alabama with some 500 regular and 2,000 militia, was given the job of beating off the invasion.

Jackson reached New Orleans on December 1, 1814. The British were on their way with 7,500 men, the most powerful and best equipped

military force to set foot in the New World up to that time.

Against such might, what could Jackson do? That was heard on every side. New Orleans was a rich commercial town. New Orleans merchants argued that if they had to do business with the British they could, much as they might prefer otherwise. At any rate, that would be preferable to defeat and the loss of all they had.

But Jackson said he had come to fight. He would fight below New Orleans and, if beaten there he would fight in New Orleans; if beaten there, fight above New Orleans—fight until no living thing could stand in his path. He proclaimed martial law, and instituted a leasehold program with himself as beneficiary. Of materials and men, he took what he required. He filled jails with traitors and appeasers.

Twenty-three days after his arrival Jackson fought his first battle, halting the British advance. Thirty-nine days after his arrival, he fought his last battle, obliterating the British army.

Our situation now is serious. The war will probably be long. But contrast our position with Jackson's in 1813. Then ask yourself what you think Jackson would do if he were with us today, and what would be the ultimate result.

For myself, I think that enough of Andrew Jackson survives in enough of us to bring about the same result.

Editor Beasley Sizes It Up

With the possible exception of the service man, our people are pushing their interests forward, hoping to make something out of the defense program and possibly at the same time save our hides and freedom. With few exceptions, when a call is issued in the name of self-defense, we ask what is in it for me?

Editor R. F. Beasley, writing in his interesting paper, the Monroe Journal, recently sized up the situation when he said in connection with the location of army camps and maneuvers:

My reaction (please get that word "reaction", it's so up-to-date that it's already worn out) to the propositions about locating army camps is just this: If I owned any land in one of the contemplated areas, I would petition neither for nor against. I'd feel that it was up to the army officials to say where the place most suited is, and then abide by it. It is certain that we can't have an army unless there is ground to assemble on, camp and practice. Some people or sections must furnish it. If I should have to sell out and find a new place I'd be getting off tolerable light compared with the men who are preparing themselves to defend the country. I would not ask the army to come and buy my land because I thought it would benefit me, nor would I ask them to buy somebody else's because I thought that would benefit me. If this country is to be saved from the intolerable conditions which a Hitler world would impose upon it somebody has got to assume some inconvenience. Old George can't do it all.

And What Is To Be Done About It?

With certain regularity the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare refers to the incarceration of children in the common jails in the several counties. The jailing of children is deplored by the board, and surely such action is to be regretted. But what can be done about it? It is against the law to jail the tots, but the law makes little provision other than a meaningless formality for handling the little culprits. It is a difficult problem to solve, to be sure, but it is apparent that we are getting no where fast with one department ridiculing another department.

We are doing little to turn our youth from the paths of crime, and we are doing about as little when it comes to handling the youth after he has committed a crime.

History of Errors

Mr. Jule Warren's recent text book is now recognized as a history of errors. The strange part about it is that the previewer, after saying nothing, later found 1,000 factual errors in the book.

It is apparent now that those who would save the history of our State will find it difficult to get a book to their liking in the future. One of these days the people of North Carolina will get the "cold" facts about the true history of their State, and if that history is complete it will have more to say about corrupt political practices than Messrs. Newsome and Lefler had to say.

'Blood, Sweat and Money'

News and Observer.

"A war machine is made up of blood, sweat and money," Colonel William T. Joyner told the Raleigh Kiwanis Club recently. "As long as we think of what we can get out of this war, we cannot build for defense," he added.

The statement is true. The entire nation must realize the seriousness of the situation if the situation is to be met adequately. Both capital and labor must contribute and neither can excuse its own failure by pointing to the other.

As far as taxes are concerned the old law does not hold good that what goes up must come down. Once taxes go up they never seem to come down.—London Free Press (Canada).

A battleship under construction is to be named the Ohio; and a voice from Columbus pleads, "Don't build it round on the end and high in the middle.—Detroit News.

BEFORE THIS HAPPENS — LET'S GET TOUGH!



A.E.F. Vet Demands Immediate Action



Photo by Vida World
Col. William J. Donovan

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 06 (Special)—Col. William ("Wild Bill") J. Donovan, one of the most outspoken members of the Fight for Freedom Committee, which advocates entry now of this country in the war on Germany, has had a picturesque career as soldier, lawyer, diplomat and publicist.

Recently, Col. Donovan has been taking issue with Charles A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago on the question of the Nazis' threat to American freedom. In an address at Atlantic City before 10,000 delegates to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the twice-decorated officer of New York's "Old Sixty-Ninth" warned that "Germany already has the right under the armistice terms with France to establish her air bases at Martinique (about 300 miles north of Venezuela), and for all the United States knows, it may be that the Nazis has already done that very thing."

Tell Britain the Truth

Speaking of American aid for Britain, Col. Donovan said that "if we are going to help England, we ought to be prepared to get supplies to her, otherwise it is useless and cruel gesture, and if we are not prepared to run that risk, we ought to be on the level with England and tell her we are through."

Col. Donovan is one of few Americans to receive both the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross for action in France during 1917-18. He was wounded three times. He was made a knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, from which he also received the Croix de Guerre, and the Croce di Guerra from the Italian Government. He served a term as United States Attorney of the western district of New York, and during 1928-29 was assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

Since the outbreak of World War II, Col. Donovan has made two trips of inspection to Europe and the Near East. He was in the Balkans shortly before the invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece.

Brooding Baby Chicks By Electricity Is Practical

Miss Leah Franck, of Jacksonville, is convinced of the practicability of brooding her baby chicks electrically, says Jack Kelley, assistant farm agent of the extension service.

Farm Marketing Income Smaller

Cash farm income received by North Carolina farmers from marketings during the past quarter decreased 3.5 per cent while income from government payments increased 35 per cent compared with the same period last year, T. L. Stuart, junior statistician of the State Department of Agriculture, reported.

"The State's total January-March cash farm income, including government payments, was estimated at \$29,430,000 or four per cent above the \$28,362,000 received during the first quarter of 1940," Stuart said, basing his report on a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service summary. Farmers received \$7,271,000 in the form of government payments or \$1,876,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports cash income from the sale of crops during January-March inclusive at \$13,837,000 or 9.3 per cent under the similar 1940 period, while income from the sale of livestock and livestock products was estimated at \$8,322,000 or about 8 per cent above the previous year.

"Of the total cash income received by North Carolina farmers during the first three months of this year, receipts from the sale of crops contributed 47 per cent; livestock and livestock products, 28.3 per cent, and government payments, 24.7 per cent," Stuart said.

"Sales of farm products in North Carolina are light during the first quarter and income for these months is by no means indicative of the total income for the year.

"During the first quarter of 1941, cash income including government payments in the North Atlantic States and West North Central States was reported "just slightly smaller than in the first quarter of 1940; whereas in the remaining regions, income increased from 4 to 16 per cent."

"In the North Atlantic region, lower prices of potatoes, smaller marketings of tobacco and smaller government payments more than offset the increase in income from poultry, eggs and meat animals," Stuart added. "Marked increases in income from fruit and truck crops in Florida and from both crops and livestock in Georgia, primarily accounted for the increase in farm income in the South Atlantic region in the first quarter of 1941."

Meeting Called On Fertilizers

A conference of farmers, agricultural leaders, manufacturers, dealers and farm organization representatives will be held June 16 to suggest the grades of mixed fertilizers to be sold in North Carolina, D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the Commissioner of Agriculture announced today.

Not less than 35 nor more than 80 grades of fertilizer will be approved for sale in the state in conformity with the 1941 fertilizer law enacted by the General Assembly. Final adoption of the grades will be made

by the State Board of Agriculture and the director of the N. C. Experiment Station.

The conference will be held in the board room of the Agricultural building in Raleigh at 10:30 a. m.

Coltrane, who will discuss the provisions of the fertilizer act, explained that "the purpose of the meeting will be to obtain from all interested persons a definite view as to the grades of fertilizer needed in a sound agricultural program."

"Much confusion has resulted in the past because of the unnecessarily large number of fertilizer grades sold in the State and the provision of the law providing for grade reduction will be of substantial benefit to farmers," he added.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Washington Division.

In Bankruptcy No. 758. In the matter of: Paul Samuel Raspberry, Route No. 11, Farmville, N. C. Voluntary Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, July 14, 1941, 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. June 9, 1941. j10-4t

NOTICE OF SALE North Carolina, Martin County. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed

of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by W. H. Hopkins and wife, on the 30th day of December, 1922, and of record in the public registry of Martin County in Book N-2, at page 345, the undersigned trustee will, on Friday, the 27th day of June, 1941, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to wit: Adjoining the lands of Elizabeth J. Green, N. R. Griffin, J. W. Hopkins and O. S. Green, containing 40 acres, more or less, and known as the Griffin Place, and being the same land deeded to Elizabeth J. Green by Elbert S. Peel, trustee, by deed dated March 1st, 1922, and of record in the public registry of Martin County in Book K-2 at page 3.

This is the 27th day of May, 1941. ELBERT S. PEEL, Trustee.

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