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W. C. MANNING Editor — 1908-1938

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Tuesday, July 22, 1941.

Pay in the Army

Typical of most of us Americans, we over-emphasize our arguments with claims that will not stand up in the face of the real facts, and ignore more plausible claims. Much has been said about the \$21-a-month man in the Army. A report released under a Washington dateline by a press association a few days ago says that instead of receiving \$21 a month, the average man in the Army receives \$36 cash each month at the end of four months. The report reads, in part: Apt soldiers move up the ranks to first-class private, non-commissioned officers, and specialists, and the pay ranges up to \$126 a month for a master sergeant. It is judged that about two-thirds of the Army of 1,400,000 men by mid-summer will be getting \$36 as first-class privates or still better salaries for higher ranks."

In addition to an average salary of \$36 a month, the apt Army man gets his board and clothing free. His medical bills are all paid by the government, and he even buys his cigarettes and other similar items at cost. The conservative soldier at the end of the year can easily show a cash reserve of at least \$300. How many common workers, tenants and others back home can show such a reserve at the end of the year. The man getting 50 cents an hour has \$80 at the end of the month to finance his living and all other expenses, including medical attention, and to build a cash reserve. How many are able to save a penny, and isn't it an actual fact that the end of the month finds him in debt? The wage-earner back home in most cases has a family to support. It would appear that the Army man holds an advantage when it comes to pay.

Now, it is agreed that the selectee surrendered his civic rights at the call of Uncle Sam, and that many injustices have resulted. It is agreed that the man in the Army is subject to attack. There are things the selectee wishes he could escape, but where there is one selectee wishing he was able to escape this or that, there are ten back home who wish they could duck out of the hot fields or lay down their tools in the sweatshops and join the more-fortunate at the resorts for the entire summer.

This life is no bed of roses, but we must remember that for us it is better than for most others, that each of us has a part to play and that we can't do our best when we think the other fellow has the easiest job or is getting more pay.

Babson Speaks

After reading recognized reports released by the government and after agreeing that rising prices demanded an increase in the family budget, the breadwinner will be flabbergasted to read Roger W. Babson's forthcoming article in which he declares that living costs today are 10 per cent below those experienced in 1929, and that prices have climbed only a wee five per cent since the war began.

Mr. Babson is offering his syndicated story to the suckers for a dollar, a proposed transaction which in the face of the facts can only add to costs. There is doubt if Mr. Babson will enlighten his clients, and there is reason to believe that he will through his article widen the gap between labor and the general public. If ever there was a time for a closer union among all ranks that time is right in this hour. But Mr. Babson will say that propaganda "issued by labor leaders and men in Washington anxious to get more authority and create more Government jobs," is responsible for all the talk about increased living costs. He also will say that building costs have increased only nine per cent and that 70 per cent of that increase is traceable to labor and taxes.

Mr. Babson should have the facts at his command, and he should be right, but it is difficult to follow him when the food advertisements show one- and two-cent and sometimes three-cent gains in prices for certain foods from week to week. A local builder said just a few days ago that a certain type of flooring purchased the early part of this year for \$65 is now selling for \$85. Increases, not as marked as that but considerably above Babson's nine per cent figure, are reported for nearly all building materials with the possible exception of brick. And, yet, Mr. Babson comes along and wants to sell

his opinions for a dollar and to leave the impression with the people that labor is gouging the consumer. Irish potato farmers and others can see no good reason for food price increases, it is true, but they and the consumers would like for Mr. Babson to explain to them why prices for those commodities have increased to the consumer. Maybe some of Mr. Babson's broker clients can help solve the problem.

And while Mr. Babson is explaining that, he will do well to explain why an official government bureau says that living costs jumped 3.7 per cent from mid-May to mid-June to boost the total to 13.3 per cent since August, 1939.

Earns His Title

Charles Lindbergh, the ex-Colonel and the once over-inflated hero, is looking to fiery Harold Ickes for an apology. It seems as if Secretary Ickes did a most ungentlemanly act when he associated Lindbergh with Adolf Hitler's organization of spies and agents in this country. All of which causes one to wonder whether Ickes is to be "called" or whether Lindbergh himself is to be held responsible for the title with which the secretary so effectively crowned him recently. It would appear that the deflated hero earned his own title, and while Lindbergh may be a sincere gentleman and patriotic citizen, he will have to pull out of Hitler's camp to prove it to the people of this nation.

Senator Reynolds' Embarrassment

New York Times.

A short time ago Senator Reynolds of North Carolina became chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs by virtue of the moss-covered, Senatorial practice of "seniority." This is the practice of filling an empty post (in this case made empty by the death of Senator Shepard) with the member next in line in point of political survival, whether or not he is well qualified for the office. Senator Reynolds was obviously not well qualified. He has been in violent disagreement with the foreign policies of this Administration and it was a poor service to democracy to let him take the chairmanship of so important a committee in a time of crisis. The first result of this blind following of a worthless precedent is now apparent. Last Thursday, acting at the request of the War Department, Mr. Reynolds introduced two resolutions to extend the period of training for Selective Service men and National Guardsmen. The next day he described himself as "embarrassed" by his own action, declaring "I hate to be put in the position of voting against my own bills, but I am afraid I am going to have to do it." It puts an unnecessary strain on democracy when a man is placed in the preposterous position of speaking for an Administration of whose major policies he is an enemy.

It is reassuring news that despite Mr. Reynolds' "embarrassment" the question of a longer period of training will be brought to a prompt test in Congress. This was the decision reached at a White House conference yesterday. It is the only wise decision that could possibly have been made. To demobilize more than two-thirds of an incompletely trained army, in the midst of a World War and at one of the great crises of our history, would be an act of reckless folly. We have no possible alternative but to ask in the names of our democracy, that the young men who have been selected for service by a genuinely democratic method continue to stand at arms so long as our democratic institutions are in danger.

Peanut Publicity in Oklahoma

The Baltimore Sun.

In the current issue of the Country Gentleman is a bright little story under the signature of R. A. Shaw, telling how Bristow, Creek County, Oklahoma, became the "Peanut Capital of the World." Peanuts, according to Mr. Shaw, were tried out in Creek County in 1905 with good results, but the local farmers preferred cotton. Then they found oil under their cotton fields and turned to oil. When the oil boom collapsed, Bristow felt the full weight of the depression and its up-and-coming Chamber of Commerce seized upon peanuts as a lifesaver.

"The City of Bristow," says the writer, "stood solidly behind the farmers and finally resorted to a piece of ballyhoo that advertised the industry here from Boston to San Francisco and assured the farmers of an unlimited market. The City Council passed an ordinance requiring, on penalty of fine and imprisonment, that a peanut be served with every glass of water given in a Bristow cafe; and when the ordinance was 'violated' the petty offender was 'arrested' and cameramen shot the act. Story and pictures traveled far and wide and orders and fan mail came into Bristow from coast to coast."

Bristow the Peanut Capital of the World. This is news indeed. It is news to Georgia, which grows more peanuts than any other state in the Union. It is news to Alabama, which is second in production. It is news to the peanut belt of Virginia and North Carolina, which, combined, grow more peanuts than Georgia. It is, we venture to say, news to Senator Carter Glass, who, because of his interest in the Virginia industry, proudly dubbed himself a "peanut politician." It is news to the readers of seed catalogues wherein the only two kinds of peanuts offered for sale are "Spanish" and "Jumbo Virginia."

Bristow the Peanut Capital of the World. This is the best joke since that of the little town whose realtors declared it to be the center of the world because it was equidistant from all points of the horizon.



Food Chain Adopts 5-Day Week Policy For All Divisions

Jacksonville, Fla., July 17.—John A. Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, today announced the adoption of the five-day work week for retail store employees as the company's national policy.

The five-day, 48-hour week, first in the history of the retail food business, was introduced on an experimental basis in A & P stores in a few eastern states two months ago, Hartford said, and will now be extended throughout the entire A & P organization "as far and as fast" as possible.

"Frankly, however, we must recognize," Hartford said, "that in a few states and some cities the introduction of this shorter work week may be delayed or even prevented by state and local labor regulations and local agreements."

In Jacksonville, Robert M. Smith, president of the Southern Division, said that the shorter week will be in effect before Labor Day in A & P food stores in hundreds of communities throughout this area. He pointed out that the pay of employees affected by this policy will remain the same as for the six-day week and although employees will work only five days a week, stores will continue to serve customers six days as usual.

The new schedule is the latest step in the company's traditional policy of creating and maintaining for its employees the highest wages, the shortest general hours and the best working conditions in the industry," Smith said. "During the past 25 years A & P has repeatedly broken with the traditional dawn-to-dusk working schedule of the food business, and since 1916 we have been able to reduce our store employees' work by 34.2 per cent, or a total of 25 hours."

"These improved working conditions have never been achieved at the cost of increased prices to our customers or lower returns to our suppliers. They are the employees' share of the general reduction in operating expenses resulting from the consistently increasing efficiency of our method of distribution.

"The A & P's annual report to stockholders, issued last month, reveals that there is no conflict between low prices and good working conditions. It shows that our customers are currently enjoying the lowest retail prices in relation to our costs in the history of the grocery industry; that during 1940 our growers and shippers received 13 per cent more of the consumer's food dollar than they did in 1937; and that we were still able last year to give our employees actual wage increases and added compensation totaling more than \$4,000,000."

Mr. Smith pointed out that the new A & P schedule is in sharp contrast with the latest figures for working hours in the food industry, contained in a survey made a year ago by a group of Washington, D. C., labor unions which revealed that the average working hours for retail employees in individual grocery stores in that city were 63-1-2 hours and for food chain store employees 54 hours.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
North Carolina, Martin County. Having qualified as the executor of the estate of George Williams, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned within one year from the completion of this publication of notice or same will be pleaded in bar to any recovery.

THE RECORD SPEAKS . . .

Motorists turned from the beaten highway paths to boost the accident record figures a notch or two over the week-end, and while one of the accidents barely missed being a serious one, the victims escaped unhurt and the property loss was not very large. The 1940 and 1941 figures are running neck and neck as far as the number of accidents and deaths are concerned, but the recent months hold an edge in number injured and property loss amount.

The following tabulations offer a comparison of the accident trend: first, by corresponding weeks in this year and last and for each year to the present time.

29th Week Comparison		Accidents Inj'd Killed Dam'ge	
1941	1	0	0 \$ 50
1940	0	0	0 00
Comparison To Date			
1941	53	44	2 \$17,175
1940	53	37	2 \$ 6,405

Prices For Foods Are Going Higher

Despite record earning power in the U. S., that old maxim about more guns meaning less butter is coming true once more as America edges nearer a wartime economy. According to the national bureau of labor statistics, the folks in New Jersey paid 31 per cent more for pork during June than they paid a year ago. Eggs went up 37 per cent. Butter, which cost 32 cents a pound in June, 1940, was up to 41 cents. Although statisticians cannot place their fingers on a single reason for such increases, they're due in part to the hearty appetite of Uncle Sam's draftee army and also in certain cases—to purchases by Britain. So-called "luxury" items are going up, too, of course. For example, a 20 per cent increase in the retail cost of liquor can be expected, what with the projected \$1-per-gallon federal tax boost, higher operating expense and rising cost of practically every raw material used in the product. So that's the other side of the story, and it does cast a sobering shadow over the optimistic tidings of industrial output and wage increases.

Return to Richmond

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hull and daughter returned to their home in Richmond yesterday after a week's visit here with relatives. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Hull's mother, Mrs. G. W. Hardison, who will spend a few days with them.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This the 27th day of June, 1941.
RUSSELL WILLIAMS,
Executor of the estate of
July 6-1 George Williams, deceased

NOTICE
North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court. **County of Martin against Mandy or Mary Lewis and Town of Parmele**
The defendant, Mandy or Mary Lewis, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Martin County, North Carolina, to foreclose the taxes on land in Martin County in which said defendant has an interest; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear before L. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County at his office in Williamston, North Carolina, within thirty (30) days after the completion of this service of publication by notice and to answer

or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This the 3rd day of July, 1941.
L. B. WYNNE,
Clerk Superior Court of Martin County.

July 8-41

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in that certain Deed of Trust recorded in the Public Registry of Martin County in Book H-3, at page 227, said Deed of Trust having been given to secure a certain note of even date and tenor therein with, and the stipulations therein contained not having been complied with, at the request of the parties interested, the undersigned Trustee will, on Monday, the 28th day of July, 1941, at 12:00 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House door in the Town of Williamston, N. C., offer for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate:

LOT NO. 1: Being Lot No. 16 in the Moore Field, adjoining Amy Purvis on the West fronting N. Street 78.8 and running back to two parallel lines S. 41-45 feet east to the depth of 130 feet. Being same land purchased from Williamston Land and Improvement Company by George and Jane Rice, recorded in Book E-1, page 112.

LOT NO. 2: Beginning 73 feet from Broad Street at corner of Lot No. 1 in Block B in the Moore Field plot, thence Eastwardly along the line of lots 1 and 2 about 130 feet to Lot No. 4; thence Southerly along Lot No. 4 to Jane Rice's back corner; thence along Jane Rice's corner about 130 feet to a Street; thence along said Street to the beginning, being same land purchased of H. M. Burras by George and Jane Rice.

LOT NO. 3: Beginning at the corner of Pine and North Streets in the Williamston Land and Improvement Company, Moore Field, running North 42° East 72.8 feet to Augustus Purvis corner; thence along his line South 41° 3-4' West along Pine Street to the beginning and being Lot No. 19. Being same land purchased from Williamston Land and Improvement Company on the 24th day of October, 1940, recorded in Book MMM, page 225.

This the 26th day of June, 1941.
B. A. CRUTCHER,
July 1-41 Trustee.



TO SEE IS OFTEN SALVATION

THE mariner who sees the light of a buoy gleaming through the night can steer his ship safely. The man who sees ahead to the light of financial independence steers his course by means of regular savings proportionate with his income. We will counsel you without charge.

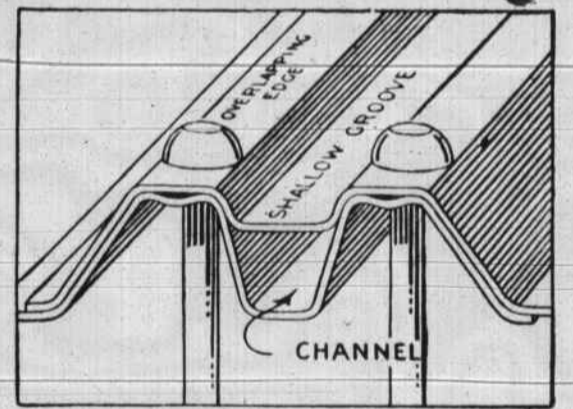
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MR. FARMER



Remember, There Is Only One

Channel Drain Roofing

MR. FARMER, Remember there is only one Channel Drain Roofing. It gives you many years longer service and when it rains it drains. Often times you will be told that some other Sheet Roofing is Just As Good as Channel Drain. Why take this chance! Demand the original. Please keep this in mind that when you ride along the road and see a rusty roof "That's Not Channel Drain." So as protection to yourself, see that the word Channel Drain is on every sheet of metal you buy.

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W. H. Basnight & Co., Inc.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

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AHOSKIE

NORTH CAROLINA