

# THE ENTERPRISE

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### Defying Democracy

It is really confusing to understand why we talk at length about Democracy and then turn and defy it. Sometimes it would seem that Democracy has been displaced by individualists who chatter about and hang on to Democracy solely for their individual gains and not for the common good of country and the masses. It is a fairly well established fact that we care little if and when Democracy acts contrary to the self-claimed rights of others, and that we howl when Democracy treads upon our toes in acting for the common good of all. Principle counts for little in this day and age; it is how much do "I" get and how much will "I" get hurt if the rights of the majority are to be preserved and protected.

Recently Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, serving as National Oil Coordinator, asked for a voluntary reduction in gasoline consumption. The answer was an increase in consumption. A golden opportunity to bolster Democracy was offered, but we defied it. The answer came as a stab in the back for Democracy, and is recognized as a strong invitation for the introduction of a new law demanding a decrease in gasoline consumption. We were asked to go on daylight saving time that the shortage in electrical energy might be relieved. A majority went on the new schedule, but there was much growling about it.

We can't drive at reasonable speeds on the highway; We have to have laws to make us conform to safety rules when our very lives are at stake. The mere announcement of a uniform and safe speed law will not work in this free land of ours. Even the law itself is defied.

It is possible that we are going to cast aside Democracy in its entirety, and depend upon iron-clad rules and laws to direct our actions? We have traveled a long way in that direction, but in either case there'll be a lot of argument and griping.

### The Soldier and the Civilian

Soldier: "Yes, but my rights are being infringed upon when I am called upon to serve in the Army, and I am being treated common and my rights are completely destroyed when they add more months to my time."

Civilian: "Yes, you may be deprived of your rights. But, back home they are preparing to deprive me of my earnings with one of the most extensive taxing programs ever known in this country. My right to eat is even being threatened by increased living costs. My daily work schedule does not allow me as much freedom as you enjoy or have in the Army."

Soldier: "Yes, but my life is in danger."  
Civilian: "The record shows that up until the Russo-German struggle, more civilians were killed back home than were lost in battle. And too, you must not forget that the automobile is still with us despite a call for a voluntary reduction in gasoline consumption."

It would appear from the conversation that this is a cruel world, that everyone thinks his lot is the hardest.

While about a million men are answering the call of their country, millions back home are answering the call of the factory whistle their pattern of living possibly being about as exacting and tough in some instances as that for the soldier.

A young soldier back home for a visit dared say recently that the Army was helping at least 95 per cent of the young men, that a vast majority is living better in the army than it did back home. Contrary to the general saying that the drafted man gets only \$21 a month, the average monthly pay is in two-thirds of the cases almost twice that amount. The soldier gets his board, lodging, clothes, medical attention and in many cases valuable training. Add to that his salary and he is making more than the average laborer back home.

When civilian and soldier alike realize the meaning of the serious threat facing the world, there'll be less grumbling on both sides, each realizing that he has a task to perform and that it is his duty to perform that task well.

There are those who point out that the man outside the draft age talks freely. One's age was not determined to fit into the schedule of

world events. The man who, for no reason of his own, is out of the draft age is not to be called upon to enter the army just as the present selectee who toddled around in his absorbent apparel was not called upon to fight in the first World War. The age limit may be changed, and until it is changed, the man who was 28 years old before last July 1st has just as much claim to exemption as the babes had in the last war. There are tasks to be done on both sides, and it is about time that each was handling his task.

### That Somebody Else

Everybody, with some few exceptions, is for inflation control—for somebody else. Everybody wants wage scales controlled—for somebody else. Everybody wants food prices controlled for their own benefits, but not particularly for somebody else. Everybody wants somebody else to accept and handle the less desirable tasks.

Not until everybody is ready and willing to accept the role of that somebody else, will we make progress in meeting the emergency now bearing so heavily upon this nation.

We contribute aluminum barely worth one hundred dollars and pat ourselves on the back for having accomplished a great deal. The aluminum drive in this county was successful, but measured in terms of real action it can count for little.

We have bought a few thousand dollars worth of defense savings stamps and bonds. That's quite commendable, but compare the purchases with the actual financial need and one will readily realize that the surface has hardly been scratched.

We have heard the call for a reduction in gasoline consumption. In a recent week we burned a million and a half more gallons of gasoline than we did the previous week. It is apparent that we are looking to somebody else to conserve the gasoline supply while we step up our own consumption.

It is a sad state of affairs for the unity of this nation when we look to somebody else to do it all. Possibly it is challenging the individual rights of our citizens to tell them to walk a block or two to their work. That is bad, but it is far worse for the citizen, seeing the clouds of danger hovering over his head to continue to satisfy his own individual desires and make drastic action necessary to conserve the gas supply and bolster our defense march.

There aren't many of us who can't see the need for changing our course of action, but in our individual selfishness we will not act because somebody else is not cooperating or contributing his bit to the program. The action of others is merely used as an excuse for our own shortcomings. And it is that way in the many and intricate phases of our lives. We are steering a stubborn course after our own wishes, irrespective of what is right or what is needed for the continuance of our way of life. When the time comes, and apparently it isn't far off, that legislation is necessary to get people in the churches, religion and its meaning will be lost. The same is true in our defense efforts, for when it becomes necessary to legislate for every movement, our defense program will flop.

It is time that everybody acted to lift the load we have boastfully placed on somebody else.

### Education For Democracy

Hertford County Herald.

It would make an interesting study for some educationally-minded person in our town to start keeping a record of all the children who enter the first grade of school this year and see how many fall by the wayside before their education is completed. The result would probably be very surprising.

Such an analysis on a nationwide basis, shows that of the 4,180,450 American children who entered the first grade in 1923, only 1,702,206 ever reached the first year of high school, and only 1,005,375, less than 25 per cent, ever completed their high school education.

One of the hallmarks of American democracy is supposed to be our excellent educational system, with its schools supported by public funds, with its compulsory schooling in the elementary grades, and with our conviction that only an educated people can maintain a democracy. But these figures show there is still a lot to be done.

As Dr. James Madison Wood, president of Stephens College, points out, it is a vitally serious part of our defense program that we educate men and women for citizenship—that it will be futile to build tanks and battleships in defense of democracy if we overlook the men and women who must develop and protect our democratic ideals.

In addition to formal education, Dr. Wood, a pioneer in practical education for women, stresses the need for greater availability of courses which aid in the betterment of family life and home management, such as courses in marriage problems, pre-parental training, budgeting and home management.

Guns, planes and military training can save democracy from outside enemies, but only education can preserve democracy from within. It is of the utmost importance right now that the light of education be turned on democracy to make everything American fully aware of what it is and why it is worth protecting.

The only liberty I mean, is a liberty connected with order; that not only exists along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them.—Edmund Burke.

A nation is the unity of a people.—Coleridge.



### Harvey Presided Over Legal and Illegal Assemblies, Simultaneously

The story of John Harvey's performing two tasks at one time is not merely an important historical event. It is of special interest during this age of dictators, for it is a part of the story of democracy.

Harvey was a popular colonial leader during the Revolutionary period when there was trouble with England over the right of Parliament to tax North Carolina as one of the original thirteen colonies.

Harvey's experience on April 4, 1775, was a new one. At that time British soldiers were in America. Trouble had begun in New England. Other colonies were active, but Governor Martin planned to keep North Carolina inactive by refusing to call the legislative body into session. Under John Harvey's leadership, the people had elected representatives and had held the First Provincial Congress independently of the governor's wish.

Harvey's activities during the Second Provincial Congress seem to have no parallel in history. He occupied the chairman's platform in one assembly hall, before one group of men; yet, he presided over two different assemblies. He was moderator of the legislative body acting independently of King George's governor, and at the same time he was chairman presiding over the colonial assembly summoned by the governor. The same group of men, with few exceptions, had been elected by the people to represent them at both meetings. The two assemblies had been scheduled to meet at the same time and in the same hall.

As chairman of both legislative bodies, Harvey had the unusual experience of performing two duties at one time. The men who voted cast double ballots, for they were a part of the governor's legal assembly and also were a part of the special legislative group elected by the citizens of North Carolina without the governor's consent. The same group of men composed both assemblies.

The reason why there was a dual meeting and a dual membership was the determination of the people to meet and discuss their affairs whether or not Governor Martin gave his consent. When the Governor found out the people's plans of acting independently, he had summoned the Assembly. The voters sent only one set of representatives to act for them in both meetings to be held in the same hall, at the same time.

The birth of Tar Heel democracy can be traced back to these Provincial Congresses elected by the people of North Carolina to legislate for them independently of Governor Martin's will. Thus John Harvey, as leader of that group, merits the honor of being known as the "father of Tar Heel democracy."

### Things To Watch For In The Future

A built-in tiny light for dial telephones in dark rooms, which goes on automatically when receiver is lifted, and vice versa. . . . A synthetic olive oil, produced by a combination of all-American animal, vegetable and mineral oils. . . . Something new in rubber bands — one equipped with button and button hole. . . . A new electric coffee-maker that can be adjusted to make exactly the same brew every day. . . . And in the same field, an electric toaster that times the toasting automatically without any ticking sound. . . . Still another electric item — a plug that requires no screw driver whatever for making the wire connection; the two halves of it screw together as easily as a cap on a bottle, squeezing the wires into tight connection with the terminal prongs. . . . A fruit-juice dispensing machine in which you drop a nickel, select any one of six flavors, puncture the lid on a built-in opener, and drink 'er down. . . . A sunlamp bulb that fits into ordinary house sockets and has everything built in, special glass for screening out undesirable rays, reflector, and all.

### More Growers Turn To Barley For Feed

Barley, often referred to as "winter corn" is becoming increasingly popular as a feed grain among North Carolina farmers, says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist of N. C. State College.

This is especially true in areas where it is desirable to substitute soil-conserving for row crops and where it is necessary at the same time to maintain the supply of feed grains.

The two bearded strains of barley, Davidson and Randolph, which were released to farmers on a trial basis in 1938, have shown up exceptionally well. At the Piedmont Branch Station near Statesville relatively high yields have been secured. During a nine-year test, these

two strains outyielded Tennessee Winter, the standard bearded barley in the region, with average yields as follows: Tennessee Winter, 33.6 bushels to the acre; Randolph, 38 bushels; and Davidson, 40.6 bushels. This represents a percentage increase for Davidson of 20.8.

Blair said the first hooded strains of barley were distributed in the fall of last year. Hooded selected 23, named Iredell, has produced more grain than has Tennessee No. 6 Hood in seven of the nine years it has been in nursery trials. On the basis of average yields, Iredell has outyielded

Tennessee No. 6 33.4 bushels to 26.8. The new selection will be used primarily as a forage barley.

In addition to their yielding ability, another reason for the growing popularity of two of these barleys is their resistance to brown loose smut collected locally, as well as to several races of black loose covered smut.

### Largest

The production of baby chicks by commercial hatcheries in June was the largest for that month on record, reports the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service.

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