

THE ENTERPRISE

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



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Strictly Cash in Advance)

IN MARTIN COUNTY

One Year \$2.50

Six Months 1.50

OUTSIDE MARTIN COUNTY

One Year \$3.00

Six Months 1.75

No Subscription Received Under 6 Months

Advertising Rate Card Furnished Upon Request

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, September 10, 1943.

Fear On The Home Front

Fear of an invasion of our fair land by the enemy has been all but dissipated by our gallant fighting men who sought the foe in their own air. Possibly there is still danger of attack, but we no longer hold any fear for it. However, there is much fear on the home front and after hearing one of the columnists tell about it there is some cause for concern.

He says, "Liberals fear the power of the corporations, conservatives fear the liberals and the trade unions. Teachers fear their supervisors and their trustees, businessmen and congressmen fear professors and their ideas. Radio writers and studio executives have a fearful eye on the advertiser-sponsors, and the advertisers fear the buying public. Those who hope for a decent post war world fear the State Department and, in turn, the little bewildered men who shape its policies fear men of brains and ability like Sumner Welles. Everyone agrees in fearing the government. We live in a fear-drenched society."

Having all that to fear on the home front, little wonder we have no fear of attack. But the columnist did not mention all the fears at home. We are still fearful the Smiths will get more of this than we do, and we hoard. We even lie, manipulate and steal gasoline for fear we'll not get our fair share. We are fearful lest someone gets an advantage. We are fearful we'll do more than someone else, even if we know we have not and are not doing our part.

It is about time that we measured the truth for what it is worth and let the chips fall where they may. Too long have we thwarted the wholesome truth to better our business advantage. It is about time that we play the game fair, do our part and banish fear with the grim determination to take what may come.

Not Rest, But Struggle

From The Common Defense.

Our success in North Africa, the onward rush of our army in Sicily, the fall of Mussolini, and our continued offensive against the Japanese in the Pacific, make encouraging news for the American people. Everyone gladly accepts the reality of military victory. The danger is that we shall be disposed to regard the war as practically won and proceed to relax our efforts and our diligence in behalf of its vigorous prosecution. It is not won. It is far from won. The Nazis

are still strong. In particular, their air force of late has not been utilized in the full strength that it yet possesses. Europe is a fortified continent. To invade it will demand the loss of much life. The problem of supplying our overseas troops will continue for many days to come. Any misstep, any lack of vigilance may cost us heavily and needlessly prolong the war. At the same time we have the war to carry on in the Pacific against the Japanese.

All of the problems involved in the West also present themselves to us in the East. Ambassador Grew, who knows very well the nature and strength of our foe in the Pacific, has warned us that much hard fighting remains to be done there before we can win the victory. We do not doubt but that we shall win this war on all fronts, but we shall do it only because the faith and courage of our civilian population match and supports the faith and courage of our fighting men. They depend upon us far more than we sometimes think—for supplies of all kinds, for money to finance the war, for keeping production of war materials at a high level—and for encouragement that is born of our own strong and stirring morale. No one in America can rest. No one can relax his efforts for victory, nor become complacent. We are winning, but we have not yet won.

This generation of Americans will never know peace in an absolute sense—except that which God gives in the heart even in the midst of struggle. For this generation of Americans is called upon to maintain all of the freedom achieved in the past and, in addition, to do even a harder thing—extend democracy for the creation of a better and more just America in the days ahead. After the victory on the battlefield, which may not come soon, we shall still be under the necessity of bearing the burden of fighting for a just and democratic peace. This will be no less easy than the fight against the Axis military forces. This, too, will require long days and nights of hard work, and sacrifice, and vigilance. Americans of this generation cannot lay down the burden that free men must carry for the creation of a better world. We shall not know absolute peace—but only struggle. And, if we give a good account of ourselves we may then expect to find our reward in victory, and peace for those who come after us.

Fear Of Freedom

Among the Four Freedoms we are hearing so much about, it is now claimed that the one having to do with Fear is causing the most concern in some quarters. It isn't Freedom from Fear, but Fear of Freedom that is causing the trusts and manipulators great concern. They are afraid because if the common man gets freedom, he will not be subject to those who would dictate business and economic policies for the advantage of the few and at the cost of the many.

No Private Monopoly

News and Observer.

One of the serious objections to the "invalid and illegal" attempted lease of the naval petroleum reserves in California, was that it gave a monopoly to the Standard Oil Company of California. When a California Congressman asked Assistant Attorney-General Littell if, under certain conditions, in order "to conserve oil in the ground" it would not be better to "create a monopoly rather than leave the field in the hands of several companies," Mr. Littell made this statesman-like answer:

"When there are circumstances under which a monopoly might prove desirable, and should be created, the government ought to create it and operate it."

No private monopoly ought to be tolerated in a democracy.

"PICKLE" SEASON



Know the AMERICAS

MEXICO'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(September 16, 1810.)

It has been said that Miguel Hidalgo was to the Independence of Mexico what Christopher Columbus was to the Discovery of America. Not an end in itself, but the great initiator, the man who pointed the way to emancipation and freedom, the first to envisage the full sense of independence.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla—later to be called the Father of Mexican Independence—was born in the State of Guanajuato on May 8, 1753. He pursued his studies at the College of San Nicolas at Valladolid (now Morelia) and was ordained a priest. He became teacher and finally dean of that college and afterwards occupied several curacies. In September of the year 1810 he was parish priest at Dolores, a village of the province of Guanajuato. His learning and his progressive ideas brought him under suspicion, not only because he used to read all kinds of books but also because liberal ideas were always noticeable in his addresses.

The Napoleonic invasion of Spain and the overthrow of Charles IV of Spain was the final spark that was to set off the Revolution in Mexico as elsewhere in Spanish America. The time was ripe for the assertion of independence. Spain was invaded by Napoleon; the King had abdicated. Who was the authority who should carry on the government—or misgovernment—of the colony? A group of revolutionary patriots gathered around the curate of Dolores and invited him to join a conspiracy. Hidalgo refused at the beginning, as he considered the enterprise lacking in seriousness. At last he was influenced to attend the meetings and consented to head a revolution.

On September 16, 1810, Hidalgo raised the standard of revolt with the slogan: "Long live America! Long live Ferdinand VII! Down with bad government!" The Indians took up the cry, and joined Hidalgo, and they all went off in search of weapons some having taken up lances and others cutlasses and slings. This Cry of Dolores (Grito de Dolores) became the rallying slogan of the revolution in New Spain.

In mustering immense numbers of armed natives Hidalgo aimed at the establishment of political independence and free land in Mexico. The insurgents seized various places in the central part of the country including the great silver-producing town and mines of Guanajuato, where unfortunately the rebel forces committed serious excesses. After several astonishingly successful encounters, during which town after town attached itself to the patriot cause, Hidalgo, with his aides, Aldama and Allende, arrived with a force of about 80,000 poorly armed men at Monte de las Cruces, where

War Bond Ship



SLIDING DOWN the ways at the Charleston Navy Yard is the new destroyer escort Thomason, named in honor of Sgt. Clyde Thomason, of Atlanta, Ga., who was killed in the Pacific area. The ship was paid for from oversubscriptions of war bonds to build the new cruiser Atlanta. This is an official U. S. Navy photo. (International)

he clashed with the best troops at the government's disposal. Victorious, he could have taken Mexico City, but instead withdrew cautiously after which success left him.

He was completely routed by Felix Maria Calleja at the battle of Puente de Calderon in January, 1811. Fleeing north with a few followers, Hidalgo was captured in an ambush and executed the following year. In the small chapel of San Francisco the decapitated body of the warrior-priest was laid and afterwards removed to Mexico.

That his warfare was bloody and cruel is true; that he was not successful in his attempted uprising is also true; that he was not successful in his attempt to lit the torch of liberty in Mexico. For that reason if for no other, his name is not to be forgotten.

When EXHAUSTION leads to Headache

Don't let headache double the misery of exhaustion. At the first sign of pain take Capudine. It quickly brings relief, soothes nerves upset by the pain. It is liquid—already dissolved—all ready to act—all ready to bring comfort. Use only as directed. 10c, 20c, 50c.

CAPUDINE

For Your Future

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— See —

B. S. Courtney

Teamwork Is Still Handling Problems On America's Front

The teamwork that has characterized America's handling of virtually all of its problems since the days of the pioneer log-rolling is still producing results. For months, it has been predicted that bumper crops resulting from early pleas to farmers to plant large crops would result in bottlenecks at canning plants, where itinerant labor is no longer available. The prediction was borne out when a crisis developed in Southern New Jersey, where Campbell Soup Company's Camden plant was faced

with a glut of tomatoes so great that there were fears of spoilage of thousands of tons. On a single day, trucks lined up or five miles, with some 727 trucks each loaded with about four tons of tomatoes waiting to be relieved of their cargoes. At the same time, a hundred boxcars stood on sidings. Appeals to the U. S. Employment Service and the War Manpower Commission brought a sprinkling of workers, but not enough. Nearby Fort Dix and the Philadelphia Navy yard yielded service men on leaves. But when this proved insufficient,

Things To Watch For In The Future

The oscillating bed, which utilizes a small motor to provide pulsations said to have the effect of massaging, to ease minor aches and pains. Non-reflecting eyeglasses and windshields, developed by American Optical Company. . . . Since laces, now used by the Army, made of nylon. . . . Shrink-proof wrapping paper. . . . A toothpaste made of sodium fluoride which will relieve aches due to exposed dentine—the most common cause of toothaches.

Shoes are being made with sales of plastic, wood, combination of cotton and wool, cord and friction baiting and their fabric and synthetic substances.

the company took large newspaper space and radio time to ask for volunteer help, and response was so great that it became unnecessary to utilize all of the Fort Dix soldiers the Army made available. The crisis was handled—but it became a warning to other crop-and-canning areas throughout the country.

The World's News Seen Through THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Name Address SAMPLE COPY ON REQUEST

Notice To ALL DOG OWNERS

In the past we have only killed dogs caught in the act of killing our goats and sheep. However, last night, September 6th, dogs killed 8 goats on our premises and in the future any dog, good or bad, will be killed upon sight when found on our property.

If you place any value on your dog we sincerely ask that you keep him from our place of business. We derive no pleasure from killing dogs but we are determined to protect our property.

Any person having a stray gun shell or two is asked to kindly call or see us. We can't buy them and we need them. This favor will be appreciated.

Roberson Slaughter House

FIRST SALE Monday

SEPTEMBER 13, 1943.

We'll only have a 3 1-2 hour sale on Monday. You, quite naturally, realize what this means.

With this condition confronting both the farmers and warehousemen, we insist that you bring your tobacco in early for our Monday's Sale.

May we insist that you watch your tobacco very carefully. We have had much damaged tobacco on our floors this week.

Our prices are still good especially the better grades. For the best sale of the year sell with

Adkins & Bailey Warehouse Robersonville

ANNOUNCEMENT OF Change in Drug Store Hours

Due to unusual conditions caused by war, such as acute shortages of clerks, delivery help and nearly all supplies, we find it necessary to adopt shorter hours, beginning today, Friday, Sept. 10, as follows:

3:30 A. M. To 6:30 P. M. (WEEK-DAYS) SATURDAYS 8:30 A. M. To 9:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 9:30 To 11 A.M. 4 To 6 P.M.

We sincerely hope and believe that our patrons will appreciate the necessity for this change, which is in keeping with the general trend throughout the country, and that they will not be materially inconvenienced. As always, we stand ready at all hours during the night to render emergency prescription service.

DAVIS Pharmacy — CLARK'S Pharmacy