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**For Economic Peace**

This blood-soaked world will never free itself from the scourge of war unless it first achieves economic peace. That has been said so often in the past few years that it has almost become a cliché. But it is the deepest of all the truths of war and peace, and so far it has received nothing more than lip service.

Up to this moment there is no economic peace no respite from economic war, in the plans that have been formally discussed among the United Nations. No spirit of economic peace can be found in the predominant attitude of businessmen, at home or abroad. None can be seen in the response of the general American public.

Millions of our boys are fighting to free the world from Nazi and Japanese tyrannies, both of which, starting with military rule and racial murder, have been striving to fix a master and slave status upon human society. Tens of thousands of these boys are dying for our freedom. Their blood, so far, has sprouted no seeds of economic peace. The tears of their loved ones fall on the stony ground of cartelism or ruthless rivalry for market.

We have witnessed, at Rye, N. Y., the holding of an international business conference which the Senate Kilgore Committee properly called "a gathering of broken-down European big businessmen" plotting the revival of the cartel system. Our Government sponsored the gathering.

For weeks at Chicago, an international air conference staged a running fight between the advocates of international competition and supporters of national monopolies. The Americans stood for competition, but for what purpose? Back of the demand of some of them was the hopeful expectation of the "Globaloney Company" that Congress would back it, first in crushing foreign competition and then in establishing an earth-encircling monopoly of its own.

We in America observe the plans of British business imperialists to revive their domination of smaller countries for purposes of exploitation and it shocks our moral sense. But what of ourselves? We observe the plans of American businessmen to seize British foreign trade, reducing British workmen to penury, and it seems to be merely the orderly working of the laws of nature. The vast super-modern industrial plant which the U. S. A. has built for war purposes must be used to expand the foreign trade that is so necessary to our prosperity. Thus we reason.

But if our British allies discuss postwar conversion of American raw materials into goods for the recapture of their own markets, without which they will starve, that seems little short of treason.

In the arena of international politics, especially where war and peace are concerned, Americans have moved ahead a long way from the old chauvinistic cry of "My country right or wrong." The country has to be right, in the sober thinking of most of the men and women in it, before they will consent that a single life shall be sacrificed for the sake of national policy. We no longer assume, without supporting evidence, that our government is right whenever it clashes in political policy with a foreign state.

How different it is in the economic field. Let the slightest hint be given of an economic clash between the U. S. A. and a foreign government, and the chauvinism which is vanishing from the political field bursts out in full vigor. The impulse toward such a response is not confined to business imperialists. Countless political progressives, countless men and women who believe in economic peace at home as the basis of human welfare, will rise instinctively to support the U. S. A. in foreign economic policies which would outrage them if applied between state and state in this country.

So, too, with the government itself. Men who have shown high statesmanship, in lowering tariff barriers by international agreement, are not incapable of acting as diplomatic fronts for monopolistic cartels.

What is the reason for this anomaly? Is it not because the people as a whole do not yet see that this world is now one world economically, just as it has become in a political and military sense? Is it not also because we have not yet fully accepted the new realities of human welfare here at home?

The American people are learning slowly, in the wake of infinite suffering, that commerce must be regulated among the states so as to raise the standard of living of all the people, in all sections of the country. There must be work for all, a decent living for all, a universal restraint of the powerful who misuse their power, or the entire people will pay through the breakdown of our domestic economy.

With this lesson no more than half learned, we are required to learn another and more difficult one—that lasting prosperity and lasting peace require the extension of this policy throughout the world. Prosperity and peace, or poverty and war—these are the alternatives, and they travel in pairs.

The selfish monopolists who expect to win the coming peace would manage the world's resources to insure inordinate profits to themselves by limiting the supply of goods or holding up prices. The cutthroat competitors would ruin their customers in the process of destroying their rivals. Either of these systems, or a combination of the two, will lead to domestic upheavals and new world wars.

It is not enough to recognize this truth in the abstract. It must be the foundation both of American domestic policy and of the international economic agreements which follow this war.

From now on, throughout the world, there can be but one motto:

"Live and let live," revised to read: "Live by letting live."

To live, then, will mean to live in decency and with dignity, as befits a human race which is so nearly the master of its particular atom of the universe.—Irving Brant in PM.

**Out Of Bounds**

Disturbing reports are coming from parts of Germany where foot-tired infantrymen have visited and reportedly found major industrial factories almost unscathed after years of aerial bombardment. The doughboys, reaching one town where a big industrial plant with its labyrinth of sheds, had turned out millions of dollars worth of chemical products for the enemy war machine, are asking with concealed sarcasm how Allied airmen could have shuttled over the industrial area for three years and left several big factories still operating.

There were rumors, possibly unfounded, that intimidated the factory had six Englishmen on its board of directors. Then there is a story about an American-owned factory that had escaped the bombings virtually unscathed.

The foot soldiers, after plowing through torment, were skeptical about what they found in those areas, and declared then and there that if the Ruhr escaped there'll be a stinking stink raised.

The boys, while skeptical, accepted an airman's explanation which declared that there were far more important targets and the boys then agreed to wait and see what was found in the Ruhr.

Social progress makes the well-being of all more and more the business of each; it binds all closer and closer together in bonds from which none can escape.—Henry George.

The rules which experience suggests are better than those which theorists elaborate in their libraries.—R. S. Storrs.

Too much cannot be done toward guarding and guiding well the germinating and inclining thought of childhood.—Mary Baker Eddy.



**One Penny Returns \$2.77 With Peanuts**

Since it costs only about 10 cents an acre to treat peanut seed before planting to obtain better stands, no farmer can afford to overlook treating his seed with one of the several materials now available, says Howard Garris, Extension plant pathologist at State College.

While the returns from seed treatment will vary from field to field and farm to farm, this practice has proven itself to be an excellent insurance leading to larger yields.

One of the largest gains reported to Garris last year came from the farm of J. J. Matthews in Gates County. The per-acre yield without the seed treatment was 14 bags, while the acre with treatment gave a yield of 17 2-3 bags. The ten cents invested in seed treatment gave a return of 330 pounds of peanuts, worth \$27.70.

Another good method for increasing peanut yields is the dusting of the crop with copper-sulphur or sulphur dust to control leafspot diseases. Not only does this practice give increased yields of nuts but it also increases the amount of hay and gives hay of better quality. Under average conditions the extra hay pays for the cost of the dusting and the extra nuts are clear profit.

Garris suggests that growers immediately order their dusting equipment and not wait until it is needed this summer. Some growers had their crops dusted by airplane last year but it is not known whether this service will be available during the coming season.

**State College Hints For Farm Homes**

By RUTH CURRENT

Honey and peanut butter make a favorite combination for filling sandwiches and spreading on toast. Mix honey and peanut butter just before using, because the mixture soon hardens. The popular flavor and high-quality protein, energy value and B-vitamins of peanut butter make it a good food in soups, main dishes, and desserts as well as in sandwiches.

One thing is certain, say nutritionists. Going without breakfast is a bad start for the day. It's been found that workers who skip breakfast get less done in the first working hour than those who tuck away a good meal before work. As the morning goes on, the hungry ones grow less efficient. After lunch they do better; then they slow up again. What happens to those workers happens to homemakers, too, and to everyone else. It's especially true for children. A child who eats a good

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**"On the House"**



A GERMAN WAREHOUSE filled with liquor is raided by a crowd of liberated Russian, Polish and French civilians after its capture by American forces. As crowds below wait with outstretched arms, companions from an upper window toss bottles of booze to them. (International)

breakfast has a better chance to do well with studies and games.

We're waiting for the painted stocking fad to extend to bathing suits.

An orator, or author, is never successful until he has learned to make his words smaller than his ideas.—Emerson.

**Are You Keeping Your Records As Required?**

Every person in a business, including farming, is required to keep a set of books and proper records to file an accurate INCOME TAX RETURN at the end of each year. These records are required as the Revenue Department has authority to check your tax returns for any year and you must have complete records to support your returns.

I have had several months' experience in this kind of work and if you need any assistance in keeping your books or preparing any tax returns I will be glad to help you.

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"Maybe it will look right if I stand on my head," said Alice

Alice couldn't seem to understand. The Mock Turtle sighed deeply, drew one flipper across his eyes, and began again.

"This line is the cost of living going up—and that line is the cost of electricity coming down. Now do you see?"

"No," said Alice, doubtfully, "why don't they go together? One of them must be upside down."

Sobs suddenly choked the Mock Turtle.

Alice was eager to please. "Maybe it will look right," she said, "if I stand on my head!"

☆☆☆

There is an Alice-in-Wonderland flavor to the simple facts about electricity.

The average price of household electricity has actually come DOWN since war began—while the cost of most other things was going UP.

There has been no shortage of electricity—the basic raw material of all war production—though most other important war materials have necessarily been scarce or rationed.

That record is the result of careful planning and hard work by America's business-managed electric companies. And it is your assurance of plenty of cheap electricity for peacetime job production—and for all the new electric conveniences you'll enjoy after the war.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hear NELSON EDDY in "THE ELECTRIC HOUR," with Robert Armstrong's Orchestra. Sunday afternoons; 4:30, EWT, CBS Network.

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