

The Enterprise

State Library

VOL. V. NO 52.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

WHOLE NO. 260

COTTON.

A Large Cotton Producer Talks of the Crop and the Value if Handled Properly.

(Charlotte Observer)

This seems to be the day of the farmer, and he is disposed to make the most of it; he is keeping posted in a general way, and on cotton in particular.

An Observer man had a talk yesterday with one of the leading cotton growers of the State, and got from him a splendid idea, and some interesting facts. This man has proven himself thoroughly practical by his success; he is nothing of a dreamer. He has over 500 acres in cotton this year, and his crop will be twenty percent less than it was last year.

In answer to the question: "What do you think of the cotton situation?"

"The cotton crop now being harvested can be made the most valuable crop ever gathered, if the farmers will act in concert and on similar lines in every State, county and community.

"There is now no question of the crop being a moderate, if not a very small one compared to what was expected two, yes one month ago. The whole spinning world is depleted of cotton; must have cotton, no matter what the cost. The present crop can be made to average at least 12 cents, if not 15 cents per pound to the grower, if the growers will gin an sell cautiously.

"Only half the cotton picked each week is placed on the market and the other half held back, either stored in bonded warehouse, when money must be obtained, or stored on the farms either ginned and baled or in the seed; there would be no glutting the market for October, November and December, which is the very condition the speculators want, in order that they may be able to buy what may be in active demand the world over, at much higher prices after January 1st.

"What is true of cotton is also true of cotton seed. The oil mills are entering the crushing season with cotton seed oil 10 cents per gallon lower than last year or for the last five years, and consequently the mills cannot pay by \$5.00 per ton as much as they paid all through the last season for seed.

"We have almost identically the same condition in all crops affecting cotton oil as existed for the season 1892-1893 when cotton oil went to 65 cents per gallon in February 1893. We have a very short crop of wheat this year, as compared with the crop for several years past. There is no old wheat to be had at any price, and the present price for wheat is 35 per cent higher than last year.

"The present corn prospects are for crop smaller than in ten years, with perhaps one exception, and as short as now predicted, corn will go to 75 cents and perhaps higher, per bushel. A short crop and high prices for corn, means a short crop and high prices for hogs; and with hogs high, lard will be high, and high priced lard means high priced cotton oil; and why not high high prices for cotton seed paid to the farmers?"

"The crop of linseed oil now being harvested in the Northwest, is only about one-half to three-fifths the crop harvested last year, and the result is, linseed is forty percent, the oil about thirty percent, linseed cake and meal thirty-five to forty per cent higher.

"But the United States is not the only country with short crops. All of the European countries without a single exception, have the poorest crops of grain, feed and fodder they have had for years. Russia, the greatest grower and competitor of the United States for the trade of Europe, for wheat, is fully employed trying to whip its very small, and as she supposed, insignificant antagonist Japan; and the result is she will have no wheat to export, and if the war should continue for several years, as it is very likely to do, Russia will soon be importing wheat and all kinds of provisions.

"The olive oil crop of all countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea is reported on best authority to be only one-half to two-thirds a full crop, and this shortage amounts to more gallons of oil than the total oil crop. The condition of every crop in every country, should warrant cotton oil worth fully double its present price; war rant the mills in paying at least fifty per cent higher prices for seed. But the mills cannot pay more for

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER

Says Flatly That if Elected He Will Revoke the Pension Order. Expenditures Must be Cut Down.

Sept. 28, 1904.
To the Hon. Champ Clark and Others, Committee, etc.:

Gentlemen—In my response to your committee at the formal notification proceedings I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and endorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this letter.

Imperialism.

While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to as constitutionalism versus imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired we cannot permit or tolerate at any time or for any purpose the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders of the constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the president! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government and assume legislative or other powers not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able executive, unmindful of constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dazzling results, but the principle of democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untrodden paths blindly shunned by all, following blindly new ideals which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will-o'-the-wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

The Tariff and Trusts.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming in whole or part the so called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount

CORRESPONDENCE

News of Importance Over the County Gathered By Our Correspondents.

JAMESVILLE
Preaching Sunday by Rev. A. D. Mizell at the Baptist church.

S. L. Wallace returned from St. Louis Friday where he had been attending the big fair.

There was preaching Sunday by Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Wilson, at the Christian church.

Miss Annie Wallace and brother, Arthur, have gone to attend the Atlantic Christian College.

Messrs. U. S. Hassell and J. F. Hardison left for St. Louis Friday to visit the great World's Fair.

EVERETTS

The recent coolness has given the green houghs a golden color. Winter is coming.

Everetts is progressing slowly. Some dwellings are going up; others to follow soon.

Quite a host of people assembled at the annual meeting at Spring Green Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Loery and children of Pasquotank county, came over the 21st to spend a while with parents and friends.

Mr. L. Dew, the agent for the A. C. L. at this place, and family, who have been away on a visit, returned last Sunday.

Messrs. Meads and Leary, of Pasquotank county, came in Saturday morning enroute to the Kehukee Association.

The farmers of this section will be very late in marketing their cotton this season, the first fruits of the weed being destroyed.

It is indeed sad to relate the death of Miss Nina, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. White, who after suffering for nine days, in the agony of Typhoid-Pneumonia, yielded her young life on the 21st inst. at 8:30 o'clock, p. m., to one who gave it. She was beloved by all who knew her, and was especially a favorite among her associates and school mates. Her age was fourteen years and four months. After services by Rev. Thomas Lawrence her remains were laid to rest in the family burying plot, amid a concourse of sorrowing friends.

Dearest Nifa, thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel; 'Twas God's hand that bereft us He can all our sorrows heal. —Her sister Beulah.

Bee's Honey and Tar is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and solvent properties that cut the phlegm, allowing it to be thrown off, moves the bowels gently. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and Colds in one night. Sold by S. H. Ellison & Co.

Four Suicides Within Twenty-four Hours.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—Four suicides have occurred here in the last twenty-four hours.

Vincent Planellas, a freight handler, took carbolic acid.

Maude Mars quarreled with her lover, and jumped into the river.

Louis Heller, a cooper, stabbed himself in the breast.

Eugene Philipsper, a negro porter, was affected by reading reports of suicides, and swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid.

Senator Hoar in Extremis

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 27.—At 7 o'clock to-night Dr. Warren R. Gilman, Senator Hoar's physician, expressed the belief that the Senator would live throughout the night. He is unable to swallow, is unconscious and his vitality is almost gone.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER

As to "Race Wars"; Young Men in Politics; The A. & N. C. R. R. and Judge Purnell's Decision.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 26th.
Governor Aycock returned Saturday from his trip to Maine, where he made a dozen educational addresses. Next month, beginning October 26th, he will make a number of political speeches in Indiana, New Jersey and New York.

The following appointments of Senator Simmons were given out at the Democratic headquarters today:

On October 4th he speaks at Monroe; October 10th at Morgantown, October 15th at Concord; October 29th at Troy.

The people of these sections will look forward with interest to these appointments and it may be well predicted that the issues of the day will be ably dealt with by the Senator.

D. H. Senter has issued a call to the Populists of Harnett county to assemble in convention at Lillington September the 24th. Some of the Populists have already gone into the Republican party and accepted nominations at their county convention, and we cannot see how any true Populist who acts from principle, can endorse such a candidate. We are glad to hear of many good men who have gone off into the Populist party for reform and thought they would find the things sought, have at last opened their eyes and found where their leaders were drifting, body and soul, into the Republican campaign and all good men are denouncing the leaders and say they will not be lead into the Republican party. Many of them will vote the Democratic ticket in the approaching election.

AS TO "RACE WARS."

The white men, the Northern and Western white men generally, who practice social equality with negroes and then raise the "race issue" cry when they become involved in a physical fight with their black skin companions, are not entitled to the sympathy of any self-respecting white man, especially in the South.

A good thrashing by the blackest negro in his bunch of associates is just what the average so-called "white" man of this character deserves.

Decent society can well spare a great deal of this kind of refuse and be all the better for the process of elimination.

The tering of the row a few days ago between a lot of white and black hoodlums near Cairo, Ill., a "race war" is going a bow shot or two bow shots too far.

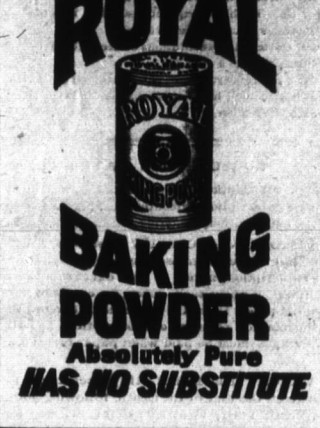
It was nothing less than a disgraceful fight brought on between the mixed participants in a game of "craps"—a negro game all the way through—and which the negroes got the best of, as a matter of course.

It is hoped that each negro in the scrap had the satisfaction of licking at least one of his so-called white associates in the game.

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

Should young men engage in politics? Should our business men take a deeper interest in the selection of public officials? These are the questions which touch the safety of our civil liberty. We do not believe that it is advantageous to a bright and meritorious young man to engage in politics as a profession—but our country needs the services of the strongest and best young men that we have—men who are honest and capable, and who cannot be biased by sordid gain or selfish ambition. It is not only a duty which every man owes to his country to take a limited personal interest in politics, but it is almost a crime for our good cit-

A MATTER OF HEALTH



tended by appellant to withdraw the appeal under Rule 20 of the Circuit Court of Appeals. The appellant proposes to withdraw the appeal when the court meets.

The court repeats as stated on May 18th orally and afterwards incorporated in an order that this court has no power to make a lease. It can forbid one, but cannot make one. The court said in reply to Judge Womack, who asked for a writ of supercedas for sixty days, that the court had no power to prevent the directors from meeting and making a lease. That was an oral instruction constraining that order. The court meant it then and did not hesitate to put it in the shape of an order afterwards. The making of a lease means more than a mere paper. It means that the directors and stock holders of the A. & N. C. might do whatever was necessary to be done to complete the lease. Therefore the court, understanding what had been done, and the intent of it, if the question of contempt had been brought before him would rule that the parties were not in contempt in delivering the property. This court, having no authority to make a lease I think the power to investigate this lease, as presented to the court, is also lacking. It must take the lease as having been made in good faith. It must take it that the Governor and directors have thoroughly investigated the matter and this court has nothing to do with the responsibility of the lease. The court has heard no objection to the lease; in fact, some of the counsel expressly endorse it and consider the same a good lease, and this course will consider it as the basis of a motion made by Mrs. Florence P. Tucker and the other defendants. The appointment of a receiver is largely a matter within the discretion of the court, and that being so, the court controls at all times the receiver. In this phase of the case the injunction not being appealed from the court, will modify the injunction and enter an order to that effect in accordance with the provisions as embodied in the nunc pro tunc order of July 27th and continue the injunction as to the acts ultra vires if the complainants so desire. The order appointing receivers will be vacated on the appeal being withdrawn, of course the order to be effective on the withdrawal of the appeal. The order will be retained with permission to the complainant to amend the same as they see fit in this respect, the defendant to pay the costs of the litigation up to the present time. As to allowances, this is not in a condition at the present time for the court to exercise its discretion and the court therefore declines to consider this question, but reserves its decision until the litigation shall be terminated or in such a condition as to present it to the discretion of the court, and a formal order embodying these rulings will be entered.

The formal order will be drawn today and on the withdrawal of the appeal from the circuit court the receivership will be vacated.

LLEWXAM.

M. W. BALLARD will have a carload of Wire Fencing, 49 11x12, 34 9x12, and Rabbit and Garden Fencing about October 1, 1904. And, of course, prices as usual—will be satisfactory. stp