

THE ENTERPRISE.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

The race for wealth ends at the cemetery.

A clean fire may save the house from burning down.

The earth remains safer than either the sea or the sky.

The consumer hopes the ice crop, too, will be a bumper.

Nearly every gift that is made has some sort of a string tied to it.

Developing the aeroplane is one thing and reckless tomfoolery is another.

Just think! Angels' food cake is made in New York of "rots" and "spots."

The aeroplane is becoming a dangerous rival of the automobile in the toll of deaths.

Things go by contraries. When a man is on his "uppers" he is really down in the depths.

When sold merely by weight, diamonds are still a little more valuable than breakfast bacon.

An airship that will break down without falling is one of the crying necessities of the age.

The New York milliner who built an aeroplane doubtless utilized some of the models in the shop.

The hobble skirt has gone out of fashion even in Paris, and it will soon be marked off the list everywhere.

Miladi says a man's clothes always seem to fit him real loose after his wife's relatives have looked him over.

An Iowa man paid \$105 the other day for ten ears of corn. Yet there are people who risk their lives hunting for gold.

The least that can be said of that rotten egg industry declared to exist in New York is that it will be in bad odor with the public.

They are building liners so big the globe trotters will expect to find on them golf courses, porte cocheres and outdoor sleeping porches.

A prominent New York college has been invaded by infant paralysis. The doings of the average student make this invasion entirely credible.

Fifty-six Indiana counties have lost in population since the 1900 census. As soon as people make a fortune in literature, they move out of Indiana.

Hereupon the enthusiastic lover of horses climbs into his automobile, orders the chauffeur to "hit 'er up," and is whisked away to the horse show.

A New York woman is enraged because her son wants to marry an actress. She might as well cheer up. He'll be back home again in a little while.

Marriage may be a lottery, but the proposal of a woman in the west to raffie herself off for a dollar, a chance is emphasizing the fact a little too strongly.

A woman in Washington washes all the paper money that she receives in order that it may be clean. All of us are not so particular. A little dirty money looks good to a hungry man.

Statistics show that April and September are the favorite months in which to go crazy. That may account for the hunches that induce some men to become candidates for public office.

Ten orphan baby seals have been brought down from Bering sea to pass the winter in this country as an experiment. If they do well we may yet raise our own sealskin coats in inland waters.

American brides entering Germany are to be compelled to pay duty on their wedding outfits. The counts and barons they take over should not cost much if the duty on them is levied ad valorem.

Also it is reported that the size of women's hats is being reduced. But the masculine payers of the bills have not yet made the happy discovery that the price has been reduced in proportion.

"We are assured that men are drinking less nowadays," observes the Philadelphia Inquirer, "but how is it that the internal revenue increases so fast?" The census figures of 1910 may help you, brother.

That returning tourist who disobeyed father and was fined \$800 for failing to declare dutiable articles now realizes that her Uncle Samuel is one relative that will not stand any nonsense.

"Hangar," the French word which is used in connection with flying machines, means merely shed—a place in which an aeroplane may be kept when it is not in use. Shed is short, but it will not be as hard to learn to say hangar as it was to get chauffeur to roll correctly from the tongue.

EXPLOSION KILLS 10 AND INJURES 125

GAS EXPLOSION IN GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK CITY, SPREADS RUIN.

LOSS WAS OVER \$3,000,000

Motor Car Struck Illuminating Gas Pipe Line and Caused Explosion.

New York.—A terrific explosion of illuminating gas in the auxiliary power house at the Grand Central station which tore at the heart and sent a tremor along the entire rock backbone of Manhattan caused the death of ten persons, two of them women, the injury of 125 others, some of the latter fatally, and property damage estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Four persons are missing and are believed to be dead.

Fire broke out in the shattered ruins of the power house, but with a great corps of police, searchers and firemen on the scene, the blaze made little headway before being checked.

A canvass of the neighborhood showed that few structures had escaped. Windows were smashed literally by the thousands. Handsome residence fronts were decorated with blankets, sheets, newspapers, burlap or old rugs as the quickest substitutes for window glass. Several institutions in the neighborhood have appealed for aid to affect repairs, and order will not be restored for weeks.

The Tiffany studios at Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue, fully half a mile from the scene of the catastrophe, suffered. Valuable stained-glass windows, valued at \$10,000, were smashed.

For some hours it was believed that dynamite alone could have wrought such instantaneous and pulverizing havoc, but Fire Chief Croker said he was convinced that the whole explosion was due to a mixture of air and illuminating gas, used in lighting railroad cars, touched off by an electric spark. The gas had accumulated in the auxiliary power house from a broken pipe snapped off by a runaway passenger car.

The force of the explosion ran north and south for two miles along the rock ridge that is the backbone of the island, and east and west laterally for a mile. Foundations were jarred, walls were shaken out of plumb, windows were blown in by the thousand, ceilings came crashing down on the heads of those underneath, and the pavements were littered with a mass of pulverized glass.

As nearly as can be determined this is how the accident occurred: A train load of empty passenger cars, hauled by an electric motor, in charge of Albert Seagroatt, got out of control of the brakes, crashed into a steel and concrete buffer post, snapped the post off and rammed a pile of lumber behind the post into a 2 1/2-inch gas main, connecting with the taps from which the tanks of the passenger cars are charged at 250 pounds to the square inch.

When workmen set to clearing away the strewn lumber, it is assumed that one of them dropped a steel tool across the third rail, there was a flash of electricity and the great reservoir of accumulated gas exploded. What happened then will never be adequately told. The roof of fire house No. 2, directly across the street from the power house, lifted like a magic carpet. A shower of glass, bricks, mortar and splintered timbers began to rain down on the pavements. In an instant the streets were filled with prostrate men and women, blown flat by the shock of the detonation and the rush of air.

Waiter's Sweetheart Gets Fortune.

Philadelphia.—By the terms of the will of the late Robert Bulst, the wealthy seedsman of this city, Robert B. de Janon, his grandchild, who disappeared from this city with a hotel waiter last December, and was found in Chicago, is given in trust the bulk of his estate, which is valued at about \$500,000. The will was executed on December 6, this year, after he had been stricken with his fatal illness.

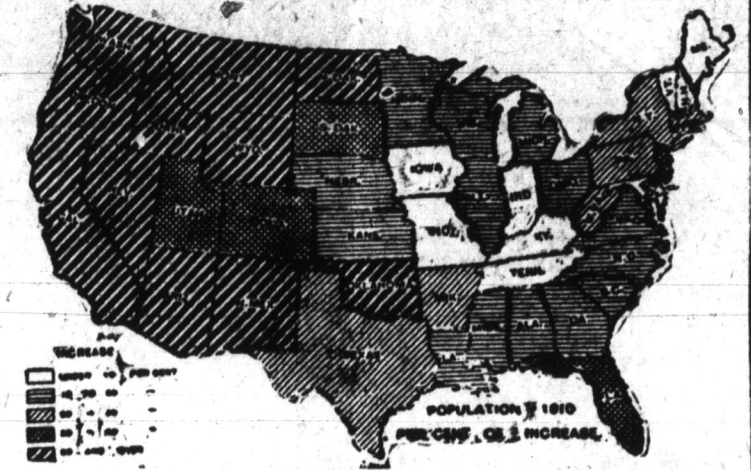
Justice White Takes Oath.

Washington.—Edward Douglass White, for sixteen years an associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, became the ninth chief justice of the nation. The oath of allegiance was administered by Associate Justice Harlan. For the first time in history, as associate justice has been elevated to the chief justiceship, and for the first time a president and senate of one political party has honored a member of a rival party by placing him at the head of the highest court in the land.

\$7,000,000 Income From Canal.

Washington.—President Taft is having a bill prepared designed to carry out his ideas as to collection of tolls on the Panama canal. The president believes that the tolls ought not to exceed \$1 per net ton, with a view to obtaining a gross income of \$7,000,000. The maintenance and operation cost is estimated at \$3,000,000, and the income will approximate the interest upon the \$400,000,000 investment, which the United States has made in the construction of the canal.

HOW THE NATION'S POPULATION INCREASED



OFFICIAL MAP PREPARED BY CENSUS BUREAU. The Shading Shows the Increase Made by the Various States According to 1910 Figures Which Have Now Been Completed.

CHAMPION CORN GROWERS

The Boys Have Shown Old Farmers of the South How to Grow Corn.

Washington.—Eleven Southern boys, the champion corn growers out of 46,225 contestants, none of them over 16 years of age, were presented diplomas of merit by the secretary of agriculture, and shook hands with the president of the United States. They have demonstrated that from 83 to 228 bushels of corn can be grown per acre in the South, whereas the average is now 14 to 20 bushels.

These eleven state prize winners posed for their photographs, each with an ear of corn in his hands. In the group was Joseph Stone of Centre, Jackson county, Georgia, who raised 102 5/8 bushels on his measured acre at an expense of 29 cents a bushel. The champion of the group was a South Carolina boy, Jerry H. Moore of Winona, who raised 228 3/4 bushels at a cost of 43 cents per bushel. But the real prize winner was Ira Smith of Silver, Ark., who raised 119 bushels at an outlay of 8 cents a bushel.

The lesson of seed selection, proper cultivation of the soil and proof that the present average per acre corn production in the South is unreasonably low was the object sought in the corn contest. The present trip of the state winners to Washington is the culmination of their year's work. They are in charge of Prof. O. B. Martin, assistant to Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the division of farm demonstration work.

Besides the trip to Washington for the state winners this year, prizes totalling \$40,000 were given. This was not government money. Merchants, bankers and other public-spirited men in the South offered all sorts of things—cash, farm implements, trips, ponies, pigs, bicycles, watches and many other things such as boys would work hardest for.

The boys studied seed selection in the winter, soil composition, fertilizers and the circulars on the preparation of the seed bed and subsequent cultivation which were mailed from the department. They plowed their ground from 8 to 16 inches deep, and cleaned stables and chicken houses for manure, and cleaned up the farm for wood ash and humus.

ROOSEVELT A RADICAL

Ex-President Makes First Speech Since Recent Elections.

New Haven, Conn.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, as the guest of the chamber of commerce at its annual banquet, made his first public address since the recent elections.

"It seems to me that nothing could be a better augury of the future of this country," he said, "than that a Republican president should appoint an ex-Confederate of the opposite political faith chief justice of the United States Supreme court and receive the unanimous applause of his countrymen."

I am a radical, but I am a radical who most earnestly desire to see a radical program carried out by conservatives. I wish to see great industrial reforms carried out, not by the men who will profit by them, but by the men who lose by them; by just such men as you around me. I believe most emphatically in the progress which shall be sane."

Bristol, Tenn., Has 13,395 People.

Washington.—Population of Bristol, Tenn., is 7,143, compared with 5,271 in 1900. Combined with Bristol, Va., which has a population of 6,247, the population of Bristol, Tenn.-Va., is 13,395, compared with 9,510 in 1900.

Congress Spends \$10,000 a Minute.

Washington.—Congress passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill in one hour and forty minutes. As the measure carried \$1,060,615, this was appropriating public funds at the rate of \$10,000 a minute.

President Depreciates War Scare.

Washington.—President Taft, addressing the closing banquet of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, allayed the "so-called war scare." He declared "there is not the slightest reason for such a sensation because we are at peace with all the nations of the world, and are quite likely to remain so." The president summarized the condition of the national defenses and urged that a policy of "wise military preparation" be pursued.

TEN MILLIONS FOR PEACE

FUND IS TO BE USED TO ESTABLISH WORLD PEACE BY ABOLITION OF WAR.

Twenty-Seven Trustees Named by Andrew Carnegie for the Fund.

Washington.—Surrounded by 27 trustees of his choosing, comprising former cabinet members, ex-ambassadors, college professors, lawyers and educators, Andrew Carnegie transferred \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, valued at \$11,500,000, to be devoted primarily to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between nations and such friction as may impair "the progress and happiness of man."

When wars between nations shall have ceased, the fund is to be applied to such altruistic purposes as will "best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward," by the banishment of the "most degrading evil or evils" then harassing mankind.

DIRECT VOTE FOR SENATORS

Constitutional Amendment is Favored by Senate Committee.

Washington.—By a vote of 2 to 1, a subcommittee of the senate committee on judiciary authorized a favorable report on a resolution for a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Southern senators in their discussion and votes will seek to guard the states in their right to restrict the suffrage as they choose within the limitations of the fifteenth amendment. A citizen's right to vote comes from the state, but if congress provides for the election of United States senators, it may say who is entitled to vote in such elections.

COTTON GINNERS REPORT.

Reports Indicate 96 Per Cent. of the Cotton Crop Ginned.

Mempis, Tenn.—According to the report of the National Ginner's association, about 477,000 bales of cotton were ginned during the period from December 1 to December 13, compared with 481,000 bales in 1909. The report states that the crop is 99 per cent. picked and 96 per cent. ginned.

The reports from ginneries show that the ginning will be completed by January 5. The report by states was: Alabama 1,114,000, Arkansas 672,000, Florida 60,000, Oklahoma 561,000, South Carolina 1,089,000, Tennessee 265,000, Texas 2,862,000, various 64,000. Total 10,617,000.

Boll Weevil heads for Georgia.

Montgomery, Ala.—Thorough inspection of territory in southeast Alabama by boll weevil experts and demonstration agents has shown the pest to have gained a much firmer foothold than at first supposed. Reports received by B. L. Moss, state agent of the government's demonstration farm work, led by Mr. Moss to predict that the weevil may reach the Georgia line by next year.

Confederate Monuments Discussed.

Washington.—To meet the objections raised by many cemetery associations in the North against the erecting of small individual headstones to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons, the senate committee on military affairs has endorsed a bill giving authority for the construction of large-masonry monuments, bearing bronze tablets with the names of the soldiers upon them. The committee recommends that the time allowed for marking the graves be extended two years.

Southern Promoter Arrested.

Washington.—E. C. Drew, president of the Alabama Electric Service company, was arrested at Fort Payne, Ala., on charges of using the mails for the conduct of alleged fraudulent enterprises. It is alleged that he sent attractive circulars through the mails to induce the recipients to purchase stock in his companies. He represented, it is charged, that he proposed, through the Alabama Electric Service company to supply electric power to Birmingham, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.

POSTAL BANKS WILL

OPEN JANUARY THIRD

ONE EXPERIMENTAL OFFICE WILL BE LOCATED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

POSTMASTERS ARE NOTIFIED

If System is Successful in Experimental Offices Banks Will Be Established in All Offices.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock stated that everything will be in readiness for the postal savings banks in the various states and territories to receive deposits on January 3, the first working day of the new year. The task of drawing up regulations, forms and instructions to postmasters and the general public, he announced, has progressed to such an extent as to assure the beginning of operations at the experimental offices.

One experimental office will be opened in each state and territory with a view to make the first tests of the service as thorough as possible under the limited appropriation. The offices designated are all of the second class and in localities where the conditions are exceptionally favorable for the development of postal savings business. Several of the offices selected are in the communities inhabited by foreign-born Americans, who are remitting annually considerable sums of money to their native countries by postal money orders.

During the past few days the postmasters at the twelve offices in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states have been in Washington at the request of the postmaster general for a conference.

Within the next few days postmasters from the remaining thirty-six offices will convene in Washington for a similar drilling. Among those offices are: Bessemer, Ala.; Stuggart, Ark.; Key West, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; Middleboro, Ky.; New Iberia, La.; Gulfport, Miss.; Salisbury, N. C.; Gynon, Okla.; Newberry, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Clifton Forge, Va. and Grafton, W. Va.

SENATOR LORIMER CLEARED.

Illinois Senator Did Not Obtain His Seat by Bribery.

Washington.—Senator Lorimer of Illinois was given a clean bill of health by the subcommittee of the senate committee on privileges and elections, which investigated charges of bribery made in connection with his election to succeed Senator Hopkins. The report of the investigation

TO FURTHER PROTECT FOOD.

Representative Mann's Substitute Bill to be Uniform With States.

Washington.—As a result of a conference with a delegation of New York and Chicago business men, Representative Mann, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on interstate commerce, has introduced a substitute for his bill amending the pure food law, relating to the branding of packages of food, drugs, medicines and liquors. The substitute, which is designed to serve as a model for uniformity of legislation by the States on the subject, provides that if the net quantity of the contents of the package are not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, the article will be deemed misbranded.

The bill is intended to take effect immediately on passage, but no penalty will be enforced for any violation as to products prepared prior to 18 months after its passage.

Wanted to Eat \$1,000 Chicken.

New Orleans.—Unable to resist the temptation to have a high class chicken dinner, a negro who wandered in where the prize chickens were exhibited in the poultry show just closed here, stole "Queen Fisheldote," the \$1,000 fowl belonging to Julius Flaish.

"Ah jist couldn't git away from dat longing to hab dat hen for Christmas dinnah," was the explanation made by the negro for his act. The fancy fowl was delivered to its owner.

Burley Tobacco of 1911 Pooled.

Lexington, Ky.—Burley tobacco growers of Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, adopted an agreement to pool their 1911 crops. Conventions will be called in each of the States for the purpose of electing delegates to a general meeting here on January 5. More than 100,000 growers, producing in excess of 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually, are affected. The agreement adopted provides that no tobacco shall be raised in 1912.

Rockefeller Gives College \$10,000,000.

Chicago.—John D. Rockefeller has completed the task he set for himself in the founding of the University of Chicago. Public announcement has been made of a "single and final gift" of \$10,000,000, which includes all the contributions that Mr. Rockefeller had planned to make to the university. The sum, which is to be paid in ten annual installments beginning January 1, will make a total of approximately \$35,000,000 that Mr. Rockefeller has donated to the university.

WORK OF A DEMON

Three People Murdered and

Burned at Durham, N. C.

THE DEAD MAN'S WIFE ESCAPED

Negro Charged With Three Capital Offenses—Bloody Butcher Knife and Charred Bones Tell Shocking Story—Taken to Penitentiary.

Durham, N. C.—The charred bodies of three persons, known to be those of Miss Mattie Sanders, her father, J. L. Sanders, and his grand-daughter, Irene Overton, are the gruesome evidence of a triple tragedy with complete proof of three capital elements in it.

Nathan Montague, a negro, is charged with the crime.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Miss Mattie Sanders was assaulted and murdered, that her father was killed and the child of 4 years murdered, all three being burnt with the house. The alleged murderer has yet to do his first intelligent thing. He dropped near the well, where four sides are gulfed with blood and hair, his knife with which he is believed to have cut the girl's throat. The moment it was found it was recognized as the weapon that the brute had the same day when the Overtons were killing hogs. Both the white girl and the negro were there.

Mr. Sanders had asked him to come Thursday and help him to kill hogs. The bodies were burned beyond recognition and the poor girl has only whitened bones to publish the story of her last fight for her life.

In the yard about twenty-five feet from the house stands a rickety well-house, open and easy to see, on all sides are hair and blood and on the ground nearby are the footprints of a struggle.

Sheriff Wheeler rushed Montague to Raleigh, where he is now in the penitentiary.

Robbery was perhaps added to a crime of three distinctly capital features. Sanders was moderately comfortable in circumstances, owned his lands and cultivated tobacco.

Mrs. Sanders accidental absence saved her life and her grand-daughter of 4 years coming to their home caused the loss of hers.

There was some quarrelling with Sheriff Wheeler for his protection of the prisoner, his indication of direction in traveling having had the effect of disconcerting the mob. Granville court meets in January, when Montague will be tried.

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