

THE ENTERPRISE

Published Weekly.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

The first warm day brings the flies.

Agitating the lawn mower is one way to keep warm.

At any rate the baseball fever is a deadly foe to the hookworm.

Why not have a few girl scouts here and there for variety's sake?

And in the meantime let us not forget that fly swatting time approaches.

Up to date, the outlook for fruit is good. This should cheer up the apple worm.

That Fes which the Moroccan rebels are pillaging has nothing to do with the Shriners.

Use of saccharine is to be prohibited by the government. It is just too sweet for anything.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself" sounds good, but there are times when he won't let us.

Secretary MacVeagh wishes to stop coining \$2.50 gold pieces. The \$20 coin is a much nicer one, anyway.

After two women have talked for half an hour neither of them can recall what started the conversation.

Signs of summer: The straw hat, the boat rocker, the fishless fisherman, perambulators and perspiration.

Philadelphians are accused of being too bashful to tip waitresses. This is where diffidence draws dividends.

At any rate we venture to opine that Bacon will be well done before those scientists get through with him.

"Many a man who sings 'I would not live always' isn't living anyway," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Not in Philadelphia.

Now the scientist declares that rheumatism is caused by bad tonsils, and we presume, therefore, that sore throat is due to soft corns.

Head hunters of the Philippines are somewhat behind the New York young woman who wears her appendix upon her watch chain.

The charge that American society women use liquor to excess would be very hard to prove and no one would believe it anyway.

The man who paid \$50,000 for a copy of the first Bible printed evidently desires to trace that needle's eye story back to its source.

They are catching tigers with fly paper in India now, said tigers having been swatting the natives with mechanical regularity.

Despite the careful tests that have been given their eyes the umpires are about to learn from the bleachers that they can't see anything.

In naming their new dreadnought Peacemaker the Germans at least did better than they would have done had they called it Innocent Bystander.

In spite of the fact that Chauncey Depew calls the United States senate a Poor Man's club we never have heard of a United States senator starving to death.

Walking sticks are looked upon as marks of distinction in Porto Rico. Americans are prone to look upon them as signs of weakness, either physical or mental.

A Chicago professor says there is motion in everything that the molecules in matter of every kind are always moving. Perhaps he has molecules instead of "wheels."

Fish and oysters transmit leprosy according to a New Orleans scientist. However, the fear of leprosy has not prevented our anglers from taking advantage of the opening of the fishing season.

A Chicago divine tells us that the world of the present day is deeper in sin than it was in the worst days of the Roman empire. Evidently he overlooks the fact that all the world is not like Chicago.

Not in a grouchy spirit but just in general principles, we wish to call attention to the fact that in China the telephone operators answer thus: "How can the insignificant one serve the enlightened master?"

An aged New Yorker, who has been convicted fourteen times as a burglar and served seventeen years in prison, declares that the loot he gathered would not amount to \$30. Sometimes it pays to be honest.

A New York woman has started suit against a hair dresser because her tresses have been dyed green. Green may be a beautiful color, but it is not likely that the lady's neighbors will turn green with envy.

Sparks from a locomotive landed in the midst of a bonnet which bloomed on a Nebraska woman's head and burned the bonnet to a crisp. All of which goes to show that there are various ways of burning up money.

RAIN IS NEEDED IN COTTON BELT

CROP IS FAST GETTING INTO A CRITICAL CONDITION ACCORDING TO REPORTS.

WEATHER AFFECTS MARKET

If the Dry and Hot Weather Continues a Sensational Advance in Prices is Likely.

New Orleans, La.—This week in the cotton market nearly everything but the weather will be lost sight of. It is generally acknowledged that the crop is fast getting into a critical condition as the result of protracted draught and high temperatures. At the end of last week there was no relief in sight on the weather map, and if the week opens with a dry and hot map the chances are that a sensational rise in prices will take place, and that new high levels for the season will be established on the new crop months.

It is seldom that, at this time of the year, the cotton belt has suffered such uniformly bad weather. According to both private and official reports every state in the cotton belt needs good rains. The high temperatures would not be a drawback in most localities if sufficient moisture were falling to keep the plants growing. Warm nights right now are an advantage that the crop seldom has. Without rain, however, the high temperatures are adding to the injury being worked.

At the end of last week the worst complaints were coming from the Carolinas, parts of Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. All other states, however, needed rain, but not as badly as the ones mentioned. It was claimed that in parts of Mississippi cotton was failing to germinate because of the excessive dryness of the soil.

Should these conditions be relieved this week the trade will again take another look at the bureau reports of last week.

CONFESSION STYLED A FAKE

Story of McNamara's Accuser is Given No Credence.

Muskogee, Okla.—John Delaney, quoted in a confession, as having said he was employed by John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers, as spy upon non-union work, and that he located the places where the dynamite was to be placed, talked with visitors. He still maintained he was paid by John J. McNamara to spy upon non-union work.

The statement which was made to a detective from Oklahoma City, is locked in the vault of a local bank.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—John Delaney, who was reported as having confessed in Muskogee, Okla., that he had been employed by John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Workers of America, to inspect non-union structures and supply information as to where dynamite could be most easily and effectively placed, served a short term in jail here for complicity in the dynamiting of the Hotel Utah. The steel work of the hotel was slightly damaged by a dynamite explosion December 29, 1909, as stated by Delaney. According to Sheriff Sharp, Delaney, during his term in jail, told many contradictory stories concerning his connection with alleged crimes of the iron workers, and that little credence was placed in his tales.

Cincinnati.—The confession of John Delaney, as far as it relates to Cincinnati, is flatly contradicted by labor leaders, contractors and by the police records of this city. No explosion occurred in any Vine street building in January, 1907, as reported in Delaney's statement.

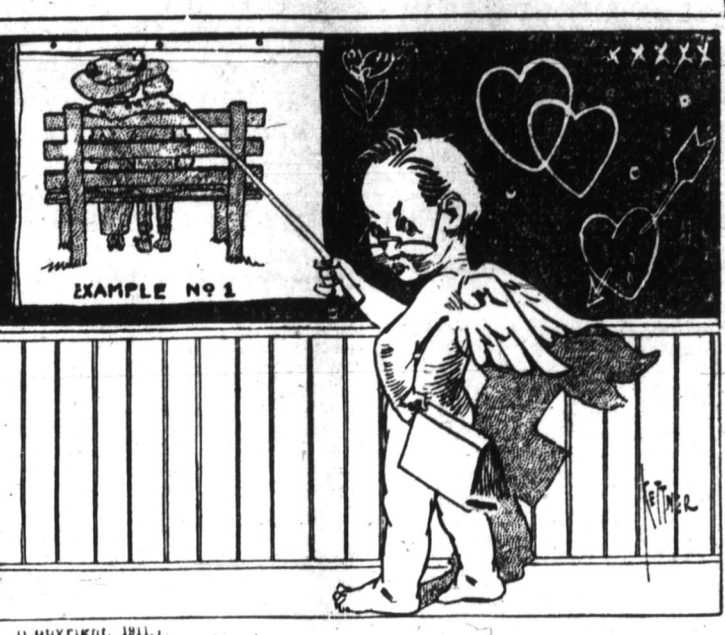
Chicago.—Chicago police discredit the purported confession of John Delaney in Muskogee, Okla., in which he said he had selected buildings in different cities for destruction by dynamite, among them being a viaduct in Chicago, which was, he said, blown up in February, 1907. Examination of police records disclosed no record of such an explosion in that year.

Publicity for Campaign Funds.

Washington.—There is a prospect that the senate committee on privileges and elections will report a bill amending the law providing for publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures, and that the measure, when reported, will be much more drastic than the house bill. The amendments will extend the law to primary elections. Since the primary elections in the South are decisive, it was considered advisable to make the provisions of the bill apply to these also.

Thousands Cheer Madero. Torreon, Mexico.—The unisting of bombs, firing of cannon and the sharp crack of musketry from the ranks of 5,000 former insurrecto soldiers, drawn up on both sides of the railroad track, welcomed Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and his party here. July 20,000 residents of the town, including hundreds of Americans and foreigners, participated in a huge demonstration, and counting the throngs gathered at various stations en route, Senor Madero address nearly fifty thousand people.

THE NEW PROFESSOR



Copyright, 1911. A College Professor Now Suggests Scientific Instruction in "The Art of Apologizing."

PRISON PROMISED MAGNATES

ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL PROSECUTE.

Congressmen Want to Know Why Men Cornered Cotton Were Not Prosecuted.

Washington.—The recent decisions of the Supreme court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company cases will result in a sweeping attempt to secure criminal conviction of violators of the anti-trust law, according to Attorney General Wickersham, who appeared before the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice.

Mr. Wickersham was asked why the government has far failed to lodge any "trust magnates" in prison. "There has been an unwillingness on the part of the juries and courts to sentence men to prison under the anti-trust law," he replied.

"Juries are becoming more willing now, however, to convict and judges who have been reluctant to impose prison penalties now have the supreme court decisions to sustain them."

Mr. Wickersham said he believed prison sentences would be the most effective means of enforcing respect for the anti-trust law. Criminal prosecutions against the meat packers, milk dealers, grocers, the naval stores and window glass combination and alleged violators of the anti-trust law, he said, would be augmented by other prosecutions. On this subject the government had definite plans.

The attorney general was closely questioned by Mr. Beall as to the cotton cases in New York. Asked why actions were brought against those seeking to elevate the price of raw cotton other than against the spinners and "bearers" who were trying to depress it.

Taft Withholds Secret Records. Washington.—A lively controversy over the executive's right to withhold confidential papers from a congressional probing committee was precipitated by a flat refusal of Secretary of State Knox on the instruction of President Taft to lay before the house committee on expenditures in the state department books showing the record of the payment for the portrait of ex-Secretary of State Day. The committee is seeking to discover what became of the \$1,500 balance of the \$2,450 voucher. Artist Roseenthal received only \$850 for his work.

WILL NOT CHANGE THE LAW

It is Evident That No Attempt Will Be Made to Amend Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Washington.—That the government means to formulate its anti-trust policies in accord with the "rule of reason" as laid down the Supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, notwithstanding the vigorous dissents of Associate Justice Harlan, and the large number of bills introduced in the senate to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, was made evident.

Administration officials, after a day of consideration and study of the Tobacco decision and a thorough comparison with the Standard Oil decision were agreed that the "rule of reason" is no new feature of the Supreme court's interpretation of law, and one member of the cabinet, whose views have always been regarded as reflecting those of the administration, made a comprehensive statement to that effect.

A resolution calling upon the attorney general to inform the house whether he has undertaken criminal prosecution of the American Tobacco company and its officers, was introduced by Representative Byrne.

In the opinion of friends of the administration the decision indicates that there will be no attempt at present made to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, or to press for the enactment of other trust legislation.

TROUBLE FOR THE SOUTHERN

Engineers Are Now Demanding an Increase in Wages.

Washington.—A new wage demand is to be made upon the Southern railway. With that of the 2,000 or more firemen yet before the system's officials and their action in doubt, a committee of twenty representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived here to push a claim of the engine drivers on the Southern for an increase of approximately 25 per cent. over their present pay.

Some time ago a slight increase was allowed the engineers. They now believe that was inadequate.

Democrats Adopt Wool Bill. Washington.—The proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff, the Underwood bill, was unanimously approved by a full Democratic caucus after it had been made public by the ways and means committee. Through a resolution which leaves the Democratic party open in the future to renew its advocacy of free trade in raw wool, but which commits all Democrats to the support of the present bill as a revenue measure, the divergent interests were brought together, and reached an agreement.

Florida Prohibits Convict Contracts.

Tallahassee, Fla.—A bill was passed in the house and a resolution in the senate prohibiting the board of state institutions from entering into a new contract for the lease of state convicts before the meeting and adjournment of the next legislature, which will be in 1913. This is done, it is said, in order that an anti-lease bill may pass the next legislature, with the objectionable features cited by Governor Gichrist eliminated.

Harroun Wins 500-Mile Race.

Motor Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.—

For fame, fortune and the glory of the automobile one life was sacrificed and several men were injured in the first 500-mile race on a speedway, the greatest test of skill and endurance in the history of the sport of motor racing, won by Ray Harroun car, in the time of six hours 41 minutes and 8 seconds. Closely pressing Harroun for the victory were Ralph Mulford, who finished second, and David Bruce-Brown, a close third.

Roosevelt Denounces Peace Apostles.

New York—Theodore Roosevelt stood beside Gen. Daniel W. Sickles, the only surviving division commander of the Civil war, at Grant's tomb, and aroused a memorial day throng to applause by a denunciation of the "false apostles of peace." He recalled the days of 1861, when, he said, the veterans he addressed defied the lie told in the name of peace; he voiced his faith in peace only as the handmaid of justice, and he made the declaration that unrighteous peace was a greater evil than war.

35,004,000 ACRES PLANTED IN COTTON

THIS IS ABOUT 4.7 PER CENT. GREATER AREA THAN LAST YEAR.

CROP 87.8 P. C. NORMAL

Better Growing Record Than the Average for Past Ten Years.

Washington.—The area of the cotton crop planted this year, 1911, in the United States, including that already planted and expected to be planted, is about 104.7 per cent. of the area planted last year, equivalent to about 35,004,000 acres, as compared with 33,418,000 acres, an increase of about 1,586,000 acres, or 4.7 per cent., according to a report issued by the department of agriculture.

The condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 87.8 per cent. of a normal condition, as compared with 80.2 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1910 and 80.9 per cent., the average condition for the past ten years on May 25.

Considered by states, the crop is fairly even in condition, except in South Carolina, where continued drought reduced percentage condition to 74. The outlook for Georgia is very bright where the condition is 89.3. Dry weather has been the chief cause of complaint, checking germination of the late planting. Owing chiefly to this cause, the crop in many sections is late, while in localities where cotton got a good start, it is early. For this reason the crop is very irregular and it is difficult to approximate its backwardness; but on the average it must be quite one week to ten days late.

Stands, where obtained, are generally very good; fields are well prepared and cultivated and the special report of this paper one month ago showed a large increase in the use of fertilizers. Rain is badly needed in many sections.

Nearly all fields are free from insects and labor has been generally plentiful.

PRESS FAVOR RECIPROCITY

Poll of 10,000 Newspapers Shows Three to One for Agreement.

Chicago.—The Tribune published results of a poll of newspapers in 22 states of the central, western, southwestern, northwestern and Pacific divisions on the question of approving the reciprocity agreement negotiated with Canada by President Taft.

To more than 10,000 newspapers, representing every shade of political opinion, The Tribune submitted this question:

"Are you in favor of the approval by congress of the reciprocity agreement with Canada negotiated by President Taft?"

The replies numbered 4,303, of which 4,240 were definite, even if qualified, expressions of opinion.

Of these 2,113 were in favor of the agreement and 1,127 against it—nearly a three to one vote for the policy advocated by President Taft, shattering the dreams of the foes of reciprocity.

The conclusion is plain, if not irresistible, that the country, at least the part of it included within the 22 states thus polled, welcomes the removal of the tariff wall between the United States and the Dominion.

DIAZ LEAVES NAIVE LAND

Former President, in Tears, Bids Farewell to Mexico.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz sailed from this port on the steamer Ypiranga for Havre, France. The steamer goes by way of Havana and Genefal Diaz' ultimate destination is Spain.

His ship was only a little way out when the searchlight of the fortress guarding the port was turned on it. With glasses in hand, among a small party in the stern, Diaz was standing somewhat apart, close to the rail. He was plainly discernible, taking his last farewell look at his native land.

The last words of the ex-president spoken to those he had left on shore were:

"I shall die in Mexico."

Southern Raises Wages.

Washington.—An amicable adjustment has been reached between the representatives of the carmen, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers of the Southern railway and allied lines, according to a statement issued by the American Federation of Labor. This settlement affects about 8,000 men, and it is said the advanced scale will apply as heretofore to the Seacoast Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio, with 9,000 additional men.

Another Probe for Lorimer.

Washington.—Senator William Lorimer of Illinois will again be called upon to defend his title to a seat in the United States senate, a resolution having passed that body reopening the case. The resolution of Senator Martin of Virginia was adopted as a substitute for the resolution of Senator LaFollette by a vote of 48 to 20. Republicans to the number of 13 and 7 Democrats voted against it. All the progressive Republicans voted against the Lorimer resolution.

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"LOOK OUT FOR THE CAR"

DO YOU know of anyone who is old enough to read, who has not seen that sign at a railroad crossing?

If everyone has seen it at some time or other, then why doesn't the railroad let the sign rot away? Why does the railroad company continue to keep those signs at every crossing?

Maybe you think, Mr. Merchant, "Most everybody knows my store, I don't have to advertise."

Your store and your goods need more advertising than the railroads need do to warn people to "Look Out for the Cars."

Nothing is ever completed in the advertising world.

The Department Stores are a very good example—they are continually advertising—and they are continually doing a good business.

If it pays to run a few ads round about Christmas time, it certainly will pay you to run advertisements about all the time.

It's just business, that's all, to ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER