

THE ENTERPRISE

Published Weekly.
WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Swat the pesky fly.

It is easy to believe that the water is fine.

There is money in automobile racing for those who survive.

Missouri intends adopting a state hymn. We suggest as a title, "Show Me."

In spite of the decision against it, we do not expect the tobacco trust to go up in smoke.

The London market is overstocked with mummies from Egypt, some of which date to 2000 B. C.

Doctor Wiley is giving great offense to the pie eaters by exposing the contents of their favorite food.

Things are still a little wild in Canada. A Canadian Pacific locomotive has been wrecked by a moose.

By sedulously sitting still near an electric fan one may summon a seraphic smile in spite of the torridity.

There are aviators and aviators. One says he could have blotted out the Mexican army and another hits a cow.

Pretty soon the returning fisherman will declare, "honest to goodness, the one that got away was two feet long!"

The sympathetic trained nurse is being crowded in romantic history by the telephone girl with the soothing voice.

A St. Louis man sat on his bed, shot himself and missed, thus having better luck than if he hadn't known it was loaded.

Chicago housewives extolling domestic pursuits, classify dishwashing as an art. Few bachelors' degrees go with it.

A Massachusetts man was arrested for selling his wife for \$4.50. Of course, no man can get rid of his wife that easily.

The house of commons has passed a bill forbidding aviators to fly over crowds. They have full license to dent any landscape.

When hay sells at \$26 a ton a mere ultimate consumer can rejoice that he is less extravagant in his tastes than are the sybaritic horses.

Just at present no matter whether the weather man hits it or not there is a general opinion that he is most decidedly not making good.

A man has offered to the government his invention of a dirigible fog. What he should bend his energies to next is a made-to-order rain.

Dr. Wiley has ascertained from 30 pie manufacturers that meat is not a necessary ingredient of mince pies, nor cherries of cherry pies.

The reason why so many women don't marry is that they never get asked; and the reason so many men don't is nobody will have them.

Feminine aviators are breaking into print quite often, but they seldom go any further into the game than to be photographed in the aviating costume.

A millionaire has been appointed chief of the New York police department. However, his money ought not to be a handicap to him if he's made of the right stuff.

No, gentle reader. The fact that newspapers are advocating the extermination of the fly does not necessarily mean that newspaper men are becoming bald-headed.

Doctor Howe says 37 per cent. of the criminals could have had their careers diverted by skull operations in infancy. Some of them even might have become novelists.

The old wheeze about seeing a pin and picking it up and having luck for a certain period is refuted by a New York woman who stooped to pick one up and broke three ribs.

A Chicago man is going with his family on a three-month trip to Europe on money made by tips. But they were tips to him as a waiter, not of the racing or stock tip variety.

A street car horse in New York committed suicide, which shows past disputes that animals have reasoning power, especially in an up-to-date age where car horses are almost as obsolete as the dodo.

A job lot of mummies, many of them dating back to 2600 B. C. were offered for sale in London the other day, but the bids were so low that the sale was declared off. There are other signs that this is going to be a poor summer for mummies.

That man who has applied for a divorce because his wife kicks over the pail of hot water is wise when he is scrubbing the kitchen floor will have the sympathy of the public. She interferes unwarrantably with his rights as a husband and as a man.

SUGAR PROBE GOING FORWARD

JOHN D. SPRECKELS BEFORE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON SUGAR TRUST.

"GREEK AGAINST GREEK"

Describes Methods Employed to End Sugar War in the Early Nineties.

Washington.—Details of a great sugar war in the early nineties between Claus Spreckels in the west and Henry O. Havemeyer in the east, resulting in an alliance between those two sugar sovereigns, were related to the sugar "trust" investigating committee of the house by John D. Spreckels, son of the Pacific sugar magnate, and president of the Western Sugar Refining company of San Francisco.

"When Claus Spreckels met Henry O. Havemeyer in that old sugar war," asked Representative Madison of the witness, "it was a contest of Greek against Greek, was it not?"

Mr. Spreckels then described how, during the sugar war, his father invaded the eastern territory and erected a great cane sugar refinery in Philadelphia. That brought about the culmination of the fight.

"Who was the first of those two masters to throw up his hands?" Mr. Madison resumed.

"I think it was Havemeyer," said Mr. Spreckels. "When we entered the east in that fight of course both father and Mr. Havemeyer realized they were losing money. They came to their senses, and, in short, came together. It resulted in a consolidation of the plants in the east and the formation of the Western Sugar Refining company in California, which took over the American Sugar Refining company plant and our plant there. The American plant in the west was closed down. Each side took a half interest in the new company. The entire Philadelphia Spreckels was eventually sold to the American Sugar Refining company. That was, I think, in 1892."

"After that there was never any competition between Spreckels and Havemeyer, was there?" Mr. Madison inquired.

"No, but there has since been plenty of other competition," Mr. Spreckels also described how Mr. Havemeyer became associated with them in 1897 in the Spreckels Beet Sugar company in the erection of the largest beet sugar plant in the world.

He further related the history of an agreement in 1903 between the Western Sugar Refining company with a rival concern, the California-Hawaiian Sugar company, whereby the plant of the latter was leased by the former and shut down for three years. Eventually it was turned back to the original owner and is again a competitor. This transaction Mr. Spreckels said was not a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Commissioner McChord, who conducted the inquiry and prepared the opinion of the commission, points out that the industry directly concerned is that of the mail order liquor houses.

"It was the spread of the prohibition movement," the opinion says, "that gave vitality to this character of traffic in liquor. With state-wide prohibition came the interstate traffic in liquor. The decision of the Supreme court that this traffic was interstate, and, therefore, superior to interference by the state government gave to the industry a tremendous impetus, and established the express companies as the carriers of practically the whole of this traffic."

The opinion concludes with the statement that although it is not the function of the commission to dwell on the moral aspect of the question, it is considered that the traffic has an evil effect and is one of the important factors in the race problem of the South.

The influence of large shipments of cheap liquor to the negro population of the South is adverted to in an interesting way.

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LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



ANTICIPATION
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REALIZATION

THEY DRINK MUCH LIQUOR

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION SHOWS UP STARTLING FACTS.

Influence of Liquor on Negroes of South Discussed by Interstate Commission.

Washington.—Approximately twenty million gallons of liquors annually are shipped by express, principally from mail order houses, direct to consumers in prohibition states.

This startling fact was developed in an inquiry conducted by the interstate commerce commission into the proposed changes in express classifications, which resulted in an advance of rates on packages containing liquors.

The commission held that the express requirement that liquor containers should be packed in corrugated paper cartons was reasonable; but that the charge for transportation based upon arbitrary weights—eighteen pounds for a gallon of whisky packed—was unreasonable and that the discrimination against stone jugs also was unreasonable.

Commissioner McChord, who conducted the inquiry and prepared the opinion of the commission, points out that the industry directly concerned is that of the mail order liquor houses.

"It was the spread of the prohibition movement," the opinion says, "that gave vitality to this character of traffic in liquor. With state-wide prohibition came the interstate traffic in liquor. The decision of the Supreme court that this traffic was interstate, and, therefore, superior to interference by the state government gave to the industry a tremendous impetus, and established the express companies as the carriers of practically the whole of this traffic."

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WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY SHORT

INTERESTING FACTS SHOWN IN THE REPORT OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

NINE BILLION POUNDS IN 1910

World's Production of Cotton in 1910 Was Worth a Billion and a Quarter Dollars.

Washington.—According to the census bureau's forthcoming bulletin, 111, on cotton production for 1910, the world's crop last year was short of the quantity needed for the annual consumption.

The area of the world in which cotton can be successfully grown is vast, but, owing to the varying conditions in the sections where it will grow, its production is found unprofitable except in well-defined areas. Because of the insufficiency of the supply of this fiber to meet fully the demands of the trade and because of the desire of European manufacturers to be independent of the influences due to the preponderance of the American crop, many efforts have been made in recent years to extend the cultivation of cotton to new fields. While failure has often resulted, success has attended these efforts in a number of countries, among which may be mentioned Russian Turkestan, Peru, British India and Persia. In these countries, especially the first two, its extension has been taken up in a more serious manner—irrigation works have been built and improved machinery installed for treating the fiber. Efforts have been made to foster the cultivation of cotton in a number of other countries, but the United States still produces about two-thirds of the entire mill supply of the world. British India, Egypt, Russia and China follow.

The world's production in 1910 amounted to 9,585,500,000 pounds, with an estimated value of about \$1,250,000,000.

In 1910 the United States contributed 59.9 per cent. of the total quantity of commercial cotton; British India 18.3 per cent.; Egypt 8 per cent., and Russia 4.7 per cent. Of the countries that were prominent in the production of cotton in 1790 Brazil and Asiatic Turkey alone have retained any importance.

The greatest cotton growing section in the world, both in area and production, is located in the southeastern part of the United States. It includes small portions of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and New Mexico, as well as the states lying to the southward. This cotton-producing area is about fifteen hundred miles long from east to west and about five hundred miles in width. Within the past few years the cultivation of cotton has been undertaken in Arizona and California, and considerable success has been attained in the latter state. The total area of the counties in which cotton was gined from the crop of 1910 is approximately 20,000 square miles, or about 400,000,000 acres. Of this, only about one acre in every thirteen was devoted to cotton.

The result of the Gore motion was to disrupt so completely the lines that have formed in the senate that it cannot be foretold now when a vote can be reached on the reciprocity bill.

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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 to warn people to "Look Out for the Car."

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. **ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER**