WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Swat the pesky fly.

It is easy to believe that the water

There is money in automobile racing for those who survive.

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

In spite of the decision against it, we do not expect the tobacco trust to 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 Can-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

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

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 selis at \$26 a ton a mere aftimate 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, ner 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.

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.

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 o the racing or stock tip variety.

A street car horse in New York committed suicide, which shows past dipute 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 m dating back to 2600 B. C., were offered for sale in London the other day, but the bids were so low that the was declared off. There are other signs that this is going to be a poor summer for mammies.

vorce because his wife kicks over the pail of bot water i.e uses when he is crubbing the kitchen floor will have he sympathy of the public. She inter-eres unwarrantably with his rights a a husband and as a man.

THE ENTERPRISE SUGAR PROBE **GOING FORWARD**

JOHN D. SPRECKELS BEFORE IT VESTIGATING 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 Spreckles 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 from mail order houses, direct to conand Mr. Havemeyer realized they were sumers in prohibition states. losing money. They came to their senses, and, in short, came together. It resulted in a consolidation of the commerce commission into the proposplants in the east and the formation ed changes in express classifications, 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 paper cartons was reasonable; in the new company. The entire Philadelphia Spreckels was eventually

company. That was, I think, in 1892. "After that there was never any competition between Spreckels and Havemeyer, was there?" Mr. Madison inquired.

ty of other competition."

Mr. Spreckels also described how Mr. Havemeyer became associated with them in 1897 in the Spreckels the largest beet sugar plant in the

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 owners and is again a competitor. This transaction Mr. Spreckels said was not a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

PURSUES LABOR LEADERS

Wright Seems to Be Anxious to Punish Gompers, Mitchell, Et Al.

Feminine aviators are breaking into | Wrighte of the district supreme court | teresting way issued a rule against Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, the labor leaders, requiring them to show cause on July 17 why they should not be judged guilty of contempt of court. This action followed the finng of the report of the special committee of attorneys appointed by Justice Wright to inquire into the matter of contempt proceedings in the Bucks Stove and Range boycett case.

Mr. Gompers is president, Mr. Morrison secretary and Mr. Mitchell a vice president of the American Federation of Labor. The contempt proceedings against the labor leaders recently were passed upon by the Unitaside jail sentences heretofore imposed by Justice Wright. The Supreme court held that the contempt on which Justice Wright formerly passed was of a civil nature and against the Buck Stove and Range company

Disastrous Fire in Texas.

Port Arthur, Texas. - Two lives were lost, half a dozen or more men barges and one tug burned to the waof oil destroyed and two large ware- nations to President Fallieres. The whatves burned in an explosion followed by a disastrous fire in the Port Arthur harbor and water front. The oss is estimated at about \$300,000. Capt. Frank Weper and a man who is as yet unidentified lost their lives in the explosion.

Solves a Mystery. Boston.-Prof. Richard Norton of Harvard, according to reports that have reached here from Cyreniaca, Grecian Libya, has made discoveries that may solve the mystery of Stonehenge, the ruins of Salisbury plain, England. Professor Norton, it is st.d. will soon announce the result of the excavation by the American archeclogical expedition of the Greek city of Cyrene, which was founded B. C. 631. The connection between the discoveries at Cyrene and Stonehenge is said to lie in the similarity of columns.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



THEY DRINK MUCH LIQUOR

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COM-MERCE 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 snipped by express, principally

This starting fact was developed in an inquiry conducted by the interstate not later than July 10. The vote on which resulted in an advance of rates on packages containing liquors.

The commission held that the express requirement that liquor contain ers should be packed in corrugated that the charge for transportation bas ed upon arbitrary weights-eighteen sold to the American Sugar Refining pounds for a galion of whisky packed -was unreasonable and that the dis crimination against stone jugs also was unreasonable.

Commissioner McChord, who com No, but there has since been plen- 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 say, "that Beet Sugar company in the erection of gave vitality to this character of tratne in liquor. With state-wide proni- the Root amendment as a violation of bition came the interstate traffic in liquor. The decision of the Supreme court that this traffic was interstate an, therefore, superior to interference by the state government gave to the industry a tremendous impetus, and moved that the finance committee be established the express companies as instructed to report the bill back to the carriers of practically the whole of this traffic.

> The opinion concludes with statement that although it is not the holding the bill indefinitely. function of the commission to dwelf 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

cheap liquor to the negro population Washington. — Justice Daniel T. of the South is adverted to in an in- President Scores Manufacturers of Washington.—A wave of economy is

GOVERNMENT FARM TRAIN Congress to Run Farm Train Through 16 States of South.

Washington .- rians nave been formulated to conduct an agricultural and urged congress to amend at this rain through the sixteen states com prised in the territory of the Southern Commercial Congress, acording to cisions of the United Statse Supreme an announcement made by Dr. Ciar court. ence J. Owens, commissioner of the

The railroads of the South and the United States department of agriculture will co-operate in the effort. It is sought by this enterprise ed States Supreme court, which set interpret the agricultural resources of

the Southern states through papers to the senate and house and it was prepared by experts and to exploit the said that the latter body probably pre-eminence of the section Commissioner McChord, in render-

cusses the tremendous in crease

French Cabinet Resigns.

Paris .- The French cabinet has dewere injured, some seriously, three oil cided to resign. The deputies voted against the government 238 to 224, by a vote of 221 to 100. Mr. Underedge, about ten thousand barrels and the capinet presented their resighouses and over five hundred feet of adverse vote of the chamber was due to the admission by General Golran, bilant over the occurrence. After vot minister of war, in the senate that the ing down all amendments the Demo present organization of the army does not provide for a commander-inchief the hands of a council of war.

> Taft Still Talking Reciprocity. Providence, R. I .- Two of the flour shing cities on Narragansett bay were visited by President Tart. The presidential yacht Mayflower brought nim hist to rail River as one of the long staple planted by George Jurclosing features of that city's cotton industrial centennia, and later the yacht steamed over to Providence, where the president spoke on his fa- of ordinary staple cotton in nearby vorite topic, Canadian reciprocity, at the Sonservative Club banquet. The president still is convinced that the president still is convinced that the reciprocity bill will pass.

WOOL BILL CAUSES SPLIT nsurgent Republican Senators Come to the Aid of the Regular

Democrats. Washington.-A new majority is in ontrol of the senate, composed of egular Democrats and Progressive Republicans, and a comprehensive scheme of tariff levision will now be put through congress if it takes all

ummer and fall. The truth of this prediction made everal days ago was proven beyond further doubt or question when the senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, directing the finance committee to report the Underwood woolen bill to the senate

the resolution was 39 to 18. Though the date for the report is lelayed three weeks, the action pracically amounts to a motion to discharge the committee and bring in the bill for consideration in the open sen

There is no predicting at this time what the wool bill wil be like when the Democrats and Progressive finish Notable speeches on reciprocity were made in both branches of congress. Senator Root ,announcing that he favored the agreement, advocated and explained his amendment to the ducted the inquiry and prepared the wood pulp and paper provision of the bill, around which amendment the rec iprocity fight has centered, and which amendment President Taft oposes on the ground that it might ejopardize the whole agreement. Republican Leader Mann, in the house, atacked

> the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The fight began the instant that the wool revision bill appeared from the house. Senator Gore apparently with the approval of Democratic leaders instructed to report the bill back to the senate on or before July 10. The admitted purpose of the motion was to prevent the finance comittee from

> 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,

The influence of large shipments of TAFT SENDS A MESSAGE Americans Are Not Spending Money Fake Medicines.

Washington .- in a message prepared in New York and transmitted through the white house to congress, President Taft scathingly arraigned the manufacturers of what he denounced as "dangerous drug frauds" session the pure food and drug law to strengthen recently pointed out by de-

President Taft believes that unless cureau of agriculture of the congress, the law is amended forthwith the country will again be flooded by "injurious nostrums and cure-alls," which were common before the pure food law was first enacted.

The message was transmitted both would take up the matter at an early date. Representative Sherley of Kening the opinion of the commission, distucky already had introduced a bill bearing on the subject.

Underwood Wool Schedule Adopted. Washington.-Upon the passage by the house of the Underwood bill for the revision of the woolen schedule wood of Alabama, the Democratic leader, received a tremendous ovation and the Democratic side was very jucrats adopted the bill with only one dissenting voice. Thus the prediction in the time of war, the direction of of Mr. Underwood was verified, and operations in the case of war being in the recommendation of Mr. Bryan flatly ignored.

Successful Sea Island Cotton New Orleans.—tI is now entirely probable that the growing of sea is:and cotton will become general in southern Louisiana parishes. Planters are watching the 100 acres of the gens in Plaquemine parish, which are said to be better developed and in much better condition than the stands

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY SHORT

INTERESTING FACTS SHOWN IN THE REPORT OF THE CEN-SUS 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 cen sus bureau's forthco,alag bulletin, 111, on cotton production for 1910, world's crop tast year was short of the quantity needed for the annual consumption. The area of the world in which cot

ton can be successfully grown is vast, but, owing to the varying conditions in the sections where it will grow, its production is found nuprofitable except in well-defined weas. 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 pre ponderance of the American crop, many efforts have been made in recent years to extend the cultivation of cot ton to new fields. While failure has often resulted, success has attended these efforts in a number of countries among which may be mentioned Rus sian 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 tor treating the fiber. Entorts 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 min 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,

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

The greatest cotton growing section in the world, both in area and produclocated in the southeastern tion, is 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 Califorma, and considerable success has attained its growth in the latter state. The total area of the counties in which cotton was gined from the crop of 1910 is approximately 25,000 square miles, or about 400,000,000 acres. Of this, only about one acre in every thirteen was devoted to cotton.

A GREAT WAVE OF ECONOMY

sweeping the country, according to figures of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, which disclose the fact that the Americans cut their imported champagne bill in two and adorned themselves with \$7,000,000 worth of diamonds fewer during the last eleven months than in the same period last year. At the same time the United States managed to increase its imports over the corresponding period of 1910 by more than \$145,000,000.

Diamonds valued at \$37,250,000 were brought into the country during the eleven months ending with May, 1910, while the total for the similar period just ended was only \$30,500,000. Cnampagned dropped from \$6,000,000 to \$3,-500,000; silk laces from \$0,000,000 to \$3.500.000, and dressed furs from \$10. Works of art 000,000 to \$7,000,000. were the only articles under this class showing an increase, the total advancing from \$20,333,333 to \$21,500,000.

Secret of Maine Remains Hidden. Tampa, Fla.-"The secret of the de struction of the battleship Maine will never be known," said Gen. W. H. bixby, chief of engineers in charge of the work of raising the Maine on his arrival here. The destruction to the vessel was such, say General Bixby, and the deterioration has been great that it will be imposible to tell whether the ship was blown up from a force from the outside or inside. The greatest force, however, was from the inside, indacting that the forward magazine had exploded.

Germany Demands Mexico's Apology. Mexico City, Mex,-Because of Revolutionists entrusted with the work of maintaining order at Vege de Metzitlan, in the state of Hidalgo forced Franz Reitter, a civil engineer, to remove his shoes and then, barefooted, wait upon them like an ordinary servant, the German minister Admiral Paul von Hintze, has demanded reparation from the Mexican gov-ernment. He has also demanded indemnity for losses incurred by the company for which Reitter was work-

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