

THE ENTERPRISE

Published Weekly.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

No matter how hot it is, you can go swimming.

Another way to forget your troubles is to go swimming.

What a drought needs more than anything else is breaking.

Little dogs that care to continue to be happy should wear their muzzles.

At this season it is easy for a steam-trunk advertisement to catch the eye.

Savannah, Ga., has a dentist of the name of Pullet. Draw your own conclusion.

Olive Schreiner says one baby in the family is enough. No olive branches for her.

None of our perfectly reasonable monopolies has a corner on the good weather.

Even when the weather is hottest the proprietor of the summer garden is not downhearted.

It is the ambition of many a small boy to develop into a league pitcher before school calls him back.

That Wyoming man who caught a grizzly bear with a fish hook will probably try gunning for trout next.

Yet a frog cannot pose as an attractive mantel ornament, even if it does consume vast quantities of flies.

Will some one step forward with a definite instance of love letters being torn up on receipt—by the woman?

American telephone service is as far superior to the British system as "Hello" is to "Are you there?" as a vocal signal.

A Nebraska man has invented a safety airships, and yet like razors, no doubt there will be men who prefer the old-fashioned kind.

An English physician says that twenty-four hours of sleep is as good as a week's vacation. Not for the souvenir postal business.

It has been discovered that frogs and toads are the greatest fly eaters in the world. And in addition to their daily work the frogs do not object to giving nightly concerts.

Professor Watson finds that chickens have to learn to peck and sees an analogy in the case of children. There is always some kind of a teacher around in every family.

A New York banker says the only sentiment on his wife's part in courtship was the message "I love you" written on his shirt. But there is so little sentiment in laundries.

Throwing rice and old shoes at the bride may be a harmless pleasantry if the aim is poor, but chasing the bridegroom through crowded streets in automobiles is going some miles too far.

American vaudeville managers have offered Patti a fabulous sum for twenty weeks, but she hesitates about "doing two a day." She might do a hoop-rolling act in the afternoon and sing at night.

A Chicago policeman has resigned and gone to practicing law. He has doubtless had opportunities for seeing that it is possible sometimes to be a successful lawyer without knowing much about the laws.

A man who has made a fortune in feather bones proposes to establish a character factory. The scheme is speculative and the profits may be changed to those comprehending a rolling mill or a foundry.

If your skull is fractured, says a St. Louis doctor, the tickling of your ankle will cause the big toe to turn up and the other toes to spread. Could this test be used by alienists to determine whether a man is "cracked"?

A Chicago woman who was trying to escape from detectives by donning male attire was betrayed by her small feet. People who have been fond of making jokes concerning the size of Chicago women's feet should note this for future reference.

Revoking automobile licenses, when the privileges enjoyed under them are abused will prove to be among the most effectual means of breaking up a daily growing danger. Life and limb should not be allowed at the mercy of persons who give practical proof that they can control neither themselves nor their machines.

Persons who rock the boat should be given a journey in a hurry wagon if they reach shore alive.

One of the preachers announces that gray hairs are sent as a punishment for sin. Perhaps they are, but it frequently happens that it is the sinner's victim who gets them.

To the plea of the Gotham woman asking divorce, that her husband dragged her around by her hair, the majority of sophisticated husbands will respond unfeelingly, "Rats!"

LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

Come Very Interesting News That Has Been Carefully Gotten Together by the Editor For the People.

Raleigh.—Leander S. Rosewell was convicted in the county court of liquor selling and operating a "blind tiger." Sentence has not yet been imposed.

Louisburg.—Former residents, returning after the lapse of some months cannot fail to be impressed with the improvements that have been made in the business portion of the town.

Wilson.—Governor Kitchin spoke to a crowd of about two hundred and fifty people at the annual Rock Ridge picnic, this county. The Governor did not refer to the senatorial situation in his address nor did he reply to his recent criticisms.

Durham.—John Alexander Vickers, who lives three miles in the country, committed suicide by almost severing his head from his body with a razor. Barring the fact that Vickers had not been able to eat and was subject to melancholy seasons, there had been nothing to indicate unusual unhappiness.

Gastonia.—"One thousand members" is the slogan of the Gastonia public library. To the accomplishment of this end a number of the leading spirits in the organization are now bending their united efforts and they do not expect to cease working until the desired end has been accomplished.

Raleigh.—Company M of this city, 58 men, will go to Morehead City into encampment August 2. A special train has been chartered and will leave here on the eve of the above date. Captain E. P. Carpenter will be in command. The armory of this company on North Main street is one of the best-kept and arranged in North Carolina and quite commodious.

Raleigh.—Dr. R. H. Lewis of the state board of health is out in a statement to the effect that Raleigh's present water supply—Walnut creek, a mile from the city—is not sufficient for the city's needs and that the Neuse river must be utilized. This is six miles away. He expects water famines, or threatened ones, will be frequent if this change is not made.

Lenoir.—The county commissioners have very generously ordered Dr. C. B. McNairy, the health officer, to keep on hand a supply of antitoxin for those who are unable to pay the retail price and those who are not able to pay at all. It is therefore not necessary for any child to suffer or die from diphtheria or membranous croup for want of this expensive preventive.

Raleigh.—Dr. Thomas M. Owen, inspector in charge of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, at Raleigh, announces that he will make his headquarters at Norfolk, Va., at an early date. The change is made owing to the fact that Dr. Owen has been placed in charge of United States Bureau of Animal Industry office in Norfolk, Va., in connection with his present duties.

Asheville.—Charlotte was selected as next year's meeting place of the North Carolina Optical Society before the adjournment of the fourth annual convention. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: J. D. Hathaway, Elizabeth City, president; C. H. Honess, Asheville, first vice president; O'Dell Sullivan, Charlotte, second vice president; W. S. Granger, Goldsboro, secretary; F. M. Jolly, Raleigh, treasurer.

Raleigh.—Mr. P. D. Gold, Jr., of Raleigh, the newly elected secretary of the Audubon Society, gave out a letter which had been sent to the former secretary, Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson, who is now secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, with headquarters in New York. Considering Mr. Pearson's great services to the cause of bird protection in the state, this letter is a matter of public interest.

Mooreville.—Although the Southern Railway's good roads train was not scheduled in the original itinerary to make a visit to Mooreville, those in charge of the train and demonstration outfit heard so much about Mooreville while at Statesville and Taylorsville that it was concluded at the last moment to come here and give a lecture. The train arrived from Taylorsville and the live spirits of the town got busy at once.

Oxford.—A county meeting of the farmers' union was held in Oxford to discuss the question of marketing this fall's tobacco crop. The two principal speakers were Joel B. Fort of Tennessee and P. M. Comer of Danville, Ga. Both speakers expressed the conviction that the farmers are not getting their share of the profits on tobacco and that the only way to remedy this is by co-operation in selling. An effort will be made to organize a corporation to facilitate the marketing of tobacco and to eliminate some of the cost occurring between the producer and the manufacturer.

Charlotte.—A meeting of all boards of trade and commercial organizations in North Carolina will be invited by the Greater Charlotte Club to meet in this city Sept. 12 for the purpose of specially urging the "Back Home" movement to all former residents of North Carolina.

Raleigh.—Assistant Horticulturist S. B. Shaw, of the State Department of Agriculture, said that he expected there would be an apple crop of not over 33 per cent, and peach crop of not more than 15 per cent. The small fruits, he said, would run 30 per cent or more.

DEMOCRATIC AID PASSED THE BILL

PRESIDENT TAFT THANKFUL TO DEMOCRATS FOR NECESSARY HELP TO RECIPROCITY.

A HIGH STAND WAS TAKEN

Admits That But for the High Stand Taken by the Democrats, Bill Would Have Failed.

Beverly, Mass.—In the first statement he has made since the passage of the reciprocity bill by the senate President Taft at the summer white house freely acknowledged that his long, hard campaign in behalf of that measure would have proved unavailing if the Democrats had not helped him. Without such aid, the president declared, reciprocity would have been "impossible."

"The Democrats did not play politics in the colloquial sense in which these words are used," said the president, "but they followed the dictates of a higher policy." For Secretary Knox and his assistants in the state department, who conducted the negotiations and framed the act, the president said more than a word of praise. "Those Republicans," he said, "who fought for reciprocity, and some of those votes were necessary to the passage of the bill, may properly enjoy mutual felicitations on a work well done."

In his own judgment, the president declared, the agreement would mark an epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and those who opposed the bill in congress would find their prophecies disproved and their fears allayed by its actual operation.

Its passage by the Canadian parliament, the last step before it becomes a bond between the two countries, he hopes and believes, would be forthcoming.

"The satisfaction that actual experience in its working will give," he said, "we confidently hope will secure its permanence. In a decade its benefits will contribute much to a greater United States and a greater Canada."

"That I am very much pleased with the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill through both houses of congress goes without saying. I believe and hope it will be followed by similar action by the Dominion parliament. In my judgment the going into effect of the agreement will mark a new epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and it will tend to a marked increase in the trade between the two countries which will be in every way beneficial to both."

TEXAS IS FOR PROHIBITION

Lone Star State Enters the Dry Column.

Dallas, Texas.—All returns from the state-wide prohibition election in Texas received by the Galveston-Dallas News this far, after being subjected to the most careful revision, give: For prohibition, 225,533; against prohibition 228,933. Anti majority, 3,400.

No returns have been received from five counties, but these perhaps have cast no more than 1,000 votes. Forty-seven counties have made only partial returns, but in most of these only a few small boxes are missing.

The total unreported vote probably will not exceed 22,000, it being indicated that the total vote polled was about 475,000, which is the largest vote ever polled in Texas, except in 1896, when 554,000 votes were cast.

A survey of the territory not yet reported, which is well scattered over the state, indicates that the returns yet to come hold about as much promise for one side as the other, and the result may be put down as doubtful, but slightly more in favor of the anti than the pro.

At anti-prohibition headquarters a majority of 8,000 is claimed. The prohibition leaders are quite emphatic in asserting that they have gained a victory in the election, and moreover they assert that frauds have been committed.

Increase for Postal Clerks.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock ordered promotions for post-office clerks and city letter carriers, which carry increase in salaries approximating \$2,000,000 a year. Orders also were issued for promotions in the railroad mail service, which will total \$15,000 a year. These increases are in addition to the increase for rural mail carriers, totaling \$4,000,000 a year, which became effective July 1. Total increases of \$600,000 for fiscal year.

Thomas H. Clarke Dead.

Nashville, Tenn.—Thomas Hopkins Clarke, assistant managing editor of the Nashville Banner, and for many years the Associated Press day representative in Nashville, died here, aged 52. Heart disease, which had been acute for many weeks, caused his death. He was the son of Beverly L. Clarke, former congressman from the Third Kentucky district, and was born in Guatemala City, Guatemala, while his father was serving as United States minister to that country.

"THE VILLAIN STILL PURSUES HER"



HEYBURN ATTACKS SOUTH

IDAHO SENATOR IS SCORED BY HIS COLLEAGUES IN THE SENATE.

Heyburn Objects to Memorial to Confederate Heroes in Vicksburg.

Washington.—The civil war is receiving almost as much attention in the senate these days as though it was a present live political issue. The senate again turned its attention to that historic struggle and afforded Mr. Heyburn another opportunity to vent his spleen on the South, its heroes and its memories. The latter varied his usual speech by roundly abusing the newspapers of the country.

The discussion was precipitated by a bill of Senator Williams of Mississippi, to appropriate \$50,000 from the Federal treasury toward the erection of a monument costing \$125,000 to the men constituting the naval forces of the Confederacy, who fought on the Mississippi river.

The Vicksburg Park commission and the senate committee on military affairs having approved the measure, Mr. Williams said it was desired to have the monument completed for the semi-centennial "Blue and Gray" reunion at Vicksburg in 1913.

Senator Cummins of Iowa and Senator Works of California urged its passage as proper recognition of men who exhibited great bravery in a cause they believed right.

FIGHTING THE PINE BEETLE

Southern Railway is Showing Timber Owner Necessity of Action.

Spartanburg, S. C.—To fight the threatened outbreak of the Southern pine beetle, a bark boring insect which caused enormous damage to healthy living timber in the Virginias in the early nineties, and which has recently been reported in different sections of the South, a forest insect field station has been established here by the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture.

It is feared that unless measures are taken for the control of this insect it will cause the loss of millions of dollars' worth of pine, and the station has been established here for the purpose of securing first hand information and for giving direct free instructions to timber owners on the most economical and effectual methods of controlling the beetle. The bureau's experts have discovered the methods by which the beetle can be controlled in some cases by the profitable utilization of the infected timber and in all cases at a moderate direct expense. Timber owners should communicate either with the station here or the bureau at Washington.

Recognizing the importance of concerted action and that the danger is common to all timber owners, the Southern railway is endeavoring to call the attention of timber owners throughout the South to the activity of the bureau in this matter, in the belief that its interests are identical with theirs.

Bullet Balks Train Robber.

Belleplaine, Iowa.—A lone bandit who attempted to hold up the occupants of a Pullman on eastbound Northwestern passenger train No. 8 lies in a local hospital with a bullet wound in his side. He gave his name to the police as William Morris of Plainfield, N. J. While the surprised passengers were hurrying to comply with the train robber's orders to surrender their valuables, Arthur Morris, the brakeman, slipped into the car and got the drop on him.

Oppose Cotton Tariff Revision.

Charlotte, N. C.—The tariff committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, representing a dozen Southern states, held an all-day executive session here, framing the position of the Southern textile manufacturers on the proposed revision of the cotton goods tariff. Briefly stated, the Southern manufacturers oppose any revision of the cotton goods tariff at this time, and their reasons are set forth in a lengthy letter to congress.

10 CENT COTTON PREDICTED

Bulls Are Hoping Weevil or Drought Will Cause Partial Failure of Cotton Crop.

New York.—A renewal of the heavy selling movement in the cotton market seemed calculated to remove whatever doubt may have existed following the big decline that at last leading bull interests, including Eugene Seales, Colonel Thompson, the New Orleans operators, and others who have figured so prominently in the market reports of the last two years as having taken fortunes out of cotton, had largely thrown over their holdings. Various estimates were ventured as to the probable losses of the bulls and their friends.

The impression appears to be that the bulls, emboldened by the successes of the last two years, have maintained their position in the market, owing to the strong statistical position of the old crop, and an expectation that drought in the Southwest or the boll weevil in the central belt would cause another partial failure of the crop. With trade reports unfavorable, the drought in Texas relieved, new crop cotton already beginning to move and promising an unusually heavy addition to old crop supplies during the summer, it is supposed the bulls found themselves practically the only support of the market.

In spite of a feeling that rallies were to be expected after such drastic liquidation as that of several days past, local sentiment still seemed of a very bearish average after the close of business here, and there was talk in some quarters of 11 and even 10 cents cotton.

WEATHER REPORTS BYPHONE

U. S. Weather Bureau and Southern Bell Telephone Co. Co-Operate.

Atlanta.—Through an arrangement perfected between the United States weather bureau and the Southern Bell Telephone company, more than 25,000 Southern farmers began receiving the daily weather reports by telephone on July 1.

The daily reports are furnished the telephone company by the weather bureau, and the report is read to the farmers by telephone operators. At a given hour each day a general alarm is sounded, calling every farmer to the telephone. When they are all assembled the report will be read. Any farmer who is not able to answer the signal and hear the report has the privilege of calling the operator and securing the information.

This is the first comprehensive and systematic effort to furnish this information without cost to the farmers of the South. The spread of the telephone in the rural districts in the past few years has made it possible to reach such a large number of farmers through the Bell system, and the dissemination of weather news by the telephone is one of the many practical uses for the telephone on the farm.

The territory of the Southern Bell company covers the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Virginia and the southern half of West Virginia.

Fighting Watermelon Rates.

Washington.—Complaints against existing freight rates on watermelons and cantaloupes shipped from Southern points to Northern and Eastern destinations were made to the interstate commerce commission by more than one hundred commission merchants of New York. Recently the railroads made slight reductions in the rates on melons, but refused to deliver them in New York City, the deliveries, according to the tariffs, being made in Jersey City.

Big Georgia Watermelon.

Washington.—Watermelons grow so large in Georgia nowadays that they are christened. One weighing 62½ pounds arrived at the house office building from Gray county, Georgia, consigned to Representative Roddenberry of that state. It was placed on exhibition at the entrance to the building. Carved in the rind was "Hoke Smith." The melon, too large for shipment in an ordinary barrel, came carefully packed in a specially constructed crate.

BLUE AND GRAY VETERANS MEET

HEROES OF SOUTH AND NORTH CLASP HANDS ON HISTORIC BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD.

TAFT PREDICTS WORLD PEACE

In Address to Veterans President Taft Talked of New Arbitration Treaty.

Manassas, Va.—Mud bespattered after a strenuous trip from Washington by automobile over flooded roads and swollen creeks, President Taft faced an audience made up in part of veterans who wore the blue and the gray within a few miles of the scene of the first great conflict of the Civil war, and was applauded and cheered when he made a plea for international peace.

The president declared a general arbitration treaty both with Great Britain and with France probably would be signed within the next ten days. He added that he hoped within the next few days to announce that the three other great powers would enter into similar agreements with the United States. He did not go so far as to indicate the nations he had in mind, but it is generally believed that he referred to Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Japan ultimately may come into the far-reaching pact, but the negotiations with that empire as yet are said to be merely tentative.

President Taft reached Manassas after a tempestuous trip. It was so strenuous that the presidential party abandoned their motors here and returned to the capital by train. Mr. Taft laughingly likened his troubles in getting to Bull Run to those that some folks fifty years ago had in getting away.

"I brought some senators and representatives down with me from Washington," he said, "and because of the exigencies of the road and the storm and strife of the elements, we came far more slowly than some senators and representatives who came down here half a century ago went back."

Thin lines of veterans of the blue and the gray, with halting steps, slowly advanced toward each other and, meeting, clasped hands in fraternal greeting on the historic battlefield, where, fifty years ago, they were engaged in the battle of Bull Run, the first great conflict of the Civil war.

This, one of the crowning events of the Manassas peace jubilee, was witnessed by 6,000 people, including many prominent persons.

It was on July 21, 1861, just fifty years ago, that Bull Run, or the first battle of Manassas, was fought. The Confederates, under Johnston, were accredited to a decisive victory over the Union forces, under McDowell, the retreat of the Federals leaving practically a clear road to Washington for the Confederates, it is said, had they chosen to continue their advance on the capital. This was the first real battle of the war, and its result awakened the North, for the first time, to a realization of what the secession of the Southern states meant. It was here that "Stonewall" Jackson gained the name which will be associated with his memory for all time.

In August, 1862, Manassas was again the scene of a bloody battle. Lee and Longstreet and Sykes, Reno and Reynolds fought to a draw, the battle lines being exactly the reverse of what they were the year before.

The jubilee reunion was planned by committees of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

De La Barra May Resign.

Mexico City.—Reports were persistently in circulation in official circles that President De La Barra is preparing to tender his resignation to the government and retire. He is said to have been moved to this determination by the lawlessness prevailing throughout the republic and by the failure of Francisco I. Madero to quell the disorders. It is hinted the impeachment charges filed against De La Barra by Senor Gombour have been a factor in causing the executive to desire to quit.

Smith Attacks Crop Reports.

Washington.—Charging an illegal action against the crop reporting bureau of the department of agriculture, in that they had made a prediction on July 3, as to what would be the size of the cotton crop for the season of 1911-1912, Senator Smith of South Carolina warmly protested against such action in a speech in the senate, and said the effect had been to injuriously affect the cotton market. Senator Smith claimed the estimate was a mere guess.

Haitien Revolutionists Successful.

Washington.—President Simon of Haiti appears doomed to follow President Diaz of Mexico and to give way to another Revolutionary government, according to advices reaching Washington. In the opinion of Captain Disnuk of the gunboat Petrel, which is at Port-au-Prince watching the operations of the Revolutionists at Gonaves, the Revolutionists already practically are victorious and all of the towns of importance except the capital are in their possession.