

THE ENTERPRISE

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It is a good thing that freckles are almost never fatal.

The public comb and brush have gone to join the roller towel.

Note the growing smile on the face of the man who owns the summer garden.

In spite of the crusade against tips we still have with us the fool who tips the boat.

The human race, we are told, is 300,000 years old, but it is extremely childish for its age.

Another victory for the downtrodden workingman. The price of terrapin has been reduced.

Dr. Fearsom died poor, but he deprived the lawyers of a great deal of profitable amusement.

Trousers will be worn shorter this year, but there will be no corresponding shortage in the price.

A British visitor informs us that we waste too much time on elections, but think of all the fun we have.

Many a man who shows plenty of push in business will try to pull away when asked to push a lawnmower.

The English sparrow is at any rate better than a diet of crow, and the political bosses should act accordingly.

It costs six cents in Pittsburg to beat one's mother-in-law. Pittsburg being the home of millionaires, luxuries come high.

A beauty doctor tells us that a slap in the face aids the complexion. A wallop on the eye certainly lends color to the countenance.

Women this year are wearing gowns similar to those of 1835, but the average woman would rather have smallpox than wear last year's gown.

It is safe to say that no housewife, unless she wants a divorce, has had the temerity to tie pink ribbons on the snow shovel and hang it up in the living room.

A sheriff in Connecticut died of the excitement caused by stopping a baseball game. Sheriffs should be of that sterner stuff of which baseball umpires are also made.

A scientist informs us that the average human body contains material for seven bars of soap, but we know some men whose appearance would hardly lead to that conclusion.

New York hack drivers have demanded police protection during the small hours of the night. Probably that is the only way they can prevent their customers from forcing excessive fares upon them.

Walters in one of Chicago's clubs struck when a rule forbidding tipping was put in force. One wonders what a waiter who strikes because he is not permitted to be a fawning sycophant thinks of himself.

A college professor says that boys go wrong because of the things they carry in their pockets. Girls, having no pockets, of course have to wait until they grow old enough to load their junk into a hand bag.

Pittsburg's police superintendent says that he will not interfere with innocent spooning in the public parks. Pittsburg's police superintendent's name is Thomas McQuade, and he has a warm heart to fit the name.

It is true that the death rate from tuberculosis is falling, but keep the windows open just the same.

A nature faker in Colorado says he owns a lamb with a hoof at the end of its tail. Although its economic value is in no way increased thereby, the lamb is saved a good deal of trouble when it feels like kicking itself.

Walter Brookings and some other aviators are undertaking to make flying safe and sane by eliminating the circus features. If this had been done at the start many a fine young man would still be pursuing his career.

Many an American actor who has wearily tramped the ties and wondered why the railroads don't place them even distances apart will read with envy of those Austrian actors who work for \$20 a month, and get it.

The medical opinion that women read faster than men because the blood flows more freely in the posterior part of their brain may be a technical expression of why they read the end of a book first to see how it comes out.

The country has 149 retired admirals and only 28 active ones.

The man who writes seed catalogues is an honored member of the Ananias club, but he is an amateur in comparison with the man who writes summer resort literature.

The furnaces of the world, it is estimated, burn 2,000,000,000 tons of coal a year. But many a man feels as though his own furnace, during the past winter, has done almost as well as that alone.

TARIFF REFORM IS DEMOCRATIC CREED

Leading Plank of Platform Adopted by Baltimore Convention.

FAVORS FIGHT ON TRUSTS

Action of Republican Administration in Compromising With Standard Oil and Tobacco Combines Condemned—Views on Other Subjects.

Following are the principal planks of the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore.

The Tariff Reform.
"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered.

"The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operation the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages.

"We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing tariff, and in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture where sold abroad more cheaply than at home could be put upon the free list.

"We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemicals schedules and the farmers free list bills, all of which was designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

"The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interests and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908 it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation.

High Cost of Living.
"The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party, and from trusts and commercial conspirators fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced, and those criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law.
"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

"We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

"We regret that Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation. Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators.

"We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the federal constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of senators, and we call upon the people of all the states to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

"We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of

The Old-Fashioned Fire.
Could anything be more refreshing than the smell of the old-fashioned wood fire in late spring or early autumn? There is something grimy in the look of coal, and the odor of gas is nauseating. Modern inventions may have brought their "conveniences" but a staid old senator, who lately passed beyond, insisted that when he wanted a real night of comfort, after the family had all gone south for the winter, he would himself build an old-fashioned

wood fire in the cook stove and sit around as in his old boyhood days on the farm. "What memories it recalls," he would say, "to hear the crackle of the wood and sniff the smoke that seems to be purifying rather than oppressive!"—Affairs and Folks, Joe Mitchell Chapple, in Joe Chapple's News Letter.

Insulation.
"Fish is a good brain diet."
"I suppose you take weakfish for yours."

publicly before the election of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our national platform of 1908 and at that time opposed by the Republican party, and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which presidential appointments are made, to the ownership and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to presidential nominations and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the president and his predecessor in the recent contest for the Republican nomination for president.

Presidential Primaries.
"The movement towards more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at presidential primaries.

"We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates be through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state law.

Term of President.
"We favor a single presidential term, and to the end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible to re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

Railroads, Express Companies, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

"We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction, and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

Banking Legislation.
"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the money trust.

Parcels Post and Rural Delivery.
"We favor the establishment of a parcels post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

The campaign contributions plank pledges the party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund. It also limits individual contributions to a "reasonable maximum."

The Democratic congress is heartily commended for its long list of laws for the benefit of the people after a generation of unlimited power by the Republican party. The next plank arraigns the Republican party for waste of "the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation."

First Ballot.—Sulzer, New York 2; Clark, 440 1-2; Wilson 324; Underwood, 117 1-2; Harmon 148; Marshall 31; Baldwin 22; necessary 726; absent 2; Bryan 1.

Second Ballot.—Clark 446 1-2; Wilson 339 3-4; Underwood 111 1-4; Harmon 141 1-2; Marshall 31; Baldwin 14; Sulzer 2; Bryan 2; not voting half.

Third Ballot.—Clark 441; Wilson 345; Underwood 114 1-2; Harmon 140 1-2; Marshall 31; Baldwin 14; Bryan 1; Kern 1.

Fourth Ballot.—Clark 443; Wilson 349 1-2; Underwood 112; Harmon 136 1-2; Marshall 31; Baldwin 14; Kern 2.

Fifth Ballot.—Clark 443; Wilson 351; Underwood 119 1-2; Harmon 141 1-2; Marshall 31; Kern 2.

Sixth Ballot.—Clark 445; Wilson 354; Underwood 121; Harmon 135; Marshall 31; Kern 1; Bryan 1; total 1,083.

Seventh Ballot.—Clark 449 1-2; Wilson 352 1-2; Underwood 123 1-2; Harmon 129 1-2; Marshall 31; Kern 1; Bryan 1; total 1,088.

Eighth Ballot.—Clark 448 1-2; Wilson 351 1-2; Underwood 123; Harmon 130; Gaynor 1; Marshall 31; Bryan 1; James 1; Kern 1; total 1,088.

WORK OF FRIDAY WAS A BIT TAME

INDICATIONS POINT TO DEADLOCK WHICH MAY LAST FOR MANY DAYS.

CLARK AND WILSON IN LEAD

Harmon Drops From 127 Down to 29 Votes—Underwood Is Holding His Own in Contest—To Be a Fight to the Finish.

Baltimore.—A monotonous succession of roll calls brought no nomination in the Democratic convention late Friday night when the sweltering delegates were still answering the droning voice of the reading clerk.

The results of the roll calls up to the ninth were discouragingly similar. None of the leading candidates made any material gains or losses. There was no change of more than 6 votes in the totals up to that time.

The steady gain of the Wilson vote had culminated with a count of 354 on the sixth ballot. On the seventh Wilson lost 1 1-2 votes.

Bryan, Kern, Ollie James and Mayor Gaynor of New York each received one or two votes in the course of the balloting. Harmon lost slowly but steadily from his 148 of the first ballot. Underwood gained a trifle. The leaders of the various factions hurried about the hall. The air was full of rumors of "deals" and "trades." A shift that would throw a deciding vote to one candidate or another was looked for on every ballot by some of the delegates while others expected an all-night session.

The long predicted "break" in the New York delegation came on the tenth ballot when Leader Murphy announced 81 of the 90 votes from that state for Clark. He got no further when a great demonstration broke out among the Speaker's delegates and friends.

While it was in progress there were several fistuffs on the floor. Those who claimed to be in the confidence of the New York delegates predicted there would be a switch away from Clark on subsequent ballots.

Murphy later announced that the New York delegation showed 81 for Clark, 8 for Wilson and 1 for Underwood, but under the unit rule gave all its 90 votes to Clark.

The result of the balloting was as follows:

First Ballot.—Sulzer, New York 2; Clark, 440 1-2; Wilson 324; Underwood, 117 1-2; Harmon 148; Marshall 31; Baldwin 22; necessary 726; absent 2; Bryan 1.

Second Ballot.—Clark 446 1-2; Wilson 339 3-4; Underwood 111 1-4; Harmon 141 1-2; Marshall 31; Baldwin 14; Sulzer 2; Bryan 2; not voting half.

Third Ballot.—Clark 441; Wilson 345; Underwood 114 1-2; Harmon 140 1-2; Marshall 31; Baldwin 14; Bryan 1; Kern 1.

Fourth Ballot.—Clark 443; Wilson 349 1-2; Underwood 112; Harmon 136 1-2; Marshall 31; Baldwin 14; Kern 2.

Fifth Ballot.—Clark 443; Wilson 351; Underwood 119 1-2; Harmon 141 1-2; Marshall 31; Kern 2.

Sixth Ballot.—Clark 445; Wilson 354; Underwood 121; Harmon 135; Marshall 31; Kern 1; Bryan 1; total 1,083.

Seventh Ballot.—Clark 449 1-2; Wilson 352 1-2; Underwood 123 1-2; Harmon 129 1-2; Marshall 31; Kern 1; Bryan 1; total 1,088.

Eighth Ballot.—Clark 448 1-2; Wilson 351 1-2; Underwood 123; Harmon 130; Gaynor 1; Marshall 31; Bryan 1; James 1; Kern 1; total 1,088.

Ninth Ballot.—On the ninth ballot the leaders stood: Clark 452; Wilson 351 1-2.

Twelfth Ballot.—Clark, 549; Wilson 354; Underwood, 123; Harmon, 29; Marshall, 30; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1; not voting 2 1-2.

LOOKED BAD FOR EARLY SOLUTION

OF THE BIG DEADLOCK AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

FIGHT MAY LAST FOR DAYS

Wilson People Propose to Stand Firm—Underwood Forces Unwilling to Yield and Will Keep Their Man in the Race to the End.

Baltimore.—Hope of nomination on the twenty-seventh ballot for President was practically abandoned by Democratic leaders Sunday night. When the national convention adjourned for Sunday it was believed that some solution of the long deadlock would result from conferences between the champions of the three leading candidates, but it developed that the time had not arrived for the withdrawal of either Speaker Clark, Governor Wilson or Representative Underwood. It was not expected that the first ballot Monday would differ materially from the twenty-sixth.

Campaign managers possible might have reached some agreement if interested in the deadlock had not been dwarfed by the personal controversy developed between William J. Bryan and Speaker Clark. The visit of Mr. Clark to Baltimore overshadowed everything else.

Party leaders generally took the position, notwithstanding the Missourian's impassioned denial of Mr. Bryan's imputation that he was beholden to Morgan, Belmont and Ryan, that he would be unable to regain the votes he had lost. At the same time many of them thought that sympathy for Mr. Clark and the inevitable linking of Bryan and Wilson in the minds of delegates, by reason of the New Jersey candidate having been the beneficiary of the votes turned away from Mr. Clark by the Nebraskaan's philippic, had injured the chance of Wilson's nomination.

If Clark and Wilson fall on the next two or three ballots it was predicted that there would be a turn to Representative Underwood, who had held his normal vote from first to last.

The following is the result of Saturday's balloting:

Thirteenth Ballot.—Clark 554; Wilson 356 1-2; Underwood 115 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Foss 2; Bryan 1.

Fourteenth Ballot.—Clark 550; Wilson 362; Underwood 113; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Bryan 2; Kern 2.

Fifteenth Ballot.—Clark 552; Wilson 362 1-2; Underwood 110 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Bryan 1; Kern 2.

Sixteenth Ballot.—Clark 551; Wilson 362 1-2; Underwood 112 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Bryan 1; Kern 2.

Seventeenth Ballot.—Clark 546; Wilson 362 1-2; Underwood 112 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 4 1-2; Bryan 1.

Eighteenth Ballot.—Clark 535; Wilson 361; Underwood 125; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 3 1-2; Bryan 1.

Nineteenth Ballot.—Clark 532; Wilson 358; Underwood 130; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 1; Bryan 7.

Twentieth Ballot.—Clark 512; Wilson 388 1-2; Underwood 121 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 1; Bryan 1; Foss 2; James 3.

Twenty-First Ballot.—Clark 508; Wilson 395 1-2; Underwood 118 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 1; Bryan 1; Foss 5.

Twenty-Second Ballot.—Clark 500 1-2; Wilson 396 1-2; Underwood 115; Marshall 30; Foss 43; Bryan 1; Kern 1.

Twenty-Third Ballot.—Clark 497 1-2; Wilson 399; Underwood 114 1-2; Marshall 30; Foss 45; Bryan 1; Gaynor 1.

Twenty-Fourth Ballot.—Clark 496; Wilson 402 1-2; Underwood 115 1-2; Foss 43; Marshall 30; Bryan 1.

Twenty-Fifth Ballot.—Clark 469; Wilson 405; Underwood 108; Foss 43; Marshall 30; Harmon 29; Bryan 1; James 3.

Twenty-Sixth Ballot.—Clark 463 1-2; Wilson 407; Underwood 112 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Bryan 1; Foss 43; absent 1 1-2; total 1,088.

Several Big Breaks Are Expected.
Baltimore.—Denial was made Sunday night of a report that the Illinois delegation, which has been for Speaker Clark throughout would go to Wilson on the first ballot Monday.

It was reported also that the Indian delegation, which had been held intact for Governor Marshall would split. Several delegates said this might occur as the delegation was not bound by the unit rule. The Iowa delegation also was reported as preparing to swing to some candidate other than Clark.

Candidates Rest on Their Oars.
Washington.—"There is no change in the situation that I can see," said Speaker Clark. "It is exactly as it was when the convention adjourned Saturday night. I went over to Baltimore to see some of my friends because it was more convenient for me to go to see them than for them to come to see me. I have no intention of going to Baltimore again. My friends tell me that this is the time for me to stay in the race," said Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama.

MONDAY'S WORK AT CONVENTION

DELEGATES SPEND ANOTHER DULL DAY BALLOTING WITHOUT RESULTS.

WILSON AND CLARK MEN FIRM

Rumors Were Afloat That It Might Be Necessary For the Leaders to Come Together and Decide On a Compromise Candidate.

Baltimore.—The deadlock in the Democratic national convention over a presidential nominee seemed more complete than ever when adjournment was taken Monday night, until noon Tuesday. Woodrow Wilson had made steady gains during Monday's balloting until he reached a high water mark of 501 1-2 votes on the thirty-ninth ballot. He remained stationary on the fortieth ballot and then began to lose ground. The last ballot was the forty-second, when Governor Wilson polled 494 votes.

Speaker Champ Clark reached the lowest ebb of his candidacy on the ballot where Wilson reached a crest.

By the time the fortieth ballot had been concluded there was seemingly no hope of a nomination. The delegates sat in a sort of stupor. The roll call clerks entered the vote mechanically often without waiting for the responses from the various states. At the end of the fortieth ballot a tired Alabama delegate moved to adjourn but when a roll call on the motion was demanded by the Wilson forces he withdrew it.

Another attempt was made to adjourn after the forty-first ballot and again it failed. The convention adjourned after the forty-second ballot was taken. Following is the results of Monday's balloting:

Twenty-Seventh Ballot.—Wilson 406 1-2; Clark 469; Underwood 112; Marshall 38; Harmon 29; Bryan 1; absent 1-2.

Twenty-Eighth Ballot.—Clark 468 1-2; Wilson 437 1-2; Underwood 112 1-2; Harmon 29; Foss 38; Kern 1; Bryan 1; absent 1-2.

Twenty-Ninth Ballot.—Clark 468 1-2; Wilson 436; Underwood 112; Foss 38; Harmon 29; Kern 4.

Thirtieth Ballot.—Clark 455; Wilson 460; Underwood 121 1-2; Foss 30; Harmon 19; Kern 2.

Thirty-First Ballot.—Clark 446 1-2; Wilson 475 1-2; Underwood 116 1-2; Foss 30; Harmon 17; Kern 2; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Second Ballot.—Clark 447 1-2; Wilson 477 1-2; Underwood 103 1-2; Foss 28; Harmon 29; Kern 2; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Third Ballot.—Wilson 477 1-2; Clark 447 1-2; Underwood 103 1-2; Harmon 29; Kern 2; Foss 28; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Fourth Ballot.—Wilson 479 1-2; Clark 447 1-2; Underwood 101 1-2; Harmon 29; Kern 2; Foss 28; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Fifth Ballot.—Wilson 494 1-2; Clark 433 1-2; Underwood 101 1-2; Harmon 29; Kern 1; Foss 28; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Sixth Ballot.—Wilson 496 1-2; Clark 434 1-2; Underwood 98 1-2; Harmon 29; Foss 28; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Seventh Ballot.—Wilson 496 1-2; Clark 432 1-2; Underwood 100 1-2; Harmon 29; Kern 1; Foss 28; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Eighth Ballot.—Wilson 498 1-2; Clark 425; Underwood 106; Harmon 29; Foss 28; Kern 1; absent 1-2.

Thirty-Ninth Ballot.—Clark 422; Wilson 501 1-2; Underwood 106; Harmon 29; Kern 1; Foss 28; absent 1-2.

Fortieth Ballot.—Clark 423; Wilson 501 1-2; Underwood 106; Harmon 28; Kern 1; Foss 28; absent 1-2.

Forty-First Ballot.—Wilson 499 1-2; Clark 424; Underwood 10; Harmon 27; Bryan 1; Kern 1; Foss 28; Gaynor 1; absent 1-2.

Forty-Second Ballot.—Clark 430; Wilson 494; Underwood 104; Harmon 27; Bryan 1; Kern 1; Foss 28; Gaynor 1; James 1; J. Hamilton Lewis 1; absent 1-2.

Bryan Attacked By Stanchfield.
Baltimore.—John B. Stanchfield of New York furnished the sensation of the early convention Monday when, while the twenty-seventh ballot was being taken, he asked permission to explain his vote, and used the opportunity to launch a bitter attack upon William J. Bryan. Stanchfield's attack was made in answering what he termed the "insults" offered New York's delegates by Bryan in the controversy growing out of the passage of the Ryan-Belmont-Morgan resolution.

Situation Grows Bitter.
Baltimore.—Police were warned to exert extraordinary vigilance. The slow, vacillating rise and fall of the vote throughout Monday had increased the growing bitterness of the past and a match of offense, touched to the excitement, would have set the entire convention ablaze. It was on this situation that many of the leaders based a hope of a final vote and nomination. They argued that the weary delegates, would break and throw enough votes to one of the candidates to end the agony and suspense.