

THE ENTERPRISE

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WILLIAMSTON, NORTH CAROLINA

A good many women would rather join a suffrage hike than wash dishes

In an age of artificial ice is it not wasteful to keep on discovering poles?

Seems as though nobody was to be safe. It is now proposed to take the tariff off lemons.

One of the new dances is called the "Jelly wabble." Perhaps you learn it out of the cook book.

History has never recorded an instance where the world has failed to mourn the loss of brave men.

How much prettier a woman looks when photographed in the act of skating than when committing golf!

A noted New York Physician advocates open air schools for all children. Not a bad idea by any means.

One of the biggest questions confronting the hotel men of the country is running a hostelry to suit every patron.

China. It is now reported, is going to have an aeroplane fleet for police use. This will put the force in the air.

Even if cockroaches do not produce cancer—a German scientist says that they do—why should anybody cultivate them?

Next year the 100th anniversary of the treaty of Ghent is to be celebrated with five minutes of silence. Glorious and unique!

How-legged men have just cause to be peeved over the report that fashion ordains men to wear garments of a clinging variety.

A Harvard professor has discovered that a domestic pigeon leads an intellectual life. Then why can't it talk pigeon English?

Bricks are now being sent by parcel post, but this will not increase the facilities of those people who are fond of throwing them.

Why do the advertisements for southern resorts depict people sitting in perambulators? Is something the matter with their legs?

The young woman who says she prefers death to a kiss can scarcely qualify as an expert, since she admits that she has tried neither.

Nothing recalls the mind of the married man to the joys of single life so vividly as to find that the baby has been eating crackers in bed.

Intimation that a lion attempted to eat up a moving picture actor suggests the need of laws for the protection of cinematograph heroes.

Some of the popular magazines will have to be printed a year or two ahead in order suitably to advertise the advanced styles in automobiles.

A projectile has been invented in Germany which will not only pierce a war balloon but will actually set it ablaze, a high test for results.

A philosopher says: "Whistlers are always good-natured." Everybody knows that. It is the folks who have to listen to the whistler that gets ugly.

Boston is using a new word, "fudgy," to express team work. We place the wrong construction on it if we said that the ball club showed great "fudgy."

A Brooklyn judge ruled that a broomstick is not a deadly weapon. An irate woman can wield it just as effectively as a bludgeon, is the general belief.

The married cadet at West Point will not be allowed to stay. This is in line with the usual army policy of not allowing a divided command over its members.

Even if the boast of the Chinese that China is overtaking the rest of the world is justified, China need not feel entitled to any sprinting medals on that account.

Wives should take note of the fact that if the operation of grafting a dog's brain onto a man's head proves successful, they will have regular bedside companions.

A Chicago magistrate makes auto speeders take the pledge. The idea of putting offenders on their honor is new only in this particular respect but if temptation proves too strong pledges and pedestrians will have to take their chances.

The era of superstition seems to be weakening when a steamship company makes its day for sailing on Friday. But it is not averred that even the big company can make passengers occupy staterooms numbered 13.

A Denver legislator proposes to compel surgeons to exhibit the alleged diseased appendices they remove, and if there is nothing wrong with any of them, send the expert menter to jail. The doctors regard this as hostile legislation, calculated to interfere with prosperity.

U. S. COTTON CROP REPORT FOR 1912

TOTAL OVER TWO MILLION BALES LESS THAN RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.

LARGE NUMBER OF LINTERS

U. S. Census Bureau Issues Final Estimate—Figures About as Had Been Expected.

Washington.—The United States census bureau issued the annual cotton report.

The final estimate of the cotton crop of 1912 is 14,076,430 bales.

The crop for 1911 was 16,109,349 bales, and for 1910 it was 11,965,862 bales.

Expressed in 500-pound bales, the 1912 crop is 14,295,500 bales as compared with 16,250,276 bales for 1911 and 12,005,688 for 1910.

The final estimate by states and by subdivisions follows:

Figures by States.

	Estimate	Estimate
	Yield	Yield.
Alabama	1,366,424	1,727,586
Arkansas	803,071	938,791
Virginia	25,485	31,099
Missouri	56,065	95,336
Florida	60,033	91,146
Georgia	1,887,461	2,867,741
Louisiana	391,437	395,603
Mississippi	1,048,034	1,212,046
North Carolina	934,429	1,152,459
Oklahoma	1,054,857	1,043,803
South Carolina	1,257,708	1,727,094
Tennessee	289,504	457,957
Texas	4,886,415	4,288,510
All Others	15,516
Total	14,076,430	16,109,349

Figures by Quality.

	1912-13	1911-12
Equivalent in 500 lb. bales	14,295,500	16,250,276
Round bales	81,528	100,439
Sea Island	236,641	119,252
Linters	605,704	556,726
Average weight	507.8	504.4

Included in the statistics for 1912 are:

Linters, 605,704 bales; Sea Island cotton, 236,641 bales; round bales, 81,528. Round bales are counted in the estimate as half bales.

The average weight of the bale for 1912 is 507.8 pounds as compared with 504.4 pounds for 1911 and 501.7 for 1910.

Cotton not yet ginned is included in the total estimate, and is placed by ginner and delinters as 129,172 bales.

The only surprise in the estimate is the great increase in linters, which this year are placed at 605,704 bales, a startling jump from 1911.

Analysis of the figures by states shows big crops west of the Mississippi; Texas with nearly 5,000,000 bales and Oklahoma with a million. When the crop west of the river is heavy, linters show a great increase, and the diminished crop in the east has very little effect on linters.

The Texas cotton has a fuzzy seed, which will not gin clean.

MANY ARE KILLED BY STORM

Buildings Demolished, Houses Unroofed, Wires Paralyzed, Crops Injured.

Atlanta, Ga.—More than one hundred persons are reported killed and hundreds were injured, some mortally, by a storm of tornado intensity, which raged over central western, southern and parts of the eastern states. Property damage will run well into the millions.

Reports from Alabama show the loss of life was heaviest in that state, the number of dead there being placed at sixty, with additional fatalities reported, but not confirmed. Two towns, Thomasville and Lower Peachtree, were practically wiped out. Two are dead in Indiana, two in Tennessee, two in Ohio, two in New York, one in Michigan and one in Louisiana.

McCombs Won't Go to France.

Washington.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, issued a statement announcing that he had declined to become ambassador to France. He said: "I do not feel that I can afford to leave my life work—the practice of the law. I feel compelled to devote myself to my personal affairs, and at the same time, I will lend any assistance in my power that will contribute to the success of the Democratic administration and the Democratic party."

Buys Brooklyn Bridge for \$500.

New York.—Karl Hoopes, who came over from Amsterdam, Holland, some time ago, sailed for home after a decidedly unpleasant experience in New York. When Karl left Amsterdam he had \$2,000, and he expected to make as much in investments in New York as he had heard that many had become rich in America. After his arrival he went out for a walk one night and, meeting an affable stranger, told him that he desired to invest some money. The man sold him Brooklyn bridge for \$500.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN WAKE OF TORNADO

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST AND MILLIONS IN PROPERTY RAZED IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA—PATH OF TORNADO EIGHT MILES LONG.

THE CITY OF OMAHA IS PUT UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Convents and Schools Are Blown to Atoms and Every Piece of Glass Blown From Largest Office Building—Illinois Central Bridge Destroyed.

Omaha, Neb.—A tornado swept through Omaha, cutting a path four to six blocks wide and eight miles long, causing an appalling loss of life and immense destruction of property.

Hundreds of buildings were destroyed, at least a hundred were killed and thrice that number injured.

Lincoln, Neb.—One hundred are dead, twice as many more were injured, some fatally, by a tornado which devastated Omaha and its environs. It demoralized telegraph and telephone service and cut Omaha off from communication with the outside world.

Property damage will amount to hundreds of thousands.

The tornado swept in from the southwest and zigzagged to the northeast over the residence portion of the city, leaving in its wake destruction and carnage from two to four blocks wide.

Fire sprang up all over this area and added to the horror of the twister.

Firemen were unable to respond to the numerous alarms, and many houses were allowed to burn to the ground. The police were unable to protect the stricken district and the soldiers from Fort Omaha were called out.

The tornado zone is now practically under martial law.

The villages of Benson, Dundee and Florence, suburbs of Omaha, are practically wiped out. A heavy rain fell after the tornado saved the mass of wreckage and many of the bodies from being burned.

The Webster street telephone station, containing a score or more of girls, was one of the buildings hit by the storm, and, in a moment, was twisted and torn. Several of the girls were killed and many others injured.

A moving picture show which was just putting on its final film was struck. The roof of the building fell in and in the rush through the only exits many who were not hurt by the collapse of the building were trampled and crushed. The rush continued over the bodies of the dead, and a few of the attendants escaped.

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha wired Governor Morehead for several militia companies to prevent the residences and the dead bodies from being looted. The three Omaha companies were only partially available, according to the reports and the governor and Adjutant General Hall.

Governor and Adjutant General Hall immediately ordered two Lincoln companies and others from nearby towns. The governor himself left on a special train for the scene of the disaster. Passengers arriving in Lincoln at midnight brought information that the tornado first destroyed the suburb of Ralston and from there swept up into the residence portion of Omaha.

At Fortieth and Farnum, a garage was destroyed and a large strip of territory north and east of that corner all seriously damaged. The Illinois Central bridge over the Missouri river was destroyed. All wires are down with the exception of a single railroad wire into Lincoln, which is not now available for press reports.

Semi-hysterical persons arriving here say that the hospitals of Omaha are full of injured and the dead are very numerous.

The Woodmen of the World building, the highest structure in the city, was damaged to a great extent, every piece of glass from two sides being blown out.

What is known as the Venus Valley district was leveled by the wind.

Refugees by the hundreds flocked to the business section. They were taken care of in the principal hotels. The hotels were full of patients, according to E. G. Swift of Chicago, who arrived here. When he left Omaha every ambulance in the city was rapidly swelling the congestion of the wards.

Omaha's suburbs suffered heavily from the storm. Ralston, southwest of Omaha, was razed to the ground and a half score or more are dead. East Omaha, which felt the tail of the twister, reported houses demolished, but no lives were lost. Council Bluffs, Iowa, suffered nine dead, a score or more injured and great damage to property.

The worst damage was done and the largest toll of lives was exacted in the western part of Omaha and the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Lake and from there northeast to Sixteenth and Binney. This is the residence portion and the destruction wrought was appalling. Whole blocks of homes were picked up and dashed into a shapeless mass. Street cars were hurled from the tracks and demolished.

A moving picture show at Twenty-fourth and Lake streets was destroyed. Ten dead and eight injured have thus far recovered from the ruins. About fifty persons were in the theater at the time of the disaster and it is feared that most of them are buried in the debris.

Bemis Park, one of the prettiest residence districts in Omaha, was razed to the ground and fires dotted the park, completing the destructive work of the tornado.

Among the show places of the city damaged by the storm was the Joslyn Castle. The roof was torn off and the trees and shrubbery uprooted.

The convent of the Poor Clares at Twenty-ninth and Hamilton streets was unroofed and the grounds were littered with debris.

The storm so paralyzed the telegraph service that no reports of the disaster could be communicated to the outside world. The Omaha telegraph office sent their Associated Press messages to Lincoln on an early morning train in an effort to get them east.

Omaha presented a sorry spectacle as a result of last night's terrific storm. From the Field club, which is the western part of the city, to the Carter Lake club, situated at the northwest extremity, is one mass of debris from two to six blocks wide.

Federal soldiers from Fort Omaha assisted the police in keeping looters and morbid curiosity seekers at bay. The presence of the soldiers gives the city the appearance of being under martial law.

Terre Haute, Ind.—With a known death list of sixteen, reports brought by messengers on horseback from the southern part of Vigo county indicated that the toll of a tornado which struck here would be increased to fifty. It may be several days before the exact number of dead will be known, as many are believed to be buried in the ruins of their homes. The property loss will probably exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to destroying about three hundred homes in the southern portion of Terre Haute, Prairieton, a small town six miles south of here, was destroyed and the intervening territory devastated. The injured will number at least three hundred, many of whom are in a serious condition. The hospitals are filled.

\$100,000 of Human Hair Found.

New York.—Creditors of Antonio Musica and his son, Philip, the hair importers, who are under arrest in New Orleans, charged here with obtaining over a million dollars from twenty-two banks through fraudulent invoices, learned that human hair valued at \$100,000 had been found in a secret sub-cellar of a stable owned by the Musicas in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn. Deputy sheriffs made the discovery while conducting a search on a writ of attachment. They found 217 bags of hair.

Plans of Extension of Parcel Post.

Washington.—Uncle Sam's activities as an expressman for hire will be largely increased after July 1. Already the use which the public is making of the new parcel post service has surpassed all expectations. During February, 50,000,000 parcels were handled, an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous month. Mr. Burleson, the postmaster general, expects to signalize his administration by making the postoffice department of the greatest use to the people.

DEFRAUDED BANKS OUT OF THOUSANDS

HAIR SWINDLERS CAUGHT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE ON STEAMER.

MUCH MONEY RECOVERED

Thousands of Dollars Found on Them. Defrauded Banks Out of One Million Dollars.

New Orleans.—Charged with defrauding banks in this country and Europe of approximately one million dollars through alleged manipulation of invoices, Antonio Musica, his three sons, George, Arthur and Philip Musica, New York hair dealers, were arrested in their apartments on the steamer Heredia here. Two daughters of the elder Musica, Louise and Grace, were also detained. The party was taken into custody just before the departure of the Heredia for Colon, Panama.

When searched at police headquarters, a large amount of money and much negotiable paper was found in the possession of the prisoners. Fifty thousand dollars was secured from Arthur Musica and about ten thousand more from other members of the party.

The Musicas carried with them nine pieces of baggage, which the police hauled to headquarters. It is believed that much more money and valuable papers will be recovered.

The Musicas did not appear to be perturbed over their arrest. Affidavits were sworn out charging the father and three sons with being fugitives from justice and the two daughters with being material witnesses.

On the way to the central police station an incident occurred which caused some excitement. The elder Musica attempted to secure from Philip a revolver which the son had in his pocket.

"No, won't give it up. I am going to kill myself before I get to police headquarters," Philip declared.

The weapon was taken away from him after a desperate struggle with one of the detectives escorting the party.

Eighteen thousand dollars in bills of large denominations was found hidden in Miss Grace Musica's corset. Eighty thousand dollars was recovered from Musica and his three sons.

HOW TO BUILD A SILO.

Valuable Booklet Offered Free to the Farmers by the Southern Railway.

Atlanta, Ga.—How the average farmer, using ordinary farm tools, at an expense of only \$65 can construct a silo with a capacity of 55 tons—enough silage to feed 20 cows forty-pounds per day for four months—is told in a booklet just gotten out by the Live Stock Department of the Southern railway, a copy of which will be mailed free to any farmer addressing request for same to Mr. F. L. Word, Live Stock Agent, Southern Railway building, Atlanta, Ga.

"Where There is Live Stock on the Farm There Should Be a Silo" is the title of this booklet, which tells of the advantage to the farmer of having a silo and the great saving which it enables him to make in the cost of winter feeding for his live stock. The figures given are taken from the practical experience of a Tennessee farmer who built a silo on the lines indicated twenty years ago, who finds it as good as new today, and feels that it has paid for itself many times over every year.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has recently declared that the South-eastern states constitute the ideal section of the United States for live stock raising and must be looked to in future years for the nation's food supply. To stimulate interest in the live stock industry and to aid farmers to successfully follow this line, the Southern railway has established its Live Stock Department, which is giving undivided attention to this work.

Indian Camp on Roof of Hotel.

New York.—An Indian camp has been established on the roof of one of the city's newest and most fashionable hotels. Chief Three Bears, who is 80 years old, protested against the confining four walls of a mere room. So he and Long Time Sleep, White Calf, Lazy Boy, Big Top, Medicine Owl, White Calf's Squaw and Medicine Owl's Squaw and a 10-year-old Indian girl all pitched their tepees above the eaves, whence they could look out over the city's artificial peaks and canyons.

Soldiers of Huerta Trapped.

Naco, Ariz.—Ojeda's Federals, trapped by the state troops around Naco, continued destruction of the railways to the south, thus preventing the arrival of Cabral's group of insurgents. Ojeda's plight proved still more serious when it was made known that 216 of his men were held by United States troops here. Ojeda had fewer than 500 when he defeated the state troops. Antonio Rojas, former Orozco general, is reported with 400 men near Cuppas.

TARIFF REVISION ENGAGES WILSON

THE QUESTION OF SINGLE BILL OR SCHEDULE BY SCHEDULE TAKEN UP.

THE DIPLOMATIC POSTS

President Confers With Senators and Representatives on Matters—Failure to Secure Men For Foreign Posts Gives Him Much Concern.

Washington.—President Wilson started work in earnest on what he considers the foremost task of his Administration—revision of the tariff. He had a long conference at the White House with Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic majority leader in the House, and canvassed not only the details of the tariff bill drawn by the Ways and Means Committee, but gave consideration also to the strategy necessary to steer the tariff question speedily and effectively through both houses of Congress.

The question admittedly uppermost in the minds of members of Congress now is whether the tariff should be revised schedule by schedule or in a single tariff bill. The party caucus will decide the issue, but the wishes of the President are being consulted by Democratic leaders. The idea of coming to an agreement on a single measure carrying with it the weight of the Administration's approval has appealed strongly to the President because it suggested more expeditious action and the possibility of legislation on currency and other questions before the adjournment of the extra session. Close friends and supporters of Mr. Wilson both in the House and Senate, however, openly have been questioning the advisability of a single tariff bill, renewing the objection hitherto raised that sectional interests might bring about enough defections among the Democrats in the Senate to defeat the measure there.

They have urged that by the schedule-by-schedule plan enough Republican votes can be enlisted on those schedules wherein there are Democratic losses, to pass them without difficulty though not as quickly.

While Representative Underwood has been understood of late to favor the single tariff bill idea, it is known that other Democratic leaders in the House and members of the Ways and Means Committee hold the opposite view and have hoped to convert Mr. Underwood to their way of thinking. The President discussed the tariff with Senators Gore of Oklahoma and Hughes of New Jersey.

Britishers Seem Much Surprised.

London.—The House of Commons was astonished when informed by Francis Acland, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the British Government had been left to glean from the newspapers its only knowledge of the change in the American Government's attitude toward the Chinese loan. Mr. Acland said that as late as March 3, the American Minister at Peking, acting on the instructions of his Government, joined the Ministers of other Powers in presenting to China proposals regarding the loan. He continued: "The British Government has since then had no intimation of any kind from the Government of the United States that the American official attitude toward the Chinese loan has undergone a change and I have no information about the matter except what I have read in the newspapers."

Mexico is Now Pacified.

Washington.—That 75 per cent of the revolutionary element in Mexico is now pacified and that the pacification of Sonora is only a matter of time is the statement of the Mexican Government by the American Embassy in Mexico City. The Provisional Government has decided upon a new punitive measure to terminate the activities of the men who have been financing revolutions.

President Wilson Offers Aid.

Washington.—President Wilson telegraphed Mayor Dahlman of Omaha as follows: "I am deeply distressed at the news received from Nebraska. Can we help in any way?" Mayor Dahlman replied: "We deeply appreciate your offer of assistance but our people are responding nobly and I believe we can handle the situation. Major Hartman and his men came promptly to our assistance. The people of Omaha desire, however, to express their gratitude to you for your message of sympathy."

Federal Troops For Relief Work.

Washington.—As the second division, central department of the army, whose headquarters is Chicago, is now mobilized in Galveston, Tex., the only Federal troops near Omaha available for relief work are one company of the signal corps comprising about 100 stationed at Old Fort, Omaha. Colonel Herlie, in charge of the division headquarters, in notifying the war department of the disaster, said he had instructed Major Hartman to place the few troops there at the disposal of the civil authorities.