

THE ENTERPRISE

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Panama earthquakes are more anemic than naughty.

Monday would be more popular if it came later in the week.

A few buffalo nickels are still knocking about the country.

Since the slit skirt the new woman's movement is less hampered.

Give some people an inch and they will go off and say it was a mile.

A Berlin scientist claims that coal causes cancer. Better quit eating coal.

If milk continues to quit the consumer may have to burbank the coconut.

A man is never wholly wrong so long as he admits that he may be mistaken.

A leopard bit a moving picture actress in Rome. This ought to make a thriller.

This frequent changing of the waist line in women's dress entails a lot of waste.

How foolish and wicked it is for other people to do the things that you don't like to do!

As a race we are much sophisticated, but where is the poet to indite an ode to the grapefruit?

There is a lot of difference between the man who says something and the man who just talks.

Now a man is alleged to have slain the smoker of an ill smelling cigar. He may plead self-defense.

Will some of the brethren tell us whether a woman policeman should be called a copess or a copette?

Getting up early in the morning to wrestle with the furnace is good to strengthen a man's character, perhaps.

Owing to the advancing price of human hair the world over, the woman of fashion may be driven to grow her own.

Some one claims to have discovered a substance that is more transparent than glass. Some politicians must be made of it.

It is said that electricity will now do 48 things about the house. Probably the other 1,999 things will still be done by mother.

It seems clumsy of that man who used a gun in hunting ducks in his aeroplane. Why didn't he use a mallet and stun them?

Still if football were made as ladylike a game as the reformers would have it, not even the reformers would care to see it played.

Out in Washington a man and his wife have been summoned for jury duty. What the dickens becomes of the family in such case?

Slowly the citizen who once saw pink lizards and cubist monkeys is being vindicated. Scientists report furbearing fish in the arctic.

A Wall street broker wants the supreme court of New York to tell him whether or not he is married. Mere idle curiosity, we presume.

Among the things that made old-fashioned winter endurable was the old-fashioned woolen sock that the old-fashioned woman knew how to knit.

The edict has gone forth that men's clothes will be worn tighter. That last winter suit that got wet and shrank will be decidedly de rigueur this season.

Hard luck is when a man who does not like bysters eats one for politeness, discovers a \$100 pearl and then keeps on eating them indefinitely to find another.

The Chicago boy who ran away from home because he didn't want to be shampooed daily will have the sympathy of every man who visits a barber shop every day.

The department of agriculture's statement that the crow is the farmer's friend is not calculated to make the farmers have any increased respect for the experts in that department.

A high churchman says that lean men are wicked and that it is easier for fat men to be good. This is hard on the skinny contingent till they remember the well-known wall, "Who loves a fat man?"

Paul Poirot, the Frenchman who tells the women what they must wear, says the skirt will have to go. What a horrible thing it would be if Paul were to get up grouchy some morning and decide that women might not wear any clothes at all.

Sawdust and red ink are said to be the component parts of some of the red pepper on the market. Those manufacturers are worse than the man who fed his horse shoepegs after fitting him with green glasses to make him think the feed was oats.

CAN'T TELL WHEN CANAL WILL OPEN

NO DEFINITE DATE IS YET SET FOR OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

GOETHEL'S ISSUES REPORT

Colonel Goethals, in Report, Makes No Prediction of When Ships May Pass Through.

Washington.—No definite date for the official opening of the Panama canal is set in the annual report of Col. George Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the canal commission, which has just been submitted to Secretary Garrison. Neither is there any prediction of when the ships may first pass from ocean to ocean. The first day of the canal's actual operation still depends upon the treacherous slides of Culebra cut and how fast the dredges can keep the channels open.

"It has been the general belief that the effect of the water in the cut would tend to retard slides, and experience below the Gatun locks fully justifies this belief," said Colonel Goethals. "On the other hand, the geologist is of the opinion that the water may, to some extent, develop new slides. Again, much ado was made in 1909 over the seamy character of rock on the isthmus, through which water flows quite rapidly, in consequence of which the question was raised that the lake might leak out through seams and crevices.

"If these things are liable to occur, the sooner, the better, if the official opening of the canal is to occur January 1, 1915, for if water were not admitted this fall, but were deferred until May 1, 1914, the full height could not be reached until October, 1914, leaving little time for the determination of these questions. These considerations led to the conclusion that the water should be turned into the cut at the earliest date practicable for getting the dredges to work on the slides.

"The present plans, therefore, are based upon the blowing up of Gamboa dike on October 10, its removal by dredges immediately thereafter, the transfer of two suction dredges and a ladder dredge to the Cucaracha slide, the smaller dipper dredges to work on the other slides until the full width of the channel is attained, and the passage of vessels through to canal as soon as channels of full depth and of sufficient width have been secured.

"Before boats can be passed it will be necessary to remove the Gamboa dike by dredges and to remove the slides as already outlined. The passage of commercial vessels is dependent, therefore, upon the time when proper channels can be dredged through the slides; should additional ones occur, they will necessarily advance the date when this will be accomplished.

COMMISSION WILL DECIDE

Railroads Will Argue for Rate Increases.

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission will begin a hearing which will probably extend for several months on the proposed freight rate increases of approximately 5 per cent. filed October 15, last, by railroads in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Though only the railroads in the classification territory included within the boundaries specified are directly involved in the hearing, actually every railroad in the country is concerned. Should the commission permit the roads to apply increased rates, the same authority might be extended to other carriers to increase rates.

The railroads two years ago asked for an increase of about ten per cent. After an inquiry the commission refused the request. When the tariffs provided for the present proposed increases were filed, to become effective November 15, they were suspended by the commission pending investigation until March 12, 1914. In May, 1913, the railroads filed a petition for rehearing of the former freight rate case and the commission on June 21 last issued an order directing that inquiry be instituted as to whether the present rates yield adequate revenues.

"Bomb" Strikes South Dakota.

San Francisco.—As the United States cruiser South Dakota steamed in through the Golden Gate, Silas Christofferson, in a biplane, swept over the warship and dropped a "saad" "bomb" that struck the vessel squarely amidships. This was a feature of an aviation meet at the Panama Pacific Exposition grounds that was not on the program. It happened that the cruiser entered the bay at the time the aviators were preparing to take part in a bomb-throwing contest at a target in the water.

Government to Make Goods for Navy

Washington.—Secretary Daniels is preparing to begin the manufacture of cotton clothing for the navy in the Charleston, S. C., navy yard. There are unused buildings at the plant available for the working force, and it has been found that there is plenty of labor and raw material in the neighborhood. Only a trifling expenditure will be required, it is said, to provide the necessary machinery. Before deciding upon this move, Secretary Daniels had made a thorough investigation into the conditions.

Tramp Saves Many Lives.

Jesup, Ga.—Scores of passengers left the coaches of a Southern railway train sixteen miles north of here to wring the hand of a tramp who saved many lives in a melodramatic manner. The train, carrying four crowded sleepers and several day coaches, was rushing toward a broken rail at a speed of fifty miles an hour when the tramp appeared in front of the locomotive wildly waving his arms. When the engine stopped the train it was within a few feet of a misplaced rail.

JAMES THOMAS HEFLIN



Congressman Heflin of Alabama, familiarly known as "Tom," is considered one of the handsomest men in the house of representatives.

REBELS WANT RECOGNITION

VICTORY CAUSES A CHANGE IN DEMEANOR OF REBELS IN MEXICO.

Hale Must Present Credentials Before Carranza Will Continue Any Negotiations.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.—Francisco Escudero, minister of foreign relations in the Carranza cabinet, asked Willard Bayard Hale, President Wilson's agent, to present his credentials before continuing further with the conferences which have been under way here informally for several days.

This was interpreted by many as a virtual demand for recognition of the Constitutional revolution before the exchanges between the Carranzists and the Washington government are concluded.

"For our part unofficial negotiations are ended," Escudero said. "We have asked Mr. Hale to present his formal credentials. I would receive them as minister of foreign relations and transmit them to my chief.

"We have been very glad to meet Mr. Hale on terms of friendliness, knowing of his previous investigations in Mexico and in view of his relation with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan. The cabinet members on previous occasions met as individuals only. Each was a member of the cabinet, true, but the cabinet did not meet. The exchange of impressions now has ended."

The announcement of the Constitutionalists' demand was a surprise. No one on the American side expected a request for formal recognition of the insurgents, even in the event that permission to import war munitions from the United States were granted. At the beginning of the negotiations General Carranza asserted that the Constitutionalists were not seeking recognition—in fact did not desire it—and only wanted the embargo on the importation of arms lifted.

Washington.—No official comment was forthcoming in Washington on the action of General Carranza's foreign minister, Francisco Escudero, in asking Willard Bayard Hale to present credentials before continuing the conferences which have been in progress at Nogales between Mr. Hale and the Constitutionalists' leaders.

BROWN RESIGNS POSITION

He Rose From Section Hand to the Presidency of Great System.

New York.—William C. Brown, who rose from section hand to the presidency of the New York Central lines, has resigned. The directorates of the four railroad companies comprising the New York Central system accepted his resignation.

Mr. Brown is 60 years old, and has been in railway service for more than forty-four years. He has been president of the New York Central for the past five years. Prior to that he was, for two years, senior vice president of the system, and for five years was in charge of operation and maintenance. As president of the lines he was commander in chief of an army of one hundred and sixty thousand employees.

U. S. Army Chargers Win.

Washington.—America won the first two places and the fourth, the third going to Great Britain in the international contest for army chargers at the national horse show at Madison Square Garden. "Poppy," a chestnut gelding, exhibited by the mountain service school and ridden by Lieut. J. T. Taubee, second cavalry, took the blue ribbon award. "Deceiver," exhibited by the same school and ridden by Lieut. Waldo G. Potter, first field artillery, was second, and Col. P. A. Kenna of the British army took third.

Phone Message Is Sent 4,000 Miles.

Berlin, Germany.—The transmission nearly 4,000 miles of a wireless telephonic communication from Neustadt-Am-Ruebenberge, Hanover, to New Jersey, accomplished on October 27, by a German wireless company, according to a report submitted by Admiral George August Emsmann to the German Shipbuilding society. The message was sent and received in the middle of the afternoon, a time considered unfavorable for wireless communication. The two stations are over 4,000 feet high.

GINNING REPORT SHOWS INCREASE

10,434,387 BALES GINNED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 14, 1913.

COMPARISONS ARE MADE

10,299,646 Bales Were Ginned Up to Corresponding Time Last Year.

Washington.—The fifth cotton ginning report of the census bureau for the season, just issued, announced that 10,434,387 bales of cotton, counting round and half bales, of the growth of 1913 had been ginned prior to Friday, November 14, to which date during the past seven years ginnings have averaged 2.9 per cent. of the entire crop. Last year to November 14 there had been ginned 10,299,646 bales, or 76.4 per cent. of the entire crop; in 1911 to that date, 11,313,236 bales, or 72.7 per cent., and in 1908 to that date 9,595,809 bales, or 73.3 per cent.

Including in the ginnings 74,127 round bales, compared with 62,768 bales last year, 75,963 bales in 1911, 93,364 bales in 1910, and 123,757 bales in 1909.

The number of sea island cotton bales included were 52,679 compared with 40,359 bales last year, 71,204 bales in 1911, 68,495 bales in 1909, and 56,701 bales in 1908.

Ginnings prior to November 14 by states, with comparisons for last year and other big crop years, ginned prior to that date in those years, follows:

States.	Year.	Ginnings
Alabama . . .	1913	1,182,747
	1912	961,313
	1911	1,239,211
Arkansas . . .	1913	603,724
	1912	547,644
	1911	563,115
Florida . . .	1913	53,219
	1912	42,263
	1908	51,497
Georgia . . .	1913	1,824,290
	1912	1,331,709
	1911	2,106,305
Louisiana . . .	1913	274,997
	1912	300,482
	1911	269,548
Mississippi . . .	1913	735,797
	1912	664,554
	1911	719,638
North Carolina . . .	1913	493,027
	1912	627,257
	1911	716,200
Oklahoma . . .	1913	666,679
	1912	725,006
	1911	657,497
South Carolina . . .	1913	995,897
	1912	882,535
	1911	1,163,984
Tennessee . . .	1913	233,528
	1912	158,161
	1911	264,777
Texas . . .	1913	3,304,565
	1912	4,020,939
	1911	3,473,702
Other States . . .	1913	65,919
	1912	56,789
	1911	74,023

The ginnings of sea island cotton, prior to November 14, by states, follows:

Year	Florida.	Georgia.	S. Car.
1913	19,544	30,082	3,053
1912	15,052	29,873	2,464
1911	26,818	41,730	2,656
1909	23,453	38,825	6,217

NO NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION

Society Suffers Greatest Shock of the Wilson Administration.

Washington.—Society received the greatest shock administered since President Wilson assumed office. Official announcement was made that the annual New Year's reception, which has been held at the white house for nearly a century, will be abandoned for the present.

Whether it will be resumed in 1915 is not known, but friends of the president and Mrs. Wilson do not believe it will be.

Capital society got its first jolt from the president when he called off the inaugural ball. There came another when it was learned that many of the leaders here would not be invited to the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson, and a third when the annual diplomatic reception was called off, but the latest announcement capped the climax of society's grief.

Export Gain of \$100,000,000.

Washington.—An increase of \$100,000,000 in the exports of manufacturers of the United States in 1913 is predicted in a report by the department of commerce. For the nine months of the year ended September 30, for which figures now are available, the exports of the manufactures ready for consumption increased \$37,000,000 over last year; manufactures for further use in manufacturing gained \$26,000,000, and foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, increased \$17,000,000, making the total gain \$80,000,000.

Penalties Increased on Cotton.

New York.—The revision committee of the New York cotton exchange at its meeting here increased the penalties on low grade cotton by from 16 to 25 points, making low middling 120 points under middling and placing good ordinary cotton at a discount of 300 points, comparing the old differences of 80 and 215 points respectively. High grade premiums also were increased slightly. The committee adjusted the difference to meet the requirements of a low grade crop.

LOUISITA WOOD



Little Louisa Wood, the ten-year-old daughter of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied her father and Colonel Heisland on their 90-mile test ride and said at the finish that she felt "bully." She is shown here holding her thoroughbred, Fort Hunter, which she rides almost as well as any officer under her distinguished father. General Wood is very proud of the little girl.

CONDITIONS WILL IMPROVE

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY PREDICTED FOR FARMERS OF UNITED STATES.

Secretary Daniels Says Times Will Be Better Under the New Tariff System.

Kansas City.—A new era of prosperity and good living for the farmer under the new tariff law was predicted by Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, speaking at the nineteenth annual John Jay banquet of the Kansas City Commercial Club here. The back to the farm movement now dormant would be revived in earnest, he said, under the improved conditions that are in store for the dweller in the country.

"The new tariff," said Secretary Daniels, "which will remove from the farm the excessive charges for every article needed in the cultivation and in the home, will cheapen living for the farmer. The new currency bill that soon will be law will be followed by wise legislation providing for rural credits and for effective laws which will be put into execution against all form of monopoly. These blessings are almost in sight and their gradual unfolding will mean a new and better day for the dwellers on the farms and, of course, when the farmers are prosperous their prosperity is of the sort that reaches out into the cities and towns and makes them prosperous also.

Ship Firemen Mutiny.

San Francisco.—The British freighter Santa Rosalie of the Mapie Leaf line, which cleared for Swansea and Dunkirk, returned to port with twelve firemen out of forty-one locked in the forecastle and nine armed men from the United States revenue cutter Gold Gate and McCullough on guard at the hatchways. Capt. Thomas Pritchard said that shortly after he put to sea nine of his firemen threw down their shovels, asserting that when they signed in England they had agreed to work shifts of four hours, with eight hours off, but in point of fact, sometimes had been on duty sixteen hours at a stretch.

Funeral Coach Beyond Speed Limit.

New York.—A funeral procession was halted in Long Island City and the chauffeur of the automobile coach that headed it was arrested and convicted of exceeding the speed limit. The arrest was the outcome of many complaints that New York funeral processions on the way to Calvary cemetery have been so speedy as to endanger the lives of persons crossing the streets through which they pass. Other arrests, it was announced, will follow if the speed of funeral vehicles is not slackened.

Foreign Meat is Cheaper.

Washington.—The navy department stocked the supply ship Culgoa, about to sail for the Gulf of Mexico, with Argentine beef at a saving of what more than half a cent a pound below the lowest estimate made by American packers. A consignment of 285,000 pounds was bought at 11.90 cents per pound, the lowest price for American beef being 12.49 cents. The Culgoa sailed from New York a few days ago. The navy also has just saved \$9,528 by buying canned corn beef in the Australian market.

President's Message Complete.

Washington.—President Wilson's annual message which he will read to congress is finished, but just when it will be delivered will depend upon the convenience of both houses in arranging a joint session. Hitherto the President's message has been read the day after the convening of congress. It is expected that the president will dwell considerably on the need for early action on the currency bill and that he will develop in a general way the attitude of the administration toward trust legislation.

RAILROADS WANT INCREASED RATES

THE INCREASE WOULD EFFECT ROADS IN THE NORTHEASTERN TERRITORY.

WANT 5 PER CENT INCREASE

Roads in Other Territory Would Be Effected However—Railroads Claim That "High Cost of Living" Makes It Necessary To Raise Rates.

Washington.—Daniel Willard president of the Baltimore & Ohio; Frederick A. Delano president of the Washash, and George Stuart Patterson, general solicitor of the Pennsylvania, appeared before the interstate commerce commission to argue for authority to increase rates on all classes of freight traffic approximately five per cent east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, the hearing is of the utmost importance to all the railroads of the United States, for should the commission grant the authority for the increase it might extend the authority to other roads of the country.

The commission will inquire whether present rates yield adequate revenues to the common carriers and much testimony will be taken. When the hearing began it was expected only the opening arguments by the representatives of the railroads would be heard.

That the railroads of the country have felt the burden of the increased cost of living like all other enterprises and individuals, "but unlike all others have not been permitted so far to raise their prices or adjust their charges in recognition of that burden" was the declaration of Mr. Willard.

Referring to the refusal of the commission in 1910 to grant ten per cent increase and the promise to re-investigate the rate question in the future should conditions warrant it Mr. Willard asserted that operation of the railroads during the last three years was not such as to inspire confidence of private capital or encourage the support of private enterprise.

In presenting the facts upon which the railroads rely to prove the necessity for an increase in rates Mr. Willard asserted that during the past three years "the railroads in the territory affected had spent in property investment some \$600,000,000 or at the rate of \$200,000,000 per year. Nevertheless," he added, "because of the fact that operating expenses had increased faster than operating revenue these railroads earned in the year ended June 30, 1913, by less \$16,211,321 than for the year ending June 30, 1910."

Huerta Government Crumbling. Washington.—President Wilson's belief that the government of Provisional President Huerta is slowly crumbling was reiterated at the White House. Discussing the situation generally, the president pointed out that the local press in Mexico City could print, uncontradicted, baseless statements as to the future intentions of the United States. As evidence of the ability of the Huerta government to spread any impression it pleases through the Mexican press the president referred incidentally to optimistic predictions during the last few days in Mexican newspapers that recognition of the Huerta government by the United States was forthcoming. The Washington government, it is known, is irrevocably determined under no circumstances to recognize Huerta.

Claims Relationship to "Mary."

Lancaster, Mass.—Richard K. Powers, who claims close relationship to "Mary," who is the heroine of a nursery rhyme about a persistent little lamb has just celebrated his 103d anniversary here. "Mary," whose full name was Mary Sawyer, was a cousin of Powers, he avers, and her lamb was one of twins born on the Sawyer farm in March, 1814.

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