

THE RALEIGH ENTERPRISE.

An Independent Newspaper Published Every Thursday

BY

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The Baltimore Sun is 68 years old and bids fair to pass the chloroform limit several times in the future.

A Pennsylvania man has been prospecting for oil 30 years and has struck a gusher at last. Some other people have not yet struck oil.

The Industrial Edition of the Charlotte Chronicle was quite creditable, some of the articles being of more than ordinary interest.

"It is better to be born tough than lucky or rich," said a prominent physician recently, and, the doctor was right. Good health is more valuable than diamonds and rubies.

By the way, what became of that dispensary investigation which was inaugurated in South Carolina some time ago? We presume that Tillman finally decided that he (the King) could do no wrong.

The Southern Tin Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The object is to develop and operate the tin mine discovered near Kings Mountain, on the line between North and South Carolina, which is the only tin ore known to exist in America.

Henry Clewes, of New York, has compiled a list of American citizens who are each worth from fifteen to two hundred and fifty millions. We fail to recognize the name of a single newspaper man among them. Some people never lose an opportunity to ignore the fraternity.

In Chatham County two young white men fell out over a knife and one of them was badly cut in the fight that followed. In Anson County a white man and a negro became involved in a fight over five cents and the white man was severely injured. Fools, like the poor, are always with us.

At Mt. Airy a blind tiger man had a contract to deliver a bottle of whiskey to a citizen. He carried it in a bunch of onions and mistook a well known minister for the man who had ordered the whiskey, hence gave the whole business away. The next legislature must prohibit the growing of onions.

COTTON GOES UP.

Cotton is now selling for \$8.25 per hundred. The lowest point reached last winter was \$6.75, hence it has advanced \$1.50 per hundred, which equals \$7.50 per bale. If something like four million bales are still unsold the advance to date will put about \$30,000,000 into the pockets of the cotton planters who have not sold, which would have gone to speculators or others. We feel sure that those who sold their cotton at a much lower price when they could have held it, because they thought the movement was "going to be a failure," would now like to rattle the extra amount of money in their pockets. If they were in the cotton association and had agreed to hold, we are not sorry for them.

During several critical periods in the past the editor of the Enterprise has taken the side of the farmers and has advised them to take united action and get something like what is due them. We did this, not because we know so much, but for the reason that we know a few things, and have not gone back on the tillers of the soil, having been one of them early in life. Last winter when it appeared that financial ruin stared many farmers in the face and threatened to crush many business men at the same time, we saw but one way to avert disaster and that the remedy was in the hands of the cotton farmers. We took a modest part in putting the machinery in operation and in encouraging the weak-kneed, both publicly and privately. The situation was full of responsibility. Failure meant a great deal. We are glad that the right advice was given and partial success has been secured. Hold your cotton, market slowly when the price will justify, raise your own supplies and feedstuffs, reduce cotton acreage a little more next year, and the South will be in better shape a year hence than it has ever been, and every line of trade will feel the effect of safe and sane farming. But for the united action taken last winter we undoubtedly would have witnessed complete stagnation during the next twelve months. To-day the prospects appear bright. Defeat has been turned into victory we think. But the united action must be continued.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

No advertiser can afford to withdraw his advertising from some papers. It is said that a certain New York firm who have had an office in this city for years for the accommodation of people who wish to speculate in stocks, bonds and futures, and had carried advertising in the two morning dailies in this city, decided to withdraw their advertising from one of the dailies some months ago. The advertising manager visited the office of the company at once, it is said, and tried to continue the contract, but failed.

The next morning the said morning daily contained a red-hot editorial against the kind of business carried on by said firm, though it had never, never said a word against such business during all the years that the advertising appeared in its columns.

But it didn't stop there. The Legislature in some way found out that

speculation in futures was very wicked, especially if the firms in that business didn't advertise in both morning dailies, and a law was passed and the law smote the firm that didn't advertise in both papers upon the neck, and, finally, put said firm out of business in this State. We are not going to name the paper that is alleged to have lost the advertising, but those who are good at solving problems in advertising and finance may be able to guess.

The moral is: Do not attempt to run a shebang in Raleigh unless you expect to advertise in both morning papers, or one of them, the aforesaid, but not named, may conclude that the business is only legitimate so long as you continue to use its advertising columns.

WELL SAID.

At the meeting of the State Bankers' Association held at Winston a few days ago, Col. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, delivered an address, in which he said:

"The industries of Carolina have carried the name 'Carolina' to the uttermost parts of the earth. Show me a land on God's footstool where the manufactured products of the community in which I live, for instance (if you will pardon the allusion), is unknown, and I will show you a land where Isaac Walton would not live; a land that Disraeli would call 'a brainless land.'"

The statement is not overdrawn. There is no civilized country of consequence which is not familiar with the products of our cotton factories, tobacco factories, hosiery, woollen or other mills and our furniture factories. In a short time we will be sending matches to remote corners of the world. Then the cook and family will dress in the products of our varn and cloth factories and light the fire every morning with a match made in North Carolina, eat breakfast from dishes made of the kaolin taken from our mines, sit on chairs, made in our furniture factories, smoke or chew our tobacco products during the day, sleep on beds and mattresses made in this State, and, at last, when they die, they will probably be buried in a casket sent out from our coffin factories.

But, as yet, only a start has been made. All established branches of manufacture are growing steadily, but there are dozens of staple articles which can, and will, be manufactured in this State. Our Yankee friends ought to come down and see North Carolina Yankees do things.

NO MORE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

On Tuesday the Supreme Court handed down an opinion in the case of the State vs. McGinnis, brought after the adjournment of the last Legislature to test the constitutionality of a law passed by that body known as the anti-bucket shop law, which forbids dealing in futures and posting the prices of stocks or commodities.

E. C. McGinnis, manager here for Ware & Leland, of New York, was arrested early after the adjournment of the Legislature. The Superior Court held that he was guilty of violating the law, and he was given a nominal fine, and then appealed to the Supreme Court, and, as stated,

that court confirmed the finding of the lower court, declaring the act constitutional.

The office of Ware & Leland was closed at once here and at Durham. All similar offices in the State must close, and there will be no more stock transactions in the State unless they are of the blind tiger variety.

WAR NEWS.

It is believed that the Japanese army is about ready to strike the Russians a powerful blow, and it may take place before the naval fight is pulled off.

A few skirmishes have occurred, but they were of small consequence. By next week there may be news worth reading.

THE RALEIGH & SOUTHPORT.

By consolidation the name of the Raleigh & Cape Fear Railroad Company has been changed to "The Raleigh & Southport." The road will be extended to Southport rapidly, and, it is said, that Southport, which has one of the best harbors on the coast, will be made a great seaport and coaling station. This will place Raleigh near water transportation at Fayetteville and Southport, and a good section of the State will get needed railroad facilities.

It is said that the Japanese will succeed in floating at least six of the best Russian warships sunk at Port Arthur. Heretofore it has been considered next to impossible to recover and repair sunken warships. But the Japs can if anybody can, and we will not be surprised if they yet turn the Russian's own guns upon them. Rojy will have to hurry.

The price of radium has advanced to \$3,000,000 per ounce. If you have any don't be in a hurry to sell, for the top of the market is not yet in sight.

Rest and Change.

One of the things that earnest people learn very slowly is that they cannot afford to devote all their time and strength to one work, no matter what it is. Without change and rest and a variety of interests we sap the very sources of our strength and skill. By not devoting time enough to interests outside our main work, we lose the power of performing the principal task most effectively. Such reflections are pertinent to most of us at this season. The average man, who is earning a living and counting for something in the life and work of his time, labors too long and too hard. What he needs is frequent respites. And when summer comes, with a chance of taking a vacation, he should take as much as he can decently get, as a matter of course. Do not be influenced by the chatter about what our grandfathers did, never taking a vacation from one year's end to the other. Of course not. They did not need it. They did not go to their offices daily on a railroad. They had no telegraphs, and still less, telephones. They did not need vacations. They pretty nearly had one all the time. The best of them never knew anything about working as the modern man works. The people who needed rest and change in those days were the wives, just as they need it today, and if our grandfathers had taken more vacations with their families there would be a smaller number of headstones in the family burying plots recounting the virtues of successive consorts.—Watchman.