

Goldsboro Weekly Argus

This ARGUS o'er the people's rights,
Doth an eternal vigil keep

No soothing strains of Maia'sson,
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep!

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

NO 12

WANTS SQUARE BALE OUTLAWED

EFFORT TO BOOM ROUND- LAP STOCK

SOME CLAIMS OF THE ROUND BALE MEN.

Using Newspapers to Further Their Ends.

JUDGE LAPSLEY GIVES SOME FIGURES.

Effort to Monopolize Cotton Busi- ness.

At the meeting of the compressors in Atlanta last week Judge Lapsley was induced to promise the Georgia Compress association another letter touching the round bale methods of handling cotton. The letter reads as follows:

"Aniston, Ala., Aug. 20, 1900. - Mr. C. C. Henson, Secretary Compress Association, Savannah - Dear Sir: In compliance with your request in Atlanta, I write to put on record some recent demonstrations of the efforts of the American Cotton Company to destroy competition and monopolize the cotton business. I do it the more readily because meeting recently a most estimable and intelligent cotton merchant, it was developed that he was fully persuaded that the cotton company had no such purpose or desire. He had conversed, he said, with Mr. Searles, president of the cotton company, and this last season his firm had sold for the cotton company, among its spinner customers in New England, 100,000 round bale packages, and he felt sure that the charge of monopoly was unjust. He also suggested that Mr. Fleming of New York, formerly of Augusta, and interested in a Georgia compress, would fully corroborate this view.

"Other worthy and intelligent gentlemen may be likened with my esteemed friend and equally apt to disseminate such views as he has, notwithstanding the fact that every step taken by the cotton company indicates its hope to destroy competition and possess itself of the trade.

"Whatever doubt may have existed in some minds on this subject ought to be dispelled by reading some of their more recent publications touching the Hoboken fire. About the last of June a terrible fire occurred on the Jersey shore opposite New York city, causing great loss of life and property. Some time afterwards, and after the fire and its incidents had ceased to be news, the round bale newspapers, beginning in New York and Baltimore and spreading down the line to Texas, broke out simultaneously and continuously in indignant and inflammatory accusations against the square cotton bale as the occasion of the fire. I was in New York about a week after the fire and heard nothing then of its being caused by cotton. A friend who reached New York the day after the fire writes me the facts, as follows:

with miscellaneous merchandise, including cotton, round and square, and fire was first seen where cotton was stored, but the rapid spread was caused by explosives."

"That, however, is aside from and immaterial as to our present inquiry. For present purposes it doesn't matter whether the accusation is true, partly true, or wholly false. All I point out now is that the accusation was made, and for a specific purpose; and we now consider this purpose as it appears on the face of the publication. They advise people to turn to the roundlap bale as the only safe and profitable way of baling cotton, and actually go so far as to call upon our legislatures to 'suppress the death-dealing square cotton bale.'"

"For instance, in their New York organ, The Commercial, the heading is 'Square Cotton Bales Doomed by Big Fire.' In the first paragraph are these words:

"The Hoboken incident practically signs the death warrant of the old fire-brand square bale."

"After the usual roundbale argument, strung through a closely printed column, the article closes thus:

"A law against its use—i. e., the use of the square bale—would be quite as practicable as many that now burden the statute books."

"Another organ farther South echoes The Commercial, but changes the head lines to read thus, 'The Square Bale Must Go.' Among other things they say:

"The square bale, with its rips and rents, is more dangerous in the hold of a vessel than a keg of gunpowder."

"Still another paper farther west follows a few days later, quoting The Commercial's article at length as the voice of the cotton trade, of insurance men, fire officials, and of every intelligent person who has investigated or thought of the matter. This paper, however, chose for itself a more lurid heading, as follows: 'The Old Tinder Box Must Go—Two Hundred Lives and Five Million Dollar Loss the Cause—Square Cotton Bale Crime.' Then, after repeating the wellworn round bale arguments, including their claim of \$3.75 to \$4.50 per bale saving, it winds up with this startling declaration:

"The time is ripe for legislatures in the various states to suppress the death-dealing, property-destroying square cotton bale."

These samples sufficiently uncover and disclose the mind and purpose of these men. They fiercely denounce the square bale as an incendiary and murderer, thus seeking to inflame the public mind and pave the way for their invoking the heavy hand of the law to suppress it, and thus give the round bale its coveted monopoly. In the face of such proof it would seem that the denials of this purpose should cease.

"It has been suggested that there is a subsidiary motive for this systematic and widespread Hoboken conflagration breaking out in the round bale newspapers. It is thought that it was designed thereby to catch the eye of prospective investors, who might be induced to buy some of their stock, and fill a treasury much depleted by bonuses to ginners and by subsidies to the American press.

have not been niggardly in spending their money. The columns of our best morning dailies in the cotton belt, as well as some at the cotton market centres, have been at their service for years, and such service costs money. They have constantly told us that to print our defenses of the standard bale, they must, in accordance with their understanding with the round people, charge us as they charge them. To give an idea of these charges I will mention that \$725 was named as the price for the insertion of one of our standard bale arguments in the weekly edition of one of our principal papers.

"In Texas last spring an enterprising reporter, at much trouble to all concerned, procured and sent to his employers a copy of an interesting paper read at a meeting of compress men. His 'managing editor' declined it as news, though saying in his letter now before me, that it was 'one of the best things against the American Cotton Company that I have ever seen . . . I regret, very much indeed, that we will have to class the matter as advertising.' The reason given is that his paper 'for the last year or so has been charging regular advertising rates for all articles in favor of the round bale package.' When we remember the very great number and variety of these round bale advertisements, for years past, filling the columns of our principal papers, from New York to Galveston, some of them in alluring headlines, rivaling 'Pinkham's Pills,' or 'Warner's Safe Cure,' we get an idea of the immense sum thus expended. We see thus why they have had to issue preferred stock. We see, also, why they would persuade investors that the square bale is about to be suppressed and so leave the field to them, and thus make their stock a bonanza.

"So it is that our round bale friends are in a sad dilemma. Unless they show sure promise of a monopoly investors will not put up the money to push it. If planters and spinners see the monopoly they are bound to damn it. Thus they are betwixt the devil and the deep blue sea, where we may leave them. Yours very truly,

"JAMES W. LAPSLEY,
President Aniston Compress Company."

QUIET IN GALVESTON.

Clara Barton's Plan to Erect Homes For Destitutes Meets With Approval.

Galveston, Texas, September 24.—Sunday was quietly spent in Galveston. Many people attended church services and the day passed without disorder or excitement.

The plan to erect homes for those who lost everything by the storm, so earnestly advocated by Miss Barton of the Red Cross Society, is meeting with every encouragement. A large fund is to be raised for this purpose, to be disbursed by direction of Miss Barton. Five hundred and seventy persons were treated at the emergency hospitals to-day. Many serious cases are reported and several deaths are likely to result.

Two of the city banks were opened to-day cashing scrip for city laborers employed in cleaning street wreckage.

AGUINALDO DECLINES

He Will Not Agree to Compromise Proposed by Buenacamino

Manila, Sept. 24.—Senor Buenacamino, former Premier of the Filipino Republic, has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them and declares that he is unwilling to agree to a compromise.

The amnesty expired September 21, and the conditions which existed previously have been resumed.

A proclamation, signed last month by Aguinaldo, directing that American prisoners be set at liberty, that good treatment be accorded to captives and that \$40 be paid to each American surrendering, has reached Manila. Few prisoners were released under the proclamation. Two who just arrived from the Cailles district report that the natives in that locality are in better spirits than they have displayed at any time since April.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all druggists.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Call For The National Convention At Indianapolis Oct. 3

New York, September 24.—The final call for the national convention of Democratic clubs, to be held at Indianapolis October 3, has been issued by William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency; James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and William R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The call says:

"It is important that every Democratic organization in the country should join the National Association of Democratic Clubs (headquarters No. 1870 Broadway, New York) and should send delegates to the national convention of Democratic clubs at Indianapolis. It is especially important that the number of clubs should be greatly increased before the convention meets. This call is addressed to all who believe in Democratic principles, regardless of party name or past affiliations."

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Not a Mine Could Start

Shenandoah, Sept. 24.—The whistles of all the collieries this morning blew as usual at seven o'clock. Not a single one could start, as very few miners responded. Everything in the Shenandoah valley is tied up. The miners are influenced by two motives, first, the fear of the Slays, who threatened to resume the riot this morning; second, dislike for miners escorted by military.

Do not suffer from Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, and other pain, when you can get a full size 25c. a bottle of White's Black Liniment at H. W. Drug Store for 15 cents.

HAS A SIXTY DOLLAR BILL

Piece of Money That The Treasury Pronounced Good.

Spokane has the only sixty-dollar paper bill in United States currency known to be in existence.

It was issued at the first session of the Continental Congress in 1778, and carries with it all the crudity of that age. It is a peculiar-looking document, being a piece of greenish paper of much the same material as the present paper money, except that it is heavier. In shape it is almost square, with dimensions of about four by three and a half inches wide.

On one side of the bill is written the receipt, which is as follows:

"This bill entitles the bearer to receive 60 Spanish milled dollars for value received in gold or silver, according to a resolution passed by Congress at Philadelphia September 26 1778."

On the back of the bill is drawn a bow with a set arrow. Along the margin the value of the bill is again printed, and at one side the words "Printed, Hall & Sellers, 1778." At the bottom of the face is the signature of someone in authority. The letters have so faded out that it is almost impossible to follow the characters. Some have imagined they could trace the signature of George Washington upon those lines, but others could not imagine what authority he had to distribute money at that date.

BRYAN STARTS FOR CHICAGO

His Long Campaign Trip Will Begin Next Wednesday.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 24.—Hon. William J. Bryan left last evening for Chicago.

He arrived there to-day and will confer with Senator Jones and other members of the National Committee. In the evening he will start back home, arriving here Tuesday morning, to remain until Wednesday, when he goes by special train to Nebraska City. Thence he will go to Sioux City, where the special train that is to carry him during the rest of the campaign will be ready.

The decision to go to Chicago was the result of telegraphic correspondence between Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan. Since the former's Eastern trip it has become advisable to alter to some extent the candidate's original itinerary so as to enable him to devote as much of his time as possible to the Eastern States, and particularly New York. With a view to arranging these details and reviewing the entire situation Mr. Bryan goes to Chicago. It is probable that the western part of the trip will be shortened somewhat and that the dates in Illinois, where Mr. Bryan hoped to be able to visit his old home, will be cut out altogether.

Attorney General Smith has brought suit against the Argo Manufacturing Company of Nebraska City, a concern organized by J. Sterling Morton and recently alleged to have been sold to the Starch Trust.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. sept 25

GENERAL NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

News of the Stage, Social, Political and Otherwise, Quoted from Our Daily Exchanges.

It is gratifying to learn that Colonel Picquart, who testified in favor of Dreyfus and, in fact, caused his recall from Devil's Island, will be reinstated in the French Army. The clique of generals who were persecuting Dreyfus resented Colonel Picquart's efforts to establish his innocence and removed him from the army. Colonel Picquart was punished along with others for his unselfish devotion to the cause of justice. His restoration to the army is an omen, it may be hoped, of a juster feeling toward Dreyfus, who still bears the stigma of the court-martial's verdict of guilty.

There is a disposition manifest, says the Chicago Tribune, to make a needless fuss over the story told by Lieutenant Hobson to the effect that Admiral Dewey's fleet did not sink three of the Spanish vessels in the memorable engagement off Manila, but that they were sunk by the Spaniards themselves. It is evident that Hobson, in what he said, had no intention of casting a slur at Admiral Dewey. He simply stated the condition of three of the vessels after they were raised. Their upper works being ruined by Dewey's shells, the Spaniards sunk them because they were no longer tenable.

The retail price of coal in Boston says the Boston Post, was raised by the dealers last week in anticipation of the strike in the anthracite region. It has raised another peg this week because the strike followed as anticipated. When the first increase was made, it was announced that there was enough coal in the hands of the Boston dealers to supply the regular demand for 60 days. During the week coal has been arriving in large quantities, and now there is a larger stock than ever. Within two days past more than 78,000 tons have been brought into this port. Under these conditions, what justice or reason is there in putting up the price of coal at retail?

DECLARES HIMSELF FREE.

Mr. Bryan Unhindered By Pledges of Pledge

Chicago, Sept. 24.—William J. Bryan came to Chicago this morning from his home in Lincoln, Nebraska, held a conference with various members of the Democratic National Committee and returned to Lincoln this morning.

At the conclusion of his conference with the members of the committee, Mr. Bryan gave out the following statement in refutation of a report that positions in his Cabinet, should he be elected, had already been promised:

"I have not given to anyone, either verbally or in writing, a promise of a Cabinet position, and I shall not during the campaign make any such promises. I have not authorized and will not authorize any one, verbally or in writing to promise any Cabinet position or any other position to anyone. If I am elected I shall be absolutely free to discharge all the duties of the office according to my platform, and as far as my platform goes, and according to my own judgment in all matters not covered by the platform."

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.