

# Goldsboro Weekly Argus

\$1.00 a Year.

"This Argus o'er the people's rights  
Doth an eternal vigil keep;

No soothing strains of Maia's son  
Shall lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

\$1.00 a Year.

VOL. XXII

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1908.

NC. 61

## The Tariff Question.

Subject of William Jennings Bryan's Speech  
in Des Moines To-day.

A Fearless Enunciation of the Democratic Party's  
Position on the Great Issue, Both of  
Politics and Business.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 21.—This is the biggest day the annual State Fair of Iowa has ever known, and the untoward thousands who throng it today, drawn here by the presence of William Jennings Bryan, is cheering evidence that the masses in Iowa—as in other States—as in the nation—are turning to him as never before.

After being presented to his great audience Mr. Bryan said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In my notification speech I stated that, as the campaign progressed, I would discuss the question. "Shall the People Rule," as it applies to the various issues involved in this campaign. I begin with the tariff question, because it is the most lasting of our economic questions and the one upon which the leading parties have most frequently opposed each other. Other questions may come and go, but questions which affect taxation, like Tennyson's "Book" "go on forever." As the Government is not a Lady Bountiful, with unlimited means, but merely an organization which must collect on the one hand what it pays out on the other, the subject of taxation is an ever present theme. We may discuss how much we should collect, what methods we should employ in collecting, and how best to distribute, through appropriations, the money collected, but we are never far removed from the subject of taxation. Iowa has been selected for the presentation of what I desire to say upon this subject, because the Iowa Republicans were pioneers in the effort to secure tariff revision in the hands of the Republican party. I come among them to define and defend the Democratic position on the tariff question, because I believe it will commend itself to them. That the issue may be clearly stated, I shall read you the Democratic plank on this subject, and then the Republican plank.

The Democratic platform says:

"We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party as a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interest as is the Republican party."

Those who are acquainted with the tariff fight know to what an extent the pecuniary argument has been used. The recent Republican platform is a bugle call to every beneficiary of special privilege to enlist again under the Republican banner, and when the election is over and the Republican committee publishes the list of contributors—too late to make the information valuable—it will be found that the Republican party has again obligated itself to the protected interests as to be unable to make a revision in the interests of the consumers.

The administration has claimed credit for the fine against the Standard Oil Company in the case which was lately reversed, but no effort has been made to relieve the people from the fine which is imposed upon them every day by the Standard Oil Company through the operation of the tariff law which gives that company more than 100 per cent protection against its chief rival, Russia. What faith can a real tariff reformer, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, repose in the Republican leaders, when they deliberately put off all reduction until after election, and then call for contributions, with the understanding that the public shall not know the names of the contributors until after the polls are closed?

The schemes resorted to by the men who have grown rich by laying tariff burdens upon the country are more numerous than novel. Tariff measures which embody the principles of protection are not drawn by legislators,

and nothing about the "home market." These catch phrases have had their day—they are worn out and cast aside. The Republican leaders are no longer arrogant and insolent; they cannot longer defy tariff reform. Their plan now is to seem to yield without really yielding.

I submit that the Democratic platform accurately described the Republican position when it refers to "the belated promise" made by the Republican leaders as "a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question." The Democratic party in its platform and through its representatives in Congress has for years pointed out that the tariff schedules are excessively high and ought to be reduced, but the Republicans have, until recently, refused to submit that there was any necessity for reduction. They now confess, through their platform and through their presidential candidate, that the need for revision is so great as to justify the party in declaring "unequivocally for a revision of the tariff" and the need is so urgent that the work is to be undertaken at a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president. The use of the word "unequivocally" indicates that those who wrote the platform recognized that they are under suspicion. They want to distinguish this promise from the unkept promises of the past by adding an emphatic adjective as could be found in the dictionary. If former Republican promises had been conscientiously fulfilled, it might not have been necessary to thus strengthen the promise made this year. The use of the words "immediately after the inauguration" is evidenced that the Republican leaders are conscious that the patience of the public has been strained to the point of breaking, and it is almost pathetic to note the solitude which they now feel about doing a thing which, but for wilful neglect might have been done at any time during the last ten years.

Are we not justified in saying that "the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interest as is the Republican party?"

The whole system is vicious. Business should not be built upon legislation; it should stand upon its own merit, and when it does stand upon its own merit we shall not only have purer politics, but we shall have less fluctuation in business conditions and a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil.

The panic of 1907 came after the Republicans had been in complete control of the federal government for more than ten years. They had had an opportunity to do everything that they wanted to do and to undo everything that needed to be undone, and we were under such a high tariff that even Secretary Taft admitted the necessity of revision. This panic was so bad that banks felt it necessary to do something that they had never done before, namely, arbitrarily limit the amount of money that depositors could draw on their own accounts. Ex-Secretary Shaw says that the stringency of 1907 was "the severest the world has ever witnessed." With this panic fresh in his mind, is it not strange that he should argue that his election is necessary to prevent a panic?

For 25 years the American working man has been told that he receives higher wages than the English workman solely because of protection, but our wage earners now know that this cannot be due to protection, because the English workman receives higher wages than the German workman, although the German tariff is higher than the tariff of Great Britain.

Protection does not make good wages. Our better wages are due to the greater intelligence and skill of our workmen, to the greater hope which free

institutions give them, to improved machinery, to the better conditions that surround them, and to the organizations which have been formed among the wage earners.

A revenue tariff will not bring a panic; it will not inaugurate industrial depression; it will not reduce wages; on the contrary, it will stimulate business and give more employment, and a larger demand for labor will be a guaranty against the reduction of wages. A reduction of the tariff will reduce the extortion that is now practiced because of the high schedules: a reduction in price will enable more people to buy, and this larger demand for the goods will put more people to work and increase the number of industries. A lower price will greatly stimulate exportation, and manufacturers who are now crippled by a tariff upon what they use will be better prepared to enter the contest for supremacy in the world's trade.

We cannot hope to invade foreign markets to the extent we should, until we relieve our manufacturers of the handicap that protection places upon them to use. Neither can we hope to continually increase our exports without increasing our imports. Trade must be mutual if it is to be permanent. President McKinley recognized this, and in the last speech that he made he pointed out that we must buy from other nations if we expect to sell to other nations.

The Democratic plan does not contemplate an immediate change from one system to the other; it expressly declares that the change shall be gradual, and a gradual change is only possible where the country is satisfied with the results of each step taken. We elect a Congress every two years and a President every four years, and the people can soon stop any policy if the results of that policy are not satisfactory. But we believe that the experience the people have had with "protection for protection's sake" has led them to favor a restoration of the tariff by gradual steps to a revenue basis, and we are convinced that the advantages following each step will be so pronounced and that the benefits will be so universally enjoyed that there will be no cessation in the progress toward a system under which the tariff will be levied for the purpose of revenue and limited to the needs of the government. The low tariff law of 1842 did not produce a panic; on the contrary, it was so satisfactory that when the Republican party wrote its first platform ten years afterward the protective principle was not endorsed.

The Democratic party has declared for an income tax as a part of the revenue system, and for a constitutional amendment as a means of securing this tax. Secretary Taft announces in his notification speech that he is in favor of an income tax whenever the revenues are so low as to require it, and expresses his belief that it is possible to secure such a tax without a constitutional amendment. If it is possible to frame a law which will avoid the objections raised to the income tax law of 1894, well and good, but that is uncertain. If an income tax is desirable, surely Secretary Taft cannot consistently oppose the adoption of a constitutional amendment. If the principle is right and the tax wise, Congress ought to have authority to levy and collect such a tax, and no supporter of Secretary Taft can oppose our position without dissenting from the Republican candidate.

The whole aim of our party is to secure justice in taxation. We believe that each individual should contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the benefits which he receives under the protection of the government. We believe that a revenue tariff, approached gradually, according to the plan laid down in our platform, will equalize the burdens of taxation, and that the addition of an income tax will make taxation still more equitable. If the Republican party is to have the support of those who find a pecuniary profit in the exercise of the taxing power, as a private asset in their business, we ought to have the support of that large majority of the people who produce the nation's wealth in time of peace, protect the nation's flag in time of war, and ask for nothing from the government but even-handed justice.

**Execution Sales.**

By virtue of an execution in my hands I will on the 27th day of August, 1908, at noon at the Court House door in Goldsboro, sell the interest of John Caraway in the old Caraway homestead in Brogden Township, or that he did have therein on the 10th day of April, 1907 or since.

E. A. STEVENS,  
Sheriff.

NOTABLE EVENT  
AT ROCHESTER

Many Eminent Prelates are  
in Attendance.

Dedication of a New Addition to St.

Bernard's Seminary, One of  
the Leading Catholic Insti-

tutions in This Part of  
The Country was  
Celebrated

Today.

(Special to The ARGUS.)

Rochester, N. Y., August 20.—A notable event in Roman Catholic church circles today was the dedication of a new addition to St. Bernard's Seminary, one of the leading Catholic institutions of learning in this part of the country.

The event was attended with interesting ceremonies.

The dedication was performed by Mgr. Diomedo Falconio, the apostolic delegate to the United States, assisted by the venerable Bishop McQuaid, of this city.

One of the interesting features of the occasion was the attendance of numerous Catholic prelates and educators of America and from Europe.

**BRYAN TO GO ON TOUR.**

He Will Be Absent One Week, Dur-

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Heard in Four or Five  
States.

(Special to the ARGUS.)

Lincoln, N. D., Aug. 20.—William J. Bryan has arranged to leave tomorrow on the first speech-making tour he has made since his nomination by the Denver convention. He will be absent one week, during which time he will be heard in four or five States.

The first stopping place will be Des Moines. In that city tomorrow afternoon he is scheduled to speak at the Iowa State Fair on the subject of the tariff. Leaving the Iowa capital tomorrow night Mr. Bryan will proceed direct to Chicago. He has been invited to speak in that city, but the chief purpose of this visit will be to confer with Chairman Mack and other leaders of his party in regard to plans for the Western campaign.

From Chicago the Presidential candidate will go to Indianapolis to be present next Tuesday at the notification of his running mate, John W. Kern. On that occasion he is to deliver his speech on the trusts. On his return to Lincoln from Indianapolis Mr. Bryan will deliver a speech in Topeka.

**Father Tabb Blind.**

Norfolk, Va., Ledger-Dispatch.

Father John B. Tabb, who is so well-known and affectionately regarded in Virginia, has become blind, and it is said that all hope of recovery is gone. Without regard to creed the people of Virginia will profoundly regret this affliction, which has befallen one of the greatest of men and one of the sweetest poets that the South has known since Father Ryan fell asleep.

Father Tabb once wrote of the blind poet Milton:

"So fair thy vision that the night,  
Abided with thee, lest the light,  
A flaming sword before thine eyes,  
Had shut thee out from Paradise."

It may be that out of his darkness may come a sweeter song and to him a stronger spiritual vision, certainly the knowledge of the sympathy of thousands will carry some cheer into the shadow in which he sits. Sad it is, that eyes that saw so much that was beautiful in the world should be closed at midday of his life.

There is one consolation left to those who knew and loved the poet-priest, though the veil of darkness be drawn against the light of the day the celestial fire burns brightly within, and falls about the storehouse of mind and heart filled with infinite treasures and guarded by peace ineffable.

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Mrs. Elizabeth H. Martin



HAD FRONTAL HEADACHES  
EYES BOTHERED ME

DROPPING IN MY THROAT

MRS. ELIZABETH H. MARTIN,  
333 Bowen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.,  
Chaplain Garfield Circle, writes:

"Peruna has been a blessing to our family for a good many years, as we have all used it off and on for colds and catarrh, and I have given it to all of my children with the best of results.

"I found that a cold left me with catarrh of the head in a very bad form. My head was stopped up, I had frontal headaches, my eyes bothered me, and there was a nasty dropping in my throat which nauseated me and made it impossible many times for me to eat my breakfast.

"As soon as I began to use Peruna I found it relieved me, my head soon cleared up and in a remarkably short time I was rid of catarrh.

"I can, therefore, give my personal experience with your valuable medicine, and am pleased to do so."

People who prefer solid to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets, which contain the medicinal ingredients of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

**Wood's Seeds**

Va. Gray or Turf

Winter Oats

Sown in September or early in October, make a much larger yielding and more profitable crop than Wheat. They can also be grazed during the winter and early spring and yield just as largely of grain afterwards.

Wood's Fall Catalogue tells all about Vegetable and Farm Seeds for Fall Planting, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Grass and Clover Seeds, etc.

Write for Catalog—Mailed free.

**T. W. WOOD & SONS,**  
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Wood's Grass and Clover Seeds  
Best Qualities Obtainable and  
of Tested Germination.

NOTICE.

Having qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wayne County, North Carolina, as administratrix of John Henry Evans, late of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make duly verified to the undersigned for payment on or before the 21st day of June, 1909, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Fremont, N. C. June 20, 1908.  
Emma Moore Administratrix

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Bryant Edmondson, deceased, before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wayne County, North Carolina, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned for payment on or before the 10th day of August, 1909, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This 10th day of August, 1908.

L. D. HOOKS, Executor  
of Bryant Edmondson, deceased, Faro, N. C.

NOTICE.

All accounts due the late Dr. J. D. Spicer will be found in the hands of the undersigned, and immediate settlement is requested. All claims against the estate of the deceased should be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of June 1909 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SPICER,  
at his medical office,  
THOS. H. HOLMES,  
at Goldsboro Grocery Co.,  
This June 20, 1908.

**Business Notice.**

Having sold my interest in the firm of Baker, Bizzell and Edgerton to Mr. R. T. Thornton, this is to give notice that I am no longer connected with said firm.

D. L. Edgerton,  
July 20, 1908.