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Doth an eternal vigil keep;

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

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NO. 62

BRYAN ON BANKING.

WARM GREETING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IN TOPEKA.

The Secret, If Secret There Be, of the Primacy of our Party In Matters of Reform.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 27.—The capital city of Kansas today was the mecca for Democrats from three States, who came to hear William J. Bryan speak on the subject of the guaranty deposit law for banks. The speech, as previously announced, was to form one of the "keynotes" of the Democratic national campaign.

On his arrival from the east Mr. Bryan was met at the train by a local reception committee and the members of the Democratic State committee of Kansas. Through streets which were decorated for the occasion the Presidential candidate was escorted to the Hotel Thropp, where luncheon was served.

The State authorities having refused permission for the speech-making to take place on the grounds of the Capitol it was decided to hold the demonstration at the city park, where an immense crowd congregated an hour or more before the time scheduled for the appearance of Mr. Bryan. Several bands furnished music for the occasion and there were introductory speeches from prominent representatives of the Democratic party in Kansas.

Mr. Bryan rode in an open carriage from the hotel to the park and was greeted all along the route with cheers from the crowds that thronged the sidewalks. Another rousing ovation awaited him when he appeared on the speaker's platform and was introduced to the vast assemblage that filled the park and overran into the adjoining streets.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Why not make the depositor secure? The United States government requires the deposit of specific security when it entrusts money to a national bank, although it can examine the bank at any time; the State requires security when it deposits money in a bank; the county requires security and the city requires security; even the banks require security from the officials who handle money. Why should the depositor be left to take his chances?

Not only is the depositor without protection, but the security given to nation, state, county and city lessens his security. They are preferred creditors; they have a mortgage on the gilt edged assets and the depositor must get along as best he can with what remains. Why are the interests of depositors thus neglected?

A bank asks deposits on the theory that the depositor is sure of the return of his money, and the laws ought to make the facts conform to the theory. The depositor, the community and the banker himself will be benefited by legislation which will give to every depositor the assurance that that which is committed to the keeping of the bank will be available to meet his needs at any time. Such is not the case today, for while all banks are reasonably secure, they are not absolutely so.

The Republican party proposes the establishment of a postal savings bank system; the Democratic party prefers the guaranteed bank because it is better for the banker: It gives the depositor the security which he needs and yet leaves the banking business in the hands of the banks. But the Democratic platform declares for "a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured," and in November more than ninety per cent of the voters will by their ballots demand either the guaranteed bank for the postal savings bank. Can the financiers prevent the carrying out of this demand?

The Republican platform does not go into detail, but it is fair to assume that the postal savings bank plan is intended as an endorsement of the postal savings bank system, proposed by the President and postmaster general. Under this plan the federal government would invite the deposit of savings, a limit being placed upon the amount that each person or each family could deposit. According to this plan, the business man would not be

protected, for he uses a checking account instead of a savings account; but no one can doubt that the successful operation of a government savings bank would ultimately lead to an extension of the plan until the government bank would include the ordinary checking account and be open to deposits without limit. It would mean a long contest between the depositors and the bankers, but a contest which must in the end be decided on the side of the depositors. The banker must decide, therefore, whether he will favor a postal savings bank which, in the absence of the guaranty bank, will grow until it absorbs the banking business, or preserve the present system of banking by giving to the people, through a guaranty law, the protection which they must otherwise find in a government bank.

The Democratic plan, therefore, contemplates a less radical change than the Republican plan. In his notification speech Mr. Taft charged the Democrats with being socialistic in some of their remedies. The charge was not well founded, but I might reply by charging him with advocating an unnecessary extension of the government's sphere of activity in the establishment of the postal savings bank, when the guaranteed bank would answer the same purpose without any considerable increase in the number of government employees. I would rather see the banks attend to the banking business than to have it transferred to the government, and because I prefer to have the banking business done by the banks rather than by the government, I urge the guaranty of deposits as the easiest solution of our difficulties.

There are only 20,000 banks, while there are 1,500,000 depositors, and I do not hesitate to declare that in a conflict between the two the depositors have a prior claim to consideration. If we estimate the average number of stockholders of each bank at seventy-five—and that is a liberal estimate—the total number of stockholders would only be a million and a half, or one-tenth as many as there are depositors. The stockholder is not compelled to buy stock, while the depositor is compelled to use the banks, both for his own sake and for the sake of the community, for only by using the banks can he keep his money a part of the circulating medium. The guaranty law, therefore, brings the greatest good to the greatest number, as well as to those who have the greater equity upon their side.

There is another reason why the claim of the depositor is superior to the claim of the stockholder. The stockholder has a voice in the selection of the bank officials; the depositor has not. If any one must lose, therefore, as the result of bad management, it ought to be the stockholder rather than the depositor. And, I venture to ask, if the bankers will not trust each other why should they expect the depositors to trust the banks?

We are fortunate, however, in that we are not compelled to choose between justice to the depositor and justice to the stockholder, for as has been shown before, the plan which we propose not only does justice to both, but brings advantage to both. More than that, the plan which we propose protects the banker—and it is his only protection—against the establishment of a government bank, with indefinite encroachments upon the banker's business. With the guaranteed bank established, government savings banks would only be needed in the towns and villages where there were no guaranteed banks.

If we had to choose between the interests of the bank and the interest of the community, we would be compelled to protect the interest of the community first; but here, too, we are fortunate, for we are not driven to this alternative. That which protects the community protects the bank also, for when there are several banks in the community, the failure of one often causes a run upon the others, and the

insolvency of one bank is such a menace to the solvency of others that the solvent banks often join together and assume the liabilities of the insolvent one for their own protection. As an illustration of this, I point to the action of the Chicago bank in assuming the liabilities of the Walsh banks, at a heavy loss to themselves.

There is another advantage which the guaranty of depositors brings to the banks—it protects the reserves deposited in other banks. During the panic last fall the reserves caused the most of the trouble. The small banks wanted to withdraw their reserves from the city banks, and the big banks in the cities were not prepared to meet the strain. With deposits guaranteed there would be no runs on local banks and no sudden withdrawal of reserves.

I have selected the capital of the state of Kansas as the most appropriate place for the delivery of a speech upon this subject, because your neighbor upon the south has been a pioneer in this reform. Her plan, as you know, has been such a signal success that deposits have been drawn across the line from your state into Oklahoma. The alarm caused by this invasion of your banking territory caused your governor to include in his call for a special session a recommendation of the passage of a law similar to that of Oklahoma. When the legislature met, however, the influence of the large banks was sufficient to prevent the needed legislation, and your state still suffers. The people of Kansas have had an object lesson; they know the necessity for a law guaranteeing deposits. They have seen its beneficent results in a sister state; they have seen fifty-four national banks taking advantage of the state system and reaping a rich reward. They have heard the echo of the blow that has been struck at the national banks of Oklahoma by the Attorney General's ruling, which denies to such banks the right to share in the benefits of the state guaranty system—that is, the surrender of charters by national banks which prefer to become state banks rather than surrender the benefits of the guaranty system. They have also seen how the influence of a few big banks, concentrated upon a legislature, can defeat the wishes of the smaller banks and the desire of the depositors all over the state.

I submit that in this effort to make all bank deposits secure, the Demo-

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers; they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys; but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The milk and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases; and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Elmhurst, N. Y., on every bottle.

Subscribe for the ARGUS.

eratic party is the champion of the farmer, the laboring man, the business man, the professional man, and the champion of the banker as well. No class is outside of the benefits of this law, for it bestows its blessings upon all.

Why has the Republican party been so quick to respond to the demands of Wall street and so slow to yield to the demands of the masses? There are two reasons: first, the Republican party has allowed itself to become the servant of the favor-seeking corporations, and, second, too many Republican leaders look at questions from the aristocratic standpoint, the standpoint of the few—rather than from the Democratic standpoint, the standpoint of the many. They legislate upon the theory that society is suspended from the top, and they fail, therefore, to understand either the evils that afflict the body politic, or the remedies that are needed. The Democratic party, viewing questions from the standpoint of the whole people, easily sees that which Republican leaders do not discover, and its remedies begin with the relief of the average man. This is the secret, if secret there be, of the primacy of our party in matters of reform.

When Solomon was invited to choose what he would, he asked for an understanding heart, that he might discern between the good and the bad, and he was told that, because he had chosen wisdom rather than riches or long life, he should have, not only wisdom, but riches and length of days as well. And so when a party determines to seek first that which benefits the common people, it finds that in acting in the interest of the common people, it also promotes the welfare of the smaller classes which rest upon the smaller, for when the producers of wealth prosper, their prosperity is shared by every element of society.

OVERCOMING THE EARTH'S ATTRACTION.

All Ready for the Great Balloon Race Tomorrow.

(Special to the ARGUS.)

Columbus, O., August 28.—Professional and amateur aeronauts, and a great many other persons interested in ballooning, either from curiosity or from a scientific point of view, are here today, looking forward with eager interest to the great balloon race which will start from here tomorrow under the auspices of the Aero Club of Columbus, and with the sanction of the Federation of Aero Clubs of America. In addition to the customary championship trophies offered by the Federation and the local club, the Board of Trade of Columbus has donated a handsome trophy, which will add considerably to the eagerness to win on the part of the daring aeronauts taking part in the race.

Tomorrow's race is the universal topic of conversation at the hotels and clubs, which have hospitably opened their doors to the visiting aeronauts.

Of course, the success of tomorrow's race depends, to a great extent, upon the weather, and more particularly upon the strength of the wind. It would be a great disappointment, not only to the balloonists who intend to take part in the race, but to the many thousands anxiously awaiting the interesting spectacle presented by the aerial flight of a number of monster balloons, if weather conditions should prevent the race.

Tomorrow's race will be an international event, as Canada will be represented by the "King Edward," a craft of 80,000 cubic feet, which will be piloted by Lieutenant Bennett, of the Signal Service, and a famous aeronaut. Among the Americans who have entered balloons for the race are several well known aeronauts and members of the most prominent clubs of the country, among them being Dr. F. J. Fielding, C. A. Coey, who is confident of making a good showing with his balloon, "Chicago;" Capt. Mueller, who has already won fame with his "Ville de Dieppe," and Dr. Julian P. Thomas, the intrepid New York balloonist, who has won a national reputation by his numerous and hazardous ascensions in the East.

The arrangements for the race of tomorrow have been completed under the able direction of W. H. Pickens, director of contests of the local Aero Club, who was assisted by Mr. Charles P. Salisbury, the representative of the Federation of American Aero Clubs.

The campaign has thus far broken no rule of the Anti-Neise society.

NOW 76 FEET ABOVE NORMAL

All Former Flood Records In Cape Fear River Broken—River Valley Covered For Miles.

TEN THOUSAND HOMELESS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Fayetteville In Darkness and Cut Off From Communication With Outside World, Except by One Wire.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28.—The Cape Fear river at this point has reached a height of seventy-six feet, breaking all records of former floods. The river valley on the east side is covered for miles with a rushing torrent of muddy water. Houses and bridges are swept away for miles around and the estimated damage to the cotton and corn crop will go beyond \$5 per cent.

The greater portion of Fayetteville is covered with water backed up to the city from the river, which is a mile and a half distant. Three thousand people are homeless, and a proclamation calling for relief was issued by the mayor at noon today. The city will be in total darkness tonight, the power plant being submerged.

In the county there are ten thousand people homeless, and an appeal was issued today for relief by the chairman of the county commissioners. All means of communication with the outside world have been severed with the exception of a cable owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had been laid in the river, and this is threatened by the rapid torrent at any moment.

The two huge steel bridges of the Atlantic Coast Line are covered with water, and at the county bridge, an enormous wooden structure, great piles of driftwood and parts of other bridges are collected around the pillars.

At Buckhorn, forty miles up the river, the big electric plants which furnished power for the cotton mills and other industries in the surrounding counties, are completely submerged.

No trains have entered or left the city for three days.

The food supply is short; eggs are selling at a dollar a dozen, and vegetables are held at four times their value. Rains have been reported in the upper country, and it is believed that the situation will be grave to the extreme.

The northern part of the city can only be reached by boat, and water from the creek is backed up within five hundred yards of Market Square. Viewed from Market Square, the eastern portion of the city appears like one vast lake, and the river is unapproachable for a mile and a half, save by boat.

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.

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Practice limited to diseases of EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. at Dr. J. N. Johnson's Office Saturday only.

AUGUSTA SUBMERGED.

Millions of Property Destroyed And Many Rendered Homeless.

Special to the ARGUS.

Augusta, Aug. 27.—More than two thirds of the city is submerged, the water reaching second floor of business houses, but the water is receding now.

Property losses will reach into the millions.

All factories along the canal have been swept away.

Several fires last night did considerable damage.

Thousands are homeless, and many have fled to the hills, though many more are in their homes, unable to get out.

Neither newspaper printed an edition yesterday afternoon or this morning, their offices being submerged. There is no telephone, street car, electric or gas light or city water service. No trains reach here except the Georgia, from Atlanta, which gets within five miles. Food shortage is threatened and efforts will be made today to organize relief measures.

BOY SCRATCHED DAY AND NIGHT

Eczema Began When a Tiny Baby and Lasted 7 Years—Tore Crusts from Face Till It Was All Raw—Screamed with Pain and Could not Sleep—Though Specialists Failed

CUTICURA EFFECTED A WONDERFUL CURE

"When my little boy was six weeks old an eruption broke out on his face.

I took him to a doctor and got ointments and medicines but his face kept on getting worse until it got so bad that no one could look at him. His whole face was one crust and a must have been very painful. He scratched day and night until his face sometimes looked like a raw piece of meat. I was nearly insane with his scratching day and night. Then I took him to the best specialists in skin diseases but they could not do much for him. He sometimes screamed with pain when I put on the salve they gave me.

"When he was two years old the eczema got on his arms and legs so that I had to keep them bagged up and I made gloves for his hands so the nails could not poison him worse. We could not get a night's sleep in months and my husband and I were all broken up. Then my mother asked why I did not give up the doctors and try Cuticura. So I got a set and he felt relieved the first time I used them. The Cuticura Ointment felt so cool. He used to wake up and cry for Cuticura to be put on when he itched so badly that he could not sleep, and he would say, 'Oh! Mama, that makes my sores feel so good! I gave the Cuticura Remedies a good trial and gradually the eczema healed all up and now he is as well as any other children. He is now seven years old and the cure has lasted two months. No I think it will never return. I can't tell you how glad I am that Cuticura did such wonderful work in our case and I shall recommend it everywhere. Mrs. John C. Klumpp, 810 Niagara St., Newark, N. J., Oct. 17 and 22, 1907."

A single set of Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap (25c), Ointment (50c), and Restorative (50c), or Pills (50c), per visit of 50¢, offers a permanent cure. Sold throughout the world. Poter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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, 1908, 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, Fargo, N. C.

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