Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

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State Library

GOV. HASKELL'S REPLY

Every Charge Fully Explained.

Governor Haskell Replies to Roosevelt's Letter Dealing With Four Specific Charges: That the Governor is Subservient to Standard Oil; That he Voted a Child Labor Bill; That he Dealt Extensively in Creek Indian Lands, and That he had Allowed Politics to Dominate Him in The Removal of Members of the Faculty of the State University.

Special to the ARGUS.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 24—Governor Charles N. Haskell tonight issued a statement to the Associated Press in reply to President Roosevelt's letter to William J. Bryan dealing with four specific charges against Mr. Haskell, namely; that he is subservient to Standard Oil; that he voted a child labor bill, that he dealt extensively in Creek Indian lands, and that he had allowed politics to dominate him in the removal of members of the faculty of the State University and the appointment of others to suceeed them.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company charges Governor Haskell declared to be a "joke on Roosevelt's stupidity," asserting that he had done nothing which would confer upon the Standard Oil subsidiary company more authority than it already possessed under a franchise granted it by Secretary Hitchcock.

"I assert that it is fair for me to assume that if my case was to be dignified by an all-day cabinet meeting that beyond question Mr. Hearst and his campaign associate, President Roosevelt, left no stone unturned to blacken my character. That being true they certainly raked Ohio fore and aft concerning the Ohio Standard Oil cases of 1899 and finding absolutely nothing reflecting on me, the President tried to waive his charge of last Monday aside by saying 'he will make no allusion to that.' He drops this subject because his original statement was untruthful and he must know from what he knows and tried to find in Ohio, that I spoke the truth when I said that I never in all my life had had any interest in connection with nor service for that company.

"I say the president knows now that my statement is true and I regret that he tries to brush it aside without doing me candid justice. Were I to adopt the character of language so commonly used by the President I would spell it in fewer words than 'falsehood.'

"Mr. Roosevelt, I hope to speak in Ohio soon. May I hope to divide the time with some partisan of yours or Prince William who will defend your action in this instance?

"President Roosevelt comes to Oklahoma and finds a substitute for his Ohio failure, does he, in the case of the State against the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which he complains I compelled to be dismissed?

"Yes, I did have it dismissed. We all know that the Prairie Company is a Standard Oil offspring, and don't forget the President claims to have known this also, and I charge that the political allies Hearst and Roosevelt, both know that I acted properly.

"First, the Prairie Oil Company got its franchise in our State not from me, but from Roosevelt's Secretary of Interior, long before Statehood began and had its main line built and operating and Congress in our Statehood bill was careful to declare that our new State when organized must repect all such vested rights and existing franchises. That was all I did, and the Federal courts stood ready to call me down if I violated the Roosevelt territorial franchise.

"Now, Mr. President, why did your Secretary of Interior grant what you knew to be a Standard Oil pipe line franchise in our then helpless territory and fasten it in our new State by a permanent Statehood bill? Will Mr. Hearst or the President please answer? I will also remind the President that the company tried to enlarge its rights so as to include a gas as well as an oil privilege. Mr. President, your Secretary of Interior tried to help the Standard Oil gas privileges against my protest by actually granting them a franchise to lay an interstate gas line also. I notified the secretary that with statehood your days of giving valuable franchises in our state had passed and I would resist laying the pipe line only after you yielded and cancelled your unlawful act.

"I again assert that my act in that case was not only required by what federal authority had been unable to do, but that the public interest of our own people, based on conditions growing out of your original special favor to the Standard Oil Company in granting that franchise, required of me to pursue that policy in the case you crtiicise.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

"The President comes to the local affairs of our State and assails me for vetoing a child labor bill.

"True, I did so, simply because the bill went too far and included things not desired by our people. Union labor representatives approved my veto. I hope the President will survive this veto of a local bill and permit us to run our local affairs.

THE UNIVERSITY AFFAIR.

"The President complains that we removed certain professors from our State University, our three State normal schools and preparatory schools in violation of civil service rules. That is, the President, in his usual impetuosity and reckless disregard of others misstates the facts. Less than one-fifth of the faculties are changed. All changes were for good cause other than politics and done by boards of regents and not by the Governor.

CREEK INDIAN LANDS.

"The President complains that there are several suits pending against me to reclaim Creek Indian land. The president should have gone further and said that I was not a dealer in Indian lands and only came in as a subsequent purchaser and only incidentally a party without personal interest at all, and especially he should have said that it is quite apparent that those who are being sued in those land cases appear to be and apparently are the victims of political chicanery which the President can better explain than I.

"In short the President and Mr. Hearst picked the wrong man and are now driven into ward politics rather then surrender like men.

"Knowing all these things, the President must pardon us for this taking issue with the occupant of the high office we all respect. Let us hope that in the future he will appreciate and preserve its dignity and not try to reflect upon the character of a humble citizen. He fails to concede his false position when he knows it is false."

"C. N. HASKELL."

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Formally Opened Their State Campaign Today.

(Special tothe ARGUS.)

Mansfield, O., Sept. 26.—The Democrats of Ohio formally opened their State campaign in this city today with large crowds and a great display of enthusiasm. All morning great crowds of people from the neighboring towns and townships poured into the city, while every train brought in large numbers from towns all over central Ohio.

Mansfield expected a big crowd and had prepared to entertain such. The city was handsomely decorated with flags, banners and bunting, and presented a gala appearance. Pictures of William J. Bryan, John W. Kern and Judson Harmon were much in evidence. The event of the morning was the arrival of John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for Vice-President. He was met by a special reception committee and escorted to his hotel, where an informal reception was held.

The rally opened this afternoon with addresses by Judson Harmon, the candidate for governor, and J. H. Newman, candidate for Secretary of State. Other scheduled speakers are W. W. Durbin, candidate for auditor; D. S. Creamer, candidate fer treasurer; T. S. Hogan, candidate for attorney general. The night programme is to include speeches by John W. Kern and former Governor James E. Campbell.

5 or 6 doses "666" will cure any case of CHILLS and FEVER. Price 25 cents.

FRANKLIN UNION DEDICATED.

Clause in Banjamin Franklin's Will Which Resulted in the Erection of the Franklin Union.

Classes Will Be Offered Especially For Foremen, Mechanics and Others Engaged in Manufacturing or Building Industries.

(Special to the ARGUS.)

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—One hundred and eighteen years after the death of Benjamin Franklin the city of Boston today came into possession of a handsome bequest left by the farsighted statesman-philosopher in loving remembrance of the city of his birth. After the lapse of more than a century, during which time the modest bequest of Franklin has grown to large proportions, the Franklin Union has become an accomplished fact. The handsome building erected at the corner of Berkeley and Appleton streets, and which will stand for years to come as a permanent memorial to the practical wisdom of the donor, was dedicated this afternoon with interesting exercises.

The clause in Benjamin Franklin's will which resulted in the erection of the Franklin Union was as follows:

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in Literature to the Free Grammar Schools established there. I have therefore already considered these Schools in my Will. But I am also under obligations to the State of Mass—ts for having unasked appointed me formerly their Agent in England with a handsome Salary, which continued some years. I have considered that among Artisans good Apprentices are most likely to make good Citizens, and having myself been bred to a manual Art Printing, in my native Town, and afterward assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia by kind loan of Money from two Friends there, which was the foundation of my Fortune, and of all the utility in life that may be ascribed to me, I wish to be useful even after my Death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men that may be serviceable to their Country in both those Towns. To this End I devote Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, which I give, one thousand thereof to the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in Massachusetts, and the other thousand to the Inhab——of the City of Phila—a, in Trust to and for the Uses, Interest and Purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared."

The one thousand pounds left to the city of Boston was to be let out in small sums to apprentices in the trades during the period of one hundred years, and at the end of that time 100-131 of it was to be used for public improvement of the city, the remainder to remain at interest for another century and then to be divided between the city and State. The first hundred years passed, and twenty-five more were consumed in debate as to details of management and expenditure. At the end of that time the 100-131, amounting to about $400,000, was used to build the handsome structure dedicated today, and to the amount has been added by Andrew Carnegie an equal sum as endowment.

The building is a handsome fireproof structure of five stories. Class rooms are distributed throughout the building on every floor, and there are large draughting rooms, studies, laboratories and special lecture rooms for chemistry and physics. On the first floor are grouped the lobby or exhibition room—the latter for the display of industrial material of various kinds—the offices of administration, the library and the large picture hall, seating nearly 1,000 persons, and designed carefully and scientifically to meet every requirement of proportion, ventilation, acoustics, light and convenience.

The lobby or exhibition hall is about fifty feet square and is treated in wrought iron and rare marbles. The frieze consists of a series of panels each containing a painting to illustrate a trait of Franklin's many-sided character. Each group is flanked by smaller panels bearing inscriptions from "Poor Richard's Almanac." The paintings are arranged chronologically and thus afford a graphic biography of the great man by whose philanthropy the building was established.

The Franklin Union will be opened to students next Monday. Classes will be offered especially for foremen, mechanics and others engaged in manufacturing or building industries. There will also be courses in shop formulae, steam, industrial chemistry, mathematics for builders, mechanics, machine drawing and industrial electricity.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless to poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Home of Swamp-Root.

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

NO DEVELOPMENTS.

Something Expected From Haskell This Week---Bryan Will Thoroughly Investigate.

New York, Sept. 24.—While there was no new developments at Democratic national committee headquarters today with regard to the charges that have been made against Governor C. N. Haskell, treasurer of the committee, it was stated by national committeemen tonight that some definite word would be received from Governor Haskell within the next 48 hours whether he would resign or remain on the committee and permit the charges against him to become an issue throughout the rest of the campaign.

National committeemen here declare that it is not solely a question of the verity of the charges against Governor Haskell, but of the political effect of having a man on the committee against whom charges of such character have been made.

It is learned, however, that notwithstanding the attitude of many national committeemen, the whole question of Governor Haskell remaining on the committee rests primarily with Mr. Bryan and National Chairman Mack, and that nothing will be done until Mr. Bryan has made a careful investigation of the Haskell charges and given the fullest consideration of the facts. Mr. Mack said today that he had received no communication from either Mr. Bryan or Governor Haskell.

A PURE FABRICATION

Cleveland's So Called Endorsement of Taft a Forgery.

(Special to the ARGUS.)

New York, Sept. 26.—The New York Times, the paper that first published the new noted Cleveland article endorsing Taft, publishes this morning a letter from F. S. Hastings, executor of Cleveland's will, in which he says that he has indisputable evidence that M. Cleveland did not write nor sign that article and that it should not be credited to him.

It had already been proved a forgery by analysis and a fabrication of falsehoods on its face.

The letter was furnished the Times by Braden Brandenburg. He told Hastings that he had prepared it for Mr. Cleveland. Hastings as executor of Mr. Cleveland's will, was indueed to agree to publication. Hastings now concludes that the letter is as above stated—a forgery.

JEWISH NEW YEAR 5669.

The Festival is Observed by The Reformed and Orthodox Alike, Only the Former Observe one and the Latter Two Days.

The Setting of the Sun This Evening Ushers in the Celebration of Rosh Hashonah. It Is a Season of Rejoicing.

(By Special Wire to the ARGUS.)

New York, Sept. 25—The setting of the sun this evening ushers in the celebration of Rosh Hashonah, or the Festival of New Year. This is the beginning of the year 5669 of the Hebraic calendar, which is traditionally supposed to count from the creation of the world.

The festival is observed by the reformed and orthodox alike, except that the former observe one and the latter two days.

It is a season of rejoicing, and many families become reunited during its celebratiou.

While New Year's day services are of a solemn character, as are the 10 days that follow, the most solemn day of the year is Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which will come as a climax to the ten days of penitence.

Elaborate preparations for the New Year and other holiday services have been made by the Jewish congregations throughout the metropolis. In addition to the regularly established congregations worshiping all the year round in places of worship owned or regularly rented by them, many improvised synagogues are needed for the New Year services because of the great number of Jews, on the lower East Side especially, who do not belong to any established congregation, but who desire to take part in the celebration of the festival. Therefore every available hall and place of public meeting on the East Side, many in Harlem and in the Bronx, have been fitted up as temporary places of worship.

A handsome new synagogue is to be thrown open for the first time with the holding of the New Year services tonight. This is the new Temple Ansche Chesed in Harlem. The services in this temple will be what is called the conservative orthodox, and an innovation will be a vested choir of mixed voices, the only choir of this character in any Jewish synagogue.

All the Gold IN GEORGIA Could not Buy-

Roding, Ga. August 27, 1906.
Messrs. E. C. DeWitt & Co.,
Chicago, Ills.

Gentlemen:—

In 1897 I had a disease of the stomach and bowels. Some physicians told me it was Dyspepsia, some Consumption of the Lungs, others said consumption of the Bowels. One physician said I would not live until Spring, and for four long years I existed on a little boiled milk, soda biscuits, doctors' prescriptions and Dyspepsia remedies that flooded the market. I could not digest anything I ate, and in the Spring 1902 I picked up one of your Almanacs as a poor emaciated Dyspepsia wreck will grasp at anything, and that Almanac happened to be my life saver. I bought a fifty cent bottle of KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE and the benefit I received from that bottle ALL THE GOLD IN GEORGIA COULD NOT BUY. I kept on taking it and in two months I went back to my work, as a machinist, and in three months I was well and hearty. I still use a little occasionally as I find it a fine blood purifier and a good tonic.

May you live long and prosper.

Yours very truly,
C. M. CORNELL.

CONFORMS TO NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW

This is only a sample of the great good that is daily done everywhere by

Kodol for Dyspepsia.

Sold by M. E. Robinson & Bros.

Subscribe for the ARGUS.

HE BUTTED IN.

And Will Be Sorry He Did Before Haskell Turns Him Loose.

(Special to the ARGUS.)

Guthrie, Sept. 24.—In a supplementary statement issued by Governor Haskell this morning, he says that, "if President Roosevelt's statements are correctly quoted he has crawled into a hole scarcely big enough for him to turn around in, and before he gets through with me I will plug up the hole.

"Roosevelt, in his attempt to butt into politics, has placed himself just where I want him, and I will make him sorry for it before I turn him loose."

HARDY-TOMLINSON.

Friends in the city are in receiptof the following, which will be read with interest and abounding good wishes by the popular bride-elect's legion of friends in this community:

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hollowell
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Ida Hess Tomlinson
to
Mr. Wilson Moore Hardy
on the evening of Thursday the eighth
of October at eight o'clock
Presbyterian Church
Goldsboro, North Carolina.

TWO REMARKABLE CURES OF ECZEMA

Over Twenty-three Years Ago Baby had Severe Attack—Years Later Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Virulent Sores Developed from Knees to Toes.

BOTH OWE COMPLETE RECOVERY TO CUTICURA

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is to-day a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, my ankles and nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried practitioners, specialists, dermatologists, etc., to no purpose. My daughter-in-law reminded me of having prescribed Cuticura for my grandson more than twenty years ago. I at once procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure, till to-day, though well along in years, I am as though I had never had that disease. I am well known in the vicinity of Louisville and Cincinnati, and all this could be verified by witnesses. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne—all demand remedies of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient to cure.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

COURT NOTICE.

Special Term of Civil Court Called for Wayne County.

All persons concerned will hereby take notice that his excellency Governor Glenn has ordered a special term of Superior Court for Wayne county—for the exclusive trial of civil causes, and for which, therefore no grand jury will be drawn—said term to begin on Monday, October 5th, 1908 and continue two weeks.

W. R. HOLLOWELL,
Ch'm B'd Co. Com.
W. G. BRITT, Clerk.

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E. T. PERKS.