\$1.00 a Year.

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

No soothingstrains of Maia's son Shall lull itshundred eyes to sleep."

\$1.00 a Year.

NC. 57

VOL. XXIV

GOLDSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909.

THE SOUTH'S RECORD.

The Heart of the Southern People May Well Glow with Pride as They Read It.

A Parallel That Puts to Shame the Political dred and thirty-seven per cent.; in pig iron, seven hundred and sixty-six Defamers of a Land That the Crucible of War and the Intrigues of Hate Have Relentlessly Sought to Impoverish, But in Vain.

The monotony of debate in the seventy-seven million pounds. House of Representatives on the subject of the tariff was relieved, some time since, by certain charges against of rice, and all the rest of the counthe South's thrift and industry, on the try none. meart of Mr. Calderhead, of Kansas, and wthe reply thereto by Mr. T. U. Sis-

sons, of Mississippi. It is not too much to say that a more grushing rejoinder was never eighty million bushels of sweet potamade in the halls of Congress, and all toes, and the rest of the country only the more so because the argument in three million bushels. behalf of the South consisted of cold facts and figures, taken from the offi-. cial records, presented in a calm and dispassionate spirit in which there was no trace of bitterness.

· The heart of the Southern people may well glow with pride when they read the record of their achievements, and reflect that they were accom-

South may be prepared to make an- rice, sugar and cotton of the country.

achievements of "frost-bitten New of railroad, while the New England England," and asked sarcastically and Middle states combined had three to the fields of toil and begin to pro- money in railroads. duce and manufacture for themselves."

der was never made on the floor of the the ant, thou sluggard," when the low soap. House than this public utterance.

which he showed that the South was Rhode Island combined! true to her "traditions," preferring to stand by them rather than to go over ital of the country was in the Southto the party whose policy robbed the poor in the interest of the rich and to build up one section of the country at the expense of the other. It was one of the most powerful arguments in million dollars. favor of a revenue tariff ever made in

But it is our present purpose mere- ing the negro from the population. ly to preserve the facts as to what the South Carolina stood first and Missis-South has accomplished, in spite of sippi second in the per capita wealth her triple handicap of war, recon- of the country. Even including the struction and protection, not to speak negro in the population, South Caro-Lof the infamous pension system.

sof the South's supremacy before the and Georgia seventh, in per capita war. He showed, in the first place, wealth, while New York stood twentythat in 1866 the population of the · country was approximately thirty-one millions. The population of the South sat that time was but little more than people of the country-owned fortytten:and;a, half millions, of which num- five per cent. of the wealth of the iber but little more than six and onehalf millions were white.

Bear in mind, throughout, therefore, white population of the country.

The South was not a grain country, her manhood. and yet in 1860 she raised forty-five million bushels of wheat, while the rest of the country raised but one hundred and twenty-five millions. She raised three hundred and fifty-eight million bushels of corn, while all the rest of the country raised but four hundred and seventy-two million three hundred thousand bushels.

In 1860 the value of the livestock in the South was four hundred and sixty-eight millions, and in all the

a half million pounds of wool, and all per cent. richer. the balance of the country only forty-

the country only one hundred and seventeen billions, or thirteen per twenty-eight million five hundred cent. thousand, and yet the South was not | Within that decade, during half of agent, and promotes health and cheer. suggested in a bill by Representative an animal country.

In 1860 the South raised three hun- paralysis of business prevailed, the freely admitted into sick rooms, ex- order the flag to be "thirteen horidred and fifty-one million five hun- South increased theirs sixty-four per- cept in extraordinary cases. The zontal stripes alternate red and white, dred thousand pounds of tobacco, and cent. all the balance of the country only All this without any of the benefits but softened and subdued.

In 1860 the South raised one hun-

In 1860 the South raised three hundred and two million pounds of sugar, and the balance of the country none. in 1860 the South raised thirty-

dred and eighty-seven million pounds

In 1860 the South raised five million one hundred and ninety-six thousand bales of cotton, and the balance of the country none.

In 1860 the value of the farms of the South was two billions and a half and of the balance of the country only

four billions and a half. Thus we see that with only onethird of the territory and one-fifth of the white population of the country in 1860, we raised over forty per cent. of These facts and figures should be the corn, over twenty per cent. of the with it. preserved and should be given the wheat, over forty per cent. of the widest possible dissemination, so that livestock, over twenty pre cent. of the when next a flippant critic assails the wool, over forty per cent. of the aniindustry of the South, the sons of the mals slaughtered, all of the tobacco.

In 1860 the South had nine thousand Casterhead glorified the eight hundred and ninety-seven miles what the South had done with its rich hundred and eighty-seven miles less. take their traditions in hand and go hundred million dollars of her own ness.

The gentleman from Kansas was peculiarly unhappy in citing the South A more baseless and unhappy blun- to New England in a spirit of "Go to age of going farther than hard, yelfacts are that in 1860 the state of We shall not pause to develop the Georgia alone had more wealth than argument presented by Mr. Sisson, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and

> Thirty per cent, of the banking capwith twenty per cent. of the white

Mississippi was richer than Connecticut by one hundred and sixty

The gentleman from Kansas was not aware, perhaps, that in 1860, excludlina stood third, Mississippi fourth, . Mr. Shason drew a graphic picture Massachusetts fifth, Louisiana sixth

> second and Pennsylvania thirtieth, When the war came these Southern people-only one-fifth of the white country.

And then came four years of dethat she had but 20 per cent, of the tained a loss of two billion dollars in money, while she lost the flower of

The census reports show that in 1860 the real value of property in the half, while in 1870 it had fallen to four billions and a half.

The war which impoverished the South enriched that "frost-bitten New England," to which the gentleman from Kansas points us.

In 1860 the value of the property in New England was less than six billions. Ten years later it had seared rest of the country only six hundred to the stupendous sum of fifteen bil- added a raw egg beaten light, a little after a sketch by George Washington, and forty millions, and yet the South lions. While the South became fifty sugar and grated nutmeg will relieve in May, 1777, is merely an elaboration never claimed to be a livestock coun- per cent. porrer, as the result of that that condition of physical exhaustion and augmentation of the original. In 1860 the South raised twelve and states became two hundred and fifty in hot weather.

The period of reconstruction was record during that period?

slaughtered in the South was eighty- the Middle states combined only in- per, and it will remain in good condi- new state admitted to the Union. But, drich declared that he knew of no five millions, and in all the balance of creased their wealth from fifteen to tion for many years.

which time reconstruction with its fulness. Therefore light should by Peter H. Wendover, of New York, and

It was only after reconstruction that the destinies of the South were in her own hands, and the figures before 1880 are hard to get, so beginning with the latter year and taking a period of twenty-eight years, ending with last year, we find that the total value of manufactures in the South rose from less than half a billion to more than two and a half billions.

The capital invested in cotton mills increased eleven hundred and sixtynine per cent.; in cotton oil mills, more than twenty-two hundred per cent,; in lumber products, eight hundred and thirty-seven per cent.; in per cent.; in petroleum, fifteen thous- in Many States It is a Legal Helland per cent.; in farm products three hundred and forty-two per cent.; her property values, one hundred and sixty-five per cent.

She had no help from the government; but pensions gave to Ohio alone, in 1900, more than fourteen billion dollars, or over three dollars and a half for every man, woman and child. In Maine it was four dollars per capita. To pay this sum Mississippi contributed two million eight hundred thousand dollars, while she could spend but half that amount on her public schools.

These are crushing facts for the flippant, like the gentleman from Kan sas. And they are a wonderful tribute to the energy of the South, which has been able to do so much without government protection or government

FOR WOMEN AND THE HOME. For heartburn try one-half tea-

spoonful of salt in a little water. To keep cheese moist and free from

can cut hot bread or cake quite easily But, since the Civil War, which put

salt and vinegar.

for neuralgia, and is best applied by means of bags of heated salt.

Serve crisp celery with cold meat. inheritance. "It is time," he said, In other words, the South, prior to It is always appreciated, and is a "for the children of a rich land to and including 1860 had invested three nerve tonic of considerable effective-

soap is the best and it has the advant-

A severe paroxysm of coughing may be arrested, by giving the patient a glass of hot milk.

kept either in a tin or a glass vessel be kept tightly covered. Nothing is more depressing to an

invalid than an untidy room, with bottles of medicines and spoons filling tables and shelves. If a tiny pinch of carbonate of soda

is put into the saucepan in which he needed to sweeten it.

polish well with a leather.

Fat will not burn if it has something Southern states was six billions and a slice of raw potato into the kettle.

> To keep away flies, put a cupful of kerosene into the watering pot with floor, in the shed and on the swill sic.

of protection, while we were being taxed to meet those charges. "OLD GLORY"

Faithfully Observed **Americans** Wherever Have Their Homes.

day and the Sentiment Is Growing to Make It General in all America.

Washington, D. C., June 14.-Throughout the length and breadth of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian frontier to the Gulf of Mexico, as well as in the detached American posses sions in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, patriotic Americans celebrated today the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the American flag, created by act of Congress on June 14, 1777. Although not a legal holiday by national consent, Flag Day is perhaps more generally and more faithfully observed wherever Americans have their homes than any other day in the year, excepting Independence Day, the "Glo rious Fourth."

For many decades after the adoption of the Stars and Stripes the celebration of Flag Day was principally confined to the official observance of mold wrap in cloth wet with good vin- the anniversary by the Federal officials throughout the country and occasional celebrations by patriotic so-If you heat your knife slightly you cieties and patriotic school teachers, the loyalty of the Stars and Stripes to the supreme test, a wave of patriot-Brass work can be kept bright if it ism swept over the country. The senis rubbed occasionally with a little timent for the flag of the country grew stronger and with it the desire to honor the symbol of Union and freedom Heat is the best and quickest cure by the appropriate observance of its birthday. The various patriotic associations of the country combined their efforts to bring about a more general public observance of Flag Day and their efforts have been crowned with gratifying success. In six of the states, Illinois, Michigan, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Oregon and California, For washing coarse clothes soft Flag Day has been proclaimed a legal holiday and there is every reason to believe that other states will imitate

this example, On every school house, from every Federal and other public building, and Chicago. from hundreds of thousands of private teaspoonful of glycerine in a wine buildings and homes Old Glory was unfurled this morning and everywhere the anniversary of its birth was observed in an appropriate manner by patriotic exercises. It is safe to say covered with a lid and should always that no patriotic organization in the country neglected to honor the birth- Agent, Raleigh, N. C. day of the Stars and Stripes and no district or other school, even in the remotest parts of the country failed to teach a lesson of national pride and loyalty to the future citizens of the

American commonwealth. The national capital, the birthplace of the honored flag, naturally made fruit is being stewed, less sugar will special efforts to observe the day appropriately and there were few buildings if any, public as well as private, To clean your pewter, first wash it that did not display the Stars and in very hot water, rub it with fine sil- Stripes. Flags of every dimension, ver sand, and, when it is quite dry, from the enormous emblems on the government buildings, to the diminutive flags adding cheer to the other-Butter will remove almost any kind wise dismal aspect of the cottages of of stain except ink stain. Rub the poor, were displayed in all parts butter into the stain, then wash quick- of the city and Pennsylvania avenue, struction, during which the South sus ly in hot water with fine soap in the the majestic thoroughfare, leading to the Capitol, was a perfect blaze of the national colors. In all the public and private schools exercises were held in to do, so, if it has to be left idle for a commemoration of the flag's birth and few minutes, put a crust of bread or a the various patriotic organizations, in cluding the G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Spanish War Veterans, the Sons of the Revolution and many others, observed two quarts of water and sprinkle the day by holding memorial celebramixture on window sills, the kitchen tions with speeches, singing and mu-

The American flag of the present day, although unlike the original flag Sunlight is an excellent sanitary careful deliberation to adopt the plan schedules should be disposed of. a blue field." It was also ordered that afternoon at two o'clock.

one star be added for every new state admitted and that the new flags sp go into effect on the Fourth of next following such admission.

The first flag made in Philadelphia was afterward raised on the "Ranger, John Paul Jones' valiant battleship The first fort on which the Stars and Stripes were raised was Fort Stanwix, Rome, N. Y., and the first battle fought under the Stars and Stripes was that at Brandywine, September 11, 1777 Before the adoption of the Stars and Stripes flags of various designs were used by the American patriots. Famous among them were the Massachusetts "Pine Tree," the "Cambridge," the "Tiger," the "Putnam," the "Three Crescent" and the "Moultrie" flags.

Vote on the Tariff.

Washington, D. C., June 14.-Senator Aldrich said today he has no reason to change his opinion that the tariff bill will be in the hands of conferees by July 1. Several set speeches began this week and several amendments will be offered, and the leaders say it is out of the question to expect vote on the passage of the bill Satarday. The income tax amendment is set for a vote on Friday or later if it comes up. It may be debated several days. If the finance committee amendment has not been disposed of at that ime, however, the income tax will

Kenly, N. C., June 14.-Frank Crawford, a white man, who lives some six miles south of Kenly, was killed at his home this morning by his son Hymon Crawford.

The father had threatened to kill he boy and his mother, and the boy went to the woodpile nearby, picked up the axe and going up to his father, struck him, killing him instantly. A coroner's inquest will be held

the verdict will be that of justifiable killing.

today and it is generally expected that

National Educational Association, Denver, Colorado, July 5 to 9, 1909.

Prof. F. C. Griffin, state director. Southern Railway via Asheville, Knoxville, Louisville and St. Louis, as the official route to Denver and return for the above occasion, passing the name, pin, platform and motto through the mountains of Western Carolina, and the Blue Grass region

Professor Griffin and a number of the delegates will extend their trip to accted with, showing how to approach Seattle, Wash., taking in Yellowstone the young man on the street, invite Park en route; returning via San nim to the class, leave with him a Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake and nice invitation card, write him a let-

culars showing full itinerary of route will be furnished on application. For further information and Pullman car reservation, please write R. H. DeButts, Traveling Passenger

Heavier Bullet for the Army.

Washington, D. C., June 14 .- Experimental ammunition has been made by the ordnance department of the army for tests, with a view to ascertaining if it is advisable to adopt a heavier projectile for the musket. The ammunition has been sent to the Springfield armory and the school of musketry for the firings. The present bullet weighs 150 grains. The ex-lets weighing 160 grains, 170 grains, 180 grains and 200 grains. It is appreciated that the heavier bullets will be subject to less deviation on account of wind influences. On the otherhand, with the present powder charge, which gives a pressure of 52,000 pounds per square inch; the heavier the bullet the greater will be the arc And describing the work of developof flight. The lighter bullet, there- ing the young man mentally, physifore, has a flatter trajectory and a cally and spiritually, during the week. greater danger area. If the weight of the bullet is changed a great amount of work will be involved in readjusting gun sights and computing new range tables.

Again Set Aside.

Washington, D. C., June 11 .- The income tax shared with the wool schedule the attention of the Senate during the day's sitting of that body and after discussion of an hour or more its further consideration was national tragedy, the New England so often experienced by housekeepers Congress decided, "That the flag of postponed until July 18. This action the United States be thirteen stripes, was the result of a motion made by alternate red and white; that the Un- Senator Aldrich, which followed a If you find your jellies are becom- ion be thirteen stars, white in a blue charge by Senator Bailey that undue that good results will follow. eight millions, and yet the South was worse than war. And yet what is the ing candied, put alayer of pulverized field, representing a new constella-influence was being brought to bear sugar, about one quarter of an inch tion." At first it was decided to add against the proposed income tax In 1860 the value of the animals From 1870 to 1880 New England and thick on the top, underneath the parameter and a new stripe and a new strip when the number had reached twenty, such effort, but pleaded for the post-Congress, in 1818, decided, upon ponement of the question until the ing officer in Uncle Sam's army. He marriages of her daughter, Mary, to

Death of Young Child.

where I show about her trans to see it sees of the state of

BY MR. LUTHER TESH

Told of the Great Work o the Baraca and Philathea Movement

Obtain a Working Class and Inlluence Hembers to Live a Christian Life.

Luther McCray Tesh, field secretary ers will be Governor Harmon, of of the Baracas, deliver an address in Ohio; President Hill, of the Univerthe First Baptist Church Friday night. While here Mr. Tesh was the guest of son, of Ohio State University; Presi-Mr. H. B. Parker, Jr. .

For nearly two hours Mr. Tesh succeeded in holding the attention of his audience, as he in a very interesting manner, described the phenomenal growth of this great movement The speaker quoted from a number of rominent educators, to show that the Sunday School is the greatest force in America for the development of character.

The significant fact was brought out that 95 per cent. of all ministers. church workers and missionaries come direct from the Sunday School as well as 85 per cent. of all church members, thus showing the great possibility of the Sunday School. Mr. Tesh declared that the Baraca move-

"Founded on the three principles of win them to the class,' 'win them to Christ' and put them to work'," said the speaker, "the movement has grown from one class, organized at Syracuse N. Y., by Marshall A. Hudson, October combined membership of 500,000 Salisbury, N. C., has selected the which included the Philathea classes for young ladies, which is run on the same principles as the Baraca." After showing the significance of

used throughout the world, the practical working of the class was taken up. Mr. Tesh described the methods used by the classes he had been coner on Friday, call him over the phone Through Pullman car to leave in Saturday and go by and bring him Goldsboro at 2:05 p.m., July 1. Cirto the class on Sunday.

> The work of the class committees was explained by giving an idea of their reports before the class on Sunday. The committees are the hustlers, memberships, relief and society-the first two to encourage good attendance and use every method to secure they have; the relief to look after the Lake City to Los Angeles. sick, help the members to get employment, good homes in which to live and many other good things that would be of value. A good social committee, the speaker declared, would help the social life of the young people to center around the church. The statement was very forcibly made that "our young people are going to be entertained, and if the entertainment the devil will." In describing the teaching of the

lesson, the speaker stated that what

the young people wanted most is something practical to help them live the religion they profess as they application. come in contact with men and women in the shops, factories, on the streets. eighteen years, and in the Philathea best and cheapest way to see them.

The army now has a doctor at its not a R. R.

ing highly pleased and are determined

pire.

OHIO'S OLDEST COLLEGE.

Miami University Celebrates Centennial With Elaborate Ceremonies.

Oxford, O., June 12.—Centennial week at Miami University, the oldest of Ohio's colleges, opened today with a great gathering of alumni and other friends of the institution from all parts of the country. An attractive program of ceremonies has been arranged in commemoration of the founding of the institution and the work it has accomplished during the century of its existence.

The principal reservises will take place Wednesday and will consist of he academic procession, the centennial address by Chancellor McCrack-Cutilines Progressive Methods To en, of the University of the City of New York, congratulatory addresses by representatives of state and nacional governments and colleges, addresses by former presidents of the university and responses, the alumni dinner and class and fraternity re-A good-Sized audience heard Mr. unions. mong the prominent speaksity of Missouri; President Thompdent Scott, of the University of New York, and President Hinitt, of the Central University of Kentucky. Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the university, will preside at all the

gatherings. Miami has turned out many famous graduates. Among them may be mentioned President Benjamin Harrison, Whitelaw Reid, the ambassador to Great Britain; General Robert Cumming Schenck, who became Speaker of the House of Representatives; Oliver P. Morton, the famous war governor of Indiana; Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator and capitalist; David Swing, the famous Chicago preacher, and Dr. E. D. Warfield, resident of Lafayette College.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

To See the Pacific Coast and the Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

The best and most inexpensive way te see the Pacific coast and the great 10, 1890, to more than 2,700 with a Western country this summer, and take in the Alaska-Yukon Exposition pened June 1, is to "Go as you please, ay as you go, stay as long as Octoper 31, if you desire." Why not spend our own money? Why not plan your wn trip and go in comfort, and when t suits you? This may be done by danning your trip over the Southern Railway in connection with an indiidual party leaving the Carolinas fuly 3, on the individual expense plan, which will cost you abou thalf as nuch as a fixed expensive excursion

July 3 Route.

Southern Railway, Goldsboro to Harriman Junction; Queen & Cresent, Harriman Junction to Danville. Ky.; Southern Railway, Danville, Ky., to St. Louis, Mo.; Wabash Railroad, St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo.; Union 'acific, Kansas City to Denver; Denver & Rio Grande, Denver to Salt new members as well as hold what Lake City; S. P. L. A. & S. L., Salt

Round Trip Railroad Rates.

Going via any ticketing route selected and returning via any ticketing oute as desired. Via Portland, Seattle and San Fran-

cisco or vice versa, going or returning one way via Portland and Seattle. Durham..... 99.75 Raleigh 99.75 Salisbury 99.75 Rates quoted from other points on

Tickets limited to October 31, 1909, and permit stop-overs at all points west of Chicago or St. Louis. Tickets on sale daily to September 29, 1909, Lower round trip rates to and from Mr. Tesh closed his address by en- California quoted on application. Becouraging his hearers to do active fore completing arrangements for Christian work by winning their fel- your trip give us an opportunity to low men and women to Christ, one talk with you about the details of it. by one. He stated that in one class quote you best rates and tell you of there had been 352 conversions in the most interesting points, and the

Write to representatives as follows: 150, the membership of the church in- H. M. Pratt, T. A., Spartanburg, S. C.: creasing from 250 in 1890 to 1,151 in W. E. McGee, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.: 1908. Mr. Tesh was a traveling sales- R. H. DeButts, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. man up to last October and since that C.; S. H. McLean, P. & T. A., Columtime he has covered over 16,000 miles bia, S. C.; R. L. Vernon, D. P. A., in the interest of this movement. The Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Lusk, D. P. A., young men express themselves as be- Charleston, S. C.

Invitations Issued to Fowlkes-Bynum Wedding.

was a man with a "pull" in the Roose- Mr. Andy Delmaine Fowlkes, Thursvelt administration, although he was day noon, June twenty-fourth, Baptist Church, Tarboro, N. C."

The bride-to-be is a sister of Mrs. The nine-month-old daughter of Mr. You can't judge a baseball player J. E. Morrisette, of Mount Olive, and light, however, should not be glaring, with a union of twenty white stars in and Mrs. W. P. Parker died Saturday by the kind of talk he gives the um- of Mr. George Bynum, formerly of this