

Goldsboro Semi-Weekly Argus.

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"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

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LETTER TO SUTTON REVEALS ILL WILL

It Is Believed That Lieutenant Was Challenged For a Duel.

STRENGTHENS OWEN'S STORY

Gives Evidence Conclusively That Clash Previous to Young Man's Death Was the Result of a Prearranged Fight.

Annapolis, Md., July 19.—The board of officers appointed to reinvestigate the death of Second Lieut. James Sutton, of the Marine Corps, who was mysteriously shot in Annapolis on October 13, 1907, met here today to begin the taking of testimony. The board is composed of Commander John Wood, U. S. N.; Maj. W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. H. M. Jensen, U. S. N., and Maj. Harry Leonard, U. S. M. C., Judge-Advocate-General. Lieutenant Sutton was killed by a pistol shot after an alleged quarrel with a brother officer, Sutton, accompanied by several other officers, was returning to the Naval Academy after attending a dance at Carvel Hall in Annapolis. A quarrel developed on the way, which later led to a fist fight. The evidence adduced by the first court of inquiry showed that Sutton went to his quarters and obtained his service revolver with the intention of snatching his antagonist. He fired at one of his former companions, Second Lieut. R. E. Adams, but did not strike him. Lieutenant Roelker, another member of the party, went to Adams' assistance and was dazed by a bullet from Sutton's pistol, which struck Roelker in the chest but did not penetrate his body. Somebody called out "Roelker is dead!" Then Sutton, according to the evidence, drew another revolver and shot himself in the head. He was hurried to the Academy hospital, but died within a short time.

The court of inquiry held shortly after Lieutenant Sutton's death decided that he had committed suicide. Mrs. James N. Sutton, the young officer's mother, was dissatisfied with the verdict of the court, and at her request the Navy Department ordered a second investigation of the affair. One of the principal witnesses in the inquiry, Lieut. R. E. Adams, has recently been stationed at Sea Girt, N. J. Lieutenant Roelker, who also figured prominently in the affair, disappeared shortly after the affair and his present whereabouts are said to be unknown.

There is no doubt that the investigating board which assembled today will make every effort to bring out of the facts of the tragedy, and either substantiate the finding of the first board that Lieutenant Sutton committed suicide, or to trial any who may have had a hand in his death, if it should be found that it was by other than his own hands. William Owens, the chauffeur who drove the party on the fatal night, will be an important witness. He has stated positively that Sutton did not attack Lieutenant Adams first, but that Lieutenant Adams attacked Lieutenant Sutton and repeated the attack before Lieutenant Sutton agreed to fight him.

Other civilian witnesses will be at least two of the employees of Carvel Hall, where Lieutenant Sutton and his brother officers attended a dance on the night of the tragedy. The employees will, it is reliably understood, contradict the testimony before the first investigators in several important matters and make statements tending to show that Lieutenant Sutton was sought out by the other officers that night instead of forcing himself on them, as was understood.

Evidence that Lieutenant Sutton received a challenge to fight a duel with revolvers has come to light. Two prominent men of Annapolis, and persons of unquestioned veracity, who naturally ask that their names be not used, confirm the existence of certain documentary evidence showing almost conclusively that Sutton, who met his death on October 13, 1907, had been challenged to fight one of his fellow officers.

The statement of Owens, the chauffeur, makes it very probable that this is the explanation of the attack which the latter declares Lieutenant Adams made upon Sutton when the party alighted from the automobile. Owens has all along said that the affair had every resemblance to a pre-arranged fight.

One of the persons who saw the documentary proof said today that it

was in the form of a letter or note found in Lieutenant Sutton's effects and now in possession of Mrs. Parker, his sister.

This letter, he said, showed conclusively that an arrangement for a pitched fight or duel existed between Lieutenant Sutton and another officer, whose name was signed to the communication, but which he could not remember.

The letter closed, he stated, with these words:

"Let's call the gun play off."

This is understood to indicate that there was an intention to have a duel with revolvers, but that the foe of Sutton did not favor it.

There have been persistent rumors ever since the affair that there was a regular duel, or pitched battle of some kind, between Lieutenant Sutton and some other of the party that Owens drove to the grounds of the marine camp that night. Owens himself, an intelligent young man, is confident that something of the sort took place. He denied that he had said that Sutton was knocked down and shot, stating that he did not even hear any shots fired.

The theory built upon this new evidence suggests that, although a charge of murder is unlikely to grow out of the new investigation, there may be charges of a lesser degree of homicide.

There is no doubt that if it can be shown that Lieutenant Sutton was forced to fight an unequal battle, or was attacked by greater numbers and attempted to shoot in his own defense, and in so doing accidentally shot himself, the legal requirement to make up manslaughter or some other crime of a like nature were present.

This is a new phase of the affair, based upon a theory which has more to support it than any other which has been advanced, unless the finding of the first board of investigation is taken. At the same time it would relieve Lieutenant Sutton's memory of the opprobrium of suicide.

The More New Wrinkles a Woman Acquires, the Smoother She Becomes.

Rotundity is a patent charm; as for smoothness—the more new wrinkles a woman acquires, the smoother she becomes.

Ileen was a strictly vegetable complexion, guaranteed under the Pure Ambrosia and Balm-of-Gilead Act of the year of the fall of Adam. She was a fruit stand blonde—strawberries, peaches, cherries, etc. Her eyes were wide apart, and she possessed the calm that precedes a storm that never comes. But it seems to me that words (at any rate) are wasted in an effort to describe the beautiful. Like "fancy," "it is engendered in the eyes." There are three kinds of beauties—I am foreordained to be homely; I am never stick to a story.

The first is the freckle-faced, snub-nosed girl whom you like. The second is Maude Adams. The third is, or, the ladies in Bouguereau's paintings. Ileen Hinkle was the fourth. She was the mayoress of Spotless Town. There were a thousand golden apples coming to her as Helen of the Troy laundries.—O. Henry in August Everybody's.

FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO FLY ACROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL

Aeroplane Became Unmanageable and Hubert Latham Lands on the Water.

Calais, July 19.—Hubert Latham in his aeroplane, today attempted to fly across the English channel. When he had covered but a part of the distance his aeroplane became unmanageable and plunged into the sea. Latham was picked up by the French destroyer Harpoon and taken to Calais.

Great crowds welcomed him and he was mobbed by a dozen girls, who kissed and embraced him. Latham showed great coolness when picked up by the warship. He was sitting on the floating aeroplane carelessly smoking a cigarette, and says he will try again. The machine started off well and was soon out of sight, but did not get in sight of Dover. The accident was due to the motor slowing down. Great crowds saw the start and were also watching across the channel at Dover.

Why Men Wear Trousers.

No living man of this age ever deliberately chose to "adopt trousers." He was forced into them and all other eccentricities of dress by women, says the Providence Journal. In the very earliest sartorial experience of every man he is swathed in a queer bundle of incoherent bandages by woman. Later she puts him into cute little dresses so that the neighbors can't tell him from his little sister.

Still later she cuts off his curls and puts him into knickerbockers, and he puts on "long pants" when she gives the word and not before. That is all that man has to do or ever had to do with wearing trousers. Woman forced him into them in the first place, and now he is afraid to wear anything else for fear of making a sensation.

HOMICIDE SUNDAY NEAR PATETOWN

Brother Kills Brother in Defense of Attacked Wife.

WITNESSED BY WIFE'S SISTER

David Bivens Attacks James Bivens' Wife and Is Dead From Blow on Head—Brothers Married Sisters and Resided in Adjoining Homes.

Patetown, eight miles from this city, was the scene of a terrible tragedy Sunday evening about six o'clock, and as a result of which David Bivens is dead and his brother, James Bivens, was held under \$200 justified bond for the August term of court, charged with the killing of his brother. The two brothers lived within one hundred yards of each other, and the tragedy occurred in a cotton field between the two homes.

James Bivens had just left his home when he heard his wife screaming in the cotton field and running towards the scene, grabbed a hoe at the tobacco barn. He was startled to see his wife being choked to death by his brother, David Bivens, and struck his brother on the head, rendering him senseless. He died fifteen minutes later. As his brother fell from the blow, James Bivens carried his wife to her home and by vigorous efforts saved her. She had been nearly strangled to death, being black in the face. Upon his return to the scene of the attack he found his brother dead. The only witness to the tragedy was the dead man's wife, who was a sister of the woman attacked.

James Bivens surrendered to the authorities late Sunday night and was given a hearing before Justice of the Peace J. G. Ginn this morning. The widow of David Bivens testified that her brother-in-law was justified in killing her husband, and upon this testimony the defendant was released under \$200 bond for his appearance at the August term of court.

France Forced to Adopt Modern Forestry.

"France will be destroyed for lack of forests," cried one of her greatest statesmen, and the prophecy was very nearly fulfilled. Just fifty years have passed since unprecedented floods in the valley of the Loire called the attention of the government to the fact that the central plateau had been almost entirely denuded, the fertile soil was being destroyed, the reserving effect of the forest lost, and a beginning made toward the creation of a desert in the heart of the nation.

Not only the Loire was affected; on the Pyrenees the protection of the Garonne was gone, and in Savoy that of the Rhone. The stripping away of the trees on the mountainsides of Savoy had released the mountain brooks and turned them into torrents. The binding roots rotted away, and tiny streams became gashes, continually widening to chasms. Literally the whole slope of the mountain began to slide down into the valley, impelled by an unrestrained deluge of water. The Rhone, always a swift stream, filled its bed with moving gravel and sand, and with unprecedented rapidity extended its delta out four miles into the deep water of the Mediterranean. Navigation was impeded or rendered impossible; villages which had grown wealthy on an orderly waterpower, awoke after a storm in the mountains to find their brook beyond control and their streets piled many feet deep in gravel and boulders.

The prospect of the continuation of such calamities aroused the whole people. The engineers, after experimentation, discovered that in many places masonry dams must be erected at short intervals, not in order to hold up the water, but to check the descent of the stream's bed itself. The reclamation is still going on; and in many parts of France public and private energy is being concentrated today on this work.

Three million acres of public forest and fifteen millions of private woods are now standing, but there still remain sixteen million acres absolutely barren, much of which must be conquered by burchgrass before it can be planted in trees. France has learned her lesson. Her object is twofold: to preserve her rivers and mountains by forestry, and to provide a domestic supply of timber. She is achieving both ends rapidly, and her utmost efforts are repair promptly in cash returns.—John L. Mathews in August Everybody's

BASE BALL UNITS.

This is good baseball weather.

We've a new third baseman on the way.

Steinbach is in the game all the time.

We're still in the lead. Get busy, boys, and maintain your position.

Doak made as pretty a throw from left field to home plate as one ever sees.

We want three straight from Wilmington this week and we're going to get them.

The Highlanders preferred to stop here over Sunday to going to Wilson, where they play the first three days of the week.

Goldsboro's Giants have Jonahs—just like other giants. Even the cyclops had Jonahs. Fayetteville's team is our Giants' Jonah. That's all there is to it. Aint it so, Grandpa?

Everybody should go out to the games here these three days and help Goldsboro hold first place sure by taking three games from Wilmington.

Some folks say that there isn't anything in the papers these days but baseball. That is not true; but the truth is that the great majority of the population don't want to read anything else but baseball. Aint it so, Grandpa?

Was there any ball played in Goldsboro Saturday? Ask Fayetteville. Don't ask us.

Well, suppose we did lose two games to Fayetteville. Haven't we won two, three and four straight games? We cannot win all the time. Play ball!

LITTLE GIRL NEARLY DROWNS IN HOLE ON JAMES STREET

Narrow Escape From Death While Wading With Companions Saturday Afternoon.

The young daughter of Mr. Millin, who resides on North James street, narrowly escaped being drowned Saturday afternoon while wading on this thoroughfare. She fell into a hole made by the uprooting of a large tree and then washed by the severe rains Friday, and but for the timely arrival of aid would have drowned.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY BY INCESSANT RAIN FRIDAY

Crops in Many Parts of County Damaged by Swollen Streams.

The severe rain Friday and Saturday did considerable damage throughout the county. The swollen streams covered the lowlands and injured crops.

The bridge across Stoney Creek at the Prince plantation was washed away.

MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR OUTING OF LOCAL FIREMEN

Fire-Fighters Will Go to Wrightsville Beach to Spend Ten Days.

Messrs. Max Cohn and Sol Isaacs spent Sunday at Wrightsville Beach, where they concluded all arrangements for the outing of a number of members of the local fire companies. The firemen will go to this popular seashore resort the latter part of this week to spend ten days.

NEARBY NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Bank of Mount Olive has declared a dividend, and has a surplus of \$6,000.

The Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company at Kinston will build a handsome two-story building for the installation of their new telephone exchange.

Wilson, N. C., July 16.—Many will be the farmers in Wilson county who will plant wheat next year, instead of putting in their whole crop with cotton and tobacco. In fact many have put in big patches of this important crop this year, the yields from which have been very encouraging. Mr. T. J. Wiggins, of the Elm City section, has just threshed out one hundred and fifty bushels from a five-acre field.

MAY FLY TO THE NORTH POLE

Zeppelin Has High Hopes for His Northern Expedition.

IN HIS DIRIGIBLE AIRSHIP

Object Said to Be to Explore Greenland, But Balloon Will Be Ready for Flight to the Limit if Weather Is Good.

London, July 19.—Notwithstanding the statement given out that Professor Hergesell to the effect that the main object of the proposed Zeppelin expedition from Spitzbergen next year would be to explore northern Greenland, there is little doubt that with favorable weather conditions a flight to the north pole will be attempted. The German papers are unanimous in urging Count Zeppelin, on patriotic grounds, to plant the German flag on the pole. Count Zeppelin's friends favor the scheme and are confident that the attempt will be successful.

Dr. Eckener, one of Zeppelin's intimates, is of the opinion that the north pole will be much more easily attained by the dirigible airship than the south pole, for many reasons, the first being that no such severe gales are anticipated as at the south pole, which, as Lieutenant Shackleton discovered, is situated on an elevated plateau.

Protuberances on the earth's surface, such as mountain ranges and forests, offer a resistance to air currents which results in those dangerous gusts that have proved fatal to many an airship. This friction is non-existent in the arctic regions, always supposing that the ice covered Arctic Ocean extends beyond the pole itself, for which belief there is every ground. Scores of experiments carried out with kites and register balloons, between the seventy-second and eighty-second degrees north latitude, have shown that wind was only twice observed at heights exceeding 1,000 feet, above which, as a rule, almost complete calm reigned.

May Be Successful.

The same result has been obtained by Dr. Nansen during his Fram expedition. Severe thunderstorms and rains such as encountered by Count Zeppelin on land are not believed to occur with frequency around the pole. Assuming that operations would be inadvisable with a wind blowing at the rate of more than twelve miles an hour, experiments at sea level have shown that in the month of July this rate is rarely reached, while in June also there are lengthy periods of comparative calm. Seeing that the sun in polar regions remains half a year above the horizon, there would be no great danger of sudden variations in the temperature, which cause loss of gas and ballast.

The shortness of the distance between Spitzbergen and pole, about 600 miles, ought to make it possible, so Count Zeppelin's friends think, for a dirigible airship to accomplish the journey during the period of polar calm in twenty hours. The new Zeppelin airship will have a capacity of 150 horsepower bezzine motors, two of which could keep the airship afloat for seventy hours, or with one working for 140 hours.

Back to Spitzbergen.

Thus it would be possible to reach the pole and come back to Spitzbergen or effect a landing in eastern Siberia, Greenland or northern Alaska, distances of, say, 1,800 miles. The return from these inhospitable regions, would, however, be an expedition in itself; hence preference is given to the idea of returning to the base on Spitzbergen.

Fog is another enemy to be reckoned with, though it is held that it is never so dense in the polar regions as to obstruct the view of the ice beneath, and steering can be effected with the aid of a compass by day and with the help of the stars by night.

Asked for his opinion, Lieutenant Shackleton says that he is no aeronaut and knows nothing about the north pole. This, however, he does know, that it would be impossible, owing to the severe gales prevailing in the antarctic, for an airship to conquer the south pole.

But from a meteorological viewpoint he thinks it is quite within the bounds of possibility that success would attend Zeppelin's dash on the north pole. He advises, however, that sledges be taken on board for use in an emergency. His sledge motors, he says, never gave him any trouble, although the sleds themselves proved useless in hummock strewn regions.

SHAH WILL LEAVE PERSIA.

Refused to Receive a Delegation from the State Library.

Tehran, July 17.—Mohammed Ali, dethroned Shah, now in the Russian summer legation, has declined to receive a deputation to inform him of his deposition. Siphahdar and Sardar-asad, the leaders in the Nationalist movement, sent the following telegram to the British and Russian legations last night:

"In accordance with the decision of the National Council, which met today at Baharistan, it will be necessary for a deputation from the Council to wait upon his majesty, Mohammed Ali, to notify him of the change of sovereign. As his majesty is at present a refugee in the Russian legation under British and Russian protection, we request your excellencies to fix a time tomorrow when his majesty may receive the deputation."

The ex-Shah replied this morning through the legation as follows: "His majesty states that having taken refuge in the Russian legation, he has ipso facto abdicated, therefore, he does not wish to receive a deputation which comes for the purpose of informing him of the fact." Mohammed Ali probably will depart shortly from Persia. It is believed the queen is desirous of accompanying him, taking with her the crown prince, who is the newly proclaimed Shah.

LATHAM'S COTTON LETTER.

A Reliable and Intelligent Review of the Crop and Market.

Greensboro, N. C., July 17.—Thirteen cents and above has been paid for cotton by the mills this week and next crop options have sold at practically this price on the exchanges.

A reaction has since set in and a cent a pound of the recent advance has been lost, but partially recovered. The crop outlook is not by any means satisfactory, and a large yield is not to be expected, but the small figures indulged in by some are sensational.

The crop start was bad and some acreage reduction is admitted, but the crop has not lost all of its recuperative power and the development and final issue rests largely with the weather from now on, which no one can accurately forecast, not even the almanac man.

The condition has certainly improved since June 25, when the last government report was gathered.

The invisible supply (that is, cotton in the mill stores) is very large, and a glance at the world's supply and the world's consumption for the past few years, will show that the tendency among spinners is in the direction of carrying larger reserves all the time.

In the recent excitement, these figures have been overlooked or ignored. It seems in order to say that those who merchandise in or manufacture cotton, should not keep too close to statistics because other elements are constantly claiming attention and influencing prices.

Sentiment in many campaigns is made to out-distance success.

The crop outlook is for record-breaking yields in everything except cotton, and in the financial sky there is not a cloud; therefore, everybody is hopeful and the feeling about general business is optimistic.

I believe cotton has gone up for good reasons and will remain high, but the present price discounts a great deal, and in all probability more than discounts the real situation as it stands today. The excitement is not over, and erratic nervous markets may be expected.

J. E. LATHAM.

THE CLARENDON BRIDGE.

Structure at Fayetteville Just Opened to Traffic.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 15.—The new steel Clarendon bridge constructed across the Cape Fear river to replace the famous old bridge known by that name, has just been opened to traffic, having been practically completed some days ago, but awaiting the approval of the county commissioners.

The bridge was built at a cost of \$39,000, partially borne by a bond issue. It is a handsome structure, well built and modern in design. Its completion is of great importance to this community and section as a ferry has been the only means of communication with Eastern Cumberland since the burning of the old bridge in February.

Jones-Carnor.

From Monday's Daily.

At the residence of the officiating minister, Elder J. W. Gardner, last night at ten o'clock in this city Mr. L. H. Jones, foreman of Messrs. H. A. & Bros.' brick yard, and Miss Mable Carnor, of Lenoir county, were happily joined in the holy bond of wedlock. The Argus wishes them abundant joy and prosperity.

TROOPERS FIRED UPON STRIKERS

Detachment of State Constabulary Surprised the Strikers.

QUIET AT MCKEE'S ROCKS

One of Striking Employees of Standard Steel Car Company Fatally Wounded—Many Innocent Bystanders Are Injured.

Butler, Pa., July 18.—Taking the striking employees of the Standard Steel Car Company completely by surprise, a detachment of State constabulary arrived here from Punxsutawney late this afternoon to guard the company's property at Lyndora. The strikers, angered by the appearance of troops, gathered around the plant yard and in a clash with the mounted troopers one striker was probably fatally shot, two members of the crowd were wounded and over ten injured. Fifteen alleged strike leaders were arrested by the troopers.

According to a report current here tonight the constabulary has been expected here since yesterday, despite the statement of the car company officials to the effect that outside police protection was not desired.

The entrance of 500 employees of the Standard Wheel Company, a concern manufacturing pressed steel wheels, to the ranks of the 2,500 striking men of the Standard Steel Car Company, makes the situation at Butler ominous. The wheel company employees refused to report for work today.

The men on strike at both plants are unorganized. The principal contention of the striking men is that both the car and wheel companies are working to their capacity, but refuse to pay wages in proportion to the amount of work turned out.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 18.—The turmoil and excitement and general sense of imminent uprising and riot which have pervaded McKee's Rocks and the immediate vicinity of the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company for the past week gave way today to peace and unbroken quiet.

The workmen's settlement at Preston, which for days has had the appearance of an entrenched camp thrown up at the gates of a barricaded city, was gay with the Sunday finery of the wives and children of the strikers, who flocked to and from church or loitered at play by the river-side while the men sat at ease on their doorsteps, smoking and enjoying impromptu alfresco concerts furnished by harmonicas and accordions.

Mrs. Eddy Is 88 Years Old.

Boston, Mass., July 16.—Notwithstanding the recent reports alleging her to be dead or very near to death, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, today added another milestone to her life's journey, and according to those in closest touch with her she passed the day in accordance with the routine she has followed for several years. At her beautiful home in Chestnut Hill she spent the morning in reading and writing and after luncheon she took her customary drive. This daily drive Mrs. Eddy has seldom missed since she removed to Brookline from Concord, N. H., two years ago.

Naturally enough, Mrs. Eddy does not think much of birthdays or of their cumulative effects and in accordance with her wish there was no observance of the anniversary at Chestnut Hill. Her views in regard to the matter are well known to her followers and friends, and as a consequence she received few congratulatory messages or floral tributes.

Mrs. Eddy was born in Bow, N. H., eighty-eight years ago, and those who have had the privilege and meeting her recently declare that for a woman of her age she is remarkably vigorous and active.

Crack Shots at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., July 16.—The annual Texas state shooting tournament, which opened today on the grounds of the Galveston Gun Club, has brought together several score of the best shots of Texas and neighboring states. The tournament is to continue three days. To the several valuable trophies offered in the various events has been added \$1,000 in cash prizes.

Five novels are published a day in this country, but they are not all "best sellers."