

# Goldsboro Semi-weekly Argus.

\$1.00 a Year.

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

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

\$1.00 a Year

VOL. XXIV

GOLDSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.

NC. 72

## OIL SEMI-CENTENNIAL

### Edwin L. Drake Drilled First Oil Well Near Titusville in 1859.

#### How Enormous Has Been Its Growth Is Seen From the Production of 1,186,000,000 Gallons in This Country in 1907.

Meadville, Pa., August 5.—The semi-centennial of the founding of the great oil industry of the United States by Edwin L. Drake, who drilled the first oil well near Titusville in 1859, was celebrated today by the oil men of this country, in connection with the annual picnic and outing of the Western Pennsylvania Pipe Line Association at Conneaut Lake. Weeks ago the managers of the association had sent invitations to hundreds of oil men throughout the country and a large number of them came to attend the celebration. Among them were many of the leading oil men of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Oklahoma, who had gained their first knowledge of the oil business in and around the Titusville oil basin.

Edwin L. Drake, although justly famous as the founder of the oil industry in this country, was not the discoverer of oil. From time immemorial the Indians had obtained oil for medicinal purposes from the valley of Oil Creek, near Titusville where the oil in many places rose to the surface or exuded from the porous rock. Even before the time of the Indians the mysterious mound-builders knew of the existence of oil and it is known that they dug deep wells to collect the oil, which they probably used for no other than medicinal purposes.

The early settlers of Pennsylvania found oil in many places in the Oil Creek valley and its vicinity and used crude and primitive methods to collect oil from springs and wells, to sell it as a liniment, put up in bottles and labeled "Harlem Oil," "Rock Oil," "American Oil," "Kier's Petroleum," "Seneca Oil," etc. The oil which was found only in small quantities was worth eight cents a gallon where it was found and \$1 a gallon in the East where it was sold in drug stores.

In 1854 a lawyer from Maine, by the name of Eveleth, and a man named Bissell, who had been a school teacher in New Orleans, passed through the Oil Creek region on their way north. They became interested in the oil and took samples with them to New Haven. They submitted these samples to Professor Benjamin Silliman to test the oil for its value as a lubricant and for illuminating purposes, in place of sperm oil. The report which he submitted in the following year was so favorable that Eveleth and Bissell and several others formed, under the laws of New York, a joint stock company, called "The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company," which company purchased in fee simple all the land on Oil Creek, upon which there were any traces of oil. The company also leased for ninety-nine years all the lands, which were supposed to contain oil.

In 1856 the company sublet the land to parties in New York who were to develop the property and pay a royalty of 12 cents a gallon for all the oil produced, to the company. During the hard times of 1857 the New York contractors became financially involved and unable to carry out the contract. Taking advantage of a slight flaw in the deed they surrendered the land to the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. James M. Town send, one of the stockholders, who lived in New Haven, conceived the idea of examining the property, and if it was found as reported, to assume the leases surrendered by the New York parties.

Mr. Townsend engaged Edwin L. Drake, formerly a conductor on the New York and New Haven Railroad, who had been compelled to give up his position on account of bad health, to go to Pennsylvania to investigate the situation. Drake sent a favorable report and Townsend organized a new company with a salary of \$1,200 a year and established himself on Oil Creek. The first crude attempts to gather the oil were not very successful, and at last, upon Drake's advice, it was decided to bore for oil.

The work was begun in 1859 and progressed but slowly. After \$50,000 had been expended on boring without result, the company decided to abandon the work, but just then oil was struck and it rose in the bore hole to within five feet of the surface. It had to be pumped from the well and the supply seemed inexhaustible. The company was in a fair degree to become rich, when the works were destroyed by an explosion of gas in the well, which ignited the oil. In the

meantime overproduction had caused the price of oil to fall to \$1 a barrel and, discouraged, the Seneca company sold out. For two years nothing was done, but then the work was resumed, additional refineries were built and from that time on the oil industry made giant strides. How enormous has been its growth may be inferred from the fact that the production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1907 was nearly 1,186,000,000 gallons, representing a total value of nearly \$85,000,000.

### FULL OF TRICKERY, SHORT-LIVED IT WILL BE REPUTATED WHEN A NEW CONGRESS IS ELECTED NEXT YEAR.

While the consumer gets nothing from the Aldrich-Cannon tariff scheme, yet the period of business waiting and uncertainty will be ended when the bill passes the Senate and is signed. Business will then go on in practically the old Dingley groove. But the tariff planned by and for New England will not last long. No tariff does. The Dingley tariff lasted twelve years, and it is the record. The Morrill tariff, signed by President Buchanan, was changed during the Civil War. Rates were frequently altered between 1865 and 1883. The tariff law of 1883 was repealed by the McKinley act of 1890, and the latter was replaced by the Wilson bill in 1894, and the Dingley law was passed in 1897. The last named has stood twelve years, not because of any good in it, but because the Republican party remained in power.

The new Aldrich bill nearly met defeat when the conference report on it was brought before the House. The vote to recommit it was 183 yeas and 193 nays. Twenty Republicans, chiefly from the Middle West, voted against it, and the Republican party is a party of discord over it. It will not last long. It will be repudiated when a new Congress is elected next year.

It is full of jobs at the expense of the consumer, but the worst joker in it is, no doubt, the maximum and minimum section. Under this section all duties on goods are automatically increased on March 31 next 25 per cent. If a country can show that it in no way discriminates against American goods the president may grant it the rates named in the bill as it was reported from the conference committee. Possibly England can do this. Other European countries cannot and neither can Brazil nor Canada. Twenty-five per cent. may, therefore, be safely added to published rates on nine-tenths of imports. This clause is a piece of trickery to advance rates while it hoodwinks the consumer.

## THE BUSINESS AT HAND.

### Does Goldsboro Realize Its Opportunity and Obligation?

"Twelve-cent cotton" spells "Good times in the South." "31.25 wheat" means "Good times in the West." Three billion bushels of corn this fall will surely bring good times again to us all.

"Then lumber will be high and cars will be scarce." "Delays will be vexatious and the worry simply fierce." "Don't procrastinate, but get busy now, today."

"Place your lumber orders without further delay." Such is an extract from an advertisement of the Masee & Felton Lumber Co., of Macon, Ga. It tells a story, for it applies not only to lumber, but to everything else. Twelve-cent cotton does mean great prosperity for the South, and \$1.25 wheat delights the heart of the Western farmer. Three billion bushels of corn, which is now the promise, though of course it is too early to predict the final yield, would largely exceed the biggest crop ever before raised and add mightily to the conditions making for prosperity.

What a wonderful country this is! How nature has given to us limitless opportunities! With its vast possibilities in cotton, wheat and corn and other agricultural products, with its almost boundless stores of mineral wealth awaiting utilization, how infinitely great are the possibilities of our country for business.

"Get ready or get left" was the theme of a recent editorial in the Manufacturers' Record.

Get ready for business or get left in controlling your share of business in the coming days of great activity may well be the thought of every business man of the country at present, and not only of every business man, but of every community.

### KILLS FLEAS

Cures worst case mange. Bleasie's mange cure. Not poisonous. Full line Bleasie's Dog Remedies for sale by M. E. Robinson & Bro., Druggists, sa we-sv

The tariff bill missed defeat in the House by a small vote, but this miss was as good as a unanimous vote.

## COLORED BAPTISTS

### State Sunday School Convention Holding Forth Here.

#### Delegates From All Sections of the State in Attendance—An Impressive Body—Raleigh Chosen for Next Meeting.

Editor Argus: The Colored State Baptist Sunday School Convention, Dr. Roberts president, now in session at First Baptist Church, this city, is being attended by large delegations from every section of the State. Part of Tuesday was allowed the State Baptist Young People's Union, Prof. W. H. Knuckles, president. The lectures by Dr. A. W. Pegues, supervisor of the State School for Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Youths, and Prof. C. R. Frazier, of Shaw University, were comprehensive and effective. Reports from the various unions made the past year's work of the local organizations the best in the annals of the B. Y. P. U. among negroes in the State.

Tuesday evening the first session of the Sunday School Convention was held.

In behalf of the city, Col. J. E. Robinson delivered an address of welcome that was scholarly, logical and wholesome for the hundreds of colored people, who applauded him.

Dr. S. A. Vass, superintendent of the work among colored people for the American Baptist Publication Society in behalf of the convention responded to the welcome address and caused the enthusiasm of the convention to run high. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. O. S. Bullock. Every phase of the Sunday School work is being discussed by the delegates and the interest manifested by them in the various topics and lectures is making the program an interesting one.

"Some of the Causes and Prevention of Tuberculosis," was comprehensively discussed by Dr. J. E. Dellinger, of Greensboro. Subjects of vital interest were ably discussed by Dr. A. M. Moore, Rev. Dr. A. Shepard, Miss A. M. Hall, Dr. J. A. Whitted, Miss A. L. E. Weeks and others.

The delegates are representative colored people of the State and among the prominent colored business men present are Mr. C. C. Spaulding, manager of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, the largest negro insurance organization in the world, and Col. James H. Young, of Raleigh.

Today Col. James H. Young, of Raleigh, made a strong appeal for the convention to continue its efforts in behalf of educating colored girls for active and conscientious service. He praised the white people of the State for their interest in the work.

The work that Prof. A. B. Vincent, a missionary of the convention among the negroes of the State, was highly commended by the convention. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Dr. N. F. Roberts, Raleigh, president; Rev. P. S. Lewis, Charlotte, recording secretary; Mrs. Sallie Barber, Wilson, assistant secretary; Dr. A. W. Pegues, Raleigh, corresponding secretary, Col. James H. Young, Raleigh, treasurer.

Dr. N. F. Roberts was given an ovation by the convention upon being re-elected president. The convention will meet at Raleigh next year.

### OFFICIAL REPORTER.

August 5, 1909.

### Appointed to West Point.

Ray Lee Wooten, of La Grange, has been appointed a cadet at the military academy by Senator Simmons. Carl D. Taylor, of New Bern, has been designated as the alternate.

## GOVERNMENT AEROPLANE.

### Will Be Thrown Open to All Aviators Who Wish to Experiment.

Washington, D. C., August 4.—The government aeroplane, which is to be placed at the disposal of Wilbur Wright for the purpose of training Lieutenants Lahm and Foullos in the manipulation of the Wright aeroplane purchased by the government, is to be thrown open for the use of any aviators who desire to conduct experiments. This decision was reached today by General James Allen, chief signal officer of the army.

Little is to be done with the army dirigible this summer. It is now housed. The attention of the aeronautical division of the signal corps will be given almost entirely to the Wright aeroplane during the summer and autumn months.

## EXTERMINATE "TYPHOID FLY."

### He Is the Proven Common Enemy of Mankind.

We are told that this common pest, which we are so much accustomed to look upon merely as a nuisance, is, in reality, the most dangerous insect known to man.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of Georgia's department of agriculture, in order to fasten upon the popular mind the dangerous character of the house fly, has suggested that the name of this insect be changed to the "typhoid fly," and it is by this name that the house fly is henceforth to be known by a number of earnest medical men who feel that we cannot do too much to arouse the people to the danger of this pest.

It is reliably estimated by those who are capable of judging that 85 per cent. of the cases of typhoid fever in cities, and 95 per cent. in the rural districts, is caused by the "typhoid fly." They generate and live in filth, and everything they touch becomes contaminated to some degree. It is highly probable that this contamination contains the germs of typhoid fever, and hence it is not difficult to understand why the typhoid fever epidemic occurs in summer and remains until frost has driven the "typhoid fly" into hibernation or destroyed him altogether.

The fly committee of the Georgia Medical Association has undertaken the task of distributing some printed matter which points out the danger of typhoid from the common house fly—otherwise known as the "typhoid fly"—and strongly urges that people—

Don't allow flies in the house.

Don't permit them near food—especially milk.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are tolerated.

Don't eat where flies have access to the food.

Some startling descriptions are printed of the manner in which the common house fly distributes death and disease.

There is no need to go into the statistics of typhoid fever, but if anybody chooses to look them up they will find that it is high time we were taking steps to prevent the recurrence of typhoid epidemics.

Scientific investigation has proven beyond a doubt that it is the common house fly which is responsible for these epidemics. The old idea that bad drinking water was the most fruitful source of typhoid fever has been exploded. While there is danger from this source, of course, it is the deadly house fly which really does the damage, and this crusade to destroy him should be carried forward with an unsleeping vigilance worthy of the gravity of the situation.

## KITCHEN ON "TRUST BUSTING."

### Many Believe Speech Yesterday Means He Will Oppose Simmons.

Raleigh, N. C., August 4.—In what many take to be a pronouncement leading to his active candidacy for the seat of Hon. F. M. Simmons in the United States Senate, Governor W. W. Kitchen today addressed the Wake County Farmers' Union on "Trust Busting," taking the ground that state legislation can accomplish but little and that the real fight must be through national legislation.

He defended his own and the North Carolina legislature's record in anti-trust effort, insisting that it is in the halls of Congress that the people must have their anti-trust law makers. He regretted adverse criticism of the last legislature and of the executive for not raising a row with the legislators for not doing more and argued that sub-section "F" adopted by the last assembly is no "pink tea" concoction, as compared with the defeated sub-section "A" or the Texas anti-trust act either.

## Jeffries Off for Europe.

New York, August 5.—Retracting his willingness to fight Jack Johnson for the heavyweight title before any club offering suitable terms, James J. Jeffries, accompanied by his wife and manager, took passage today for Europe, to rest after a long and arduous theatrical tour and to get himself into condition for the expected contest with Johnson. The immediate objective point of the big champion is Carlsbad, the famous health resort in Bohemia, where he will do a little preliminary training. After leaving Carlsbad he will make a short trip, visiting Germany, France and England, and will probably return to America about the end of October. After that, he says, he will be ready to take on Johnson at any time or place. Meanwhile Sam Berger, Jeffries' sparring partner, is left on this side to take care of any offers from clubs or individuals desirous of securing the championship contest.

A news item says candidates are becoming plentiful. If this continues there will be more candidates than voters.

## END OF TARIFF REVISION

### Little Better Than New Deal of the Same Old Cards.

#### Any Attempt to Compare the General Tendency of the Present Law With the Dingley Schedules Is Difficult.

It is conceded that there are so many changes of classification in the new tariff bill, such as the familiar device of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, that any attempt to compare the general tendency of the present law with the Dingley schedules is exceedingly difficult, but the general impression prevails among those who are most capable of judging that the new tariff is but little better than a new deal of the same old cards.

There are many reductions and other excellent features embodied in the new bill, but there are others which the President himself, in spite of the concessions he did succeed in extorting, is compelled to deplore.

The South gets the hot end of it, as usual, for while the manful stand for free hides finally prevailed, the tax continues on cotton bagging, and the impost on many of the necessities of life remains unchanged.

We should be duly grateful to the President for having insisted that the tax on lumber should be reduced to a dollar and a quarter and a reduction from forty to fifteen cents on iron ore is a further concession, which the public, hat in hand, is truly thankful for, but the woolen schedule remains practically the same—thanks to the influence of such manufacturers as Whitman—and the changed terminology of the cotton schedule does not conceal the fact that there is an average increase there of about three per cent.

The adoption of a maximum and minimum basis is one of the wisest features of the bill. It is in accordance with the best thought of the century in the matter of tariff rates. It gives the government, through the chief executive, a weapon with which it can compel foreign countries to give us their most favored nation rates. To have to overcome a twenty-five per cent. penalty on all commodities they export into this country unless they give us good rates to our own exports as they do to those of other countries is calculated to secure the best possible treatment from foreign countries.

Something like justice has at last been done to our fellow citizens of the Philippines. Some day, when international complications have brought serious embarrassment upon us, and our own repudiation of the Monroe doctrine has been brought home to us, we will regret the fact that we have not turned loose those islands long ago, which hang like a millstone about our necks, but so long as they are ours the inhabitants should be treated justly and fairly, and the most patriotic of our citizens cannot contend that they have received justice in the matter of the tariff until now.

Restrictions still exist in regard to the amount of sugar and tobacco which may be imported free into this country in any one year—one of the most flagrant abuses of the protection principle of which we have any record. As a practical fact, however, good encouragement is given to Philippine industry and complete justice may come hereafter.

President Taft announces that he stands ready and willing to "defend" the present tariff law. He thereby indicates that it will stand in need of defense, and such no doubt is the case. As its provisions become clear under the fierce light of investigation, it will be found that the campaign promises were but hollow mockeries. That the people who expected material reductions have been deceived scarcely admits of debate. The Democratic party will have a good battle-roy when the next election comes around, for it is the hollowest mockery to talk of revising the tariff "at the hands of its friends."

## FAVOR REORGANIZATION.

### S. A. L. Stockholders Approve Adjustment and Plan Bond Issues.

Petersburg, Va., August 4.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway was held here today, presided over by Judge Lehigh R. Watts, of Portsmouth, Va.

The adjustment plan incident to the company's reorganization, was approved, as were the authorizing of the new refunding mortgage to secure an issue, not to exceed \$125,000,000, of refunding bonds and of the new mortgage securing an issue, not to exceed \$25,000,000 for adjustment bonds.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

### It Is Largely Attended and Good Work Is Being Done.

The Wayne County Teachers' Institute, now in daily session at the Graded School in this city, with Professor Walker and Mrs. Marianne Cobb Gariessen in charge, is growing in interest and in benefits to the large number of teachers in attendance, and the responsive spirit with which the attending teachers meet the co-operative work of the instructors makes the institute one of exceeding pleasure as well as profit.

Tomorrow afternoon the Goldsboro Woman's Club, always ready to do its full part by Goldsboro, will give an "at home" to the teachers, in the nature of an open-air outing at the Park pavilion, where refreshments will be served.

## TURKEY AND GREECE MAY FIGHT

### Report Is That the Belligerents Have Had a Bloody Battle Already Near the Frontier.

Constantinople, August 5.—Turkey planning war with Greece over the Island of Crete is menaced upon her northern frontier by the Bulgarians. While four Turkish transports bearing Turkish troops are en route to Crete today to invade the island, word was brought to the Grand Vizier that a bloody encounter between Turkish and Bulgarian troops had taken place near the frontier. Villagers took part and many were seriously wounded. According to the Turkish version, the Bulgarians precipitated the fracas by firing on the Turks. The dispute with Greece over Crete has assumed alarming proportions bordering on actual warfare. Rifist Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, declared to the Hellenic minister today that the Ottoman government would make a formal demand for the immediate recall of Greek officers from Crete.

The Turkish minister in Athens also made this demand. "If it is not fulfilled, and Greece has intimated that it will not be, Crete will become the battleground. Turkish troops will soon arrive there to enforce the policies of the Ottoman government."

Turkey already has a flotilla of warships off Crete. These policies are about being resented. Greece is preparing for a more vigorous protest. While Turkish transports carry troops are ploughing through the Aegean Sea, the Grecian government is preparing for war.

## EUREKA HAPPENINGS.

Prof. E. B. Phillips and Mr. T. F. Jones spent Saturday in Goldsboro. Messrs. Ed. Dawson and Leslie Davis spent Sunday in Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach.

Quite a number of our people attended the Masonic picnic last Friday at Stantonsburg. This picnic is given annually for the benefit of the orphanage at Oxford. All report plenty of barbecue and a pleasant day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Overman are spending a few days in Goldsboro this week visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hill spent Sunday in Eureka at Mrs. Missouri Yelverton's.

Prof. E. B. Phillips is attending the teachers' institute this week.

Messrs. W. E. Dawson and Jake Mayo and Misses Bettie Barden and Bertie Becton spent from Saturday until Monday at Warsaw, visiting Miss Irene Boyette.

Miss Mary Lewis Sasser, of Goldsboro, is spending this week with her grandmother, Mrs. Missouri Yelverton.

Mrs. J. R. Sauls is quite sick this week. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Ruth Jones spent from Friday until Sunday visiting friends in Saratoga.

Quite a number of our young people attended the yearly meeting of the Primitive Baptist Church at Saratoga Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Minshew attended the quarterly conference at Lebanon Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ben Witherington and children spent a few days the past week with her sister, Mrs. Luby Edmundson, of Lindell.

Mr. and Mrs. June Davis were visitors in Eureka Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Black filled his regular appointment Sunday in the M. E. Church here. He preached an able and inspiring sermon.

All Sunday Schools of Nahunta township are requested to send representatives and reports to the convention, which meets at the M. E. Church in Eureka Friday, August 6, 1909. Several able speakers will be present and much good is expected to be accomplished for the Sunday School cause.

MAGISTER.

## GOLDSBORO INTERESTED

### Pacific Touring Party Have Miraculous Escape in Wreck.

#### At Dubuque, Iowa, Defective Switch on Illinois Central Causes Accident to C. H. Gattis' North Carolina Party Train.

Raleigh, N. C., August 5.—Information came to Raleigh yesterday that the North Carolina party touring the West in charge of Mr. C. H. Gattis in the Seaboard Air Line personally conducted party had been in an accident in Iowa, but that no one was injured. Mr. Gattis, who is a traveling passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, telegraphed as follows from Chicago:

"Our party was derailed at Dubuque, Ia., on the Illinois Central, this morning. No one hurt or received a scratch. Four rear cars left the rails but no damage, and we reached Chicago only two hours late."

Additional particulars of what is declared to have been a marvelous escape were received last night from the Telegraph-Herald, of Dubuque, Ia. In reply to a telegram sent from the News and Observer asking for particulars as to the accident, that paper replied:

"Accident was due to defective switch, which opened when a part of the train had passed. The accident occurred at a point thirty feet above a slough on one side and the Mississippi river on the other. None of the passengers was injured, but their escape is regarded as miraculous."

It will be pleasing news to friends and relatives of the North Carolina party that though there was a wreck, no one was injured, and that the party is still "happy on the way" in the West.

## CAPE FEAR ON A RAMPAGE.

### Reaches Forty Feet at Fayetteville, and Still Going Up.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 4.—The Cape Fear river is on a boom, but it is earnestly hoped that a repetition of last August's disastrous flood which ruined crops in the lowlands will not occur. Today all the cotton mills in Fayetteville which are run by electricity from Buckhorn on the upper Cape Fear have been suspended for a time.

The street cars were stopped on account of backwater at Manchester on Little river. Later in the day they were run by the city dynamo.

The latest advices state that the river has reached more than a forty-foot rise, and is still rising. A fifty-foot rise would be nineteen feet less than last year.

Reports from the lowlands are that some corn is already submerged and consequently ruined.

## WOODLAND CRUMBS.

Mrs. Sally Hollowell Byers and sister, Miss Emma Hollowell, of Goldsboro, attended church at Woodland Sunday last, where we were glad to meet them. Mrs. Byers was reared in this community, but since her marriage has made her home in Alameda.

The Sunday School convention, which convened at Providence Church last Thursday, was a very enjoyable occasion. Mr. George Hood, of Goldsboro, made an excellent speech, as did Mr. James Mitchell, Mr. Marshall Hood and Mr. Charles Stephens. The program arranged by our township president, Mr. G. W. Parker, was carried out nicely, while it was very warm the ice cream and lemonade contributed to make it comfortable. It was thought by some to be the best township convention we have ever had.

The sad news of the death of Dr. Swindell reached us last week. He had many friends through this community who mourn the loss of such a noble soldier of the cross.

Prof. W. E. Yonts came down from Guilford College Saturday evening to resume his work as principal of Woodland Academy for another year. He will attend the teachers' institute at Goldsboro for two weeks. Then the school will open with Miss Roella Cox assisting.

## READER.

Nine million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand words were uttered in the tariff bill. What a job of embalming for the Congressional Record.

The Wright brothers were paid \$30,000 for an airship and their expert services. The field is profitable, and we may expect the correspondence schools to take it up.