

Goldsboro Semi-weekly Argus.

\$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 its hundred eyes to sleep."

\$1.00 a Year

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

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JUSTIFIES THE SOUTH

Senator Cullom Says It Did Right In Disfranchising The Negro.

He Believes That With a Franchise Which Means Absolute White Supremacy the South Will Go Republican.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—In a remarkable interview dealing with President Taft's trip through the South the venerable Senator Cullom, of Illinois—the man who placed General Grant in nomination for the presidency at the Philadelphia convention—declared today that the Southern people were justified in disfranchising the negro. This is the first time that a national Republican of Senator Cullom's standing in the Republican party has made this admission.

While making this concession to the South, Senator Cullom interjected a very significant political observation. He admitted that the President's present tour is a bid for the votes of Southern states in favor of the next Republican candidate for the presidency. In support of an appeal to be made to break the Democratic ice protecting the "Solid South," the Illinois senator said:

"Eliminate the negro from politics in the South—give that section of the country an exclusively white ballot, or a franchise which shall mean absolute and unequivocal white supremacy in the management of its whole affairs, and there's not a state below the Mason and Dixon line which will not be found in the Republican column of the electoral college."

"The whole truth of the situation," continued Senator Cullom, in discussing the subject, "is that the South believes in and really needs the enforcement of the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff. Therefore, the people of that section would like to vote in behalf of candidates—congressional, national and state—who would support such a policy. But they are held in leash, so to speak, by the fear of negro domination; the fear of colored men in office, both of the elective class and those appointed at Washington.

"They are afraid of the race issue; there can be no doubt of that. They are constantly in a state of excitement over the prospect of a colored vote of superior numbers, and naturally they cling together against the black man as a matter of protection, not of their industrial interests, but of their personal affairs.

"But I am satisfied," continued Senator Cullom, "that if the negro were not a factor in politics in the South, there wouldn't be a state in that section which would not be in line with our party, and which would not support our candidates and their principles.

"Take a state like Alabama, for instance. There is a community which possesses vast coal, iron and other industries demanding a protective tariff. With her rank states like Tennessee, Texas and others. They all want to be protected industrially, and the people are ready to join us were it not for the negro.

"How can you blame communities like South Carolina and Mississippi, for instance, for voting the Democratic ticket where in some sections the proportion of colored population is ten blacks to one white? It is in communities like these that the white people are afraid.

"Now, mind you," Mr. Cullom went on, "I do not necessarily mean that I favor the total disfranchisement of the negro. In Illinois, for instance, we have a large negro vote, just as Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York have. But up in these communities it is a different proposition. There appears to be a distinction somewhere between the two sections in this respect and the Northern colored man uses his ballot with wisdom and fairness. We are satisfied with him, but it is notorious, of course, that the South is not.

"And if it were not for this colored ballot in the South, the Mason and Dixon line would be wiped out of existence as far as politics is concerned. The Democratic party, or what is left of it, would then be in a sorry plight, if indeed there would remain any Democratic party to be in any sort of plight.

"President Taft," Mr. Cullom continued, "is showing wisdom in his Southern tour. He is a big, good-natured, whole-souled, patriotic and generous statesman to whom the South or any other section may well and implicitly trust its absolute destiny. Mr. Taft is just now mingling

with the Southern people in order that he may get better acquainted with them and they with him. They will find that he is the right man for his place.

Of course, the President doesn't intend to surrender any principle, but at the same time he is willing to make concessions to the Southern people commensurate with any fair sense of justice. And likewise does he intend to eradicate the Mason and Dixon line. In my opinion, he is just the man for that task and if he doesn't accomplish it, to a certain degree at least, I shall be sadly mistaken.

"That line must be wiped out at some era or another; that much is a certainty, and I can't see why there should be any logical reason why the proper action shouldn't come right now. There are several states in the South simply ripe for falling into the Republican column."

Senator Cullom, in his rainbow chase, even puts North Carolina down as a Republican state. He says: "Of course, Maryland is going to be a Republican state. It is pretty close to that condition now, and the prospect for its Republican solidity in a permanent way is imminent. North Carolina also is very strongly Republican, considering the condition therein. Tennessee may be classed likewise. And so the list continues.

"Now, President Taft," concluded Senator Cullom, "has a fixed idea of acquainting himself with the conditions and the people throughout this section, and he can be relied upon to give them a square deal. Naturally, he won't allow the Democrats of the South to have exclusive control of the Federal patronage, but he isn't likely to offer appointments to that section which are objectionable.

"But to go back, it is of more importance to have the South with us. Therefore, I reiterate that it is the negro vote which is holding Dixie-land aloof from the Republican count in the electoral college. Erase that objectionable vote and this country will be a unit politically as it now is patriotically."

A NEW COLONY FOR PENDER.

Dr. Frederick Holland Declares He Will Establish a Model Town.

A special dispatch from Boston says:

"Dr. Frederick F. Van E. Eden, of Holland, famous experimenter in operative colonies, poet, author, botanist and physician, told here today how he is going to bring over a shipment of sturdy, honest, hard-working colonists, and found in Pender county, about twenty miles north of Wilmington, N. C., a model town on a community of interest plan all his own.

"Dr. Van E. Eden said he had talked with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson about his ideas and that Mr. Wilson declared them impracticable.

"This, however, Dr. Van E. Eden says, has spurred him on to demonstrate that he has the right idea.

"A union for the common ownership of the soil is the underlying principle," declared Dr. Van E. Eden. "We will be there," he continued. "No devices of the rich whereby they may live on the labor of the poor. All will be equal and all will work for the common good. The plan for the North Carolina colony is based on the abolition of landlordism and is the control of the profits of the middleman. The colonists will pay a nominal rental which will not increase, no matter how much the land increases in value, and the colonists will hold this land as long as he makes it show a profit and can leave to his heirs. From the sale of our goods a small percentage will be retained as a sinking fund."

The jump of the rabbit is not exactly a hare spring.

For cross purposes—tempers.

PROHIBITION ACTIVE

Its Good Results Are Growing Upon The Observant Masses.

There Is a Decided Concensus of Opinion That Such Action Will Be Taken at Conference in Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 10.—Though no report on the subject has been submitted, it is considered highly probable that a declaration in favor of immediate steps looking toward state-wide prohibition legislation will be made by the Methodist conference of Virginia, which convened here today for its annual session. As the most active leaders of the Anti-Saloon League, including Superintendent Jas. C. Cannon, Jr., are members of the conference, it is assumed that any action taken during the session here will forecast the action of the State Anti-Saloon League.

The conference met this morning with Bishop Morrison presiding and about 400 delegates attending. It is estimated that there are 300 other visitors here in connection with the gathering.

Next to the temperance question the Randolph-Macon Carnegie foundation controversy, which is to be taken up tomorrow morning, is occupying the attention of the delegates. Dr. James Cannon, Jr., chairman of the conference committee, reported today a resolution providing that the conference contribution to the Randolph-Macon College be increased substantially but further setting forth that in the event the trustees rescind or amend their resolution giving the conference the authority to approve members elected to the board, all money contributed by the conference shall be refunded. A statement from a number of the trustees to the effect that they will not be bound by their resolution, if it is not consistent with their oaths of office, followed, and the whole matter was laid over for discussion tomorrow.

Remember, that the United States and the State Departments of Agriculture stand ready to give assistance and advice along all dairy lines, creameries included. The United States Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish creamery plans and estimates of building. A creamery for handling hand separator cream, without an ice plant, will cost about \$3,000, with ice plant about \$4,000. The writer will be glad to assist any community in organizing a creamery, provided there is a sufficient number of cows to warrant the undertaking. Remember, that all plans, advices and personal assistance are absolutely free, coming through your State and National Departments of Agriculture.

Yours truly,
J. A. CONOVER,
Dairyman.

Approved,
W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner.

EFFECT A SETTLEMENT.

Litigation Between Sugar Companies Brought to a Close.

New York, Nov. 10.—On the eve of final adjustment the litigation between the American Sugar Refining Company, generally known as the sugar trust, and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, a smaller concern, which it put out of business, came to a sudden stop in New York today.

On the application of George Gordon Battle and H. Snowden Marshall, Judge Holt, in the United States Circuit Court, granted a restraining order which forbids in effect the compromise agreed upon whereby the so-called trust was to pay George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, \$750,000 and return to the bondholders \$1,250,000 in bonds held as collateral for a loan extended to Adolph Segal, Segal, as president of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, had accepted this loan, giving the bonds as security, which in turn enabled the American Sugar Refining Company to bring about the closing of the smaller plant.

Why will you continue to suffer, when Frazier's Indigestion Powder is guaranteed to cure you? At The City Pharmacy.

Life lines—wrinkles.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture Is Alert and Progressive.

Editor Argus: There has lately appeared in this State a firm of creamery promoters who are trying to secure stock for co-operative creameries, the plan being to get fifty or sixty men to subscribe \$100 each for the purpose of building and equipping a creamery. The writer's experience teaches that there is no place in the State where it is safe to put two or three thousand dollars into such a plant, much less five or six thousand. The cows must come before the creamery, not the creamery before the cows. It is not safe to establish a creamery unless there is the promise of the product from at least 400 cows, and these cows must be close enough to the creamery, from two to six miles, so that the expense of getting the cream or milk to the plant is not too great.

At no place in the State is there a sufficient number of cows to warrant the building of a five or six thousand dollar creamery. A number of creameries were built in Georgia last year, none of which could be called a success, and most have been failures, some today not even running.

The writer is anxious to see creameries established in North Carolina, and is doing all he can to advance the dairy industry, but an unsuccessful creamery would kill every spark of dairy interest in the community of which it was a part.

Remember, that the United States and the State Departments of Agriculture stand ready to give assistance and advice along all dairy lines, creameries included. The United States Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish creamery plans and estimates of building. A creamery for handling hand separator cream, without an ice plant, will cost about \$3,000, with ice plant about \$4,000. The writer will be glad to assist any community in organizing a creamery, provided there is a sufficient number of cows to warrant the undertaking. Remember, that all plans, advices and personal assistance are absolutely free, coming through your State and National Departments of Agriculture.

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J. A. CONOVER,
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AGAIN IN WASHINGTON.

President Is Given Most Cordial Greeting at Capital After Long Absence.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—After an absence of more than three months during which he made a 13,000-mile trip through the West and South, the President Taft sleeps tonight in the White House.

He left the capital August 6 last with the cheers of the crowds ringing in his ears. He returned tonight to the tune of the same cheers, but he tarried only a moment with the various welcoming parties. His objective point was the White House and Mrs. Taft and as quickly as he could get away from the brief speeches of welcome he climbed into his big automobile. The chauffeur broke all the speed records of the district on the last leg of the President's record-making journey.

When Mr. Taft alighted at the White House he ran quickly up the steps, turned for a moment and waved a smiling farewell to Fred Carpenter, his secretary, Col. Spencer Crosby and Capt. Archie Butt, his two military aides, who had accompanied him from the station. Then the big swiftings doors of the White House swunged him.

The President shook hands with the two negro door men, who were smiling a welcome that showed every tooth in their heads. After the President had disappeared above where Mrs. Taft had been apprised of his return, he did not show himself again tonight, not to even visit the new executive office which was lighted and decorated for his inspection.

TODAY'S COTTON MARKET

New York Futures.	Open.	Close.
December	14.54	14.52
January	14.70	14.66
March	14.95	14.86
Local spots, 14 1/4.		

To Norfolk, Va., and Return Via Atlantic Coast Line.

Account meeting December Waterways Association and President Taft's visit, November 17 to 20. Round trip rate, \$5.05. Tickets on sale November 16 to 19. Limited to return November 21. For further information call on ticket agent, or write W. J. Craig, Passenger Traffic Manager, or T. C. White, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

Wade not in unknown waters.

THE WORLD LOOKS ON

The Steinheil Case Takes Favorable Turn For Accused.

Unsolved Mass of Contradictions in the Case—Maurice Borderel Believes Her Innocent—Trial Is Exciting Interest.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The testimony today in the trial of Mme Steinheil charged with the murder of her husband and her step-mother, was distinctly favorable to the defendant Marietta Wolfe, the cook in the Steinheil household, and her son Alexander, whose appearance was awaited with profound interest, threw no new light on the mystery, but by a further mass of contradictions strengthened the impression in the accused's favor. Mme. Steinheil's nurse also retracted her previous deposition in which she expressed the opinion that the defendant's illness after the crime was simulated, and Maurice Borderel, a wealthy merchant, who the state assumes Mme. Steinheil desired to marry, testified to his absolute belief in her innocence. The state's circumstantial case against Mme. Steinheil seems to be rapidly breaking down, and it is already rumored that the trial may be abandoned and a new investigation ordered.

Anti-Dreyfus papers like the Libre Parole and the Patrie have again begun to revamp their previous insinuations that the crime involved a political plot for the destruction of evidence regarding the death of ex-President Felix Faure, which the anti-Dreyfusards never have ceased to claim was due to foul play, because as they alleged, M. Faure opposed the revision of the Dreyfus case.

Louis Antheime Gregori, who shot Major Dreyfus at the canalization of Zola in the Pantheon in 1908, has written an open letter to M. DeValles, the presiding judge, demanding that he be heard on the subject of the death of the former President and the anti-Dreyfusards seek to give color to their insinuations by emphasizing the veiled threats which Mme. Steinheil repeatedly made in open court to reveal her relations with prominent men in every walk of life, if driven to bay. Judge DeValles however, evidently assumes that former intrigues have no bearing on the case and twice has practically defied her to draw in whatever scandal and names she pleased.

"You may name whom you will," he has said to her.

THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE OF "ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

Local Talent to Assist at the Graded School Benefit—Large List of Patrons.

Lewis Carroll's charming classic, "Alice in Wonderland," to be interpreted by old and young of Goldsboro, under the personal direction of Miss D. Hope Leonard, the dramatizer, of New York city, November 17, will have over two hundred and fifty local people in the performance.

A stage production requiring over 200 local people is probably a novelty to the people of our city. It is an operetta, dramatized from Lewis Carroll's famous fairy story, "Alice in Wonderland" by Miss D. Hope Leonard. This beautiful spectacular operetta has been given by Col. John F. Braag, Miss Leonard and assistants in a number of the leading cities of Europe and the United States with remarkable success, both artistically and financially.

Beautiful properties, electrical and calcium effects, instructor, etc., Col. John F. Braag the manager, together with Miss D. Hope Leonard, the dramatizer, and her assistants will be here in person to superintend the two performances to be given at the Opera House.

All the characters mentioned in Lewis Carroll's book will be introduced, also Mother Goose melodies and characters, grotesque animals, songs, dances, specialties, the Great Caucus Race, the Grand Medley of Nations, the Mad Tea Party, etc.

Swindell-Leake.

Friends in this city have received the following invitation: "Mrs. Andrew Kean Leake requests the honor of your presence at the marriage of her daughter Catherine Frederica to Mr. Frederick Dudley Swindell on the evening of Wednesday the twenty-fourth of November, one thousand nine hundred and nine, at eight o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church in the City of Richmond, Virginia."

At home after the tenth of December, Wilson, N. C.

THE NEGRO CHILDREN AND TAFT.

His Reception in Wilmington by Them Was a Feature of His Trip.

Wilmington Star.

It must have been a constantly recurring inspiration to the President to be greeted throughout his thirteen-thousand-mile journey by something like six or seven million school children, expressing themselves in terms of the national colors. To feel that one is at the head of such a potential force must arouse a sentiment to bring the tear and choke the voice. To see the flag of the nation flung wide in human folds of bright-eyed boys and girls, to catch the tribute in lesson of patriotism of those laying hands upon a generation just ahead, is a sight to stir the imagination and to quicken the blood.

"Twice in Wilmington, under widely differing circumstances, Mr. Taft met this emotion, felt this sight. Banked on Market street, the white school children of the city went through their maneuvers as though they were veterans instead of babies. The fluttering array of their flags, the swallowing up of their individuality in a flare of the national colors, the combined roar of their childishly treble voices presented a picture and gave an emotion impossible to translate, exquisite to experience. At St. Stephen's Church the thousands of black children, singing in unison the national anthem, and alike waving the colors of the country, must have appeared in pathetic terms of promise to the country's head. Nowhere could a better exhibit have been made of the future which this city and section confidently expects—on the one hand, the hope that is ours in the strong and sturdy children of the land, the rulers of tomorrow, the upholders of that honor which is more sacred than the prosperity we are achieving; on the other hand, the, in a sense, unfortunate children of a childish race, accepted by a section realizing its duty and the delicacy of its performance, put forward by us in all the hope that we have of them, as a pledge of our fealty and of our sincere acceptance of the new regime and the greater and brighter day ahead.

Nowhere else in his itinerary did Mr. Taft meet such a reception as that tendered him by the negro children of this city. He did not find it in Boston, nor in Los Angeles. That he did find it in Wilmington, a city that in the past has found it necessary to deal sternly with the negro for the necessity of its own salvation, was a peculiarly fortunate circumstance. Nothing else could so well have shown the true spirit of the South toward its natural wards; no exhibit could have more strikingly indicated the care and the sense of obligation in which the South is performing its duty in this respect. That Mr. Taft so considered it was shown by the fact that to the colored children he stopped to speak; while to those of his own blood and color he contented himself with doing the only thing that a man of heart could find within him to do, doffed his hat in the recognition of a story and a poem of childhood, untranslatable in words.

WANT SOMETHING?

The Baseball Fair Will Have It, November 22 to 27, Inclusive.

It's not mere whim or caprice—it's simply human nature, to be always wanting something, and it's a sign of good mental health—just as a vigorous appetite is a sign of good physical health. Of course, appetite would be an embarrassment if we could obtain no food; and that "want something" feeling would be a calamity if we could never satisfy it.

When you attend the Baseball Fair, November 22 to 27 inclusive, you will notice there will be nothing wanting in the way of real fun, good things to eat, a grand array of pretty things suitable for Christmas gifts. You will go away satisfied and say, "Everything wanted was there."

DR. STILES COMING.

Renowned Specialist Will Visit Goldsboro Next Week.

Argus readers and the public of this vicinity in general will be interested to know that Goldsboro is to have a visit next week from the renowned specialist Dr. Stiles, of hookworm fame, who, in company with Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will give a talk to the school teachers of the county next Friday in this city.

Arrangements are being made to have, if possible, more than one talk from Dr. Stiles while here, and it is probable that such can be accomplished.

The Argus will publish definite information and the program either tomorrow or Saturday.

Put a nice ceiling on your kitchen. We will furnish the lumber for 90 cents per hundred. Enterprise Lumber Company.

VIEW A GREAT WORK

Farmers' Congress Delegates Visit Swamp Lands of Our State.

Headed by President Cameron, the National Congress Goes to Beaufort County and Witnesses the Reclamation Work.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10.—One hundred and thirty-five delegates to the National Farmers' Congress, headed by President Bennehan Cameron and President-elect Joshua Strange, and accompanied by many ladies attending the congress, enjoyed the hospitality of the towns of Washington and Belhaven today, on a very notable excursion. The entire trip was a revelation to the visitors, who represented twenty states. They were astonished at the vast swamp reclamation work of the Williams at Belhaven, where they have four dredges which have cut twenty-eight miles of canal, and will cut 100. One of the speakers in an address at Washington said the country was the Holland of America and as rich as any garden.

State Geologist Pratt accompanied the party and gave much valuable information. A logging train took the visitors into the heart of the swamp, where they saw canal cutting and land clearing. At Washington they were given an oyster roast and attended the corn fair held under the auspices of the Norfolk & Southern Railway and Congressman Small, the number of entrants in this exhibition being 3,500. The show was extremely creditable. Prizes aggregating \$400 were awarded.

State Geologist Pratt says that Road Expert Spoon goes in once to North Wilkesboro to aid in making a sand-clay road; thence to Rutherford county to assist its commissioners in locating a road across it from Cleveland to Henderson county, this being a link in the great Charlotte-Knoxville road. Mr. Spoon then goes to Buncombe and Jackson counties to aid building sand-clay roads and later to Madison county to locate another road which will be a link in the Charlotte-Knoxville road. This, he says, is the first fruits of the great and most successful mountain road congress at Asheville. Jackson, Buncombe and Wilkes have raised the money to build the sample roads, which are to be part of the great Appalachian system.

Dr. Pratt confirms the report that the best roads between New York and Atlanta were found in North Carolina by the automobilists, and it seems certain some county in this State has won the \$1,000 prize. The pikes in Virginia were found to be not so well graded as the North Carolina roads. He says the drivers of the automobiles were most considerate about terms in North Carolina and that this conduct has done a vast deal towards creating sentiment in favor of the automobiles. In Davidson county, at the Yadkin river toll bridge, the people in charge declined to take any tolls for automobiles, while in Virginia the tolls on the turnpikes totalled over \$3,000.

CURING CATARRH.

Accept Our Advice and Try This Remedy at Our Risk.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. The mucous membrane is, one may say, the interior lining of the body. Catarrh therefore may exist in any part of the system.

When the catarrhal poison attacks the mucous membrane, inflammation and congestion are produced and nature fails to throw off the accumulated poisons. The organ which has been afflicted ceases to perform its proper function as nature intended it should. The result is, complication upon complication, which may lead to other even more serious afflictions.

We honestly believe Rexall Mucos-Tone will do wonders toward overcoming catarrh. It is made from the prescription of an eminent physician who made a long study of catarrh, and his great success with this remedy was an enviable one.

We want you if you are a sufferer from catarrh in any form, to give Rexall Mucos-Tone a thorough trial. Use it with regularity and persistency for a reasonable time, then if you are not satisfied, come back and tell us, and without question or formality we will hand back to you every cent you paid us. This is certainly the fairest offer that any one could make, and should attest our sincerity of purpose. It comes in two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain it only at our store—The Rexall Store. J. H. Hill & Son.

For an express purpose—words.



CARNIVAL OF NATIONS—100 PEOPLE—IN "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."