

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., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1909.

NO. 99

AS TO RURAL DELIVERY

It Is the Country's Greatest Business Builder for Amount Invested.

It Is the Most Beneficent Investment the Government Could Make for the General Uplift of Rural Population.

A deal of discussion has been stirred by the assertion that our rural free delivery mail service is an enormous expense to the government and is, perhaps, responsible for the postal deficit.

Due inquiry will establish the fact that the monetary cost of the service is in no sense enormous, but, on the contrary, comparatively small, when the wonderful and widespread good accomplished is considered. Official reports and enlightenment of rural mail delivery, the cost per capita is not more than one dollar and seventy-eight cents.

Where else in all the history of the nation's or of an individual's investment can we find so much gained for so little spent? Aside from the human aspect of the situation—the exchange of news between friends and kindred whom distance separates—the purely practical, we might say, financial value of the service is far above the outlay of one dollar and seventy-eight cents per capita. Every one knows that the progress of a community and its wealth-producing capacity is determined largely by the extent of its connection with the big world beyond it. If America were cut off from cable connection with Europe her industry would weaken and shrivel beyond calculation. Suppose this State were forced to think and trade exclusively within the borders of the immediate commonwealth. Despite her variety and abundance of resources, she would find herself almost helplessly crippled in business. Certainly she could not move forward as at present.

What is true in these typical instances applies to every rural community. The physical resources of a country as well as its educational welfare are bound up inseparably with that which daily mail alone can bring.

This aspect of the rural delivery service has been considered particularly by the reason that this was one of the most important and successful of our government's social and economic policies. It is the element of exchange between the rural and the urban.

The urban and seventy-eight cents per capita for our rural delivery is not only the most beneficent investment the government could make, but it is also one of the most business-like.

Quiet Home Wedding in This City Sunday.

A beautiful home wedding was solemnized Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Emmett Price, in East Goldsboro, when Mr. Oscar V. Butler led to the altar Miss Hattie Price, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Price, of the Seven Springs section. It was in the nature of a surprise to their friends, as Miss Price was on a visit to her sister, Rev. George T. Watkins, pastor of the First Baptist Church, performed the ceremony.

FOR THE STOMACH.

Here's an Offer You Should Not Overlook.

ReXall Dyspepsia Tablets remedy stomach troubles by supplying the one element, the absence of which in the gastric juices causes indigestion and dyspepsia. They aid the stomach to digest food and to quickly convert it into rich red blood and material necessary for overcoming natural body waste.

Carry a package of ReXall Dyspepsia Tablets in your vest pocket, or keep them in your room. Take one after each heavy meal and indigestion will not bother you.

We know what ReXall Dyspepsia Tablets are and what they will do. We guarantee them to relieve indigestion and dyspepsia. If they fail we will refund your money. Three sizes: 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remedies in Goldsboro only at our store—The ReXall Store. J. H. Hill & Son.

It is claimed that the Belgian navy is the smallest in the world. How about Switzerland's?

AMERICA'S SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

Sounder Evidence of National Thrift Would Be Difficult to Find.

In the annual report of the comptroller of the currency laid before Congress recently it is shown that more than twenty-five million bank deposit accounts are carried in the United States and its insular possessions. This is a towering and significant fact. Leaving a due margin for that portion of the accounts which may lie in our foreign dependencies, it means substantially that one American out of every four has a bank account.

Sounder or more striking evidence of national thrift and prosperity would be difficult to find. Americans have been described as a restless people, dominated largely by impulse. America has been called a land where a few are rich and thousands are paupered. But from the comptroller's figures precisely the reverse would seem to be true. They point to us as a provident and business-like people.

The report shows further that nearly six billions of dollars are deposited as savings accounts by nearly fifteen million individuals. That is a fact which becomes still more significant and gratifying. Dr. Eliot recently declared that one of the essentials of national progress is the capacity to accumulate. That, indeed, he said, is one of the boundary lines between savagery and civilization. The fact, therefore, that fifteen million Americans have savings bank accounts bespeaks volumes for the general tone of the people. Behind the bare statistics can be seen thousands of men, toiling through the week with hand or brain, denying themselves superficial pleasures and luxuries, in order that on Saturday night or on the first of the month they may make their deposit at the bank and forge another link for the security of themselves or those dependent upon them.

Here, then, is a condition which really means as much in American history as the record of battles and which tells equally as much for national strength. It is as great a thing for a people to be frugal in peace as valiant in war. Economic independence, on the part of the individual and family, is the pathway to education, happier homes and fundamentally to all those things implied in the terms culture and social progress.

CARRIE REMANDED

Mrs. Nation Sent to Workhouse in Default of Bond.

Declares She Will Remain There Until Her Case Is Called in Court Next Monday and Will Not Try to Procure Bail.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—Arrested in police court on charges of disorderly conduct and destroying private property as a result of her saloon-smashing escapade in the Union Station on Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. Carrie A. Nation, the militant prohibitionist, was yesterday remanded to the workhouse in default of \$1,000 bond.

Mrs. Nation appeared willing to go, and expressed pleasure when she saw the neat cell-room to which she was assigned. She declared she would make no attempt to procure bail, and would remain in the workhouse until Monday next, when her case will be again called. Although Mrs. Nation told reporters she did not wish the services of an attorney, she was represented in court by Mathew E. O'Brien, who obtained a continuance of the case on the grounds he wished to enter a special plea, and desired time to discuss the case with his client.

There was a throng in court to see Mrs. Nation, and they were rewarded by her attempts to convert several negro prisoners arraigned for drunkenness and on other charges. Mrs. Nation presented the court officials and attendants with souvenir hatchets, which she carried in a satchel. In addition to denouncing the Republican party as the greatest defender of the liquor traffic, Mrs. Nation declared herself in favor of the English suffragettes, saying she believed they were engaged in a noble work.

TODAY'S COTTON MARKET.

New York Futures.

	Open.	Close.
December	14.94	14.94
January	14.82	15.03
March	15.17	15.41

Local spots, 15.

Isn't Potter's field a poor lot?

MUST CONFORM TO LAW

Secretary MacVeagh Lays Down Rules for the Corporations

Returns of the Corporations Will Be Made Under the New Legislation and Secretary of Treasury Issues Statement.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—More than 400,000 corporations in the United States will have to make their returns in conformance with the new corporation tax. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has issued a very comprehensive statement for the government of those corporation officials. The statement is calculated to cover any questions of classification and distinction which might arise in the making of the reports, and it sets forth in terse language what the government expects.

Secretary MacVeagh's statement plainly begins with the statement that the government expects returns to be made to conform with the intent of the law and that the law had two intents—first that it should be a revenue producer for the government, and second to levy a tax of one per cent. on the net income of corporations as provided in the law. After a concise definition of what is considered net income with the law the statement says:

"It is clear that the purpose of the law was not to put a tax on receipts, but a tax on profits and that the terms 'net income' are used because while they are practically identical with gross profits and net profits, they are yet more embracing and consequently permit a more comprehensive administration of the law."

FUTURE TRADING IN COTTON.

The report of Commissioner of Corporations Smith on the cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans is a document that concerns every cotton farmer as well as every other man interested in southern trade. Mr. Smith commends the commercial differences of the New Orleans exchange while he condemns the arbitrary differences of the New York cotton exchange.

In the New York exchange relative values of different grades of cotton to be applied in the settlement of future contracts are determined nearly a year in advance. The seller will naturally select for delivery those grades which are the most overrated. The buyer of the contract fears this, and he therefore bids less for the future contract than he would for spot cotton. Futures are in that way depressed, and yet the price of futures are regarded as a criterion of values by all engaged in handling cotton. The result is, the price of cotton is pushed down. The entire scheme of fixed differences in the New York exchange bulls against the producer and in favor of the spinner.

"Future contracts," says Mr. Smith, "should truly represent actual cotton. If they do not, if the two lines of prices are divorced, the two chief functions of the exchange—the hedging system and the quoting of standard prices—are nullified, and the exchange loses the prime characteristics which distinguish a real market from a gambling place."

Changes have been made in the system of the New Orleans exchange but none in that of the New York exchange, although more than a year has elapsed since the nature of its rules was considered and condemned by Commissioner Smith. Congress is in session, and already two bills providing remedial legislation have been introduced in the House.

All southern readers should procure, through their members of Congress, copies of Commissioner of Corporations Smith's report. It is a document that should be carefully read throughout, for the subject of cotton futures had never before been so fully and impartially treated.

DOG SAVES BOY SKATER.

Summons Help When Lad Fell Through Ice on River.

Chester, Pa., Dec. 12.—John Grant, Jr., a twelve-year-old lad, of Leiperville, broke through the ice while skating near his home this morning, and would have drowned but for the faithfulness of his little dog Rubber.

The pet saw his young master break through the ice, and sounding an alarm by a series of loud barks and piteous yelps, jumped into the hole through which the boy disappeared, and held him above the water until the arrival of three men, who pulled the drowning boy and dog to the shore.

AN AMERICAN BUDGET.

Under this head the Atlanta Journal reviews with wonderful condensation, yet with comprehensive accuracy, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was transmitted to Congress on Wednesday, and which is a particularly interesting document.

The Journal cites the fact, that there has been an effort on the part of the present administration to establish as nearly as possible a budget, and all the heads of departments have been working hard for some time preparing estimates which would cover the amounts which it is thought will be actually required.

It is a notorious fact that in the past such estimates as were made were in excess of requirements, with a tacit understanding that trades would be made in the appropriations committee.

That such a system was open to serious criticism is apparent on its face. It naturally led to extravagance in the public expenditure. Secretary MacVeagh, in discussing the budget, says that originally it was undoubtedly intended to have a budget, and Alexander Hamilton began in that way. But the complete plan was never instituted. The separation between the legislative and executive departments prevented the elements of financial responsibility from getting together. The drift of things has been away from the financial responsibility of the executive.

Some time ago it was determined that instead of the former system by which each member of the Cabinet sent his own department estimates to the Congress, without any regard to the estimate as a whole, the estimates of all departments should be reported to the President and Cabinet, to be considered in the light of the expected revenue.

Afterwards the Senate took action by appointing a committee on expenditures, including the chairmen of the separate committees having charge of appropriation bills. It was contemplated that in this way the work of all these committees would be bound together, thereby tending to make the appropriations of Congress one appropriation instead of many.

All of this is looked upon as the beginning of a system of fiscal responsibility by both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

The present year presents many difficulties in attempting to work this system for the reason that a new tariff has just gone into effect, and it is even harder than usual to estimate what will be the revenue from that important source.

The estimated receipts, as they stand for the fiscal year 1911, are six hundred and seventy-two millions, and sixty-eight thousand dollars, or a surplus in ordinary receipts of nearly thirty-six million dollars. But when the Panama canal estimates are included the surplus will be turned into a deficit of twelve millions.

This, however, is a conservative improvement over the fiscal year 1910, for which the ordinary disbursements are estimated at six hundred and eighty-two millions, making a deficit when the Panama account is included, of over seventy-three millions.

Among the other important questions discussed by the Secretary of the Treasury is a system of retiring pensions in the civil service. He points out that there is no general legal system for retiring aged civil servants. It is true that many of them are pensioners in fact, but he thinks we will never attain to the highest efficiency in our civil service until a recognized legal system of retiring pensions is established.

SENATOR MONEY CHOSEN.

Succeeds Senator Culberson As the Democratic Leader in Senate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—In caucus this afternoon the Democratic senators elected Senator H. O. Money, of Mississippi, as minority leader of the Senate to succeed Senator Culberson, of Texas, whose resignation was presented today.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, had been mentioned very prominently for the chairmanship of the caucus, but would not consent to be a candidate in any sense if it involved a contest with Senator Money. Senator Bacon had been approached with an offer of the chairmanship when it was understood by some of the leaders that Senator Money, on account of recent ill health, might not be a candidate. The senator from Georgia replied that should such circumstances develop he would consent to be a candidate and not otherwise.

Senator Money, who is now serving the last year of his term, has been in the Senate twelve years and was vice-chairman of the caucus when Senator Culberson resigned.

Senator Shiveley, of Indiana, was elected vice-chairman.

Ten to one it's your fault if luck is against you.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

It is After President Zolaya With a Vengeance Unrelenting.

The House Was in Session an Hour and a Half and a Large Number of Measures Were Introduced Yesterday.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—As an indication of activity in the interest of legislation, senators today introduced more than 350 bills and resolutions covering a great variety of subjects. Many of these measures failed of passage during the last Congress and 90 per cent. of them will receive scant consideration this session. Many are for pensions that could not be granted under the general law.

Standing out as a striking proposition was a resolution by Senator Rorer today authorizing the President of the United States to cause President Zolaya to be apprehended as a common criminal, charged with murder of two Americans, engaged in revolutionary activity in Nicaragua, contrary to the code of war of all civilized nations which would have granted them a trial.

The House was in session for an hour and a half and a large number of measures were introduced there.

The most striking feature of the proceedings in that body was a speech by Representative Kuesterman, of Wisconsin, denying the charge that his interest in German shipping was so great as to cause him to antagonize a bill for the relief of the American merchant marine. Mr. Kuesterman, of Wisconsin, denying the charge that his interest in German shipping was so great as to cause him to antagonize a bill for the relief of the American merchant marine. Mr. Kuesterman was in a jovial humor and his speech was generally enjoyed. Senator Lorimer's successor in the House, William J. Moxley, of Illinois, was sworn in.

Owing to the fact that no reports have been made from committees, both houses are without subjects upon which to legislate. The Senate, therefore, adjourned until Monday and the House until Tuesday.

NICARAGUA AND UNCLE SAM.

It is plain that the United States has no grievance against the republic, or no grievance against the republic, or rather the people of Nicaragua. The grievance of this country is of a personal nature, and Jose Santos Zelaya is the sole offender. He it is who, after signing the treaty of Washington, proceeded to invade Honduras, and then Salvador. He disregarded from the outset the treaty which was intended to put a stop to wars in Central America, providing for that purpose a court at Cartago, in Costa Rica, to which could be referred all differences between any two countries signing the treaty. Zelaya has been a roysterer and disturber in Central America for fully fifteen years. He has even invited Germany and Japan to build a canal on the Nicaragua route.

In executing Cannon and Groce he violated international military laws. These men were not spies; they were revolutionists, and they were given a military trial in which it was shown they were revolutionists. They should have been treated as prisoners of war. If they had been spies, the case would have been different. Under the rules of The Hague agreement no country can sentence any man to execution except that he be proved a spy acting independently of any military organization. One of the victims of Zelaya's wrath was a colonel and the other a lieutenant colonel in the engineers of the army of Estrada.

The position of Mexico in this matter will soon be known, for Governor Creel will soon arrive in Washington to present Mexico's attitude. If the United States and Mexico can agree upon a common policy that policy will certainly be enforced; and peace in Central America may be the general outcome. In any event Zelaya will have to go. Mr. Creel goes to Washington as Mexico's special envoy and his coming will hasten a settlement of the entire trouble.

Secretary Knox's letter on Nicaragua was fiery, but the transport Prairie stuck in the mud does not bear out the Secretary's conception of the matter.

Congress will not transact much business until after the holidays, but the Congressional Record will continue to appear regardless of Christmas.

Absolut Pure...
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

MRS. FLORENCE TUCKER DEAD.

Widow of the Late W. R. Tucker, of Raleigh, Passes.

At her home in Raleigh Saturday occurred the death of Mrs. Florence Perkins Tucker, widow of the late W. R. Tucker, and one of the wealthiest women in the State.

She is survived by five daughters, all married, and two grandchildren of an only son, deceased.

The estate she leaves will approach or exceed a million dollars in value.

The Applan Way.

New York American.

The famous Applan Way was constructed by digging two parallel trenches, three feet in depth, at the bottom of which were placed two layers of flat stones in mortar, upon which a layer of cobblestones was placed, also laid in mortar; then came a course of pebbles in concrete, over which were placed large, flat blocks of smooth lava well joined together, forming an even, uniform surface. It was primarily a military road, and extended from Rome to Brundisium, a distance of 350 miles. So perfect was the construction of this celebrated road that it still exists in places as good as ever, notwithstanding it was made more than twenty centuries ago.

Ice Cream, Ice Cream. Royal's Pure Ice cream for Christmas dinner. Try it. Made of fresh, sweet cream and fresh, rich milk. Phone 160.

NICARAGUA IN PERIL

Some Interesting Developments Expected During the Week

The Little Republic Is Uppermost in the Program of Events for the Next Seven Days—Decisive Battle Awaiting.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Signs of a rapidly approaching crisis in Nicaragua remain for that republic top line in the program of events for the coming week. Other topics that keep an almost equal progressive interest are labor troubles in the United States and the recent series of crime mysteries in various parts of the country. Across the Atlantic attention centers on the British political campaign and the deliberations of the Danish scientists over the north pole records of Dr. Cook.

News of a decisive battle near Bluefields is now expected daily. Its result, either way, will do much to clarify the Nicaraguan situation.

If you want the best, try a box of Dolly Varden Candy, fresh at The City Pharmacy.

Special Purchase Sale

- OF -

Men's - Clothing !

About ten days ago we received a letter from one of the leading manufacturers of Baltimore to the effect that they were going out of that business and wanted to close out their entire stock.

They said they wrote to us for two reasons. First—We had the outlet to distribute an immense quantity of clothing. Second—We could pay immediate cash upon arrival of goods, which was a condition of the sale.

Our Mr. Hollowell, a connoisseur of good clothes, took the night train for Baltimore, the home of good clothes. He spent two days carefully examining each lot as to quality, style and workmanship; then he bought thirty-six hundred dollars worth of this winter's production. He did not buy the entire stock; he selected only the desirable patterns and styles and almost selected his own price on the goods.

These goods were bought at so low a price that we can make our usual margin of profit and still sell them at less than the prices we ourselves usually pay.

We have received these goods in our store now and we are more than pleased at the purchase.

We can safely promise you better values in clothes than you have bought in many years or than you will buy for several years more.

We will sell you for \$10.00 Clothes that we have been selling for... \$15.00

\$13.50 buys a Suit usually marked... \$20.00

\$15.00 we ask you for Suits that were... \$22.50

\$17.50 is the price of Custom Tailored Clothes worth... \$25.00

Or more, according to the reputation of the maker.

Every Suit we guarantee to be of the best tailoring and of the latest styles. The showing includes single and double breasted Sack Suits, slims, stouts, young men's styles; in short, almost every size is included in this special sale.

It is an important sale and a profitable opportunity for every one who buys.

H. Weil & Bros.