

Partly cloudy on the interior, probably showers on the coast.

# THE GOLDSBORO NEWS

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GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1923

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### MOTHER WEEPS AND THANKS JURY WHEN SON IS ACQUITTED

**Young Brown Is Found Not Guilty and Demonstration Narrowly Avoided**

### MORE ELOQUENCE IN BOTH SIDES OF CASE

**Hard Fought Battle Which Attracted Widespread Attention Especially of Women of City, Came to End Yesterday Afternoon.**

A great feeling of relief swept over the hundreds of men and women packed in the courtroom clear up to the gallery when the foreman of the jury yesterday pronounced the magic words, "Not Guilty!" and Howard Brown could again go out in the world a free youth. That was what they had come to see and that's what they saw. There was a rustle. They were about to make another demonstration, but Sheriff Grant, after yesterday's obstinacious scene, was on the look out, lifted his hand, and shouted for order before it had begun. But he could not prevent Mrs. Brown from bursting into tears, throwing both arms around her son, and in her joy rushing up and almost embracing the jurors. Perhaps neither he nor Judge Allen thought of preventing it. It was all over—the waiting, the anxiety, the storm, the eloquence, the hope, the fear, and all that had followed the trial through nearly three days of dramatic suspense, all were gone. So was Albert Besbara's brother who sat just behind the prosecution through the trial. He vanished in a moment and only the pleased citizenship who had come out to see Brown acquitted and who had shown where they stood from the first, remained to shake hands and to congratulate. Among them were many of Howard's school chums.

And so ended a Wayne county murder trial that has gone through two and a half nerve-racking days for the public, and which has attracted more attention, and been favored with more public opinion, it is declared by responsible citizens, than any years. A hundred women of the W. C. T. U. and the Women's Federation have been in court throughout the two days and a half.

Events moved tensely yesterday. Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson spoke, Col. J. D. Langston, and Solicitor Silet, Judge Allen charged the jury about noon, the jury retired, and the court adjourned until 2 o'clock. It had been convened at 9 o'clock that morning, a half hour earlier than the preceding mornings.

**Judge Allen Disagrees.**

In charging the jury Judge Oliver H. Allen disagreed with Solicitor Silet's opinion on the influence of the fine oratory on the court and he disagreed with Judge Robinson's interpretation of the law on manslaughter, which the latter had read to the jury in his speech. Judge Allen said he believed the eloquence of the bar had done as much to promote the spirit of "enough said" as anything he knew of. "Enough said" was not said about the love of the home, the protection of home and mother," he declared, and while one should not be swayed the effect was good, he added. He believed too, that there was no danger of leaning down the temple of justice by listening to such things as the prosecution had intimated, and advised the jury to render such a verdict as they thought proper under the circumstances.

**Rehearses the Evidence.**

The substance of the evidence, he said, was the prisoner found the deceased in his house, or his father's house, heard or said he heard an outcry from his mother, went in the house and found her saying "His taken advantage of me," got his gun and pursued the defendant, and the latter shot him. There was some kind of encounter at the store according to the Judge's recollection, where the prisoner shot the deceased, but he advised the jurors to take it "according to their recollection."

Judge Allen then read the defendant's complete statement published yesterday. He told the jury that the law advised the defendant could testify in his own behalf, but that it was the jury's duty to scrutinize his evidence closely to see if he was telling the truth, and if they believed he was to accept his evidence as that of any other witness.

It was the contention of the state, said the judge, that the defendant got his gun and pursued the deceased for the purpose of killing him. It was their duty to find the facts from the evidence. "Did the prisoner pursue the deceased with the intention or purpose of killing him or only to get an explanation as he says? Did the deceased seize the prisoner and did the prisoner think he was in danger of great bodily harm?"

**Four Possible Findings.**

"There are four phases in this case, murder, murder in the second degree, manslaughter, or you can find him not guilty," Judge Allen told the jury. "If the state has satisfied you the killing was willful and malicious then it is murder in the first degree. The use of a deadly weapon presumes malice when there are no other circumstances, Judge Allen charged the jury.

"Where the assailant provokes the difficulty and kills to protect his own life he is guilty of manslaughter," he charged them. "The question for you to decide is whether the prisoner brought on the difficulty or was merely seeking an explanation."

The law about husbands read to the jury by Judge Robinson, Judge Allen

### MAD WITH OCCUPANT BOY WRECKS BUILDING IN WINSTON-SALEM

**Heavy Fire Loss Results From Gasoline Explosion Set Off By Youth**

### WHOLE FLOOR COVERED WHEN GAS EXPLODES

WINSTON-SALEM, Aug. 26.—The Nissen building, occupied by the W. Smoak Harness Company, an dthe Crawford Mill Supply Company, was totally destroyed, as the Liberty Cafe, the Newark Shoe Store, C. D. Kenny Company and general store of Techman Brothers, were badly damaged by fire early today. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The portion of the Nissen building occupied by the Smoak Harness Company was blown up by gasoline, it is alleged, by William E. Chatham, 18-year-old boy, who was captured by officers as he was leaving the building a few seconds after the explosion, which shook the entire downtown district of the city. While handcuffs were being placed on Chatham, the young lad confessed, according to arresting officers, that he had blown up the building. According to his statement, as given out by the officers, Chatham did it on account of a grievance which he claimed he had suffered at the hands of W. W. Smoak, owner of the harness business.

The boy explained, the officers said, that he saturated the entire upper part of the building with gasoline and had intended to place a fuse in a five-gallon can filled with gasoline and make his escape before the explosion went off; that in lighting the fuse, however, the gasoline on the can became ignited and blew up the building before he could get away. In his confession the young man stated he had no confederates.

said, did not apply to the child. He did believe under the law though the child, the prisoner, had the right to drive the deceased away but not to follow him up.

"But," he concluded, "if the jury believe that he did follow to get an explanation from the deceased and was attacked by the deceased and was in fear of great bodily harm or death, he did have a right to shoot and to shoot to kill. In that case," he declared, "the verdict would be 'Not Guilty.'"

**Judge Robinson Speaks.**

Judge Robinson opened the argument for the state when court convened. He argued that it was not a question of being a foreigner, that we were all foreigners at one time, that he himself was of Irish descent, but was as good an American as anybody. He told the jury books and dwell on the law of 1856 from the Supreme court, declaring that a man who kills another in the act of adultery with his wife is guilty of at least manslaughter. He further dwelt on the sacredness of the law as the accumulated wisdom of the ages.

At times Judge Robinson became aroused and full of fire. At others he spoke so low that only the jury could fully understand what he was saying although the court listened tensely, for the spectators wanted to hear all that was said by the man they believed the principal prosecutor.

**Col. Langston's Address.**

It remained for Col. J. D. Langston to bring back the elemental fire and enthusiasm of Major Matt Allen's address of the preceding evening, in his illustration of the Oriental tale which debauchery of 2,000 years which he said Albert Besbara brought to this country in his veins.

He began quietly, sympathizing with the jury for having to sit so long. Soon he was after the law Judge Robinson had quoted. He said Judge Robinson had gone back to the decision of the Supreme court in 1856 and quoted a decision from a day when a man had a right under the law to whip his wife all he pleased if he did not use a switch larger than his finger.

"Judge Robinson has said he was guilty of murder, and yet the Judge has said that if Besbara had killed Besbara when he ran him out of the house all the gold between here and hell could have gotten him to appear for him. There is, gentlemen, a stronger law than that on the books and that is the law of stern necessity."

"They tell us that all men are human, and that we should treat them accordingly. But there's no need in thinking that because we associate with one another, because people and races meet and mingle together in business they are all the same. There are men and there are beasts. Besbara was a beast."

**The Drama of Life.**

"Let me picture to you the great drama of life. Here we have the hard working woman and her devoted son. And we have got to have the villain. In this case it was Besbara. But it doesn't make any difference whether it was Besbara, Ben Abou Hamid, or what. It is the same. But here we have Besbara, Representative of the Orient. Last of the Orient, and women of America, and lawyers. They are the puppets. Lawyers come and go, but law, virtue, and sacredness stay."

"Go back 2,000 years to Asia Minor to those Turkish scenes of Oriental debauchery, their harems, their slave women, their lustfulness, their passion, and you have it. They have come down from 2,000 years of debauched womanhood. They have seen the Turks do it, and it is in them. I have nothing against the individual who would lift up himself. But can you stifle the inheritance of 2,000 years? 'The Christian nations long since should have gone in and cleaned them up as America wouldn't be the dumping ground of their Oriental morals and passions."

"Did you ever see a tree transplanted? Did you ever see a lemon tree transplanted from a tropical climate?"

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### UNION LEADERS GO HOME WITH FISTS DOUBLED FOR FIGHT

**Declare They Will Start a Real Fight For Three Weeks or Three Months**

### EXECUTIVES SAY "WE'LL BREAK STRIKE IN WEEK"

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—With the peace effort launched by the big five brotherhoods definitely abandoned, rail executives and shop crafts leaders today realigned their forces for a final fight in which both sides predicted an early victory.

"We are going home to start a real fight, whether it lasts for three weeks or three months," declared W. F. Ryan, president of the National Brotherhood, as he prepared to leave for Kansas City to direct activities of his branch of the shops crafts.

"Our organizations have plenty of funds to conduct a long fight. And our men are willing to make the sacrifice needed for a decisive victory," he concluded.

B. M. Jewell, head of the strike organizations of crafts was equally positive of the outcome of the battle, which he asserted the railroads left as the only cause for the unions to pursue.

Before starting for Chicago to pick up the reins of strike leadership where he dropped them when the recent peace parleys began, he issued a statement to his men in which he said:

"We have gone to the fulfillment of the intent of peace. If we must fight, we will show we know how. Now that the issue is again clearly defined and false hopes of an early peace dissipated, the fight must be renewed with increased vigor and every man must do his full part to bring it to an early and successful conclusion."

"We are not so sorry for the strikers," said he, "as we are for the American public. They are going to be the sufferers—more and more as the strike is prolonged."

Others of the big five leaders expressed their disappointment over their failure to end hostilities but renewed assurance that the running trades would refrain from any sympathetic strike, illegal walkout or conspiracy, "as long as the rights of the brotherhoods are not threatened."

**Sorry for Public**

The attitude of the brotherhood chiefs whose tireless efforts to promote a peaceful settlement proved so futile when negotiations collapsed yesterday afternoon, was expressed by D. C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

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In rail employees' circles news of the disruption of peace parleys was given a varied reception. Officials of roads which were not party to the negotiations, having joined the majority which declined to resume discussions with the brotherhoods after last Wednesday's meeting of the Association of Railway Executives, today were frankly "I told you so."

The minority representing 77 roads with 85,000 miles of track and including such powerful systems as the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Erie; New York Central; and Seaboard Air Lines—today expressed regret at the compromise but expressed no doubt as to the outcome. "We will break the strike within a week," was their general prediction.

### TWO CONFERENCES FOR BAPTIST SCHOOLS

**Big Event in Sunday School Work Being Staged at Raleigh and Asheville**

By Walter M. Gilmore.

RALEIGH, Aug. 26.—Under the direction of Sunday school Secretary E. L. Middleton, of Raleigh, two superintendents' conferences for the Baptist Sunday schools of North Carolina will be pulled off at Asheville, September 10-12, and at Raleigh September 13-15.

The conference at Asheville will accommodate the superintendents in the western part of the State, while Raleigh will take care of the eastern and central sections.

These conferences have passed beyond the experimental stage. The one held in Hickory two years ago and the two held in Goldsboro and Salisbury last year proved to be so exceedingly helpful that they have become a fixed institution in the Baptist Sunday school work of the state. Hundreds of superintendents and pastors from every section of the State attended the two conferences last year. It is expected that the two approaching conferences will be record-breakers.

Roh Asheville and Raleigh will give entertainment on the Harvard plan, breakfast. Those going to Asheville should advise J. H. Gregg of that city at the earliest moment, and those who will come to Raleigh should communicate with W. O. Smith, Raleigh. The superintendent of every Baptist Sunday school in the State is invited to one or the other of these conferences.

The personnel of the speakers this year is especially attractive. That principle of Sunday school men, Arthur Finkle, of (Continued on Page Six)

### FORD PLANT WILL CLOSE FOR LACK OF FUEL SEPTEMBER 16

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—The Ford Motor Company plants at Highland Park, Dearborn, and River Rouge, suburbs, will close down September 16, because lack of coal, it was announced by Henry Ford today. The suspension will affect upwards of 50,000 workers in the three plants, and indirectly several thousand others throughout the country.

Assembly plants of the Ford Company throughout the country also will be closed, it was stated bringing the number of Ford employees, affected by the suspension to approximately 85,000. Others affected are employees of concerns dependent on Ford plants.

Concerns that supply the Ford Company with material were notified today to stop shipments.

Explaining the order to close the plants, Mr. Ford said that by September 16 the company's reserve stock of fuel will have been completely exhausted and only sufficient fuel will be left to keep the furnaces and ovens warm.

"Consequently," he said, "we will close down the entire plant on September 16."

Asked when he hoped the plants would resume operations, Mr. Ford declared he had not the remotest idea.

"The coal situation has become impossible," Mr. Ford declared.

### FINAL MEETING FOR RECEIVING COTTON

**Getting Everything in Readiness For Opening Next Friday—50 per Bale Advance**

RALEIGH, Aug. 26.—Field representatives of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Association will meet Monday for a final conference with department heads before beginning to receive cotton on next Friday. Arrangements have been made for receiving cotton at 125 points for the association. There are warehouses at about fifty of these points while agents will receive cotton at the others.

Warehouse space for 120,000 bales of cotton have been contracted for by D. C. Cashen, manager of the cotton department, while negotiations are pending for considerable more space. Cotton will be stored only in State licensed warehouses, which makes it absolutely safe collateral as the State stands behind all its warehouses to make good any losses in the event the insurance companies fail to make good the loss. During the three years the State licensing system has been in vogue not a single dollar has been paid out by the State for losses.

**Everything in Readiness.**

The Cotton Growers' Association is making every effort to have everything in readiness for the receipt of cotton on next Friday. Group leaders from each community in the cotton belt will meet in the court house Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to confer with the local county representatives of the association, and on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a meeting of cotton growers in each community throughout the cotton belt. The members of the association will receive their initial instructions for delivery of cotton on that day.

**Fifty Dollars Advance.**

Secretary Ashley K. Bing has returned from a visit to the banking centers in western North Carolina, and reports there will be no difficulty in financing the advances of fifty dollars for each bale of cotton for the present without having to call on the War Finance Corporation for an advance.

Not much new cotton is expected before September 16, but present indications point to the delivery of many thousand bales of old cotton on Friday, the opening day of the association. Many who have been holding cotton are anxious to get the advance of fifty dollars without having to sell their cotton now.

### FOR TUBERCULAR INSPECTION OF WAYNE COWS

Dr. Bendinger of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry will be here in a few days to formulate plans to the inspection of every cow in Wayne county for tuberculosis, and the Wayne County Health Department will go before the County Commissioners at their next meeting to ask an appropriation of \$2,500 to complete the work which will require the time of a representative from the government and one from the county for three months.

Dr. Ellington, the county health officer, believes that the tubercular inspection of cattle is a matter of economic self-defense as well as a necessity to the health of the county. He stated that many counties have had their cattle inspected and passed laws against admitting any other cattle in except cattle that had been inspected; and that in this way Wayne county cattle transportation to any other county in the state would be prevented unless they had been inspected. As a matter of health protection he stated there were a number of cases of tuberculosis in the county now that had come directly from infected cattle.

### PRESIDENT STILL BALKS AT EXTREME STEP IN RAIL STRIKE

**Despite Deadlock He Thinks Way Will Be Found Short of Government Direction**

### MANY CONFERENCES DURING THE DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Despite the apparent dead-lock in both the rail and the anthracite coal strike the president is described as still confident a way will be found to protect the interest of the general public without resort to government intervention.

Among many of the majority leaders in congress this was followed by reluctance to go further than was provided by the industrial investigation to control legislation.

The Federal administration was preparing to bring the anthracite coal and rail strike situations before proceeding further in its policy of Federal operation as discussed at a conference last night between President Harding, Chairman Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and Attorney General Daugherty.

Another Hard Coal Conference.

Administration overtures in the anthracite situation were believed today to have assured another meeting between the two parties to the dispute next week and hope that a final adjustment would be reached then was based on certain proposals which it was indicated would be presented to the prospective conference. The question of bituminous production, now gradually getting back to normal, entered into the conference discussion only from the standpoint of transportation, and it was the view of officials that the ability of the roads to move coal may prove the determining factor as to the necessity for Federal operation of carriers.

A sharp increase in bituminous production will make unnecessary continuation of the superpriority system of distribution which has operated under the volunteer federal fuel distribution organization, it is believed by officials, who indicated that the organization probably would go out of existence next week. A election organization, however, would be retained to provide a nucleus for any distribution agency which Congress may create.

Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, had an engagement to see President Harding but shortly before the time for the conference the appointment was cancelled. The President conferred instead with Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, who has been one of the foremost of Mr. Harding's advisers in the rail strike situation and John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

While the Senate committee was in session, informal conferences were continued by the House Interstate Commerce Committee on the administration of coal distribution and anti-profiteering proposals. Representatives from the Interstate Commerce Committee were heard behind closed doors and a meeting of the full committee was called for late in the day to perfect a bill which members said would be ready for consideration in the House early next week.

**Holds Session.**

On the House floor a resolution was introduced by Representative Brennan, Republican, Michigan, to request the Interstate Commerce Commission and other federal agencies "having jurisdiction" to consider the advisability of legislation "to restrict the concentration of available coal stocks" by restricting all non-essential consumption.

In the Senate still another feature of the coal situation was under debate, with Republican leaders pressing for action on the Borah bill to create a coal fact-finding commission. Attacks on the measure were made by Senators Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and Southerland, Republican, West Virginia, who declared certain features of it were unnecessary.

Word reached the capitol during the day that President Harding was optimistic about an early settlement of the anthracite strike but that should the mines not be reopened within a few days the administration was prepared to send to Congress a bill giving the executive authority to take over the mines.

To meet one of the administration's recommendations, a fuel distribution control bill, similar in general effect to that under consideration by the Senate committee, was introduced today by Chairman Winslow of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It provides, as does the Senate measure for appointment of a federal coal distributor and for enlargement of the authority of Interstate Commerce Commission over coal control.

**CONING IN FROM POLAND.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The rapid spread of typhus in Poland constitutes a menace to the whole world, said Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland on his return today from Europe where he has been studying health conditions.

"To think of the possibilities of the disease practically unknown here should creep into Mississippi through a few infected immigrants is amazing. It would kill a million people in a year's time."

"Poland now is an abcess in the body of the whole world. If it is not cleaned the whole world will suffer."

### Cotton Association Wants Big Storage Here At Once

NOT PUSHING FARMERS.

The outlook for the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association is very bright, following the results of the preceding three days. G. A. Norwood, president stated last night.

"We are not pushing farmers. We are advising them to bring their tobacco when it is in order, for it makes no particular difference when they bring it for they will get the same thing. We will have the warehouses open on week days with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays. They will be used as clean-up days."

### GROWERS TO GET SECOND ADVANCE

**Association Sales Have Been Rapid and South Carolina Will Get Quick Money**

RALEIGH, Aug. 26.—Eight important sales of tobacco running into the millions of pounds are ordered for future deliveries received by the tobacco growers cooperative association were announced today by the leaf department of the big cooperative association.

So successful has the association been in its first sales that South Carolina growers will receive cash advances on delivery valuation and the members who have already delivered their tobacco in South Carolina will receive the benefit of this revision and their share of increasing profits at the final settlement. The sales to leaf dealers and manufacturers have been so large that the second distribution of cash payments for deliveries will be made to the South Carolina members of the association just as soon as a sufficient amount is collected to make another substantial cash advance in the near future.

More than three million pounds of tobacco were delivered again this week to the cooperative warehouses of the South Carolina belt. The growers association is now urging all its members to make deliveries in view of the demand for their tobacco.

Enthusiasm for the new method of marketing is on the increase and many farmers who failed to join the association this year have expressed their wish to sign up next year's crop. Steady deliveries continue throughout Eastern North Carolina where general satisfaction with the new marketing method and the cash advances is being voiced by members of the cooperative.

Hundreds of new members from western North Carolina signed the market-contract this week following the opening of the association's warehouses in the East and the enthusiastic meetings held at many points throughout the old belt.

### PADEREWSKI COMING BACK TO THE PIANO

**Retired From Politics He Is Preparing For Tour in America**

WARSAW, Aug. 26.—The announcement given out in Paris by Ignace Jan Paderewski, the world-known pianist and former Premier of Poland, that he has retired definitely from the political life of Poland, has caused varied comment here. The radicals are relieved, as politically they feared his return; the Nationalists hope it is not true.

They argue that Paderewski is too great a talent to stand aloof from Poland during the very important elections of November, on the 6th of members of the Diet and on the 12th of members of the Senate. Even should he return to music at the present time, they say, sooner or later he will have to resume his career as a Polish statesman. Paderewski has been away from Poland for two years, but in spite of his absence he still has great prestige here, and many faithful and loyal followers. The Nationalists are still trying to persuade him to return to Poland for the election campaign.

The radicals, it is believed will advance General Pilsudski the present chief of state, as their candidate for the presidency of the republic. The Nationalists have not yet any candidate in sight; if Paderewski returned he undoubtedly would have their support.

In the meantime reports from Switzerland, where Paderewski has been staying recently at Morjes, describe the former Premier as devoting himself to music, and convinced in his own mind that, for the present, he has decided upon a course of action which is the best for his country and himself.

At Morjes Paderewski practiced many hours a day in preparation for his concert tour in the United States which is set to begin in November. He has played little during the past five years. Once was on the occasion of his wife's birthday in 1919, at his hotel in Warsaw, and another when he was in California last spring. On the latter occasion he played without notes. His memory has not failed him, and in Switzerland also he played much without notes, waiting until his music could be collected. His favorite hours for practice were in the early morning, and again late at night. His idle time he spent in reading or in feeding his prize chickens, of which he has a large number.

### CITY'S QUICK CHANGE FOR BUSINESS HIT

**Concentration Warehouse Can Be Made to Return Big Reward From Start**

### MASS MEETING ON FOR TOMORROW NIGHT

A second mass meeting will be held in the rooms of the chamber of commerce tomorrow night at eight o'clock for the purpose of further consultation concerning the creation of a storage warehouse for the co-operative cotton association with a capacity of 12,000 bales.

The meeting held last week was promoted by the several civic organizations of the city and the meeting tomorrow night is for the purpose of presenting to the citizens definite facts and figures preparatory to securing the actual subscriptions needed for the erection of the warehouse. The committee appointed at the last meeting will make their reports.

Enthusiastic citizens interested in the development of the city and action pronounced this proposition a golden opportunity to advance the city's standing in the commercial life of the State immediately, as well as to lay the foundations for a greater expansion along the same line later on with the development that is sure to come with the expansion of the co-operative idea in the marketing of farm crops.

The Cotton Growers' Association is ready to do business, and all that is needed is a like readiness on the part of the citizens of Goldsboro to do business with them. The Association is ready to enter into a leasing contract for ten thousand bales in a 12,000 bales capacity warehouse at a figure that will amount to an actual guarantee of nine or nine per cent dividend to the owners of the warehouse and to the same certainty of a ten or twelve per cent dividend. Nothing could be better than this from the standpoint of investment considered in personal relations with the investors. But when the factious advantage to the city from becoming a cotton concentration point is considered, the possibility of securing an expansion, the proposition becomes a matter of great public concern, and every man interested in the development of the city, whether he belongs to one of the organizations or not, is invited to be at the meeting Monday night.

**Goldsboro's Logical Point.**

The average citizen of Goldsboro will be astonished at learning the significant facts in the situation which make this point the logical one for a concentration depot for the storing of North Carolina cotton, which is no longer to be dumped upon the market in October and November.

Several days ago for orderly marketing through the year as the market develops. In the first place, seventy-five per cent of the entire cotton crop of North Carolina is grown within a radius of seventy-five miles of Goldsboro. In the thirty-nine counties embraced in the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce, seven-ninths of the entire cotton crop of 750,000 bales in round numbers, is grown. After making allowance for the number of bales to be concentrated in Raleigh, Durham, Wilmington and Fayetteville, four hundred and fifty thousand bales, or half of the State's crop, will be contributory to Goldsboro.

All of the cotton in its way en route to Goldsboro, either by rail or by truck, Goldsboro has supreme advantage, in storage facilities, in reduced insurance, and otherwise, make Goldsboro the natural point for concentration of the bulk of the cotton which is to be stored for the longest period of the year.

**Also Centre of Distribution.**

Not only is this city the natural point for the concentration of cotton, but it is likewise in a position of primacy from the standpoint of distribution. Cotton goes two ways, either for domestic consumption or for export. Seventy per cent of all railroad stations in North Carolina for orderly marketing connection with Goldsboro. The city has direct one line connection through the heart of the manufacturing district of North and South Carolina. In Gaston county there are one hundred cotton mills, most of them spinning mills consuming a vast amount of raw cotton. Through train loads of cotton could be distributed from Goldsboro along the line of the Southern and direct to the mill hall. With the better organization of cotton selling, better gradings and concentration of cotton more and more of the home grown product will be taken by the home mills.

From the standpoint of export, Goldsboro also has an advantage. The freight rate from here to Norfolk is the same as from other points North. But in Wilmington, another large exporting point, the rate is cheaper than from the more northern points in this district. Goldsboro has a better freight rate than any other eastern town, both inland and outgoing, both for interior and export use.

All these considerations make it in the advantage of the association to select this point as one of the few large concentration points in the State. But the association is not in a position to erect its own warehouses. It proposes to make storage contracts at a specific price that will afford ample returns to the capital invested by local people. The association wishes to come here. There is not the shadow of a doubt that when once the start is made the storage warehouse business will grow here at a (Continued on Page Six)