

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."

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VOL. XXIV

GOLDSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

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THE UMPIRE

Timely Counsel That Should be Heeded.

Dr. Joel Whitaker, who knows The Game, Writes a Timely Homily That Everybody Who Loves Fair Play Will Endorse.

The umpire is a human being, therefore is not infallible. He is usually a man who will honestly call the plays as he sees them, or if not inclined to give fair decisions from a point of principle, will certainly do so if he uses good sense and cares to last as an umpire. The bleachers forget that the umpire's position is the best on the field from which to judge plays.

Two mistakes nearly all umpires make, in a small league like ours, are due to an over-desire to satisfy the players. They are, first, allowing the pitcher, particularly the catcher and pitcher, to kick against his decisions on balls and strikes by pulling the ball and shrugging the shoulders on all close deliveries called "balls," while if he were to call the same ball a "strike" the batter would mark a line on the ground indicating that the ball passed by entirely out of his reach or was too high or too low. Allowing kicks of this kind only does one thing, that is to bring cries of "rotten" and "trim your lamps" from the bleachers for the umpire.

Another mistake is to allow a captain of a team or a player to rush at him and storm and yell at him so the whole grandstand and bleachers can hear the protest. The decision is made and a protest of this kind can do only one, or both, of two things, get the crowd down on the umpire or if he is timid, cause him to "even up" on the next close decision.

When an umpire calls a ball a "ball," he does himself an injustice to indicate by a wave of the hand that it was too high or too low or off the plate; for there are at every game people so seated that if it is close, the ball will appear a strike. The ball is a "ball" because it did not pass over the plate at the proper height to be called a "strike," but is a "ball" principally because the umpire called it so.

In the game with Wilmington Monday when Dawson by exceedingly clever base-running stole third on Smith, of Wilmington, by using the "fade away" slide behind Smith, after he had gotten the ball in time to have touched him out, Smith kicked most decidedly. It appeared to the vast majority of the people there, and what is more important, to the umpire, that Dawson was safe. Here Smith did not hope to change the decision by his kick, but it was either to hide his chagrin at his failure to touch Dawson out, or to get the umpire to "even up" on the next close decision, or it is possible that Smith really thought he touched Dawson out.

In the game with Wilmington Tuesday when Levy threw Brumfield out at second base, it appeared to many people in the grandstand as well as to the umpire that the Raleigh man was out, and certainly that he was not safe by a good margin. Still Crozier rushed at the umpire and when within a few feet of him, yelled at the umpire so the grandstand could hear every word that was said. That protest was not made to the umpire, but was made to the grandstand and the bleachers.

In both these instances the umpire would have saved himself future trouble as well as made the game better in the future by having the one either fined or removed from the game and the other either fined or removed from the grounds.

Let the umpires get the teams under control by asserting and using their authority. They can't do this by trying to please the players nor can they suit both sides at once on close plays. The games will then be better as well as the attendance.

JOEL WHITAKER.
Raleigh, N. C., May 26.

Judge Weaver Dead.

Greensboro Record.

Ex-Judge Spencer B. Adams received a telegram today notifying him of the death of ex-Judge Walter L. Weaver this morning at 1:15 o'clock at his home in Springfield, O. Judge Weaver, it will be recalled, was in Greensboro a few weeks ago as a witness in the criminal libel case against Former U. S. Senator Marion Butler and his brother, Lester F. Butler, and during the stay of Judge Weaver here he made a number of friends, all of whom will be grieved to learn of his death.

Advertise in the ARGUS.

FINALLY, BRETHERN.

The South's Future Lies in Industrial Development.

Finally, brethren, after the politicians—purely as such—have finished their plays to the galleries in the national Congress and in our "esteemed contemporary" the Congressional Record the fact will still remain that, tariff or no tariff, the future of the South lies in industrial development, and The Argus, along this line, presents to the consideration of its readers the following very timely editorial from today issue of the New Bern Journal:

"A local in the Journal's column says that beets are the main product now being shipped from the farms in this vicinity.

"Here is another raw product, easily and cheaply raised, that calls for local effort to run it into a finished article for the trade. Sugar beet cultivation, with a factory nearby, would prove of immense benefit for the farmer and for the industrial benefit of this city.

"The Secretary of Agriculture has for years advocated the American production of its own sugar wants, instead of sending abroad annually \$100,000,000 for the sugar needed for consumption in this country.

"From his report to the Senate it appears that when Congress passed the Dingley bill, in 1897, and the Department of Agriculture began inviting capital to develop the beet sugar industry, there were but seven, and but \$2,250,000 invested in the industry. As a result of the passage of this measure, and of the diligent educational work of the Secretary, there are now 64 beet sugar factories, which represent an invested capital of \$70,000,000.

"In 1896 the total daily beet-slicing capacity of American factories was 4,000 tons; in 1908

"In 1896 the United States produced from beets 35,000 tons of granulated sugar, valued at \$3,261,000; in 1906 we produced 484,000 tons valued at \$43,753,000.

"In 1898 American farmers planted 41,000 acres in sugar beets; in 1906 they planted 376,000 acres.

"In 1896 the price paid for beets was \$4.10 per ton, and in 1908, it was \$5.35 per ton.

"In 1898 American farmers found market for 264,000 tons of beets, and in 1906 they marketed 4,236,000 tons.

"In 1898 these farmers received \$1,564,000 for their beet crop, and in 1906 they received \$21,604,000 for the crop.

"In 1897 the American farmers' gross return per acre of sugar beets was \$39, and in 1906 it was \$57.

"By increasing their sugar beet acreage 800 per cent, the farmers, by reason of greater tonnage and increased price of beets, increased their cash returns 1,300 per cent.

"During the past twelve years American farmers have found a market for 24,245,000 tons of beets for which they have received \$121,000,000 and the United States has produced from beets 2,821,199 tons of sugar.

"The above shows what the sugar beet industry has become, and yet it falls far short of what it is possible to make it. Those who ought to know say that beets can be successfully grown in this section. Why not a sugar factory to take these beets, and make this raw material build up industrial New Bern, instead of shipping away the beets in carlots and ordering sugar for local consumption in carlots.

"The beet shipments from here, at best, are only moderately profitable, while if there was a local factory there would be several profits—to the farmer an assured sale at profit, and the factory would profit, while the wage-earners, the employees of the factory, would profit. This section while a producer is yet too heavy a consumer, and of products that ought to be grown and manufactured here. The sugar beet factory is one industry that can be easily worked for local industrial benefits, and the farmers of this section would quickly go into beet cultivation, with an assured market, nearby for what they could raise."

FUNERAL OF MR. PARKER.

Remains Laid to Rest at Parkersburg on Tuesday—Victim of Tragedy.

Garland, N. C., May 26.—The remains of the late Maj. A. B. Parker, of Parkersburg, who was so foully murdered at that place on Sunday last, were laid to rest yesterday afternoon at two o'clock at the Parkersburg home near Cypress Creek. The services were by Rev. Dowd, pastor of Antioch Church, assisted by Rev. E. B. Craven, of Siler City, formerly pastor of Antioch. Mr. W. F. Parker, of Rocky Mount, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Costner, of Lincolnton, were here to attend the obsequies.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Goldsboro and Vicinity.

Showers tonight or Friday.

GREATER GOLDSBORO

Copy of Bill Extending The City Limits.

With The Proposed City Bond Issue all This New Territory Will Bear Its Proportion in The Street Paving.

The following is the amended charter of Goldsboro, as enacted by the recent General Assembly, a copy of which we have obtained in order that our readers may see that it is the same as published in advance of the application, and that there may be no misrepresentation or misunderstanding as to the enlarged boundaries of Greater Goldsboro.

An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Goldsboro.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the corporate limits of the city of Goldsboro be and the same are hereby extended as follows:

(1) In the eastern side: Beginning at the present city limits on Ash street and running easterly to Herman street; thence with the eastern line of Herman street, northerly to a point where the northern line of Beech street extended will intersect said Herman street; then with the northern line of said Beech street, extended, westerly to the big ditch, the present city limits; and the territory above added and described shall be attached to and become part of the Second ward of said city.

(2) On the western side: Beginning at the northwestern corner of the present city limits and runs thence westerly, the same course with the present northern limits of said city to the western boundary line of the extension of Georgia street as laid out by F. K. Borden; then southerly with the western line of said Georgia street, extended, to the Asylum road, or Pine street, extended; then easterly with said road or street to the present city limits; and so much of the territory above added and described as lies north of the center of an extension of Chestnut street, shall be attached to and become part of the First ward of said city; and the remaining part of said territory shall be attached to and become part of the Third ward of said city.

Sec. 2. That the board of aldermen of the city of Goldsboro shall have power to issue bonds, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), the proceeds of which shall be applied to and used for the paving or macadamizing the streets and sidewalks of said city; said bonds shall be of such denominations as said board of aldermen may deem advisable, bearing interest from the date thereof at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, with interest coupons attached, payable half yearly, at such times and places as may be deemed advisable by said board of aldermen, said bonds to be of such form and tenor, and transferable in such way, and the principal thereof payable or redeemable at such time or times, not exceeding forty (40) years from the date thereof, and at such places as the said board of aldermen may determine, none of which bonds shall be disposed of, in any manner, for a less price than their par value.

Sec. 3. That said bonds and their coupons shall not be subject to taxation by said city until after they become due and tender of payment shall have been made by the city, and the coupons shall be receivable in payment of city taxes or other city dues for any fiscal year in which said coupons become due or thereafter; and if the holder of any of said bonds or coupons shall fail to present the same for payment at the time or times, and at the place or places therein named, he shall not be entitled to any interest thereon for the time they have been outstanding after maturity.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest accruing on and the principal at maturity of the bonds herein authorized, the board of aldermen of said city shall annually and at the time of levying other city taxes, levy and lay a particular tax on all persons and subjects of taxation on which the said board of aldermen now are or may hereafter be authorized to lay and levy taxes for any purposes whatever, said particular tax not to be less than five (5) cents, nor more than sixteen (16) cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation of property, and not less than fifteen (15) cents, nor more than forty-eight (48) cents on each poll. The taxes provided for in this section shall be collected in the manner and at the times other city taxes are collected, and shall be accounted for and kept separate from other city taxes, and shall be applied exclusively to the purposes for which they are levied and collected. So much of said taxes as may not be required to pay the interest on the bonds issued as it falls due, and cannot be applied to the purchase or discharge of said bonds, shall be turned over and delivered to the commissioner of the sinking fund of the city of Goldsboro, and be so invested by him as to secure the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity, and the commissioner of the sinking fund of the city of Goldsboro having in charge the sinking fund provided for the payment of the bonds now outstanding against the city of Goldsboro, shall, after said outstanding bonds are paid off and discharged by him, apply any balance remaining in his hands to the payment of the bonds provided for in this act; provided, however, that none of the bonds provided for in this act shall be issued or be in force until the question of issuing the same shall be submitted to and approved by the qualified voters of said city, at an election to be held for that purpose under the rules and regulations, notice and other requirements set forth in section sixty-five (65) of chapter three hundred and ninety-seven (397) of the Private Laws of one thousand nine hundred and one.

Sec. 5. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1909.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Miss Kate Jeffreys Carries Off First and Many Honors in Graduating From the State Normal.

Mrs. Z. L. M. Jeffreys has returned from Greensboro, where this week she attended the commencement exercises of the State Normal, from which institution their daughter, Miss Kate, graduated this year with first honors and many class distinctions; among which were president of the class, prophetess, editor-in-chief and designer of "The Carolinian," the class annual, that is undoubtedly the handsomest school publication not alone in the State, but in the United States, and toastmistress of the class banquet. Truly have her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys, Goldsboro and her hosts of admiring friends every reason to be proud of and deeply gratified at this young lady's exceptional talent and the merited recognition thereof from the splendid institution from which she has just graduated.

Wayne county has the especial distinction of having had a member of every graduating class from the State Normal since it first had a graduating class, and of averaging a larger number of pupils than any other county in the State, although this year our county stands fourth in this respect.

Of course The Argus notes all this with high pride. It is the same old story of Goldsboro talent.

We've got the Best Town in the State.

Do everything reason tells you to do—unless conscience vetoes it.

GOING IT ALONE.

Party Policies All Mixed up By Party Representatives.

Democrats and Republicans Alike Have Abandoned Party Platforms in The Congressional Tariff Discussion, Protection Earnestly Advocated by Some Democratic Senators.

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Completing the speech which he had begun yesterday, Senator McEnery made an earnest plea for protection, not only because of the necessity for such a policy in the office of the revenue, but because, he declared, such a course would render the United States independent of other countries. He asserted that there had been a change of sentiment in the South on the subject of protection.

He dealt with the attitude of the Southern states and Southern statesmen toward the policy of protection. He said: "That there is a change of sentiment going on in the South in relation to protection was shown recently, and I hope Senators from the South who have supported protection on every industry in their states may extend the vision of their horizon and accord protection to great national interests."

Mr. McEnery spoke especially of the need of a protective tariff on lumber, which industry he said employed 35,000 men, producing lumber worth \$44,000,000 annually.

After pointing out that Southern Senators had voted for a duty on lumber which produces a revenue of only \$2,000,000 annually, Mr. McEnery called attention to the vastly greater income produced by sugar, which yields a revenue of \$60,000,000. "I want to appeal to Southern senators," he declared in ringing tones, "to abandon their absurd ideas of the theories of a tariff for revenue only and vote to support the industries of the United States."

"Thomas Jefferson said there should be a duty on the necessities of life because this government should not be forced to depend on any foreign country for its necessities.

"I do not base my plea for a duty on sugar for the great revenue it brings. I put it on a higher plane, which is the necessity for the country to become independent of any foreign government for things it requires. Break down the tariff on sugar, and this country will be overrun with sugar from Europe, both refined and unrefined, and will stop every beet factory in the United States and stop the culture of cane in the state of Louisiana. Hereafter we have depended upon sugar for a tariff. Now it has come to be a great necessity and it will enable us to supply the world's demand for sugar."

If the sugar trust, he said, had violated the law the guilty men should be put in the penitentiary. "But why crucify the people to bring down vengeance on the trust?" he asked.

"What we need," said Mr. McEnery, "is some settled policy in regard to this industry. Capital is easily frightened and every time there is a revenue bill coupled with a demand for free sugar conditions are unsettled."

Senators Burrows, of Michigan, and Smoot, of Utah, both of them members of the finance committee, also spoke in support of the committee action. Mr. Smoot presented a carefully prepared analysis of the situation and Mr. Burrows appealed more particularly to popular sentiment. The Michigan senator charged the sugar trust with an attempt to establish a reputation for fair dealing by pretending to be in alliance with the beet sugar industry in the United States, which he said was not the case. He asserted that a reduction of duties would destroy the beet industry and thus render it necessary to send \$100,000,000 a year out of the country for sugar.

Mr. Bristow, the new senator from Kansas, was the only advocate of a reduced rate. While Mr. McEnery, a Democrat, had spoken for a high and protective rate on sugar, the Kansas senator, a Republican, advocated a reduction. Mr. Bristow read from the testimony of the representative of the Louisiana sugar growers before the ways and means committee to show that the American Sugar and Refining Company fixed the prices paid the growers for their product and to show that the sugar grower does not get the benefit of the tariff.

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He argued that the surest way to curb the power of the sugar trust would be to develop the domestic sugar industry to the point where we shall produce within our borders all the sugar we consume. This would require from 350 to 400 beet sugar factories, and these, the Senator claimed, could not be consolidated into a trust.

He declared that neither the cane industry of the South nor the beet sugar industry could survive a present under a reduction of tariff. He asserted that the American Sugar Refining Company whenever guilty should be held civilly and criminally responsible. He added that Senator Clay's assertion that the sugar trust owns, either directly or indirectly, large tracts of land in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba did not have a particle of evidence to prove it. He said that he had in his possession affidavits from most of the beet companies in the United States stating that they are not controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company. He called attention to the fact that whereas during the past few years flour has almost doubled in value and meat and clothing and other necessities of life have increased substantially in price, sugar costs less today than it did ten years ago.

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Replying to a speech made by Senator Clay, of Georgia, last Wednesday, in which he attacked the so-called sugar trust and declared that Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church fixed the price of beets in favor of the beet sugar factories of Utah, Senator Smoot, of Utah, declared that if the latter statement were true "Mr. Smith might justly be hailed as the farmers' friend, since the farmers are doing so well in beet culture that they are constantly clamoring for greater beet acreage and more factories." As to the \$20,000,000 annual salary which Senator Clay asserted Mr. Smith received as president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, Senator Smoot asserted that President Smith's yearly salary does not exceed \$2,400.

He argued that the surest way to curb the power of the sugar trust would be to develop the domestic sugar industry to the point where we shall produce within our borders all the sugar we consume. This would require from 350 to 400 beet sugar factories, and these, the Senator claimed, could not be consolidated into a trust.

He declared that neither the cane industry of the South nor the beet sugar industry could survive a present under a reduction of tariff. He asserted that the American Sugar Refining Company whenever guilty should be held civilly and criminally responsible. He added that Senator Clay's assertion that the sugar trust owns, either directly or indirectly, large tracts of land in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba did not have a particle of evidence to prove it. He said that he had in his possession affidavits from most of the beet companies in the United States stating that they are not controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company. He called attention to the fact that whereas during the past few years flour has almost doubled in value and meat and clothing and other necessities of life have increased substantially in price, sugar costs less today than it did ten years ago.

When Mr. Smoot concluded the Senate adjourned.

GOLDSBORO LEADS

The Giants Now Stand at The Head of The League.

In Yesterday's Spirited Ten Innings Game With Wilson Our Boys Batted Anderson Like Playing 'Old Field.'

From Thursday's Daily.

"Say, did you see the game?" This is the question that all Goldsboro has been propounding as a passing salutation since yesterday's spirited contest on Athletic Park diamond, in which the Goldsboro Giants made—well—what's the use of making the clever "Tobaccoists," and the clever Wilsonites generally, whom Goldsboro esteems so highly, feel bad—worse—worse—worse—by parading their overwhelming defeat—and with "Anderson in the box"—in yesterday's tenning game!

In all candor, it is because we like Wilson so well—because the "Wilson spirit" challenges our admiration—because the Wilson "fans" can only be stopped by "shutting off the current"—because to defeat Wilson is to shut off "one of the finest," that we Argus feels so elated that we've sent them to the mat the best we could out of three.

The game yesterday was witnessed by one of the largest crowds of the season, and an especial feature of additional satisfaction was, that there was about one hundred fans from Kinston, who came up on a special train, who witnessed how effectively the Goldsboro team overcame their spirited adversaries.

It was a great game. And the result puts Goldsboro at the head of the league list.

If Otis, pitching for Goldsboro, had not had his pitching hand injured, in the sixth inning, impairing his delivery, and necessitating his retiring at the end of that inning, it is probable Wilson would not have scored at all, as up to that time only two hits had been made off his delivery. Devney replaced him, pitching the last three innings without a hit.

President Tom M. Washington, of Wilson, witnessed the game.

Score—
Goldsboro . . . 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2—7 13 4
Wilson . . . 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—5 7 4
Batteries—Otis, Devney and Stubbs; Anderson and Holt.
Umpire, Barr. Time, 2:10. Attendance, 1,200.