

# The Charlotte News

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SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1911.

### THE OLD-TIME DARKEY.

The Baltimore Sun comments at length upon a dinner on Memorial Day at Gastonia of the 'old time darkey' by their former owners. Those who love to picture the breech between the races, who dwell long upon the subject of race strife, etc., would do well to ponder deep the truth of the Sun's comment. Every true Southerner has a kindly feeling for the 'old time darkey. And the South, better than any section on earth knows how to get along with the negro of today. Some time ago a movement was started to raise a "Black Mammy" fund, the idea being to erect a monument to the old colored mammy, whose faithfulness and devotion has merited gratitude. There are thousands of these old-time darkeys in the South today, and they occupy a warm place in the hearts of their white friends. Loyal, true as steel, deferential, honest and faithful they have earned the respect and love of the other race. The Sun's comment is as true as can be, and its editor evidently understands thoroughly the situation as affecting the races in the South. We make room here for his comment on the Gastonia dinner:

"On Confederate Memorial Day at Gastonia, N. C., the veterans provided a dinner for a hundred negroes who had been slaves before the war, and the accounts report that it was such a dinner as few of them have had since the old slave days. Their white friends enjoyed the delight of the colored people as much as the guests did of old retainers, their former masters and mistresses and the descendants of the former slaveholders. Those who have never lived in the South can hardly understand the affection of the Southern whites for the colored people with whom they were reared, or the attachment of the negroes to the families they have served and, in many instances, whose names they bear. With the drifting of the younger negroes to the towns and cities and the dying out of the older generation, this feeling is changing; but such instances as the Gastonia dinner show that it still survives in many parts of the South.

"The white man who had a negro 'mammy,' who looked after his toddling footsteps in infancy and who ever in after life considered him as her 'chile,' looks with peculiar affection upon the 'old uncles' and 'aunties' who are still in the land of the living. He knows how faithful, capable and devoted they were, and he mourns the passing of the old days. For the races, in time to come, seem to be growing farther apart all the time, and the clash of interests and the failure of the younger generation to appreciate the relations of their elders have led to race feeling and at times to serious disturbances. The real Southerner is not the enemy of the negro, but in reality his best and truest friend. He never will permit social equality, and the best element of the negroes favor a separate development. But he is always ready to extend a helping hand to the colored people when they are in need, and he is pleased when they show signs of developing into useful property-owning citizens. The Southerner knows instinctively how to deal with the colored man, to hold his affection and respect; and while there are ruffians in the south as there are everywhere else, among the Southerners there is a kindly feeling for the negro and a hope that he will develop into a hard-working, capable and successful citizen."

The Greensboro News thinks that the platform of Chief Justice Clark is in the nature of a dissenting opinion.

Is it true, as reported, that the town is overrun with gamblers? And, if so, why is nothing done about it?

No one ever goes to bed with an empty stomach in Charlotte.

Ex-Governor Aycock makes it a four horned dilemma.

One day with life and heart is more than time enough to find a world. —Lowell.

## "BLACKMAILING."

President Taft stirred somewhat of a sensation by severely criticising a certain exclusive club in Washington which had "blackballed" several of his friends. Without mincing words he paid his respects to "small-headed men" who exclude from close association men superior to them in brains, character and position.

We do not know the "inside" of this affair at all, and care very little about it. It strikes us, however, that true as the president's statements no doubt he acted unwisely in openly opening fire upon a club of which he is a member himself. The mere fact that he is president does not necessarily mean that all of his friends would be congenial with the members of the club in question, and the object of the "blackball" is merely to keep out birds of unlike feathers. If some "small minded" fellow sought to ease a grudge by blackmailing a superior, certainly that superior should be able to take a good laugh at such a display of assiduity.

Most assuredly a high-minded gentleman would find scant pleasure in an organization composed of "small-headed" individuals, and the president should thank the wielders of the black ball for sparing his friends from necessity of unpleasant association. Besides the president's friends in this instance are sufficiently prominent to take the matter as a huge joke.

Just as there are many men of many minds, there are many kinds of clubs. If all were composed of the same stripe of gentlemen there would be need of but one. The clubman, whether he belong to a highfalutin' organization or to a body which meets over the corner grocery store, believes in the association of congenial souls. There are clubs for the noisy fellows, clubs for the boozey fellows, for the artists, the literary cranks, patriotic clubs, clubs for loafers, as well as gentlemen of genius. The member considers his club rather like his home, and he readily objects to the introduction of a member with whom he does not think he could mingle pleasantly. The black ball is not an instrument of torture. It does not mean that the man to whom it is applied is in the least inferior, morally, mentally, or intellectually. It merely means that some member of a club does not feel that the fellow proposed would make the right kind of affinity. The women in a certain neighborhood form their own club. They would resent the name of some lady for whom they had no special amount of admiration. And the same is true of the men's clubs. Oftentimes there is no more excuse for a blackball than the fellow had who said:

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell; The reason why I cannot tell, But this I like I do know well, I do not like thee, Dr. Fell—but, what's the difference?"

The president, when he joined the club in question, must have understood that he was to bide by the action of that club with reference to taking in members. Since he has openly attacked its conduct, without attempting to remedy matters quietly and in club circles, the thing for him to do is to resign and join a club where "high-minded" men are to be found. An aggregation of the "small-headed" variety is no place either for the president or his friends.

**Blackballing.** President Taft's censure of clubs for blackballing members of importance in the community will be generally applauded by the public and specifically ignored by the clubs, notwithstanding the resignation of three army officers who were members of the Metropolitan.

The average club is a social aggregation of men of sympathetic tastes, foibles, manners and vices. Sympathy being the keynote of the club, it follows that the one paramount requisite for membership is innocuousness. Since foolishness annoys one man where cleverness affronts ten, since accomplishment antagonizes one hundred men where idleness offends none, and since good manners promote harmony where bad manners strain it, it follows that the standards of membership in a social club tend more toward the top than the rough diamond, more toward the red-wood than the man of mark. The officers of such a club are doing no more than their duty when they blackball any man whose unconventional manners, conspicuous career or obtrusive intelligence might jar the sensibilities of their fellow-members. This is not in reality the snobishness of superiority but rather the self-preservation of contented inferiority. —New York World.

## Talks of Things Along Rio Grande

Mr. William Tredenic, a former Mecklenburg boy, is spending a few days in Charlotte with friends, having arrived here from the Mexican frontier on Friday. He talks interestingly of the situation along the Rio Grande and of the probability of peace as viewed by those near the seat of disturbance. He has seen service in the United States army in the Philippines and in China during the Boxer trouble. He says the people along the Rio Grande are hopeful of peace at an early date, but thinks that it will come as a result of the retirement of President Diaz, who, he says, already sees the necessity of resigning.

—Messrs. Fred Summers and Ben Fry, of Statesville, have returned home after a visit of several days at the home of Mr. W. H. Young.

# Under Capitol Dome

(By H. E. C. BRYANT.) News Bureau, Congress Hall.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, has introduced and had passed a resolution to investigate the Sugar Trust. Nine members of the house will serve on a committee of investigation. It is the purpose of Mr. Hardwick, chairman of the committee, to take a look into the records of the giant corporation or organization by the Havemeyer group.

Many people are interested in this proposition. Every man, woman and child in this country is taxed about \$1.50 a year for sugar. The present tariff brings in about \$52,000,000 in revenues. "It shall be the duty of the committee to inquire whether the organization and operations of the American Sugar Refining Company and other persons or corporations having relations with it, and all other persons or corporations engaged in manufacturing or refining sugar and their relations with each other, have caused or had a tendency to cause any of the following results," says the resolution.

"First. The restriction of destruction of competition among manufacturers or refiners of sugar. "Second. An increase in price of refined sugar for the consumer or decrease in the price of sugar cane of sugar beets to the producer thereof." Representative Pou, a member of the sub-committee of the house committee on rules, which reported out the Hardwick resolution, with a recommendation that it pass, stated the case clearly from the standpoint of the investigators.

"Twenty-one years ago this corporation, the Sugar Trust—came into existence," said he, "and since it has grown and spread in its operations, absorbing competitors. There is a common belief among the people of the United States that it is every day violating the law. Now, the purpose of this inquiry is to ascertain whether or not this is true. There is no purpose to play politics. The people are entitled to know why it is that this trust, if it be true that it is violating the law, is still doing business in the same old way at the same old stand."

"We will be able to prove that the Sugar Trust has absorbed more than 54 companies since it was organized. It has been taking over its competitors whenever they got in its way. One case in particular, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, of Philadelphia, will be looked into. This concern had been established at an outlay of several millions to refine sugar but met with financial troubles, and when in distress, was trapped by the American Sugar Refining Company. The E. E. Knight case is another one."

"The trust controls more than 50 per cent of the refined sugar business of the country. It probably dominates more than 80 per cent of it. "There is no doubt in my mind that it has a gentleman's agreement with Arubuckles Brothers and the Spreckles interests. This arrangement is made so that there will be no competition among them.

"The tariff, especially the Dutch Standard color test, makes such a combination which seems to be unlawful, possible. Sugar is about twice as high to the consumer as it should be. "The trust has not only put the price up to the consumer, but it has fixed the price of raw cane and beet sugar. "The inquiry provided by the Hardwick resolution was prompted by the fact that the Sugar Trust has existed openly and notoriously violated the law ever since the Sherman act went into effect. It has been no conviction under that statute.

"We propose to ascertain why it is this great corporation has not been convicted in the courts under the antitrust law." Mr. Hardwick says that the committee will be directed to look into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company from its origin in 1891. That he trust exists, he argues, is evidence that the laws have not been enforced.

"The Sugar Trust, it is believed, has violated the law in many ways. It has made illegal contracts, combinations and combined in restraint of trade. It has left nothing undone to further its own interests to the detriment of competitors and the cost of the people.

The record of the American Sugar Refining Company will be followed from its beginning to the present day. It will be proven that it has been a factor in tariff making at Washington; that it controls the sugar interests of the United States, including the cane of Louisiana, and the beets of the West, and has large holdings in the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba.

Figures will be given to show that it dominates the beet sugar refineries of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and other states. Its \$90,000,000 of capital extends to every sugar growing region.

An effort was made during the debate of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill in the senate that the Sugar Trust had nothing to do with the beet sugar industry. The published figures of the company refute this.

The supporters of the Hardwick resolution alleges that the American Sugar Refining Company had its way in framing the sugar schedule two years ago. Senator Aldrich, it is said, made an enemy of Senator Dooliver, of Iowa, by giving the place he desired on the senate finance committee to Senator Smoot, of Utah. In the Payne-Aldrich tariff fight Mr. Smoot led the forces that fixed the sugar duties. He claimed to speak for the great beet sugar interests. Senator Smoot was supported most loyally by senators from the cane sugar and other sugar beet regions. All interested made a manly stand for the Dutch Standard of color, which has given the trust its advantage for years. For 26 years American tariff schedules have carried provisions for "a duty of so and so on sugar not above No. 16 Dutch, whether democratic or republican, have stood for a duty on sugar. The Sugar Trust has hesitated to use money in campaigns for democrats or republicans as the occasion demanded. Senator Aldrich never failed, to have enough democrats when he needed

# COMMENCEMENT SEASON OPENS AT LENOIR, N. C.

Lenoir, May 20.—The closing exercises of the Lenoir graded schools began Thursday afternoon with exercises by the primary grades and was attended by a large number of our people. Friday night the literary address was delivered by Dr. Edwin Mims, of the State University, his subject being, "The Need of Higher Education." He spoke for a little over an hour and handled his subject to the delight of his hearers. He told the audience that fifteen years ago he made his first speech in the interest of education at Hartland, this county, and he had been on the warpath ever since, for the cause he represented. In speaking of the work of the women along education lines complimented the good women of the town for the work they have been doing since they organized their betterment association.

Tomorrow morning (Sunday), the Rev. D. P. McGeachy, of Lewisburg, W. Va., will deliver the annual sermon in the auditorium, at 11 o'clock. The graduating exercises will be held Monday night. The school will send out nine graduates this year.

Commencement at Davenport. The commencement exercises at Davenport College will begin Monday afternoon and continue through Wednesday night. The annual sermon will be preached this year by Rev. E. K. McFarly, of Greensboro, and the literary address will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Barnhardt, of High Point. The grand final concert will be the best closing concert ever given at Davenport College. This year the college is sending out one of the largest classes in its history, comprised of fifteen young ladies of the different departments.

The elocution contest for the Nelson Education medal will be held on Tuesday night and there are five contestants this year. Davenport has done a fine year's work during the year that is about to close, which speaks well for the excellent faculty and the efficient president in charge.

# SENATOR PILBO KNOCKED DOWN IN HARD FIGHT

Yazoo City, Miss., May 20.—In an altercation on the street here today, state senator Theodore Bilbo candidate for lieutenant governor, and the central figure in the alleged bribery scandal of the senatorial caucus in connection with the election of a United States senator from Mississippi last year, was knocked down with a cane in the hands of state senator, W. D. Gibbs.

Senator Bilbo was stunned by the blow and lay on the street for several moments. Senator Gibbs offered to renew the fray in any manner that Bilbo should name, but the latter declined on account of the age of his antagonist.

**James Bennett Gets 10 Years.** Yazoo City, Miss., May 20.—James G. Bennett, a well known newspaper man, convicted last night on the charge of bigamy, was arraigned before Judge Henry here today and given the maximum sentence, ten years in the penitentiary. Bennett will be taken to the state farm in Rankin county.

# Story Tales From New York

(BY B. M. J.) New York, May 20.—One of the most talked of women in New York today, or perhaps in the whole country is Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, formerly Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, mother of the most prominent suffragette in the United States. Up to a few weeks ago Mrs. Belmont shared honors with Mrs. Clarence Mackay, then president of the Equal Franchise Society, and one of the most popular young matrons of the ultra-exclusive circle of the Four Hundred, but since Mrs. Mackay's retirement from the presidency, Mrs. Belmont, who is head of the rival suffragette club, stands out more prominently than ever. She has her enemies, and scores of them, and she is severely criticized in many quarters, and particularly among the men, whose feelings she is not inclined to spare. When she first took up the cause of suffrage she was laughed at from all quarters, and mud-slingers were very busy with her name for a time, and, in fact, are yet. People said that she had turned to it because she had exhausted every other resource in the world, that, satiated with every thing money could buy, her every luxury that ingenuity could devise, she had at last struck out into the new field as the means to a new sensation.

But, her object what it may (and it would seem that it was merely a fad with her enthusiasm would have died many months ago), there are few, if any, among Mrs. Belmont's critics, who have accomplished, or even tried to accomplish a hundredth part of the good she has done, and is doing. Naturally she has made more enemies among the men than the women, and, while she does not pose as a man-hater, she is apt to be pretty severe in her judgments of the sterner sex, and is most frank in her opinions of them. In an interview a few months ago she was asked to explain why, in her opinion, women go on loving men to the bitter end, under any and all circumstances, and long after their love has been trampled in the dust. "Why," she is said to have exclaimed, "do you really believe that women go on loving men? I believe that if women would tell the brutal truth they would say that after the first glamour has passed, after they have sounded, and discovered just how selfish, how unstable and insincere the average man is, they come much nearer to despising them than to loving them. But women are essentially philosophers—life makes them such—and the majority of them prefer to make the best of things, to show a brave front always, and to endure what they must with as little outcry as possible. They bug their bitter disappointments and real convictions to themselves, and placidly lie to their friends about the many virtues and good qualities of their husbands." And, having divorced one husband and buried another it would seem that Mrs. Belmont has at least some ground for believing that she knows whereof she speaks.

Among the latest of Mrs. Belmont's schemes for the betterment of her sister-women is a farm on her Brookholt estate at Hempstead, L. I., where practically all the farm work is done by young women, and which is proving a great success. Mrs. Belmont believes that this work, with its open-air life, its tissue-building exercises, and its freedom from restraint, is far better for growing girls, and young women than the slavery of the foul odored sweat-shops and factories, from which she has gathered her recruits. The girls are caught gardening, ploughing, haying, milking, chicken-raising, and, in fact, every branch of the gentle art of farming, and, while there are men to assist now, Mrs. Belmont states that, after the girls learn their parts, and get accustomed to the work, the place will be an Adamless Eden, with never a man in hailing distance. The girls, strange to say, seem to thoroughly enjoy the life, and the cause of suffrage she was laughing to be a happy lot. They say a substantial supper and a bed to tumble into where they have been accustomed to eat gingham blouses and bloomers. "You can't dig in the ground and wear skirts," they say.

Mrs. Belmont is remodeling, at a cost of \$18,000, a private dwelling owned by her, in East 41st street, which, when completed, will be used as a Suffragist Club House, and will contain, among its many luxuries, appointments, a Dutch kitchen, a large, open-air smoking room for the use of its members. There will be a shop, a restaurant, a large assembly hall, and the rest of the house will be given over to bedrooms. She leads a strenuous life, does this woman, who combines the duties of a society leader with those of a woman of affairs. She does not shrink from standing, on a street corner to distribute "Votes for Women" tracts, although she knows that by so doing she will attract a few minutes a mob large enough to block traffic; harsh criticisms effect a school trustee of one of the largest school districts on Long Island.

New plans for sky-scrapers in New York have caused to sink into comparative insignificance the erstwhile famous and much lauded Singer building. The Metropolitan Tower, with its forty-eight stories, was the first to outstrip it in point of height, and now there is being erected in the Place and Broadway, opposite the post-office, and a few blocks North of the Singer, a fifty-two story building—The Woolworth—which will, for a time at least, bear as did the Singer, the distinction of being the highest office building in the world. There is only one structure in the world that is higher—The Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The Woolworth building, owned by the man who made his fortune from his five and ten-cent stores, is just now sinking its huge shafts and caissons on one side of the block it is to occupy, while on the other street side the dozen or more office buildings which had to be demolished to make room for it are being torn down by one of the big "wrecking" companies. It is a wonderful sight to watch the small army of men working like beavers, and assisted by the wonderful machinery, its somehow reminds me of the marionettes shows of one's youth, where each little man was working so hard at his own particular little job, without reference to what his neighbor was doing.

And just across City Hall Park is a still more interesting structure in process of erection, the new municipal building. While this will be only forty stories high—twenty-five main stories and a tower of fifteen additional stories, while on the other side of the street the more or less buildings which had to be demolished to make room for it are being torn down by one of the big "wrecking" companies. It is a wonderful sight to watch the small army of men working like beavers, and assisted by the wonderful machinery, its somehow reminds me of the marionettes shows of one's youth, where each little man was working so hard at his own particular little job, without reference to what his neighbor was doing.

London, May 20.—An event, three months to the coronation place tomorrow, the Dominions of South Africa, Zealand and his cabinet heralded international defection. The first official action and it is expected to be a daily change of forms and advices. Chief among the raised England's colonial resolution. South Africa's introduction reads: "That the preference do a system of services. This resolution at a time of agreement for the legation Canada, rail among English political outflow and its introduction many implications for the strong by the home empire generated a lot of the nation before stating his ministry done the duty that prime minister have opposed London to this. This action Gladstone's son of South



Wild scenes at the Camorra trial when the "informant" Abbate-maggio, testified. This remarkable picture shows the thrilling scene when the betrayed man's revelation of Camorra secrets in the Viterbo Court. On the lower right are the three dramatic figures of the trial—the woman Camorra, Maria Stenardo; in the center of the group, Enrico Alfano, the genius of the conspirators, and next him, Father Vittozzi, the priest whose emersion in the case, are shaking their fists and shouting protests at the informant. Abbate-maggio appears standing calmly on the judicial dais, with the judge seated at his right and the armed police at his back, who seem to be the only ones in court to keep their heads.