BY THE PRESIDENT IN RAIN

Through you Lagislatury you have shalled the market the strategy and to refrain from using the system of the strategy and the

This is above all true in connection with the employment of child labor. In Pennsylvania you have made a beginning, but only a beginning, in proper legislation and administration on this subject; the law must if necon this subject; the law must if necessary be strengthened, and it must be rigorously enforced. The national government can do but little in the matter of child labor, though I earnestly hope that that little will be permitted to be done by Congress. The great bulk of the work, however, must be left to the State Legislatures and if our State Legislatures would act as drastically and yet as wisely on this subject of child labor as Pennsylvania has acted within the present year as regards the subjects I have enumerated above, the gain would be literally incalculable; and one of the most vital needs of modern American life would at last be ade-

American life would at last be adequately met.

A THEORY OF ACTION

So much for the State. Now for the nation; and here I can not do better than base my theory of governmental action upon the words and deeds of one of Pennsylvania's greatest transport from Millson. est sons, Justice James Wilson. Wil-son's career has been singularly over-looked for many years, but I believe that more and more it is now being adequately appreciated; and I congratulate your State upon the fact that Wilson's body is to be taken away from where it now rests and brought back to lie, as it should, in Pennsylvania soll." He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the men who saw that the Revolution, in which he had served as one of the men who saw that the Revolution, in which he had served as a soldier, would be utterly fruitless unless it was followed by a close and permanent union of the States; and in the Constitutional Convention, and in securing the adoption of the Constitutional convention, and in the rendered services even greater than he rendered as a member of the Constitutional Congress, which deconstantly more effective. Constitutional Congress, which de-clared our independence; for it was the success of the makers and pre-servers of the Union which justified our independence.

servers of the Union which justified our independence.

He believed in the people with the faith of Abraham Lincoln; and coupled with his faith in the people he had what most of the men who in his generation believed in the people did not have; that is, the courage to recognize the fact that faith in the people amounted to nothing saless the representatives of the people assembled together in the national government were given full and complete power to work on behalf of the people. He developed even before Marshall the doctrine (absolutely, essential not merely to the efficiency but to the existence of this nation) that an inherent power rested in the nato the existence of this batton) that an inherent power rested in the na-tion, outside of the enumerated pow-ers conferred upon it by the Consti-tution, in all cases where the object involved was beyond the power of the saveral States and was a power or-dinarily exercised by soverign na-

dinarily exercised by soverign nations.

In a remarkable letter in which he advocated setting forth in early and clear fashion the powers of the national government, he laid down the proposition that it should be made clear that there were neither vacuations of State and national jurisdictions and that both jurisdictions together composed only one uniform and comprehensive system of government and laws; that is, whenever the States can not act, because the need to be met is not one of merely a single locality, then the national government, representing all the people, should have complete power to act. It was in the spirit of Wilson that Washington, and Washington's lieutenant, Hamilton, acted; and if was in the same spirit that Marshall construed the law.

GREAT QUESTION OF DAY

testion of the elective franchise make tampering with the bailet boxes and the easting of lliegal votes so difficult as in all probability to be unprofitable; you have provided a primary election law which guarantees to the voters free expression in the selection of candidates for office; you have by law regulated and improved the civil service system of your greatest cities, and, finally, you have passed a law containing a provision which I mose elementally hope will in substance be embedded likewise in a law by the Congress at the coming session—a prevision probabiling the officers of any corporation from making a contribution of the money of that corporation to any caudidate of any political committee for the payment of any election expenses whatever.

CREDITABLE LEGISLATION

It is surely not too much to say that this body of substantive legislation marks an spock in the history of the practical betterment of gottless of the practical betterment of gottless of the process of the swellen down that this body of substantive legislation and admirable legislation. Let me, however, most carneedly urge that your Legislature continue this record of public service by enacting one or two additional laws. One subject which every good citizen should have at heart above almost all others is the matter of child abor. Everywhere the great growth of modern industrialism has been accompanied by Thusses in connection with the employment of which have necessitated a complete change in the attitude of the State toward labor.

This is above all true in connection with the employment of which experienced, and it must be proper legislation and administration on this gubject; the law must if necessary be strengthened, and it must be considered to control to exclude the provision and control to make the form of the

ernment, on behalf of the people of the United States, has and is to exer-

great corporations, and it was under the leadership of one of the most hon-ored public men in our country, one of Pennsylvania's most eminent sons of Pennsylvania's most eminent something of his speech he was driven to the present Senator, and then Attor-tion in the suburbs, at which he ney-General, Knox—that the new debarded the train for Washington. and it is curious to look back at the extreme bitterness which not merely the spokesmen and representatives of organized wealth, but many most excellent conservative people then felt as to the action of Mr. Knox and of

the administration.

Many of the greatest financiers of this country were certain that Mr. Konx's Northern Securities suit, if won, would plunge us into the worst panic we had ever seen. Then denounc-

archy, the antidotes to socialism. To exercise a constantly increasing and constantly more efficient supervision and control over the great common carriers of the country prevents all necessity for seriously considering such a project as the government ownership of railroads—a policy which would be evil in its results from every standpoint. standpoint.
A similar extension of the national

standpoint.

A similar extension of the national power to oversee and secure correct behavior in the management of all great corporations engaged in interstate business will in similar fashion render far more stable the present system by doing away with those grave abuses which are not only evil in themselves but are also evil because they furnish an excuse for agitators to inflame well-meaning people against all forms of property, and to commit the country to schemes of wild, would-be remedy which would work infinitely more harm than the disease itself. The government ought not to conduct the business of the country; but it ought to regulate it so that it shall be conducted in the interest of the public.

Perhaps the hest justification of the course which in the national government we have been pursuing in the past few years, and which we intend steadily and progressively to pursue in the future, is that it is condemned with almost equal rancor slike by the reactionaries—the Bourbons—on one side, and by the wild apostles of unrest on the other. The reactionary is bittesty angry because we have deprived him of that portion of his power which he misuses to the public hurt; the sgitator is angered for various reasons, including among others the fact that by remedying the abuses we have deprived him of that portion of his power which he misuses to the public hurt; the sgitator is angered for various reasons, including among others the fact that by remedying the abuses we have deprived him of the fucrum of real grievance, which alone renders the lever of irrational agitation formidable.

MUCH TO BE DONE

We have actually accomplished much. But we have not accomplished the much. But we have not accomplished much. But we have not accomplished

We have actually accomplished much. But we have not accomplished all, nor snything like all, that we feel must be accomplished. We shall not halt; we shall stendily follow the path we have marked out, executing the laws we have succeeded in putting upon the statute books with absolute impartiality as between man and man, and unresting in our endeavor to strengthen and supplement these by further laws which shall enable us in more efficient and more summary fashion to achieve the ends we have in view.

there be submission to class hatred, to rancor, brutality, and mob violence, for that would mean the end of all civilization. Increased powers are susceptible of abuse as well as use; never before have the opportunities for selfishness been so great, nor the results of selfishness so appalling; for in communities where exerything is organized on a merely selfish commercial basis, such selfishness, if unchecked, may transform the great forces of the new epoch into powers of destruction hitherto unequaled.

We need to check the forces of greed, to insure just treatment alike of capital and of labor, and of the general public, to prevent any man, rich or poor, from doing or receiving wrong, whether this wrong be one of cunning or of violence. Much can be done by wise legislation and by resolute enforcement of the law. But still more must be done by steady

still more must be done by steady training of the individual citizen, in conscience and character, until he grows to abhor corruptin and greed and tyranny and brutality and to prize

justice and fair dealing.

The men who are to do the work of the new epoch must be trained so as to have a sturdy self-respect, a power of sturdy insistence on their own rights, and with it a proud and generous recognition of their duties, a sense of honorable obligation to their fellows, which will bind them, as by bands of steel, to refrain in their daily work at home or in their business from doing aught to any man which can not be blazoned under the oonday sun. After his speech there and a hur-

ried inspection of the new capitol, the President and other distinguished guests were entertained by Governor Pennypacker-at luncheon at the exmansion.

The President left the mansion shortly before 3 o'clock and was driven to the union station, where he boarded his special car for York. There he visited the county fair grounds as the guest of Congressman Lafean, of the York district, and was driven around the race track. The rain fell during the drive and the President's face was bespattered with mud when he left his carriage and mounted a small platform in the center of the grounds from which he made the second speech, which, like has been a student all his life and is the dedication address, was non-po- a preacher and man of ability. litical.

The streets of York over which the party passed were crowded with people and the President was given a continuous evation. At the conclusion of the Keystone State.

BLAME FOOTBALL FOR DEATH.

Coaches of Lawrenceville School Declare Young Kennedy Was Victim of More Open Plays—Call Game More Dangerous—Assert That New Regulations Fail to Eliminate, the Danger of Tackle Work and Increase Peril.

Frenton, N. J., Special to New York Herald, 23d. That the new football rules, intended to eliminate brutality, were indirectly responsible for the killing of John Powell Kannedy, the Troy (N. Y.) captain of the Lawrenceville Preparatory, School team, was testified to this afternoon by three coaches who appeared before an inquest held by Coroner Bower to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the young man's death, The coroner and his jury, however, decided that death was accidental and that no one in particular was to blame for the fatality. The coaches who blamed the new rules were Dana Kaffer, Frederick Kaffer and Percy Calwell, the latter one of the masters of the school, Similar testimony was given by Edward V. Spooner, physical director of the athletic field. It was the contention of the coaches That the new football rules, intended physical director of the athletic field. It was the contention of the coaches that in permitting more open plays the new rules paved the way for accidents more serious than those resulting from mass plays, making the game more dangerous than before. They said that the new rules failed to eliminate danger of tackle work, in fact made the latter more deadly than before, inasmuch as a mass play at such times often kept the object of attack from being thrown heavily.

mas play at such times often kept the object of attack from being thrown heavily.

Dr. E. H. Lee, the school physician, testified that young Kennedy's death was due to the rupture of a blood vessel in his head, sustained when he struck the hard ground. He explained the means taken to restere consciousness.

Suggestion has been made that football be given up by the school for the balance of the term, but this is not likely to be done, inasmuch as the game itself is considered most beneficial exercise for the young Kennedy are very rare. The sentiment of the boys themselves, as well as of the trustees and faculty, is that the game be continued with whatever precaution possible to prevent accidents.

Missionary Hens.

Philadelphia Recorg.

Down in Maryland lives John Herman, an energetic Methodist Church worker, who has organized the chickin the neighborhood of his church, hear Skyeville, into a missionary society to raise a fund to aid the church. Each hen is a lay member, so to speak, and the farmers of the neighborhood agree to turn over to the church each and every egg that their hens lay on Sundays, and only those laid on that day. These eggs are to be taken to the church each Sunday afternoon at the Epworth League meeting and placed in a basket. The eggs will be stamped with the date of laying, and will on the following day be brought by Mr. Herman to Baltimore. He has agreed to realize two cents on each egg, no matter what may be the market price.

If an article is imitated, the original is always best. Think it over, and when you go to buy that box of salve to keep around the house, get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the original and the name is stamped on every box. Good for exerum, tetter, bolls, outs and bruises

DAVIDSON IS PROSPERIOUS.

pecial to The Observer.

Davidson, Oct. 4.—At the management

of the executive committee of the col-Lingle, chalrinan; Rev. Dr. W. J. Mc-Kay, clerk; Rev. Dr. M. D. Hardin and Messra George E. Wilson, R. A. Dunn, P. M. Brown, P. B. Fetser and John F. Loye. Mr. W. D. Roddey was the only absentce. The opinion was expressed by members that this was one of the most important meetings held in recent years. The affairs of the college were carefully reviewed and everything seems to be in most satisfactory form for the present and satisfactory form for the present and full of promise for days to come. The watchword of the administration and of the committee seems to be: "Progress, development, expansion and growth in all directions." Two hundred and eighty-three students are already enrolled, 105 of these being new men. The collections by the bursar from those in attendance are very good, gratifyingly so. About \$10,000 is reported as is hand for the Carnegie Library.

The committee promoted Dr. Sen-

telle to the rank of a full professor-ship, his work to be determined by the faculty in its own sessions. Steps were taken looking to the establishment of several new professorships s year hence, primarily one in biology and another in history and economics. The Watts dormitory was inspected by the visitors and found to be most satisfactory. It is a question whether it has a superior in material equipments in the South. But it is a fact that all of the rooms in the college including these new ones, were taken before this building is finished and he advisability of a third new dormitory to be completed a year hence received the careful consideration of the committee and steps may soon be taken to order its construction. The sewerage question is a prominent one and a complete system will certainly be put in as soon as the funds can be secured. Further, the committee had under consideration the matter naming a permanent librarian and registrar. Both offices have increased so much in importance and the duties connected therewith are so greatly enlarged that such an officer is genuinely needed. The committee made the necessary provision for his salary.

The kame of football to be played ere with Oak Ridge Saturday, the is being well advertised in this and neighboring towns and, if the weather changes, a good crowd may vidson's captain last year, will no doubt be in the game with his gak Ridge men and line up against alma mater, a new experience for him, as no doubt his other duties in school are. He is a man, however, that readily adjusts himself to conditions and is a good leader.

Cards have been received here reading as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot V. White request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Irene, to Rev. Robert Foster Kirkpatrick, on Tuesday evening. ter Kirkpatrick, on Tuesday evening, October the 18th, at half past eight o'clock, Westminster Presbyterian church, Price Hill, Cincinnati." Mr. Karkpatrick is the young pastor of one of the churches in Austin. Tex. He graduated at Davidson in '97, winning the highest honors of his class,

An Exception. Philadelphia Press.

"It's queer how the same words different meaning just by a change in the tone of voice-"Yes, but there's one sentence that never express anything but mill outfits. doubt.'

"What's that?" "When a man says: 'Of course, you know your own business better than

A BADLY BURNED GIRL A BADLY BURNED GIRL
or boy, man or woman, is quickly out
of pain if Bucklen's Arnica Salve is applied promptly. G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., says: "I use it in my family
for cuts, sores and all skin injuries, and
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SPECIAL RATES TO RALEIGH, N. C. AND RETURN, ACCOUNT OF THE STATE FAIR, OCTOBER BY TO The Seaboard announces rate of one rat-class fare plus fifty cents, including imission, from all points in the State of orth Carolina, including Richmond, orfolk and intermediate points in Virginia. Low round trip rates for military ompanies and bands in uniform; tickets ill be sold Oct. 12th to 19th, inclusive, and for early morning trains of Oct. 22th, ith final return limit of Oct. 22th. Special trains will be arranged from plats between Weldon, Oxford, Hamles and Raleigh. See announcement later, or offeress.

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may be made to express an entirely different meaning just by a change in

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as the best example of strong, practi-cal trunkmanship on the market. Sizes 28, 30 and 32-inch (gents' sizes) \$8,50, \$9,00 and \$9,50. Sizes 24, 26, 25 and 40-inch (Ladies' sizes)

\$19.00, \$11.00, \$12.00 and \$13.00. OUR SCHOOL TRUNK beats the world.
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Railroads.

# Railway

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change without notice.

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Trains leave Charlotte as follows:

ville. Cafe cars on all through trains,
For information, time-tables, reservations on Seaboard descriptive literature
apply to ticket agents or address,
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CHAS, B. RYAN, G. P. A.,
Portsmouth, Va.

\$10.40—Charlotte to Norfolk, Va., and return, account of launching battle-ship "North Carolina" at Newport News, Va., Oct. 6th. Tickets on sale Oct. 5th, with final limit Oct, 8th.

\$35.15—Charlotte to Dallas, Texas, and return, account of International Association of Fire Engineers. Tickets on sale Oct, 6th and 7th, with final limit 21 days from date of \$28.55—Charlotito Rock Island, Ills., and return account of Annual Meeting Farmers' National Congress. Tickets on sale Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th, with final limit to leave Rock Island, Oct. 16th.

38,40—Charlotte to Atlanta, Ga., and return, account of Homecoming of Georgiana. Tickets on sale Oct. 5th and 10th, with final limit Oct. 50th. By depositing ticket with Special Agent at Atlanta on or before Oct. 30th and payings fee of 50 cents ticket may be extended until Oct. 30th.

\$24,55—Charlotte to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, account of International Convention of Christian Churches. Tickets on sale. Oct. 18th, 18th, and 12th, with final limit to Jeave Buffalo, Oct. 19th. salo, Oct. 19th.

\$13.40 Charlotte to Birmingham, Ala., and return account of Homecoming Week. Tickets on sale Oct. 14th, and 15th, with final limit to leave Birmingham Oct. 21st, but may be extended until Nov. 21st by depositing ticket with Special Agent at Birmingham on or before Oct. 21st, and paying fee of 50 cents.

Charlotte to Nsw Orleans, La, and return, account of Biennial Meeting, Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Tickets on sale Oct 12th to 16th inclusive, with final limit Oct, 30th, but may be extended until Nov. 20th by depositing ticket with Special Agent on or before Oct. 30th, and paying fee of 50 cents.

fee of 50 cents.

22,65—Charlotte to St. Louis, Mo., and return, account of American Hankers' Association: Tickets on sale Oct. 14th and 18th, with final limit to leave St. Louis, Ont. 20th, but may be extended until Oct. 30th, by depositing ticket with Special Agent and paying fee of 50 cents.

RAUGHON'S

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RESTROAGE COLLEGES

LIP.00—Charlotte to Memphia, Tenn, and an member and North return, account of international Convention Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Tickets on sale Oct. 18th Inclusive, with final limit Oct. Nat, but may be extended until November 30th by depositing ticket with Special Agent and paying fee of 80 cents.

Approximately lew rates from other daily makes direct connect ticket with Special Agent and paying fee of 80 cents.

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Railroads.

#### Seaboard Air Line Southern Railway

N. B.—Following schedule figures pub-lished only as information, and are not guaranteed. 3:30 a. m. No. 8, daily, for Richmond and local points; connects at Greensboro for Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern and Morehead City; at Danville

5:45 a. m. No. 37, daily, for Rock Hill, Chester, Columbia and local stations. Chester. Columbia and local stations.
5:39 a. m. No. 16, daily except Sunday, for Statesville, Taylorsville and local points; connects at Mooresville for Winston-Salem and at Statesville for Hick-ory, Lenoir, Blowing Rock, Asheville and other points west.
7:15 a. m. No. 39, daily, New York and Atlanta Express. Puliman sleeper to Columbus, Ga., and day coaches to Atlanta. Closs connection at Spartanburs for Hendersonville and Asheville.
8:33 a. m. No. 33, daily, New York and

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Machinery for farm and factories and the Conting points are served.

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first-class fare plus twenty-five cents
for the round trip from all points in
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