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 PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.
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 Advertising rates are furnished on application. Advertisers may feel sure that through the columns of this paper they may reach all classes and a portion of the best people in this State and upper South Carolina. This paper gives correspondents as wide latitude as it thinks public policy permits but it is in no case responsible for their views. It is much preferred that correspondents sign their names to their articles, especially in cases where they attack persons or institutions, though this is not demanded. The editor reserves the right to give the names of correspondents when they are demanded for the purpose of personal satisfaction. To receive consideration a communication must be accompanied by the true name of the correspondent.
 VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION
 Will find The Observer at the North Carolina Building on the grounds and on sale at the following named places in Norfolk:
 Poite & Roeder.
 Monticello News Stand.
 The American Newspaper Co.
 TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1907.

STRANGE MINNESOTANS.
 There have been very strange doings indeed in Minnesota of late. The Western Federation of Miners, that organized system of violence which has been decidedly to the fore in recent months, invaded the State and proceeded to turn things topsy-turvy. Since its noble leaders were arrested the federation has been on its good behavior—the invasion of Minnesota appears to have been bloodless thus far—but the public knew only too well what might be expected once the noxious thing fell free to resume former activities. Minnesotans were treated to no worse spectacles than rioting, the beating and general intimidation of unwilling miners by imported federated men, and threats against business men who withheld their countenance. Yet those strange Minnesotans, half of whom are Scandinavians, objected seriously even to these very moderate proceedings. Filled with an antiquated notion that even labor unions are not above law and order, good citizens in all the towns affected are organizing to assist officers of the law in putting down violence. The New York Evening Post makes this wondering comment: "Who can fall to rub his eyes as he reads? These revolutionary Minnesotans are upsetting some of our most firmly established social and political principles. They positively believe in work! And with an earnestness which we had fondly hoped that no good Americans would ever again display they array the miners' union for breaking its contract. Yet the very children in our schools know that it is now well settled that city employers are bound by contract. These authorities in Minnesota—mayors and sheriffs and the Governor—must be an ignorant set. And that they are abominably crazy politically, any public man from Oyster Bay to San Francisco could tell them. Why, there are as many as 10,000 strikers. Most of them have votes. That ought to be decisive. And as for running a labor leader out of town, did these rash citizens of Minnesota once stop to consider that the man might soon be invited to a luncheon at the White House? They did not know but that he might be filled with state-made ideas changes in the laws or the constitution, which would enable us all to live without working. Yet this embryo Gompers or Mitchell had to leave amidst general jeers!"
 The Minnesota situation is indeed strange—too strange by half to repeat itself in succeeding years. Those benighted Swedes and Norwegians have yet to acquire the spirit of lawlessness which curses this otherwise great country. They came here because of the impulse which sends people from old and crowded countries to new and thinly settled ones, not because they sought homes in a land where homicides are fully twenty times as numerous and other lawlessness is proportionate. Yet they were not deterred by this lawlessness, else they would have gone to Canada or Australia. Perhaps they were ignorant that such conditions prevailed in this country, but at any rate, once here, they seem bent upon making an oasis for themselves in the midst of general lawlessness. We can only feel ashamed of the contrast which their conduct presents and entertain a feeble hope that their example may go a little way toward leaving the lump.
 Governor Swanson and other Virginia officials are now talking boldly enough, but their words would have a better sound had they not sat on the fence while North Carolina bore the heat and burden of battle—victorious battle—alone.

DR. HAWLEY COMPLAINS.
 Says the Article Reproduced from a Louisville Paper is a Misrepresentation of Facts—Accuses The Observer of Being Unfair.
 To the Editor of The Observer:
 The article in The Observer and in The Chronicle, of Saturday last, purporting to be copied from a Louisville paper, was a misrepresentation of facts, at least in part most important. We have never heard before that W. W. Meadows sued for divorce. Mrs. Meadows sued Meadows for a divorce, alleging cruelty, inhuman treatment and aversion. No notice of a divorce suit by Meadows has ever been served on my son, Shelburne and Smith are not the attorneys of Meadows, they are my son's.
 If you would be more careful in ascertaining facts before publishing such articles, it would be more to the credit of your paper and a greater fairness to your subscribers.
 F. O. HAWLEY.
 (The Observer has been more than fair to Young Hawley. Each and every time the newspaper stories that are lots of folks in our State who do not believe that he is guilty. Dr. Hawley is unreasonable.—Observer.)

A HARE DISTINCTION.
 Greenville Industrial News.
 Hon. Theodore F. Klutz, of Salisbury, formerly Representative in Congress from the eighth North Carolina district, spent several hours in the city yesterday afternoon on business, returning home upon the evening train. Mr. Klutz, after serving two or three terms in Congress, voluntarily retired from the race for re-nomination—an act so unusual as to have been quite conspicuous at the time. Mr. Klutz was succeeded by a Republican, (Mr. Blackburn), but there is no doubt that Mr. Klutz would have been re-elected had he run, so great was his popularity. However this may have been, he enjoys the distinction of having voluntarily retired from Congress.
Motion Seconded.
 Salisbury Post.
 The Charlotte Observer thinks there should be enacted a law reaching an individual who originates a damaging report such as that which appeared in the paper a week or two ago. The common law provides against persons who maliciously damage the property of another and we should think this would apply in such a case. The Observer's plan is best, however, for it provides for certain punishment. Had the Wachovia bank been forced to close its doors the whole county would have been injuriously affected. In this instance we part company with anti-Pro Law Society and endorse our contemporary's suggestion.

THE FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.
 Col. Richard Aldrich, Railroad Situation There—Was Present at Habeas Corpus Proceedings Before Judge Pritchard—No Need for Judicial and Executive Departments to Collide—An Unfortunate Circumstance.
 Glenn Springs correspondent Charleston News and Courier.
 Col. Richard Aldrich ran down here on Monday from his summer home at Saluda to drink the water for a couple of weeks as he does every summer. He was present at the habeas corpus hearing in the railroad cases before Judge Pritchard in Asheville. These cases being of much interest to South Carolina as well as North Carolina the correspondent of The News and Courier requested an interview from Colonel Aldrich on the question for publication. Colonel Aldrich is an able lawyer and his opinion will be read with great interest. Colonel Aldrich said:
 "The conditions existing in our sister State of North Carolina, growing out of the recent proposed rate law passed by the Legislature at its last session, and which went into effect on the first day of July, are unfortunate in several of its aspects and not justified by the circumstances as they really exist. It is always a misfortune and rarely ever justifiable to force a State and its courts into real or apparent conflict with the jurisdiction of the United States. The two sovereignties, both supreme in their respective spheres, need never collide. State pride need never be wounded nor the dignity of the States ever compromised. If the railroads in the present instance are really injured in any of those rights which the constitution and laws of the United States are made to protect, a resort to the United States Court for their protection is no offence to the State of North Carolina. The constitution and laws of the United States were made by North Carolina and her sister States in convention and Congress and could never have had any force or effect in North Carolina except by their consent and the United States Court sitting in North Carolina is in theory and in fact a court of North Carolina and, therefore, all that has been said and written calculated to create the impression that the laws and authority of North Carolina have been offended is unfortunate and unjustifiable as well as injurious to the State and the country at large."
 "I had the good fortune to be present at the argument of this cause before Judge Pritchard in Asheville, and was struck by the liberal interpretation of Judge Merriman of the part of the State. It was complete and unanswerable on the point that there could be no interference on the part of the United States Court with the administration of a State law in the State courts and the contrary interpretation had been issued by Judge Pritchard restraining the operation of the State statute until such time as its validity could be inquired into by the orderly methods of the law. For these indictments to have been brought and the contrary interpretation had been issued by Judge Pritchard, was a setting at defiance by the authorities of the State, the jurisdiction and authority of the United States Court, and that court was obliged to uphold its jurisdiction and enforce its orders or simply go out of business."
 "Certain rights are guaranteed to the citizens of the United States by the constitution of the United States, among which are the equal protection of the law, the taking of private property for public use without compensation, the right to be released from illegal arrest and imprisonment, and certain processes are recognized by the constitution as affording relief, among which is this great writ of right, and it does not follow by any means that the courts should protect those who do so in a sound cause, but he must have the opportunity to show whether or not he has a good cause, and until he has had his day in court and the question tried it cannot be known whether he has a just cause or not."
 "The decision of Judge Pritchard is not only sound in law, as I view it, but it is dignified, considerate and breathing that spirit of comity which should at all times prevail between the courts and magistrates of the State and courts of the United States. The position assumed by the Governor of North Carolina since Judge Pritchard's decision of carrying the cases forward on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there having the question at issue finally decided, is in my opinion a most unfortunate and striking contrast to the attitude he assumed prior to the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States."
 "It must not be overlooked that the authority of the United States Court, now invoked by the railroads for their protection, has but recently been signally employed for the protection of the people against the railroads. The wheel of fortune is constantly in revolution, the side which is up to-day may be down to-morrow, and while the moral of the people to the right and the wrong on the other side, they had better endure it with calmness, as it may bring them to the top at the next turn."
 E. H. AULL.

WAYNESVILLE CONFERENCE.
 Last Day's Session Held Sunday—Much Interest Taken in Missions and Sunday School Work—Resolution Passed.
 Special to The Observer.
 West Asheville, July 29.—The sessions of the Waynesville District Conference held at Balm Grove church came to a close last night. This has been a most successful session in every respect and especial interest has been taken in missions and Sunday schools. It is believed that the entire mission assessment will be raised in full. The entertainment given the delegates and visitors by the people of Balm Grove church has been all that could be desired.
 All visitors who attended the Sunday school yesterday were highly pleased. This is one of the best in the conference. Bishop Atkins claims that it is one of the best country schools in Southern Methodism.
 At 11 o'clock Rev. C. F. Sherrill preached an excellent sermon on the Church. He was followed by Mr. Sherrill, who greatly believed that the churches and laymen of the district. The following resolution of appreciation was unanimously adopted by the conference:
 "Rev. C. F. Sherrill, our beloved presiding elder, is now nearing the close of his gubernatorial term on the Waynesville District and according to the law of our Church he must leave us at the approaching annual conference. His administration has been very successful and the district has made great progress during the past four years. Mr. Sherrill has won his way to the hearts of preachers and laymen all over the district and we trust to assure him that our prayers shall follow him wherever he may go under the call of the Church."
THE DEATH RECORD.
 Capt. R. S. Sugg, of King's Mountain Special to The Observer.
 King's Mountain, July 29.—Capt. R. S. Sugg died at his home here at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was 72 years old and one of the best farmers of the town. He came here from Edgcombe county a while after the war and went into the drug business, which he continued until January, 1899, when he was stricken with paralysis. Since that time he has been an invalid, suffering a great deal at times, but with all his pain he was never heard to utter one word of complaint.
 He was one of the pillars upon which the town with its various institutions was built. Generous, magnanimous and strictly honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen, he was known and loved by all the town. A man of few words, but a friend upon whom one could always rely. In words, he was a Southern gentleman of the old school, where character stands out against the background of present-day greed and graft with force and brilliancy. No one was ever a truer friend and few had more friends. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Church and a Mason. He leaves a widow and a niece, who made her home with them, to mourn for him. Dr. B. F. Dixon,

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A DECISIVE BATTLE.
 Since some of our exchanges are under a slight misapprehension in the matter we may say that North Carolina's victory in the rate law contest looks nothing whatever of completeness. Any contrary impression founded upon the fact that the whole controversy goes up to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication is decidedly erroneous. There was never the least desire manifested by the State to do other than hasten this, the questions at issue all related solely to the intervening situation. It was out of Judge Pritchard's unfortunate attempt to enjoin the State, nullifying a State law before it had been declared guilty and while its fairness was a matter of disagreement among reasonable men, that the entire excitement arose. But for this there could never have been any serious talk of clashing State and Federal jurisdictions; and, in fact, there was no clash even as events turned. No process of any court met with a moment's disobedience. It was in an entirely proper and orderly manner that North Carolina won a victory which some able observers believe likely to prove a turning-point in American constitutional history. The victory was alike complete and fairly won. North Carolina has achieved something of which she may well feel proud.

RIVAL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS.
 All who know anything about the Farmers' Union—an organization whose name is rather misleading—know that it does not affiliate with the Southern Cotton Association. There appears to be only jealousy and dislike between them. The Hon. Tom Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian, which makes much of the Farmers' Union hammer on the Cotton Association as if it were an anvil. During the recent State convention of the Georgia Farmers' Union State Lecturer G. M. Davis made this fling to an Atlanta Journal reporter:
 "Our organization has taken no official action and will probably take none in regard to any relations which do now or may hereafter exist between our body and the Southern Cotton Association. I may state, however, that we will have no kind of affiliation with them. We will run our affairs in our own way, and they can run theirs as they see fit. Our aims and theirs seem to be different. In any event, I want to say in the most positive manner that we will have nothing to do with this organization."
 It is needless to say that this divided state of affairs is very unfortunate, but at present a remedy is not at hand. The Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association will no more have dealings with each other than would the Jews of old with the Samaritans.

THE SILEVER-TONGUED ORATOR OF NEBRASKA ACCEPTS INVITATION TO SPEAK AT CENTRAL CAROLINA FAIR AT GREENSBORO IN OCTOBER.
 Special to The Observer.
 Greensboro, July 29.—William Jennings Bryan, twice the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States, has accepted an invitation to come to Greensboro and speak at the Central Carolina Fair next October.
Two Sermons by Preachers of Power.
 Special to The Observer.
 Thomasville, July 29.—Sunday was a great day for Thomasville. Dr. John C. Jones preached at 11 o'clock to a packed house, and his sermon was powerful and uplifting. At night Rev. J. R. Scroggs preached the closing sermon of the district conference, and it was also great. Dr. Kilgo and Rev. Mr. Scroggs were the guests of Frank S. Lambeth during the conference. Messrs. Bradshaw and Farris, of High Point, came over Sunday to hear Dr. Kilgo preach.

MR. ASHLEY HORNE FOR INDUSTRIAL GOVERNOR.
 To the Editor:
 One sees from the newspapers that the Governorship of North Carolina is again, though early, in growing discussion.
 The State is fortunate in its present incumbent, have heard his praises sound from South Carolina to Virginia. Over a much larger area has his good name gone. In some respects Governor Glenn has, perhaps, not a superior in the chief executive of any State of the Republic. He is a man of noble parts, clear-cut in his convictions, bold on the side of what he believes right, able to teach a Bible class, preach a sermon, make a great speech and tell the foes of righteousness what he thinks of them. He is loyal to his political party, devoted to all the advancements of the interests of the State, beautiful in his home life, and ever the genial, consistent Christian gentleman. Fortunate is the Commonwealth that has such a man in its highest place of honor and responsibility.
 According to the terms of the constitution when Governor Glenn has finished his term of office a new incumbent must be chosen to occupy his chair. What manner of man should the next Governor be? All things considered what ought to be the dominant element of the succeeding administration?
 After the splendid work done in the uplifting of the educational standard of North Carolina by the wise, accomplished and eloquent Governor Aycock; and after what Governor Glenn is now doing, the worthy successor of such men as these, need not be, as they are, a college graduate, an able lawyer, and of eloquent speech; he should be a man of consummate business ability.
 It is the one thing needed for the future of North Carolina, namely, Governors who shall be masters of economics—men practically knowing how to lead the people in the development of their own material resources; that is, how to produce, preserve and distribute the State's largest possible wealth.
 The educational and ethical welfare of the people must of necessity be promoted; for without intelligence and character all hope must be abandoned. But so far as the State is concerned, these should be means to an end—an end that would lift North Carolina out of her material infancy, into actual manhood. The State is great in territory—50,000 square miles of land—the bulk of it largely non-productive; with a handful of population—less than 40 people to the square mile. It is a matter of public talk by the press of the nation, the growing prosperity of the South. For example, the Southern cotton mills, in the last ten years have increased their output from 340,000,000 to 1,000,000,000. In the general advance North Carolina stands well in the front. But its possibilities are in the future, and the raising of them is purely a business question. That is the work of the government of North Carolina, if there is to be true normal development of farm, factory, mill, merchandise, and all resources, must be the conduct of business on a very large scale.
 Who, therefore, should be the next Governor of North Carolina? I answer, that splendidly-equipped business man, Mr. Ashley Horne, of Johnston county.
 Mr. Horne has achieved a fortune out of his farms, his cotton mills and his country store. In practical economics, he is one of the foremost men of North Carolina and of the South. He has in forty years demonstrated what practical, thorough-going business principles, when applied to the farm, mill and store, can produce. He knows North Carolina in all its resources, needs and possibilities; and is pre-eminently qualified to give his State the greatest industrial administration it has ever had.
 ALFRED H. MOMENT,
 Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C.

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