

The Charlotte Observer

J. A. TOMPKINS, Publisher

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Every Day in the Year

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

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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:

Points & Roeder, Monticello News Stand, The American Newspaper Co.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907.

THE CHARLOTTE SANITORIUM

The people no doubt appreciate the importance of the movement just inaugurated here looking to the building and equipment of a new hospital.

This will give Charlotte four hospitals for whites and one for the colored race. There is room for all. The three white hospitals are frequently crowded and it will not be long before the fourth is filled.

PRAISE OF ONE GREAT CRITIC BY ANOTHER

With outward modesty but inward exultation The Observer receives from The Norfolk Landmark a full meed of praise as first among poetry critics.

The Observer wishes well the new hospital and all those already in operation. The three are discharging their humane mission well and should be glad of an auxiliary in the field.

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, who has been much discussed in connection with the Democratic presidential nomination next year, is very explicit on the subject of government ownership.

Not to Curtail Train Service

Washington Special, 8th, to Richmond Times-Dispatch. The Southern Railway will not curtail its passenger services in North Carolina to show its displeasure and disapproval of the order for two and a quarter cents fares.

Our esteemed contemporary

The Charlotte Observer, will observe, says The State of Columbia, that the people of Mississippi did not give most votes to the better dressed of the senatorial candidates.

HOW MUCH THAW?

The Charlotte News and Courier wants to be spared any more of the Thaw case. Says The News and Courier:

"It looks to us as if this case has been overdone, and we wish that we might prevail upon our New York contemporary, which seem to think there is nothing else in the news world worth noting except the daily harangues of the metropolis, and particularly upon the Associated Press, which is supposed to be a respectable news-gathering agency, the importance of treating the Thaw case on its next trial with the least possible publicity consistent with the keeping of a proper record of the daily criminal trial."

"We should be very glad if the newspapers on the Associated Press circuit with The News and Courier would join us in a request that the Thaw trial be cut out of our daily telegraphic reports. It will be enough to say when the case is called for trial that the trial has begun, and when the trial is ended it will be quite enough to say that Thaw has been acquitted or convicted, as the case may be, of the murder with which he stands charged."

The Observer heartily agrees with The News and Courier on its main proposition and would gladly join in requesting the Associated Press as proposed but for reliable statements that the defence's evidence is to be deodorized as far as possible.

The sickening story which Thaw had his chorus-girl wife tell in hope of saving him will be heavily expurgated in advance of the second trial. These assurances come from Mr. Martin Littleton, the able young chap who placed Parker in nomination at St. Louis and now Thaw's leading counsel, Mr. Littleton, though, unlike Andrew Jackson, not a North Carolinian, is a Southerner, and he will doubtless handle the evidence with good taste as well as good judgment.

OUR CUP IS FULL

Since when—heaven defend us!—did The Charlotte News and Courier become an arbiter of good manners? It is true its editor, when young, was a dancing master and that experience may give him warrant to lecture carpet knights as to their posing in drawing rooms; but The Observer has nothing to learn from him or even from Senator Tillman about what is genteel in speech, nor needs to be admonished by either with reference to offences against good taste or good manners.

The humiliation felt on account of this rebuke is in consideration of the source. Once more we invoke, as the only thing illustrative, the case of the man who went to the show and on his return refused to be comforted on account of the indignity which had been put upon him—not that he was much hurt but that the circus man knocked him down with the stick they stir the monkeys with.

To be arraigned on a point of propriety by Abbeville! Wouldn't that jar you, reader?

High Point Still Short on Water

Receiver's Sale of Chair Company Postponed—Railroad Conductor News Editor of Watermelons—Brief Special to The Observer. High Point, Aug. 9.—Company M. High Point Rifles, 20 strong, left last night for the encampment at Morehead City.

Where the Compensation?

If Rate Law is Unconstitutional Who'll Be Responsible in the Case of the Seaboard? To the Editor of The Observer. We find in The News and Observer a full meed of praise as first among poetry critics.

WHY CHANGE IN BILLING?

The incident that led to the Amendment to Section 3324 of the 1905 Revised by striking out the words "by night."

To the Editor of The Observer. I read all of your Sunday edition except the adverse comments and mere quotations. You say in your editorial under the heading "What the Legislature Did": "We dare say that lawyers themselves will experience something of a start when they find that an attempt to commit burglary can now be made in broad daylight."

"My good friend, Mr. T. W. Alexander, whose article, by the by, was readable from start to finish, says: 'In Chapter 822 a person may be guilty of the intent to commit burglary in the daytime as well as in the night and this would appear to be in conflict with the well-established definition of burglary.' The change worked by Chapter 822 was introduced in the House of Representatives, at my request, by Hon. Walter L. Parsons, a safe and conservative legislator, and while I do not understand that either you or Mr. Alexander took any one to task about the change in the law it will probably be of interest to the public to know why it became important to make the amendment."

Prior to the last session of our lawmakers we had a statute in force in this State that provided as follows: "If any person shall be found by night armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon, with the intent to break or enter a dwelling, or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit a felony, or other infamous crime therein, or shall be found by night having in his possession, without lawful excuse, any picklock, key, bit or other implement of house-breaking, or shall be found by night in any such building with intent to commit a felony, or other infamous crime therein, such person shall be guilty of a felony and punished by fine or imprisonment in the State prison, or both in the discretion of the court."

The above statute, Section 3324 of the Revised of 1905, was amended by striking out the words "by night." The wisdom of the change is so very apparent it is not necessary to discuss why it was done, but I will furnish you with an incident that accounts for the change. The banking house of Heath Springs & Co., I think it was, in the county of Lancaster, South Carolina, was burglarized, the safe was blown open and a large sum of money was stolen. Some few days after the two strangers were seen in the woods in a town near the one in which I reside. They tarried for several days and two other strangers were seen in the town. The conduct of the crowd was so unusual that the neighbors determined to have them arrested. There was no specific charge that could be lodged against them, but they were arrested anyhow and the two that were caught had in their possession braces, bits, drills, putty cups, crooked funnel, nitro-glycerine, etc., etc. that is to say, a burglar's outfit and revolvers. They were hit on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, were usually turned over to the authorities of South Carolina, and were tried for the burglary, convicted, and are now in the penitentiary. If they had not been found with deadly weapons I do not know under what charge they could have tried them in this State.

Before the amendment if some morning the proprietor of one of your hotels was to send for the chief of police and tell him that he had two guests and that they had concealed in their rooms a full set of burglar's tools I expect the officer would have been powerless, but he could not. I repeat I do not consider you to have criticised the wisdom of the change.

WALTER H. NEAL. Laurinburg, Aug. 6, 1907.

CASE WORKERS TO MEET

High Point Still Short on Water—Receiver's Sale of Chair Company Postponed—Railroad Conductor News Editor of Watermelons—Brief Special to The Observer. High Point, Aug. 9.—Company M. High Point Rifles, 20 strong, left last night for the encampment at Morehead City.

The receiver's sale of the Lindsay Chair Company has been postponed until September. Messrs. P. H. Johnson and V. W. Idol have been appointed appraisers by the court of the stock of the Ideal Grocery Company and are now taking stock.

The North Carolina Case Workers' Association will meet in session here next Wednesday morning at the Manufacturers' Club. A large attendance is expected, as business of importance to the association will come up.

High Point is Still Scarce on Water

on account of the dry weather, notwithstanding Deep River has been tapped and a four-inch stream is kept running into the reservoir. Laborers are now at work at the dam to the river, when double the amount of water will be secured. At present there is barely enough for sewerage and fire protection and the light plant had to close down last night on this account, so as to have enough water to run the plant to-day. The committee is hard at work trying to solve the trying problem and will probably succeed in a few days. If a good rain would come at present, it would be better than all.

Captain Leach, conductor on the Asheville road, owns one of the finest Aberdeen patches in the State at Aberdeen, and each day he brings a load of melons here to the Stout-Rankin Company, which easily disposes of them. Some of them weigh 50 pounds and all are fine and sweet.

Throat Route the Wrong Way

The Atlanta Georgian says: "If every man will constitute himself an officer of the law the liquor traffic will cease in Georgia after January next." Upon which The Greenville News comments: "There is no gain-saying this. If every man in Georgia will constitute himself an officer and perform his duty as such there will be no crime of any sort committed in the Cracker State. But as to the proposition of the Georgian, if every man in the State would constitute himself a practical prohibitionist the liquor traffic would cease more promptly than under the officer plan and stay stopped longer.—Charlotte Observer."

JAPAN'S RISE OF MONTANA

Empire Has More Than Half of Many Manufactures in the United States. Brooklyn Standard-Lion. Here is some information about Japan, in tabular form, culled from various sources:

Japan has about the same area as Montana, with more than half as many people as there are in the United States. Japan has every kind of manufacturing goods, telescopes, watches, knives, spoons, electric machinery, matches, clocks, woolen goods and a host of other lines. Japan has railroads gridironing the Empire, electric lights in all the large cities and telegraph lines all over the country. Japan was thrown open to the world in 1854 through the efforts of Commodore Perry, of the United States navy.

The nation has in its historic archives the histories of 130 rulers, of whom 10 were females. Historians of the Empire declare that the present ruler is the representative of a dynasty that has existed for 2,500 years. The monetary unit is the gold yen, whose nominal value approximates the weight and value of an American dollar.

Japan has gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and mercury in abundance, besides coal and iron. Japan raises sufficient agricultural products to feed her own people and leave a good quantity for export. Japan did not have a single battleship until 1888. Tokyo, the capital and largest city of the Empire, has a population of nearly 2,000,000. Osaka is the next largest city, with a population of about 1,000,000.

The constitution of Japan secures absolute freedom of religious belief and practice, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The principal ports of Japan lie at the heads of gulfs, the channels leading to which are nearly all well fortified. The army of the Empire is organized on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy.

The strength of the Japanese army on a war footing is estimated at 40,000 officers and 1,125,300 non-commissioned officers and men. The constitution which governs Japan at present was adopted February 11, 1889. The supreme power belongs to the emperor, the emperor, Emperor Mutsu-Hito, who was born November 3, 1852, and ascended the throne February 13, 1867. His eldest son, Prince Yoshi Hito Harunomiga, is the heir-apparent.

The emperor is vested, according to the constitution, in a house of peers and a chamber of representatives. The house of peers is composed of the male members of the imperial family who have attained their majority; all princes and marquises who are above 25 years of age; counts, viscounts and barons of the Empire, elected by their peers for a term of seven years; members for life nominated by the Emperor, and, finally, fifteen members elected by the taxpayers and confirmed by the Emperor in their power for seven years.

Electors—three hundred members of the chamber of representatives—are restricted to males at least 25 years of age and paying at least \$15 a year in taxes. No one is eligible who has not paid his district poll tax at least one year. Executive power is exercised by delegation of the Emperor and under his direct direction by the Minister of the Interior, of Justice, of Finance, of War, of Communications of Foreign Affairs, of Public Instruction and of Agriculture and Commerce. Vice Ministers, similar to assistant secretaries, assist the Ministers in transacting business.

WHERE THE COMPENSATION?

If Rate Law is Unconstitutional Who'll Be Responsible in the Case of the Seaboard? To the Editor of The Observer. We find in The News and Observer a full meed of praise as first among poetry critics.

"In the suit brought some time since by a New York Trust Company, holder of certain Seaboard Air Line bonds, against the S. A. L., the corporation commission and the Attorney General for relief in the matter of the establishing the two and one-quarter cent rate of passenger fares, the defendant yesterday filed in the Federal court here a demurrer to the jurisdiction which will be heard later by the judge.

"As was stated at the time the suit in the case of the Seaboard bondholders is merely one contesting the constitutionality of the act, but no injunction or restraining order was asked.

"The rates went into effect upon the Seaboard on the first of July, the date named in the act, and the road itself, of course, technically a defendant.

"Knowing your usual keen sense of justice and observing that you are of the opinion that the execution of the rate law should not have been enjoined by Judge Pritchard pending the validity of the law, I feel sure you can inform your readers how and by whom the parties in interest will be compensated for the injury the railroad company will sustain by the enforcement of this statute if it shall be adjudged to be unconstitutional, because, in effect, 'conscriptory.'"

We Will Merely Hop on Our Mathematical

Charleston News and Courier. We demand an apology, the most ample, that can be made, from The Charlotte Observer for its issue of Tuesday that Charleston's percentage in the South Atlantic League was .561 and that Jacksonville's percentage was .582. The facts are that Charleston's percentage was .625 and Jacksonville's percentage only .571. The first thing the sporting public will know The Observer will be claiming the South Atlantic pennant for Charlotte, although Charlotte really has no baseball club. That is The Observer's way.

With Colonel Watterson's Compliments

Louisville Courier-Journal. The gentle spit and far-seeing eyes of Henry Grady—the bold and jocular, yet wise and practical judgment of Evan Howell—have vanished from the Empire State of the South, where Puritanism and racial hatred join hands in fanatical prosecution and intolerance, expressed by the revival of the obsolete "blue laws" of New England for the whites and a perfectly needless measure of bogus "ballot reform" against the blacks.

The Academy of Music

"When does the theatrical season open? and what will become of the Academy Picture Show?" were questions asked Mr. McConnell at the Academy box office last night. "The season," he said, "opens the latter part of this month. I don't know just yet about the pictures. We may arrange, and I think we will, to run the pictures the off nights during the theatrical season."

THE LITTLE-SHAW CASE

is it thought that John Sharp Williams, the minority leader of the House, to the Senate has revived the talk of the leadership in the Sixtieth Congress and recalls the little fiasco which has been repeated every two years for the past six to defeat him for this leadership, it is generally understood by those who are really acquainted with the sentiment of the House that he is pre-eminently the man on the Democratic side for the leadership. Williams has perhaps a dozen enemies among the Democrats of the House. They are mostly sore-heads who have not been assigned to positions of prominence and responsibility to which, in their own opinions, their talents have entitled them. So skillful, however, were some of these in the last Congress, and so fortunate as they saw it were they in having access to two or three papers in this vicinity that they made quite a stir about their opposition to Williams. They even claimed, and got some few followers, and an accommodating newspaper man heresabout to print their claims, that they had a majority of Democratic votes pledged against Williams. Their champion, they announced, was Champ Clark, who is known to be one of the most popular as well as among the ablest men in the House. Mr. Clark very promptly put an end to this absurd claim by saying that under no circumstances would he be a candidate against Mr. Williams. In about two weeks the anti-Williams element got up another stir and again got it in two or three newspapers that they would defeat Williams with DeArmond, of Missouri.

Now DeArmond is not a popular Representative; in fact he is very much disliked on both sides of the House whether deservedly or undeservedly. When the announcement was made that DeArmond was the candidate of the anti-Williams crowd, they were openly laughed at. At the same time, while the enemies of Williams were small in number, they were peculiarly vicious in their attacks upon him. And it was further claimed by some of them, even when Congress adjourned, that Williams would be defeated for the minority leadership in the next Congress. As a matter of fact, before Mr. Williams left he had in his pocket the written consent of some of the members of the Democrats of the House that they would vote for him for the leadership next fall. Of course, there was such a buzzing about and a clamoring and so much local newspaper talk about the opposition to Williams that some of the members of the House, heretofore supporters of Williams, got cold feet and were not as outspoken as they would otherwise have been for Williams.

The North Carolina delegation was solidly for Williams, with the exception of the two or three who were allied with the opponents of Williams. As an illustration of the claims set up by the anti-Williams coterie, they claimed that they had Georgia solidly with them against Williams. A poll of the Georgia delegation revealed the fact that only two were really opposed to Mr. Williams. These were Messrs. Hardwick and Bartlett, who, it may be recalled, have generally been at odds with the rest of the delegation.

On account of the unpleasantness of the situation, as well as the feeling that he might like to have more time to prepare himself for his senatorial duties, it is thought by some of Mr. Williams' intimate friends that he will not be a candidate for the minority leadership. Even though he has it in his power to insure his election, it is believed that unless the Democrats of the House insist in such a way as to make it appear to him clearly his duty to serve in this capacity, he will decline the position. Another reason for refusing this is because of Mr. Williams' close friendship and great admiration for Champ Clark. Champ Clark has long been ambitious for the speakership in case of Democratic domination in the House. In case he is made leader now and the Democrats carry the Sixty-first Congress, it would without question be made Speaker. Since Williams is to be made senator, he cannot become Speaker by any event and there is no reason, as far as his personal ambition is concerned, why he should act any longer in the role of minority leader. He is thought, therefore, that he might retire in favor of his friend Clark, who would unquestionably be elected leader in case Williams should decline.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE

Retail Sales of Seasonable Merchandise Liberal—Payments Somewhat Irregular, but Mercantile Collections Show Distinct Improvement on Wholesale. New York, Aug. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: "Jobbing trade in fall and winter goods is active at the leading cities, country merchants being in large attendance and operating freely as a rule. Retail sales of seasonable merchandise are liberal, although at some points customary midsummer quiet is noted. While payments are somewhat irregular, mercantile collections show distinct improvement on the wholesale. A few labor disputes are pending, but there is little interruption in the leading industries, most manufacturing plants working full time and holding orders that promise continued activity. Commodity prices are lower, especially in cases where speculative inflation existed. Favorable weather having greatly improved crop prospects. New business in the iron and steel industry is light. A few additional orders for cotton ties have come forward, but most of the season's requirements were purchased some time ago and are now being delivered. The textile mills are well occupied, except where a strike has interrupted the silk industry in Pennsylvania. The cotton goods situation is featureless, as might be expected after the extensive purchases of the past few months, and the process of assimilation is in order. Another general reduction in prices of hides makes a very severe fall from the recent high record, but large receipts of range cattle have added to the weakness of the market. Stocks in all leading markets are so burdensome that concessions are readily made in order to effect sales."

Tar Heels Register in Paris

Special Cable to The Observer. Paris, Aug. 9.—Misses E. McCubott, A. Kener, S. Davis, of Salisbury; Miss M. Willis, of Charlotte; and Miss E. Copeland, of Statesville, registered here to-day.

The Little-Long Co.

LAST DAY,

Clothing Sale

\$15.00 SUITS \$10.00

1-3 Off All Clothing To-Day

A swell make of Men's and Boys' latest novelties in 2 and 3-piece Suits from \$10.00 to \$25.00. Not a thing reserved, but all go to-day and the last day at just 1-3 off former price.

Oxfords 1-5 Off

Our Men's fine makes of \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 Tan and Vici and Patent Oxfords go for 1-5 less. Every pair of Women's and Children's Patent, Vici and Tan Oxfords, except "Sosisis," go at 1-5 off.

25c Straw Hat Day

To-Day We Shall Sell

Any Straw Hat in our store worth as high as \$1.00, for 25c.

Wholesale Price

On Mason's Ball Machine-made Fruit Jars, gross price to merchants only:

Pints, per gross \$4.75.
 Quarts, per gross \$5.75.
 Half-gallons, per gross \$7.75.

Stetson's Fall Hats 1907

Advance styles of this celebrated Hat in Black and Colors, Soft and Stiff, in the nobby and staple shapes \$3.50 to \$5.00. Get one now and get a full season's wear.

The Little-Long Co.