

THE OBSERVER

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FURNISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

THE BULL OF THE BRUSHIES MEETS HIS MATCH

By Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, better known as the Bull of the Brushies, is careering with head down against the Appalachian Park project. Already The Observer has printed extracts from a wonderful speech delivered by Mr. Linney at Cove Creek in which it was maintained that our bold mountain yeomanry face imminent danger of being reduced to a species of velleinage.

Happily this state of affairs was not to be for long. The execrated national park project found a champion able to cope with even so great a foe. We are much pleased to note that the spokesman for progress came from the ranks of North Carolina poetry. Shepherd M. Dugger, known to his many readers as the Swan of Banner Elk, or the Bard of Grandfather Mountain, and once victorious rival in jocular strife with South Carolina's J. Gordon Coogler, the Sweet Slinger of the Saluda—he it was who came forward to do battle.

The Observer counts itself truly fortunate in having a story of the debate from Mr. Dugger's own pen—a story whose entire accuracy his personal participation in the events described should lead no one to question. Mr. Linney's conduct in applying hot epithets to all national parkers from President Roosevelt down to the excused that his feelings led him into unwonted invective. How far he went will be evident from the fact that he rose upon a whirlwind of prophecy and declared that if the park bill passed people coming to court thereafter would see a bear sitting in each corner of the court room.

If the present aggressive rate cutting by trans-Atlantic steamship lines continues nearly everybody will be able to afford at least a short European trip. True, the high-priced cabins are not invited, but this is a matter of small concern to the general public. If our trusts could extend their operations beyond the marine league only the rich, or those good Americans who did and go to Paris, would ever see Europe.

Bravely enough, the Georgia legislator who has just forfeited a fortune rather than marry never spent any length of time in North Carolina.

NEW ENGLAND OUR PERMANENT TEXTILE CENTRE?

With its mills of over 40,000 spindles, the New York Commonwealth gave its readers a sixteen-page supplement devoted to New England's cotton mill industry, and of that supplement the leading feature was an article in which the writer, Edward Stanwood, undertook to show that New England's present position as "textile centre" is based upon "conditions guaranteeing permanency and success." The arguments employed are well worth some attention.

Mr. Stanwood begins by admitting that "the growth of the industry at the South is the great controlling fact in the history of the manufacture during the last quarter of a century." He finds something almost grotesque "in the fact that South Carolina, the State of John C. Calhoun, which spurred manufactures, which preferred to export its cotton rather than minister to the growing prosperity of New England, which nullified a tariff law because it gave protection to Northern spinners—that this State has become the second cotton spinning State in the Union." The South's spindles, it is then noted, grew from 327,871 in 1870 to (New York Financial Chronicle's figures) 9,412,465 in 1907, making an increase of thirty times over. New England spindles, on the other hand, only increased two and one-half times between 1870 and 1905. Moreover, the South's rate of increase has been advancing and New England's declining.

According to The Financial Chronicle, all Northern mills had 16,200,000 spindles on September 1, 1907. This shows the very moderate increase of 600,000 over the number in 1904 as disclosed by the census of 1905. But Mr. Stanwood argues that although the spindle is the accepted unit of measure there are other matters to be considered. The United States, with 26,000,000 spindles, consumes 5,000,000 bales of cotton; Great Britain, with just twice as many, consumes 8,900,000 bales. Yet although consumption of raw staple is less than in this country, Great Britain is far and away the leader in cotton manufacture, its product being many times that of the United States in value. Of course this comes about because Great Britain spins finer yarns. Similarly New England leads the South much farther than figures giving spindles and cotton consumption show. The South, however, spins much higher numbers than it did a decade ago and a continued tendency toward greater fineness is observable in the North. As for the financial test, Mr. Stanwood shows that New England mills are not a whit behind those of the South, England or the European continent in their share of the prevailing good times. Prosperity is at high tide and there is not the remotest indication of a declining industry. Whether New England can successfully meet Southern competition when times have turned bad, he admits to be another matter, but plausible arguments are still forthcoming.

In weighing the advantages respectively possessed by New England and the South for cotton manufacture, points out Mr. Stanwood, there are some factors favorable to the North which are often overlooked and some which once favored the South but no longer do so. One of the South's great original advantages—proximity to raw material—he believes to have about disappeared. True, the 1905 census made the average cost per pound of Southern-spun cotton 11.15 cents, but this apparent difference is due primarily to the fact that New England buys a better average grade of cotton for finer spinning. Mr. Stanwood might have further said in this connection that the railroads practice a discrimination exemplified in the recently published statement that cotton can be shipped by rail much more cheaply from Texas to Bangor, Maine, than to Wilmington, North Carolina. He is beyond the mark, however, when he declares that the Carolinas and Georgia consume more cotton than they grow—a statement properly applicable to North Carolina alone. As for the South's advantage in possessing cheaper labor, he thinks that also must largely disappear before long. The South has practically exhausted its labor supply and labor will become more assertive as it grows scarcer.

As against these supposedly vanishing advantages of the South Mr. Stanwood sets forth some New England advantages which he considers permanent. If the Southern mills are near the raw material New England mills are near the markets. Fuel costs less in New England—36 cents per spindle against 54 cents in the South. (The South's great hydro-electric developments seem to have been quite overlooked by this writer.) New England mills have an established demand for many varieties of skillfully made fabrics which mere multiplication of spindles and looms cannot take away. And, after all, even now the labor question is not entirely on one side; for the New England mill treasurer has, at least, a large supply of skilled help to draw upon.

Mr. Stanwood closes by declaring his conviction that New England manufacturers "have no serious reason to

DE. JOHN M'CAMPELL, DR. MURPHY'S SUCCESSOR

Those who like to see young men win on pure merit will be glad of the election yesterday of Dr. John McCampbell to succeed the lamented Dr. Murphy in the superintendency of the State Hospital at Morganton. He has risen to this distinction from the drug store. He was a good druggist—capable, careful, quiet; and in the course of time he was elected one of the assistant physicians and, as the saying is, "made good." By gradual promotion he came to be first assistant physician, and when sickness fell upon Superintendent Murphy the duties of the position fell upon him. During the full year preceding Dr. Murphy's death Dr. McCampbell was in absolute authority, discharging all of the duties of the superintendency; at least half of the preceding year, when Dr. Murphy was declining in health, he was in charge of the work. How well he did it, in the opinion of the directors, is demonstrated by their action yesterday. From the time it became apparent that Dr. Murphy's days were limited no one else was generally thought of for the succession.

Dr. McCampbell is of the best type of our sturdy mountain people. Rightly endowed with common sense, forceful in character, a fine physician and all-around, self-poised, serious-minded and reserved, his dignity commands respect and one cannot come in contact with him without being impressed by him. He is a man of reading, of executive ability and all other kinds of needed ability. He is not an experiment but has already won his spurs. The people of North Carolina will learn that no mistake was made in the election to this responsible office of this strong, grave, tactful young man.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD HERE

North Carolina Sabbath Observance Association will meet Nov. 29, 30, 31 at Greensboro. Executive Committee to hold meeting in Greensboro early in that month. The second annual convention of the North Carolina Sabbath Observance Association, which is the State branch of the American Sabbath Union, will be held in Charlotte, beginning on November 29 and continuing for two days, Rev. R. F. Campbell, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Asheville, is president of the association, and Rev. W. H. McMaster is the field secretary. The program of the convention is arranged, and prominent speakers have already been secured. The work of the American Sabbath Union is entirely in the interest of Sabbath observance, and it is making commendable progress in many States. A business meeting of the North Carolina Association will be held in Greensboro early in November for the purpose of fixing some place as headquarters of the State Association, (2) of taking steps looking toward making the work self-supporting, and (3) of establishing a depository of Sabbath literature, etc. During the summer months the field secretary spent his time in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but kept in touch with the work in this State.

ADMITTS DESTROYING CHECK

Lemuel Ely Quigg Mixed Up in Hearing on Railway Merger Matters New York, Oct. 3.—That he deliberately destroyed checks for \$43,875, so that he would not be compelled to say to whom the money represented by them was paid, was admitted by Lemuel Ely Quigg at the hearing on street railway merger matters before the public utilities commission today. "My memory is faulty. I should not like to attempt it," he replied when Attorney Irvin, who is conducting the investigation, asked him if he could tell to whom the checks were drawn. Secretary D. C. Moorehead, of the Metropolitan Company, stated on the stand that he had been unable to locate the checks charged to the "special construction account," and that he was certain they must have been destroyed.

Which Would You Rather Be?

Ladies Home Journal. If an editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if a doctor makes a mistake he buries it. If an editor makes one there is a law suit, swearing and the smell of sulphur, but if a doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of vernal. A doctor can use a word a yard long without knowing what it means, if an editor uses it he has to spell it. Any old college can make a doctor. You don't make an editor; he has to be born.

About thirty men were mustered into the army of the United States during the month of September in this district, which includes the resulting stations at Charlotte, Asheville, Winston-Salem, and several towns in South Carolina.

ANNIVERSARY OF PASTORATE

Rev. Dr. Bomar Closes First Year at Pritchard Memorial Church—Year of Much Progress—Social Exercises to be Held Sunday. To-day is the date of the first anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. E. E. Bomar, D. D., at Pritchard Memorial Baptist church. During this time the work of this church has advanced along all lines, and a strong tie has been formed between Dr. Bomar and his congregation. He has also made many friends in the city aside from those connected with his own church. He is a cultured gentleman and a pastor and preacher who commands confidence. The exercises at Pritchard Memorial church on Sunday will be especially interesting as the following notice shows:

STORY-HOUR TO BE RESUMED

Miss Black to Tell the Story of the "White Doe"—Older People as Well as Children Invited to be Present. This afternoon "Story Hour" will be resumed at the Carnegie Library, and will be held every Friday afternoon during the fall and winter. The story of the "White Doe" will be told this afternoon, and Miss Elizabeth Black will be in charge of the hour and will tell the story. The hour is 4:30 and all children are invited to be present at that hour. Adults also will be welcomed, and no doubt many of these will be glad to come. Miss Black is an enthusiastic member of the National Storytellers' League, and is one of the Board of managers of that organization. She tells the stories in a very interesting manner and easily entertains both the little folks and their elder friends. The art of story telling as a means of entertainment is being much cultivated and is very popular, and is growing more so.

WORKMAN FALLS 12 FEET TO THE FLOOR

While inspecting some machinery at the Swift plant in North Carolina last night early, Mr. William Johnkle fell 12 feet from a scaffolding to the floor, being precipitated by a loose plank. He was taken in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was resting well last night. He did not appear at that time to be seriously hurt, bearing a strained back. Mr. Johnkle came to the scene from Chicago, being sent by the Swift Company to install the machinery. He has been making his home in Belmont. He was working over hours.

JOHN PEEBLES OF GREENSBORO

Correspondence of The Observer. Greensboro, Oct. 3.—Mr. John Peebles, an esteemed citizen of this city, died last night at 7 o'clock at St. Leo's Hospital, where he was taken about 11 o'clock yesterday. He was about 55 years old and survived by a wife and three children, the oldest being only 10 years old. The funeral was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Pugh's church, the services being conducted by Rev. J. W. Goodman. Interment was made in the church yard there.

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in service, and satisfy you in every way that there are none better made ready-to-wear or tailored-to-measure. You can see satisfactory evidence of this before purchasing by critically examining any of the new Fall models we show in noted Michaels-Stern Fine Clothing at \$12.50 to \$27.50.

DESIGNED BY THE MOST NOTED DESIGNERS, CUT BY EXPERT CUSTOM CUTTERS, TAILORED BY SKILLED NEEDLEMEN IN MODERN GUSTOM-TAILOR SHOPS, AND MADE OF DEPENDABLE FABRICS OF NEWEST WEAVES, YOU TAKE NO CHANCES WHEN YOU SELECT ONE OF THESE CELEBRATED SUITS OR OVERTHEATS.

Fall Sacks of Single and Double-Breasted Style For Men and Young Men in Stripes, Plaids, Overplaids, Checks and Mixtures in Dark Brown, Olive, Blue and Gray Worsted, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Cheviots; all warranted as to service, \$12.50 to \$27.50.

FALL OVERTHEATS

in all approved styles and coatings, \$12.50 to \$27.50. Fall Derby and Soft Hats \$1.50 to \$5.00.

BUY "EMERY" SHIRTS

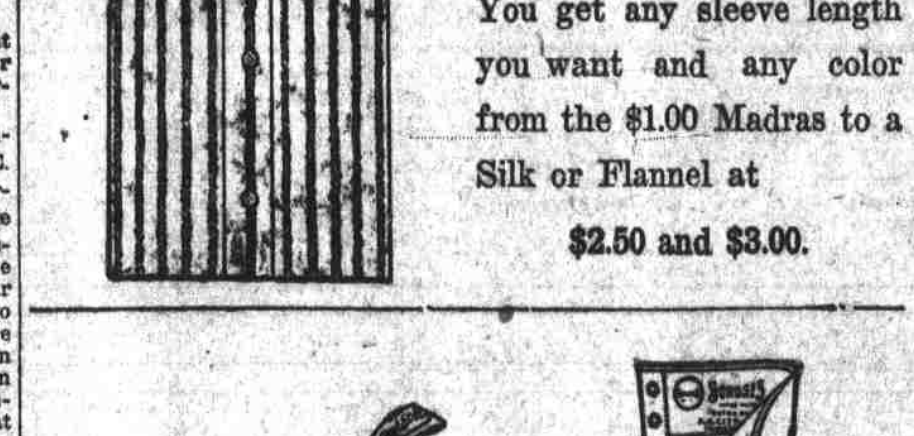
They fit and are nobby. You get any sleeve length you want and any color from the \$1.00 Madras to a Silk or Flannel at \$2.50 and \$3.00.



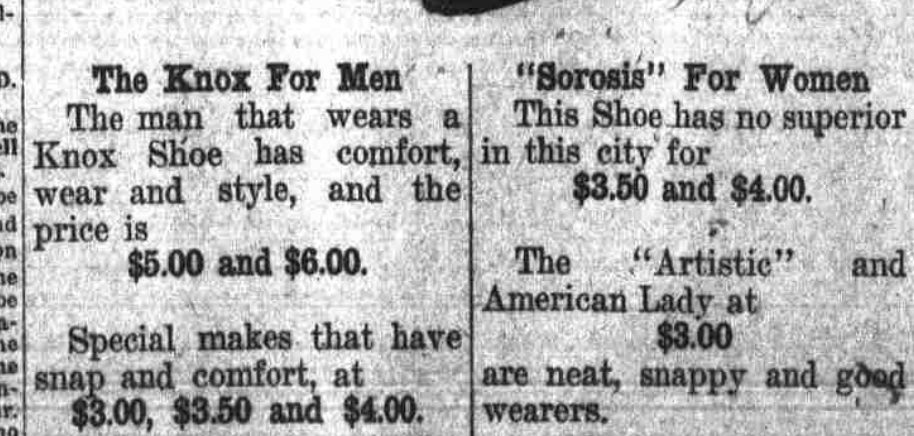
The Knox For Men The man that wears a Knox Shoe has comfort, wear and style, and the price is \$5.00 and \$6.00. Special makes that have snap and comfort, at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.



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