

# Throngs of Women Who Didn't Talk

Not because they were speechless nor accustomed to talking, but because there was no time for talking, for Saturday just at 10 o'clock when wreck sale of Muslin Underwear was announced by the turning on of four arc lights, everybody was silent and went down to hard buying. Women would select garments till their arms were full and refilled—every one "sawing wood," saying nothing, but busy buying. You never saw anything like it. Monday will be another just such a time, for there will be more of the same wrecked lot of garments on sale and at the same prices. This Mill-End Sale will continue in all departments this week. As fast as one line is closed out others will take its place at Mill-End Cost.

**Prices of "Wreck" Muslin Underwear**

Garments worth 75c. to \$1.00, for.....29c.  
 Garments worth \$1.00 to \$2.00, for.....59c.  
 Garments worth \$1.50 to \$2.50, for.....79c.  
 Garments worth \$2.00 to \$5.00, for.....\$1.09

**At 10 O'clock Monday**

In the Carpet department a sale of two lots Rugs will start.

One lot Jap Rugs will go for.....69c.  
 One lot Smyrna Rugs for.....77c.

**50 and 75c. "Mother's Friend" Waists, 25c.**

These are the best made and best fitting Waists sold. Colors and White, nicely laundered; not blouses, but worth 50 and 75c.; for.....25c.  
 In clothing department.

**\$3.50 "Sorosis" Shoes, \$3.15**

This is the snappiest and swellest ladies' fine shoe sold in the city for \$3.50, and they are new and up to the minute. Still the Mill-End Sale says the price this week is.....\$3.15

One lot Ladies' \$2.50 and \$3.00 fine Shoes; choice Mill-End price.....\$1.90

**Silk Special**

Monday you can buy our genuine dollar guaranteed Black Taffeta for the yard.....69c.  
 Limit 5 yards to a customer.

**Stocking Special**

500 pairs Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Hose; not seconds, but odd lots, worth up to 25c. Monday's special Mill-End price the pair.....5c.

**Table Linen Sale**

Monday we put on sale at both stores two big "jobs" in Table Linen.

Lot No. 1 consists of Bleached and Half Bleached German and Irish Linen Damask, regular price up to \$1.25. For this special sale Monday the price is.....49c. a yard

Lot No. 2. Real fine quality Imported Damask, full Bleached and half Bleached; warranted every thread pure Linen. Special Mill-End price for Monday the yard.....99c.

**White Goods Special**

40 inch White Lawn, lengths 2 to 10 yards. Special Mill-End price for Monday the yard.....4c.

**Blanket Sale**

Monday is the Big Day in Blankets

200 pairs Leaksville Wool Blankets, 10-4 and 11-4—every pair is slightly damaged; worth regular up to \$4.00. Monday's Special Mill-End price the pair.....\$2.19

Sole Agents  
for Ladies  
Home Journal  
Patterns and  
Sorosis Shoes  
We Pay Railroad Fare on Purchases Amounting to \$40.00 to Patrons Within 50 Miles of Charlotte, and Deliver Free of Charge Purchases Amounting to \$5.00.

# The Little-Long Co.

DEPARTMENT STORES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Sole Agents  
or Centimeri  
and Adler's  
Kid Gloves

## THE NEGRO RACES

The Negro Races: A Sociological Study by Jerome Dowd; the MacMillan Company, New York.

One of the notable things about the literature of North Carolina—indeed of the whole South—is that it has produced very little of what may be called the structural history of the world. Of local history, fiction, lyrical poetry, miscellany, there is perhaps enough; but where is the grave tome to rank with Drummond's "Ascent of Man" or Campbell's "Puritan in Holland, England and America?"

We have in Professor Dowd's book—the preface of which was dated at Charlotte on May 1st, 1907—a challenge to serious consideration. It is a big book—well printed and stamped with the approval of one of the best publishing houses in the world. It contains, even at casual inspection, a vast deal of information, culled from more than one hundred authors, English, French and German. It has a special map of Africa, a copious index and a chapter of sketches of the lives of the principal explorers mentioned in the book. Moreover it treats of the subject—all subjects the most important for the South, the negro problem—and it does it in a new way. On appearance it is not a scholarly dissertation but pains-taking, scholarly examination of a great question. Let us see to what it is the author invites our attention.

I.

In the first place it is well to note that this is but one of a series of volumes which the author hopes to publish "constituting a sociological study of mankind from the standpoint of race." In other words he gives us here the romance of a race and proposes to give us more of the same kind—if we like it—later. It is surely a novel undertaking.

Just why the author took the negro race for his first study does not appear. Doubtless we may ascribe it to his Southern birth and keen interest in the social problem of the South. But we are not permitted to think that the order of selection is based upon relative values. It is here made plain that this is not any where a disinterested study, free from the influence of environment; but rather it is like a plant subject to variation according to the climate, the soil, the general elements in which it lives.

Thus we see that there are five separate tribes or branches of the negro race in Africa: the Negritos, the Nivritans, the Fellatahs, the Bantus and the Gallas; and at a glance of the map we note that they inhabit different zones of the Continent known as the banana zone, the millet zone, the cattle zone and the camel zone. It will appear as we go along, that the negro undergoes certain changes for the better as he emerges from the region of perpetual vegetation—where nature feeds him and he needs no clothes—into a harder sphere of activity where he must work where agriculture and cattle raising become necessary and further yet to the place where he must travel, use the camel, explore, fight for new possessions and to keep his belongings. This is the course of all the branches of the human race. There is no color line in the order of development.

II.

The evidence of variations in the black man of Africa, according to their environment is laid before us by our author with lavish hand. "For convenience we will look at it, first,

as affecting the physical aspects of the negroes; second, as concerning their social and industrial state and thirdly, as disclosing their ideals of morality and religion. It may as well be observed in passing that it is not necessary for our purpose to note separately all the many subdivisions of the Negritos, Nivritans and Fellatahs—which are the subjects of the author's treatise. A few illustrations will suffice for our purpose.

The Pygmies, we are told, live in equatorial Africa where almost incessant rains produce superabundant vegetation. Some idea of the region may be gathered from the statement of a traveler that he could not read a newspaper or take a photograph at midday in some places on account of the density of the overhanging foliage which kept out the sunlight. How any sort of men could live in such a region is hard to imagine; but the Pygmies do it and have done it for ages past. They average about four feet and a half in height. They are light brown, owing perhaps, to the slimy like in form and white spots are awkward. They live mainly upon the fruits, fish and game of the jungle. Their locus is in the banana zone.

The Bushmen, who live far to the south of the Pygmies, in the Kalahari desert region, where there is little rainfall, scant vegetation but a prodigious lot of formidable game, are a bigger and stronger people. They are about five feet tall on the average and are skilled marksmen, but, having no domestic animals, they are wholly deficient in agriculture.

The Hottentots, who live in the Orange river region and to the south of the Bushmen, are a pastoral people where grass is abundant but natural vegetation otherwise scant. Their physical aspect again is different from that of the Pygmies or Bushmen for they are adapted to the needs of time and place. This truth would be no plainer though we should follow the variations of the negroes how northward through the millet zone, the cattle zone and the camel zone, toward the Mediterranean as we have southward to Cape Colony. Thus far it appears that the negro himself is everywhere a natural product, fitting the occasion and locality of his creation.

III.

We are told that the Bushmen have only scant regard for children and none at all for old people. They often slay the young without remorse for no better reasons than that the children are ill shaped or in want of food which cannot be readily supplied. If a mother dies her infant is buried with her. And a case is cited of a father who sold his child for a cup of grain and went away without a word of adieu. Old people, when too feeble to keep up with the wandering family group, are left by the wayside to die of starvation or to be devoured by wild beasts. These appalling features of African life are said to be not unnatural since the Bushmen cannot live "without rapid and long migration," and these, no indifference, make it necessary to sacrifice young and old alike for tribal and personal preservation.

It is curious to note that one effect of the migratory existence of these savages is that they have no knowledge of grand parents and

grandchildren. This results from the fact that the children on marrying, go one way, the parents another and the likelihood is they never meet again.

As in the millet zone, the struggle for life is harder, we find not only an improvement in the physique of the natives but a marked advance in their ways of living, also. The banana zone terminates at about 11 degrees north of the equator and there the millet or grain zone commences—for the zone produces a variety of grain of which the chief is millet which, with sorghum, plays the part for Central Africa that wheat plays for Europe, corn for America and rice for China.

In this region, also, there are great numbers of animals, domestic and wild, but the horse and the camel do not prosper; so, as may be inferred, the people are given to hunting as well as agriculture. But the interesting thing is to observe that with necessity comes invention; here we find that nature does not spontaneously supply the wants of man and he has to struggle for what he needs for subsistence. Hence we find here many kinds of manufactures, for hoes and axes must be had as well as cloth and in one district (the Batsch) the natives are permitted to own and enjoy property in their own right. And, of course, where property rights are so well defined there are laws of inheritance; but some of these are most astonishing, for instance, among the Jolofs, where one brother inherits from another, the surviving widows and concubines go with the other property. In the Dinka families the property of the father goes to his children but if he have none the nearest male relative takes it and also the widow. All of which makes it seem that there is a good deal of uncertainty and humor in the life of the average male of the cotton zone.

IV.

We come now to the last and most interesting phase of this subject. The natives of Africa are in general an immoral and a superstitious people. It may well be imagined that the moral code and religious obligations would find slight consideration among the Pygmies and the Bushmen—who are not far removed from the monkeys in form and habits. But it is curious to observe that the belief in spirits plays a ruling part in the civic and religious, as well as the domestic life of most of these negroes. To begin with, the Tshi people believe that every man has two souls—one corresponding to the physical body and the other a dream soul or kra which is liable to escape by the mouth if it is not properly guarded. Now, of course, if one loses his own kra another and a wicked kra may get possession of him and if this happens there is nothing to do but send for the witch doctor. This is how the medicine man then proceeds: He "diagnoses the case as one of absence of dream soul, instantly claps a cloth over the mouth and nose, and gets his assistant to hold it there until the patient gets hard on to suffocation; but no matter its the proper course of treatment to pursue. The witch doctor himself gets ready as rapidly as possible another dream soul, which, if he is a careful medical man, he had brought with him in a basket. Then the patient is laid on his back and the cloth removed from the mouth and nose and the witch doctor holds over them his hands containing the fresh soul. Moving back at it so as to get it well into the patient. If this is successful the patient recovers." If the native himself has two souls it is not unusual that he thinks everything else animals and inanimate has at least one, and so he does. The wa-

ter of a pond or river has a spirit which must be propitiated by a bit of rum and a little blarney if one expects to catch fish there. The spirits get hungry and thirsty, of course. And when the spirit of a boiling pot gets enough of it and departs the pot breaks quite naturally. Most curious are the influences of spirits in judicial and police regulations. For instance, the Togo people of Ashanti throw an accused person into the river and if he is guilty the river spirit will pull him down and drown him, but if innocent he will be cast ashore. The spirit police are the best of all. "For example," says the author, "suppose that a negro merchant has some palm oil, bananas or other articles that he wishes to sell. He places them anywhere along the highway, under the protection of a charm, with a few crows to indicate the price. He then goes on about his other business with perfect peace of mind, and if any thief should dare interfere with the goods, a kra, siss, shuman or other varmint would leap out of the amulet, begin to gnaw upon his vitals and probably cause his death." Will any shrewd merchant in the United States take the hint here given and start an import business for spirit policemen?

It is impracticable to follow the variations of customs, ceremonials and rites based upon belief in spirits among the people of the different zones, but it may be useful to observe that snakes are the only creatures to which the Dinkas or Shillocks, in the cattle zone, pay any sort of reverence, and other tribes are inclined to serpent worship. It is not too much to surmise that something of this crude fancy of an African race found its way north ages ago and cropped out in the imagery of our own preceptors, who regarded the serpent as a symbol of wisdom. Thus even Christ admonished his disciples to be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves" (Matt. 10:16). And before leaving the author, who has labored prodigiously and well for our enlightenment, with the motto it would seem, tout bien ou rien, we must not be too harshly critical of the savages for their firm conviction of the multiplicity of spirits in the world. This has been the way with all primitive undeveloped races. Even among the Israelites in the days of Samuel the belief in good and bad spirits prevailed: "And it came to pass when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, that David took an harp, and played with his hand; so Saul was refreshed and was well and the evil spirit departed from him." (1 Sam. 16:23).

And finally, as we put the book aside and reflect upon its contents as a whole, we cannot escape a greater tolerance of the shortcomings of the negroes. Deep pity for them in their faults, errors and mistakes and hope of their gradual emergence from them, but we realize afresh the inestimable blessing which has been vouchsafed to the world in the growth of the belief in one God and in Christ, in whom and through whom, we learn all the true principles of life for the individual, the family and the State.

A NATIVE.

**SIMPLE REMEDY FOR LA GRIPE.**  
 La Grippe coughs are dangerous as they frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Kidney and Urinary Pills not only stop the cough but heal and strengthen the lungs so that no serious ailment need be feared. The genuine Foley's Kidney and Urinary Pills contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. R. H. Jordan & Co.

Two young women in peril. Were Chased by a Negro, Who Attempted to Commit a Heinous Crime.

Salisbury Post, 17th.

A telephone message to-day from Dr. C. M. Poole, of Craven, tells of an attempted criminal assault upon two young white ladies of this county by a negro in Davidson county at a point just across the Yadkin river about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Misses Snider and Fessler, two highly respectable young women who live on Dr. Poole's farm, left their home Wednesday morning to visit a cousin in Davidson county. They were accompanied as far as the river by Miss Snider's brother. After reaching the Davidson side they were approached by a negro man who made indecent proposals and then attempted to assault one of the young women. Both screamed and ran to a house on a hill nearby. All the men of the family had left home and

the negro did not see until a general alarm was given by all the women on the premises. A search was instituted for him, but he could not be found.

Negro Boy, Shown Corpse, Dashes Through Window.

Chester, Pa., Dispatch 17th.

James Thomas, a negro, of Darby, called at Deputy Coroner Charles Drewes' morgue to deliver a package. While in the morgue Mr. Drewes said: "Come here, Thomas, and I will show you a nice Christmas present."

As Thomas drew near, Mr. Drewes opened an ice-box, displaying the form of a dead person.

Thomas turned almost white from fear, and instead of taking time to open the door, he plunged through a plate-glass window. Regaining his feet on the sidewalk, he dashed down the road at full speed and did not stop until he reached No. 4 tollgate in Sharon Hill, about a mile away. There he fell exhausted, but was finally reenclosed.

**Bigger Cotton Yields Per Acre**

The value of commercial fertilizers has been demonstrated over and over again by both government and private comparative tests. We stand ready to demonstrate to you at any time that the surest way to "increase your yields per acre" is to use

**Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers**

Hon. R. J. Redding, former Director of the Georgia Exp. Station, is authority for the statement that experiments made at this station show that well balanced commercial fertilizer applied to one acre of land, and well cultivated, may be reasonably expected to produce an increase of yield of seed cotton. At the present price of cotton this would mean a large extra profit (for both lint and seed), after deducting the price for fertilizer.

You'll find reports of many other comparative tests, together with much valuable information concerning land culture in the new Virginia-Carolina Year Book or Almanac. Ask your local fertilizer dealer for a copy—or we'll send you one free, if you write our nearest sales office.

**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.**

Richmond, Va.  
 Norfolk, Va.  
 Columbia, S. C.  
 Atlanta, Ga.  
 Savannah, Ga.

Durham, N. C.  
 Charlotte, S. C.  
 Baltimore, Md.  
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