

MR. M'NINCH OPPOSES IT PROMINENT ATTORNEY'S VIEWS.

A Leading Prohibitionist in the City Declares Himself Against the Proposition to Make the State Dry by Legislative Enactment—Three Sensible Reasons Given For Taking Such a Position—Course is Unwise For the Fact That It Would Create No Moral Sentiment in Favor of the Law, and Would Be Food For Republicans in Coming Elections—A Bold Defense of His Attitude.

"What do you think of the proposition to dry up the State by legislative enactment?" asked an Observer man of Mr. F. R. McNinch yesterday, one of the most conservative and at once one of the most honest prohibitionists in the city.

"I am emphatically opposed to it. I realize that in taking this position I am not in harmony with some of my closest political friends here at home and in the State at large, men for whom I have the very highest regard personally, politically, and as prohibitionists. But, however high my opinion of them and their political sagacity may be, still I am unable to share their view and follow their lead in this instance.

"I am absolutely convinced that such a course as suggested is undemocratic to the core, is ineffectual from a party standpoint and that it will ultimately prove harmful to the cause of prohibition itself."

"Do you think the extra session of the Legislature ought to touch the temperance question at all?" "Yes. This is the opportune time for action of the proper sort. I think the Legislature ought to pass a prohibition constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people at the next general election. By such action we would have everything to win and nothing to lose. Such a measure has, to my mind, several distinct advantages over prohibition at the hands of the Legislature.

"In the first place, the people, under our form of government, have the right and should have the opportunity to register their approval or disapproval of such a vital and far-reaching proposition. We, the prohibitionists, are now in the saddle and should have a case not to purposely nor heedlessly ride rough shod over the minority, and thereby establish a dangerous precedent which might some day be invoked to our hurt. No individual, party or organization can ever afford to be unjust in its effort to accomplish its aims, however high and beneficial they may be. Let us be fair to the opposition, invite it to an open, manly battle, and then sail in and give them such a licking as will satisfy them for a generation.

"The next advantage the constitutional proposition has is that we will not only give prohibition, but have it direct from the hands of the masses of the people, who, by reason of having a hand in making the law, will feel morally responsible for the enforcement of it. Of course the amendment would be ratified by a tremendous majority. The Republican party would not dare oppose it. Any one who has half read the signs of the times knows the amendment would be adopted. If it be conceded by any prohibitionist, as I am sure it will not be, that it might not carry, then a sense of common fairness would forbid forcing such a law on the people. Nothing less than a good, safe majority behind the law can ever make it efficacious.

"There is another big advantage in the constitutional amendment. If the present Legislature should pass a prohibition law, then the first Legislature that, by chance or otherwise, might have a bare majority of anti-State prohibitionists could just wipe out all of our temperance laws and put us back where we were in 1903. But if a prohibition constitutional amendment is adopted then it can never be abrogated except by the vote of the people. In other words, the amendment will settle the question, while the legislative enactment will leave it open for a continuous warfare.

"I do not share the view of those who say that an election will create strife and do harm. On the contrary it will do great good to the cause of temperance. The campaign will have a wholesome, educational influence and the progress many would be converted to the cause of prohibition. Discussion never hurts the right side of any issue. I have faith in both prohibition and the people—let us submit the former to the judgment of the latter."

MR. STEWART BOOLS OVER. Charlotte Attorney Gives Vent to Indignation at Action of City Fathers—Court Fighter Says "It's a Shame." "I want to say something and have you say I said it," thus spoke Mr. Plummer Stewart yesterday afternoon. "I am indignant and think it an inexpressible shame that the Charlotte board of aldermen should have taken such a step as they did at the meeting Monday night. They have allowed their electric progress to be used here to run at such a rate of speed, even though they vary in the different sections of the town, that is absolutely unfair to the railroads entering here, not at all mind in what he had to say. He is aggrieved because the trains coming into Charlotte are held down to the six-mile limit entirely within the city's bounds, when, within some of the subdivisions, the cars will be permitted to move at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Mr. Stewart said nothing concerning the intricacies of any possible law suits.

HANDLING CONVENTIONS.

Good Results of These Gatherings Depend on the Way the Visitors Are Treated and the Way They Are Treated. —Has Visited in Charlotte, and Assisted in Organization of North Carolina Library Association.

"The advantages to be derived from conventions are many, both from the standpoint of the delegates and of the citizens in the community where the conventions may happen to be held," said an enterprising citizen yesterday. "By this means there is frequently gathered together a body of people who are entirely unknown to one another, and it proves a method of education, serving, through the interchange of ideas and through what they are in this way privileged to see and hear, to enlighten and broaden them."

"Drawing visitors from all over the country to a central point enables a large number of people who formerly knew nothing about this particular subject to become conversant with local conditions, its progress and advantages."

"The relative value of a convention to a city depends upon the impression made by the home people upon the visitors, and the consequent spirit with which the different bodies leave the place. If the sojourn has proven a satisfactory one to the various delegates, if they have been tendered hospitable entertainment, and have been made to feel welcome, and when ready to leave are glad of having made the visit when they return to their homes and friends they will be loud in their praise of the city which accorded them so pleasing a reception and the good results thereby attending will prove to be many and of the more permanent nature."

"The example set in this particular respect by a great and progressive city of Chicago is without doubt a good one to follow. If conventions are found to be beneficial and profitable for Chicago with all its other attractions, then there is no reason why the same should not be a good thing for other cities and especially Charlotte."

PEOPLE WOULD VOTE FOR IT. Colonel W. C. Maxwell on the Liquor Question and the Legislature. Practically, the Difference Would Not Be Much, Though From the Standpoint of Principle a Submitting to Popular Vote Would Be Best.

"I don't think it really makes very much difference whether the Legislature passes a prohibition law straight out or not," said Col. W. C. Maxwell, when interrogated by an Observer man as to his views. "The people would vote for prohibition and will vote it in overwhelmingly if the question is submitted to them at the ballot box."

"Of course, when the question of the principle underlying the proceeding enters in, I would prefer that they submit it to a popular vote. I think this would be the more Democratic and the wiser method. If I were a member of the Legislature and vitally interested and concerned in the issue, I would take about the position which Senator Klattz has taken: that the Legislature was not elected on the prohibition issue and hence, strictly speaking, there is doubt of its moral right to act under the circumstances."

"Prohibition in Charlotte," continued Colonel Maxwell, "has been, I think, a good deal of a success and I believe that the city government will do a great deal to make it more of a success. The cause of temperance has been advanced not so much by the agitators as by the railroads and other business concerns which have discouraged the use of liquor from a business standpoint. By putting the ban on men who are intemperate drinkers and hence not up to the mark physically and mentally, they have done a vast deal toward advancing the cause."

DEATH OF MR. HUGH W. LINDSAY. Davidson County Citizen Succumbs to Disease. Operations Unavailing Against Malady. Mr. Hugh W. Lindsay, a well-known citizen of Kernersville, aged 59 years, died yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte. The remains have been taken to Kernersville for interment. Survivors are his wife, who was Miss Mattie Phillips, one son, Mr. H. W. Lindsay, Jr., of Rockford, and a daughter, Mrs. Virgil Holcombe, of Mount Airy.

WELL-KNOWN WOMAN TO WED.

Miss Anne Wallace, Notable Young Georgia Woman, Will Be Married to Prominent Bostonian Next Month—Has Visited in Charlotte, and Assisted in Organization of North Carolina Library Association.

A great many North Carolinians, and residents of Charlotte in particular, will be interested in the engagement of Miss Anne Wallace, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Anne Wallace, of Atlanta, Ga. The marriage is announced for February 15th and will be a quiet home affair, by reason of the very recent death of Miss Wallace's mother.

Miss Wallace has been most notably associated with the work and development of the library interests of the South for several years. The Young Men's Library of Atlanta recognized in Miss Wallace all the qualifications of which she was so pre-eminently possessed, and 24 years ago she was chosen librarian; later with the establishment of the Carnegie Library she was elected to head the undertakings of that institution. With the completion of the handsome and commodious building in Atlanta, and when the extended needs of the library were shown it was Miss Wallace who went to the home of Mr. Carnegie and after a conference at some length, left the library of the mighty Scotch philanthropist with that gentleman's check for an additional \$25,000, which amount was expended in furnishings.

When the annual meeting of the American Library Association was held in Philadelphia a few years ago, Miss Wallace addressed that body in extending an invitation from Atlanta to secure a Southern meeting. Philadelphia papers devoted whole pages to the sessions of the association, and Miss Wallace was toasted with such distinction as has been enjoyed by few women. When the organization of the North Carolina Library Association was effected a few years ago in Charlotte, Miss Wallace was present, the guest of Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, and her executive qualifications were again demonstrated. She has long since won a place that is entirely distinctive by her charm, versatility and capableness throughout the South especially, of which the most eminent librarians of the whole country are now fully cognizant.

Miss Rankin, who is also well known in Charlotte, and when she visited here was assistant librarian of the Atlanta Carnegie Library, succeeds Miss Wallace in the influential and important position she resigns.

COOPER MET USUAL SUCCESS IN PITTSBURG. Received Thanks From Hundreds While in the Smoky City. The following article, taken from the Pittsburg Press, describes the results of L. T. Cooper's visit to that city, and the effect of his new preparation as told by people who had become convinced of the soundness of Cooper's theories with regard to the human stomach.

Cooper believes that the human stomach in civilized races has become greatly weakened. He claims that most ill health of the present generation is due to this fact. The article is as follows: "L. T. Cooper is meeting with the same astonishing success in Pittsburg as in other cities. For the past few days many thousands of Pittsburg people have called at his headquarters to talk with him."

"Cooper's prophecy, made upon his arrival, to the effect that before he left Pittsburg thousands would realize that his theory is correct and would come and thank him for rapidly being borne out."

"On Monday an astonishing number of people called to express their gratitude to Mr. Cooper. Judging from what some of these people had to say to a Press reporter, when interviewed, Cooper's claim that the human stomach is degenerate is distinctly verified."

"One of the most unusual statements was made by Mr. C. W. Woods, of 103 South Highland Street. He said: 'For four years my wife was in very poor health. She was weak and thin, with a hectic flush and cough. Physicians said she had consumption, and I was inclined to believe them. It certainly looked as though her days were numbered, and there appeared to be very little ground for hope.'

AS CANADIANS SEE THE MAN.

Upper Anglo-Americans Desirous of Interesting North Carolinian in Colonization Plans—Overtures Made to Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn.

Mr. J. A. Brown, whose home is at Chadbourn, and whose interests brought him to Charlotte to attend the sessions of the North Carolina Association of the Southern Cotton Association in other cities. For the past few days many thousands of Pittsburg people have called at his headquarters to talk with him."

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"The Cooper remedies are becoming justly famous. We sell them.—R. H. Jordan & Co.

IN MEMORIAM.

Charlotte, N. C., 237, U. C. T., has been called upon to mourn the loss of Brother Lewis M. McNeely, whose death took place at the Presbyterian Hospital, Charlotte, N. C., January 13th, 1908.

This is the first death that this Council has been called upon to record since its organization.

Brother McNeely traveled for the A. R. Messick Grocery Company, of Charlotte, N. C., and was a faithful, hard worker and tried to do his duty; he was esteemed by his employers and also by the trade.

Therefore, be it resolved: First—That this Council humbly bow in submission to the will of that Supreme Counselor above, who ruleth all things.

Second—That his brother Councilors will remember him in U. C. T., and that the sympathy of this Council be extended to his beloved wife and parents.

Third—That a page in our minute book be set apart and this notice be inscribed thereon to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, and one to The Charlotte Observer and one to The Sample Case for publication.

R. G. SHANNONHOUSE, R. F. STOKES, C. A. WILLIAMS, Committee.

Good Clothes. are very necessary to the well dressed man. As a "good clothes" store, ours stands at the top. We Really Sell Good Clothes, not anything, just to be selling a suit; we don't sell a man something he doesn't want. Our clothes are made only by the leading makers of fine clothes in America, by life-long experts; they are cut, shaped, fitted and put together with all the care and deftness that can be used in a made-to-measure suit that you pay a big price for. We can show you. Mail orders filled on day of receipt. Ed. Mellon Co. Remember, Mellon's Clothes Fit.

Beautiful New Spring Matting. One hundred rolls just arrived, the best that the Japs and the Chinamen know how to weave. White China Matting, White Japanese Matting, 116-warp China Matting, close and heavy weave. Carpet pattern Japanese Matting, all colors. The very best in Floor Coverings that the world can supply. Come see them. Parker-Gardner Co.

Special Sale on Matting Remnants. We have more than 200 Remnants of Matting with from 3 to 12 yards each, sold regularly at 30c. to 45c. per yard. We offer the lot 12 1-2c., 15c., 18c. and 20c. per yard. If you need matting for small room or hall, now is the time to buy, while you can save fifty cents on every dollar's worth of matting you buy. We are offering many bargains in Remnants of Linoleums. We are showing new Spring Rugs with Stair Carpets to match. See our stock before placing your order for floor coverings. W. T. McCoy, The Home Furnisher.

You Can Take the Testimony. of others if you think our claims of Rugs and Mats superiority are biased. Ask those who have experienced our methods and abide by their judgment. They will tell you that RUGS, all sizes, all grades; MATTINGS, China or Jap, of high character, can be had here. Our regular prices as a rule are special prices at other places. That kind of evidence ought to incline you to inspection of our goods, at least. Lubin Furniture Company.

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Overcoat Sale. \$45 and \$50 Overcoats made to your measure for \$30 Cash. Even if it were June instead of January, you wouldn't be fair to yourself if you neglected this opportunity. THE TATE-BROWN CO.

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