

The Charlotte Observer.

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SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1908.

HOW THE EAST STILL VIEWS MR. BRYAN.

How much harm could Mr. Bryan, elected upon a platform studiously silent concerning his favorite theories of government, work if he became President? This is a question which great numbers of people, especially in the East, are now asking themselves.

"With respect to matters of formal legislation the Senate would interpose a veto against destructive action, but there is no certainty that the Senate would maintain a Republican majority, but we must remember that this majority will not be altogether Republican."

"The Globe further thinks that Mr. Bryan's election would be a proclamation that a spirit had been unloosed whose destructive workings no man could predict and would mean a fury of distrust that would threaten the nose stable."

"Some time ago indications were not lacking of a preference on the part of 'predatory wealth' for Mr. Bryan as against a Roosevelt Republican. With Mr. Bryan President, it was argued, a Republican Senate would render important positive action of any sort so nearly impossible that the predator would escape being singled out for attention, suffering only as all business suffered."

"Whatever cause business in general may have to fear from Mr. Bryan's very improbable, but hardly impossible, election, it is evident that some gloomy views are held upon the subject in the Eastern States and cities than anywhere else and that except for the fairly confident assumption of his defeat serious conditions would already be observable. The East, though an element powerful there was momentarily attracted, remains 'the enemy's country.'"

"O, we are coming along. At Hammondport, N. Y., a few days ago, Glenn H. Curtis successfully contested for the silver cup offered several months ago by The Scientific American for the longest flying machine. The flight was made by the June Bug, upon which Mr. Curtis and Prof. Alexander G. Bell have been working for a year. The first flight lacked a few feet of the distance prescribed by the rules of the contest, about 2,500 feet, but the second flight covered over a mile, which was covered in a minute and a fraction, and the descent was made easily and gracefully. This, he it understood, was none of these balloon affairs, either, but a scientific flying machine, and this is the record for aerial sailing. More than a mile in a minute and a fraction. Why, this is faster than the vestibule."

UNREASONABLENESS OF A RACE.

The New York Journal of Commerce discusses philosophically and interestingly what it calls "the Asiatic scare," remarking at the outset that "it is a curious circumstance that the alarmists who most loudly proclaim their fears about the danger of attack to which the United States is exposed on the side of Asia are precisely those who are most busy in giving Asiatic nations ground for hostility to us."

Referring to the indignity put upon Japan in the San Francisco school incident and to the amiability and conciliatory spirit in which the little empire met that situation, it recites the demands for further Japanese exclusion, the "truculence" of "that pernicious blatherskite, Captain Hobson," whose constant prophecies of war tend to promote friction, and sets forth in these sentences the unfairness of our dealing with the nations of the East:

"If Asiatics are to be refused the privilege of free settlement throughout the exploitable world that every white race enjoys, merely because they are Asiatics, the fact will be brought home to them that nothing but force is likely to reverse such a state of things. The whites are a minority by comparison with the Eastern races. Yet they claim to reserve for settlement, development or political control three of the other continents in addition to Europe. They claim to dominate wherever they please in North and South America, in Australia and in Africa, yet at the same time they claim every form of equality in Asia which they think worth demanding, while also endeavoring to pen up within the limits of Asia rather more than half the whole number of mankind."

"What an arrogant, masterful race this Caucasian race is! It claims all rights for itself; denies all rights to others. It claims 'every form of equality in Asia' yet denies Asiatics the slenderest foothold here. It preaches and practices expansion itself, but forbids the right of expansion to the teeming millions of the East. The logical result of it all is thus foreshadowed by The Journal of Commerce: 'The millions of Asia, already forming half the population of the earth, and growing much more rapidly than the whites, will continue to claim, and will in the end secure, as has justly been said, either equality in the white sphere or monopoly in their own. If brown and yellow men are to be excluded from the four continents either occupied or controlled by the white peoples, white enterprise and rule will be driven in the long run from the yellow continent.' And this is something to think about."

THE STRONGEST FLYER YET.

From a Berlin dispatch we learn that a company with a preliminary capital of \$125,000 is being formed to establish lines of passenger airships between the German metropolises, London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm. The Krupp steel works people and a number of leading bankers are interested in the project, which owes its initiation mainly to the remarkable feats of Count Zeppelin's latest airship. Scientists, financiers and public men unite in hailing the Zeppelin achievements as era-making, and it is generally agreed that the importance of their relation to future warfare cannot easily be overestimated. The day of practical aviation, or bird-fashion flying, is believed to have already dawned.

French aviators frankly admit what Count Henri de la Vaux calls "a humiliating surprise." They regard the Zeppelin airship as a tremendous advance upon anything heretofore known and as an assurance that the great problem is nearing its final solution. All that American aviators, and The Observer as an affiliate, can hope is that the Wright brothers will rival Zeppelin with the airship which they are building for delivery to the War Department next month. Here's wishing strength to their wings.

PICTURE-WRITING HISTORY.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Jacques Budwe, of Raleigh, an artist of real merit, is now at Roanoke Island painting scenes for the North Carolina Historical Commission. He will picture the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists at Kill Devil Hill, the second landing on Roanoke Island, the baptism of the Indian chief Manteo, and the birth of Virginia Dare—all events which took place years before there was any Jamestown and more years will be before there was any landing upon Plymouth Rock.

Independence Square, in Charlotte, now presents no recognizable part of its 1775 landscape, but mere musing upon the spot might afford some inspiration to a painter. Let the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and perhaps several other events, including "farthest at Gettysburg," enter into the programme. The sixteenth century in North Carolina history is all right, but at least two of the succeeding centuries have distinguished claims to consideration also.

The battleship South Carolina was launched at Philadelphia yesterday. We hereby congratulate our sister State and wish the new fighter bon voyage. Before that disagreeable person, Elder Hemphill, swells up and gets in any of his bragadocio, however, we desire to remark incidentally that this new battleship is not so large nor so costly as the armored cruiser North Carolina nor will she be as speedy or as pretty. But in the event that we get an invitation to the silver service presentation and to the pink tea that will inevitably follow, we shall try to be pleasant and avoid any invidious comparisons while the affair is in progress.

"But what difference does the platform make? Nobody cares what it says. Bryan is his own platform."—Charlotte News and Courier.

JOURNALISM IN MADISON.

The Observer has discovered to its readers that there is an element more or less personal in the journalism of the county of Madison—this by citations we have made from time to time from The Madison County Record, Democratic, in reference to Knot Head Ammons, Republican ex-chairman of the board of county commissioners. There appears to be enmity between Knot Head and Editor Swann. The town of Marshall has had a dispensary and Swann has been dispenser, and he says Knot Head is mad at him because he (Knot Head) has tried to drink the dispensary dry and couldn't do it. But the dispensary has been put out of business by process of law and the Republicans of the county have refused to re-nominate Knot Head for commissioner, wherefore Swann says they "are both now statesmen out of a job." But this is not the point. It seems that there is a Republican as well as a Democratic paper in Madison, and The Record in its last issue makes this agreeable reference to its Republican contemporary and its editor:

"The name of J. Coleman Ramsey appears as editor of The News, but it seems that Mr. J. H. White, president of the company, took a turn at editing last week. He sat in his office and wrote up (Republican county) convention which he did not attend, but put plenty of 'harmony' in his write-up, if they didn't have him in the county. Then Editor White tries to get funny. Witness his second editorial which follows: 'With Demilock out of Madison July 1st and Demilock out of North Carolina January 1st, our county and State will walk up and be seated in the front row of morals and decency.'"

"It is to be imagined that the peculiar tone of Madison journalism contributes a good deal to the gaiety of life up that way."

A MODEST OFFERING.

The Charleston News and Courier has opened a subscription list, in manner and form as follows, to-wit: "It costs a good deal to run a presidential campaign, and Mr. Bryan will have to depend largely upon the free will offerings of an enthusiastic people to carry his cause and their cause to victory. The News and Courier will receive and acknowledge and transmit to the manager of the Bryan campaign fund any contributions that may be sent to it for this purpose. Money takes in politics. How much do you want Bryan to have? One dollar from each of the Democratic voters in South Carolina would make something like \$100,000, and that would be at least one of the doubtful States."

The Observer does not happen to be a Democratic voter in South Carolina, but it would like to contribute something to this fund, less for its intrinsic value than as an evidence of good faith. Silver and gold have no more, but if The News and Courier will accept a large fat hen, which it would no doubt be able to convert into cash on the Charleston market, or even a Hong Kong gander, The Observer will be happy to forward either, collect, and would feel honored in having the contribution accepted. We desire to do something.

It is stated in The Reidsville Review that Mr. W. W. Kitchin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will open his campaign and make his keynote speech at Wentworth August 4th. In view of the strenuous campaigning which he underwent in anticipation of the convention, covering about ten months, he can hardly contemplate with much pleasure four months' additional work on the stump. It has been stated that Mr. Kitchin has been resting at Mecklenburg Springs, Va., since a few days after the convention.

It was seen in yesterday's dispatch that when the friends and neighbors of Colonel and Mrs. Bryan called on them Friday to offer their congratulations on Mr. Bryan's nomination they were "visibly affected." Their lack of fortitude under the circumstances is surprising. One would have supposed that by this time they had grown accustomed to nominations and the felicitations which follow.

The Greenville Reflector says "the best thing that Charlotte is getting out of it is the advertising. There is no doubt," it adds, "of its being the most widely known town in the State." And one of the best known in the country. A striking evidence of this is found in the fact that whereas, a few years ago, in the metropolitan papers and the papers of other States it was "Charlotte, N. C.," it is now simply Charlotte.

As indicated by the latest government report, the prospects are for substantially increased yields over last year in all the principal crops, including corn, cotton, spring wheat, winter wheat, and oats. From a business standpoint this would be an awkward year for crop failure, and it is gratifying to note that nothing of the kind seems at all likely.

"Uncle Remus" successor in the conduct of the excellent magazine established at Atlanta some time ago will be Julian Lagose Harris, one of his sons. There is no question about the new editor's ability or high aims and we trust that he will not lack the success which he deserves.

There is no zeal like that of a new recruit. Mr. Bryan will hardly excel The Charleston News and Courier in abuse of Tammany and the New York politicians.

We expected The Charleston News and Courier to fall in line, but did not expect it to stop over.

Will The Columbia State open a subscription list?

DIFFERS WITH COLONEL OLDS.

"A Scotchman" Says That in One Particular the Article Recently Published in The Observer About the Crostans in Robeson County "is a disgusting thing." The Portion Which Purports to Give the Cause of Henry Berry Lowrie's Lawlessness.

A notice you have recently published quite a long write-up of the Crostans (or outlaws) now called of Robeson County by Col. F. A. Olds.

I have nothing to say about the most of it, but there is one portion which is false and misleading and which does a great injustice to some who were then among the best citizens of Robeson county, who are now numbered among those who have passed from this sphere. The portion to which I allude is that which claims to give the cause of Henry Berry Lowrie's lawlessness.

Allen Lowrie, H. B.'s father, was never called on to work on the farm. He was too old, as they were taken to work on the farms under the same rules, as to age, which the whites were conscripted into the army. Besides this Henry Berry never killed a man who was present when his father and his brother, Bill, were killed. Nearly every man who was killed by Henry Berry and his gang of outlaws was in the army when old man Allen and Bill were killed by the home guard. The cause of their being killed by the home guard was as follows:

There had been several right daring burglaries committed in the neighborhood of Robeson county, a few of which were Allen Lowrie lived and the courts were not in a position to deal with the guilty parties because most of the able-bodied men of the county were in the Confederate army. Nothing was done about these burglaries until one night the residence of Mrs. E. A. McNair (afterwards Mrs. E. A. McTea) was attacked. Fortunately, the bad visitors who were armed and ready for any emergency, and the robbers met with such a warm reception that, after a number of shots had been fired on both sides, the robbers left without gaining an entrance to the house. This was too much for the Scotch neighbors, though they were old men, they true to their name of home guard, got together and followed the robbers, and circumstances took them to Allen Lowrie's house which they found a lot of the things which they had been burglarized. On finding these stolen articles in their possession, Allen and Bill, the father and son, were taken in custody, tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot to death, and the sentence was executed. Many of the descendants of the men who composed this home guard now live in Maxton, Smith's and other sections of Robeson county. These old men could never have resorted to such measures but for what they deem pure necessity and they all lived and died highly respected citizens and none of them was killed by Henry Berry and his gang.

Now as to the cause of the trouble with Henry Berry: He and others were hiding out to keep from working on the farms. (Colonel Olds says that was a stupid thing to do when his father was a grown man). Mr. James Barnes, a good, quiet citizen, lived near Allen Lowrie's and some one kept killing his hogs. (In those days hogs were a staple article of food, and each owner had a private earmark for his stock). Mr. Barnes went in search of his meat and found a lot of it in Allen Lowrie's smoke-house. He was able to get away, but because the hogs were there and had his mark on the ears. He told the family to tell the boys that they must stop killing his hogs or he would have to prosecute them. A few days after this he went to the office of Capt. William P. Moore's residence and as he was returning home, late in the afternoon he was shot down by some one in an ambush. When he fell Henry came up to him and was going to help him up, but he told him it was no use, as he was already shot to death. He died of the wounds, but not before he had told to friends who came to him who it was who shot him down. This man was a good murderer and an outlaw. After this he gathered about him his brothers, Tom and Steve; his brothers-in-law, Andrew and Bob Strong; Henderson Oxendine, George Applewhite (a negro), Zack McLaughlin (a white man), and some others. Then they began to murder and rob at will and continued to do so until all of them were killed, except George Applewhite, the negro, who was spared. He was killed by the Legislature of North Carolina to wipe out war crimes also pardoned him. This act pardoned everybody except Steve Lowrie, as he was then thought to be the only one of the outlaws who was living.

Robbery was the cause of the death of Allen Lowrie and Bill Lowrie, and robbery was the start of the Henry Berry outlaws, and not because they wanted to go into the Confederate army.

How Long, O, Lord!

It is a little sickening to old-time Democrats to read from Denver the complacent assurance that belongs upon a plank for the national Democratic platform has been submitted to the Federation of Labor and O. K.'d by the representative of that organization. How far are we going in that kind of thing? Twelve years ago and eight years ago, as we recollect, our platform was submitted to the Populists for their approval. How many different kinds of parties, so-called, and bodies are going to stand over Democratic conventions with whips and lead pencils, directing and checking up and seeing that the party is committed to their special interests or fads? Are the woman suffragists, the Socialists, the prohibitionists and all the others editing their sections of the platform?

A Distinction Which Was Not Made.

It will be observed that Mr. Bryan could not resist the temptation to say, in the very skimpy resolutions he authorized as an alleged tribute to the late Grover Cleveland, that he had "thrice" been elected Governor of his party. He could not get his consent to say further, however, that he had been twice elected. He may think the people are fooled by this reference, but there will be very few who will not recognize in an attempt to drag Mr. Cleveland from his "honorable grave" to justify his own third nomination.

They Watched Charlotte Grow.

"Watch Charlotte Grow" was printed on buttons the delegates used to fasten their badges on at the State convention. The delegates had plenty of time to watch the city's development and no doubt noticed considerable improvement in the lapse between the convening and adjourning of the convention. Some one said a story was told in North Carolina and yet has enjoyed the rich experience of citizenship in Texas.

Mount Gilboa, N. C. June 18th, 1908. Mr. C. D. Cunningham, Manager, The Keeley Institute, Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Cunningham: Your very kind letter of the 8th has been received and read with much pleasure. I have been very busy all the spring and have had little time to write to any of my friends unless business urged me. But I think of you every day, and how much to the days spent at Keeley Institute as not only the most pleasant, but most profitable, of my entire life. I have never had, since I left you, to draw on my will power in order to resist the liquor habit. I have no desire whatever for stimulants. Before I took your treatment, I quit drinking for a long while, but it was a battle from the start. I would even dream about it all night. But now, I never think of it and when it is offered me I find nothing easier than to say, "Not any for me." Mr. Cunningham says I am a walking advertisement for your institution.

I assure you that nothing would give me more pleasure than to be with you July 4th and will be there if possible, but fear I will not be able to leave home then. My very kindest regards to every one in the house, from Colonel Osborn down. Would be glad if you would run down sometime and spend a week with me. I am always glad to hear from you. Always wishing you well, and in great haste, Yours very truly, C. W. WOOLEY.

STATE STOCK LAW URGED.

Mr. B. F. Keith Sets Forth the Advantages to Be Derived From Such Sections Having the Law More Prosperous Than Those Without It.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. W. Ashe, State forester; also a map issued by the North Carolina State board of agriculture at Raleigh, compiled from data secured by Mr. Tait Butler, State veterinarian, showing the various counties and sections in North Carolina where the no-fence or stock law has been adopted. It is not strange to the man of thought to see that those counties and sections of the State where the stock law has been adopted, to know that the farms in such sections have increased in valuation and the farm products also increased far in advance of those sections that permit the stock to run at large.

If there was no other reason why the State should adopt the stock or no-fence law, this one alone would be sufficient; but, as Mr. Ashe truly says, in the eastern belt the long leaf pine soon reproduces itself with its original growth. If the stock is not allowed to run at large, and it is the only pine in North Carolina that will reproduce itself, if it is protected from the pine woods rooker, which is not only a carrier of the fever, but a transmitter of cholera and other diseases that make it so uncertain as to how many hogs you will be able to fatten. They run at large, gathering all the ticks, red bugs, etc., and the farmer when giving them in for taxes can rarely depend upon more than half of them when he is ready to fatten; besides they deteriorate so rapidly that it is folly to try to have any improved stock, and in these localities the farmer has to buy most of his meat. It costs about twice as much to fatten one of these hogs as those raised in the no-fence section. The cattle that are raised in the no-fence district are upon an average worth many times as much as those where they are permitted to run at large, gathering the ticks and the Texas fever, and it is impossible to have any better stock, as the writer has often tried to improve his stock, buying improved ones from the no-fence section, but in every instance they have contracted the Texas fever from the cattle that were permitted to run at large. Less than the same fencing that it takes to fence the farm in the eastern belt will fence for every acre in the no-fence section, either separately or jointly with his neighbor, and thus eliminate a disease from our stock as well as to restore our forest and seasons and help to enrich the State and save to the poor man who has no stock the expense of keeping up fences, either his own or those whom he rents from.

Is it possible that North Carolina in all her striden will any longer submit to this method that belongs only to a new, unsettled country? The remedy is in selecting for the Legislature men who have more interest in the good of the State than in playing the stock game and practicing party politics. The editors of the various papers of North Carolina cannot do their State a greater benefit than to take this matter up and thoroughly investigate it, and then to have it printed, yet I will be glad for any paper to publish this at will. Over half of the State has already adopted the stock law. B. F. KEITH.

Wilmington, July, 1908.

The Little Long Co. DEPARTMENT STORES CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments

This morning at 9 o'clock we will place on sale all that remains of this season's stocks of Ladies' Silk and Wool Suits; also Lingerie Dresses and our entire line of Skirts, consisting of Voiles, Taffeta, Chiffon, Panama, Brilliantine and Fancy Mixtures.

Come promptly this morning at 9 o'clock as somebody will get a Skirt or Suit for less than one-half the original cost. Small charge for alterations on these special garments.

Coat Suits

Spring and Summer Coat Suits in Panama, Taffeta and Rajah Silk Suits, sold from \$25.00 to \$35.00. Choice \$9.75

Another lot of Light Weight Suits in Panama and Novelties, sold from \$12.50 to \$20.00. Special Saturday \$4.75

Lingerie Dresses

All of our lingerie and Silk Jumper Suits all pretty shades of the best material, sold as high as \$25.00. Choice \$9.75

Skirts

Lot No. 1, consisting of Panama Brilliantine and Novelties; Black, Blue, Brown and Cream. A number of these were \$5.00 Skirts, but the lots are broken. Choice \$1.98

Lot No. 2 consists of Panama Brilliantine and Novelties; Black, Brown, Blue and Fancies. This line sold as high as \$8.00 Saturday Special \$3.98

Lot No. 3, handsome line of Skirts in Voile, Panama, Panajah and Taffeta; Black, Blue, Brown and Fancies. This lot is worth from \$10.00 to \$17.50 and includes our entire stock of Skirts. Your choice for \$6.75

Shirt Waists

One lot of Shirt Waists, consisting of Lawn, Linen, Jap. and Taffeta Silk, also White Net. Many of these Waists are worth \$5.00, but only one or two of a style. Choice \$1.69

Wash Skirts

White Linen Skirts, several styles, full width, well made, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50. Choice 89c.

Fancy Wash Jackets

One lot of separate Jackets of White Linonette, beautifully trimmed, in handsome Applique Embroidery and Insertion, worth from \$3.50 to \$6.00. Special \$1.98

The Little Long Co. DEPARTMENT STORES CHARLOTTE, N. C.