MILLS AND MARKETS

THE FALL RIVER SCALE.

liding Scale of Wages at Fall River Pronounced a Fathure and a Notice of Withdrawat Served—A Faw De-talls of Interest.

The following is from the August Issue of The Textile World Record:

"Somewhat more altention than its importance warranted has been given to the following fesolution passed last month by the Mule Spinners' Association of Fall River by a majority of 3 at a meeting attended by only one-seventh of the total membership of 350:

"Resolved: That the sliding scale."

"Resolved: That the sliding scale agreement with the Manufacturers' Association has proved to be a failure

of far as the workers are concerned; and that the Spinners' Association gives the necessary three months' notice to withrdraw.'

"The sliding scale agreement is between the Textile Council, representing the operatives, and the Manufacturers' Association, representing the manufacturers so that the agreement manufacturers, so that the agreement can be terminated not by notice from the Spinners' Association, but only by a notice from either of the two contracting associations.

"Since the action by the spinners, referred to above, the carders' union has declared in favor of continuing the agreement; the loom fixers also favored a continuance of the sliding scale, but recommended that an effort be made to perfect it; while the weavers have voted to refer the question to the council with a request to try to have the agreement modified.

"Nevertheless the resolution by the

"Nevertheless the resolution by the spinners is of considerable importance as fepresenting a dissatisfaction with the working of the sliding scale among the rank and file of the workers. The facts, however, do not appear to warrant the sweeping statement in the spinners' resolution that the sliding scale agreement has proved a failure so far as the workers are ed a failure so far as the workers are Wages at Fall River have fluctuated during the past twen--five years as follows: Per cut

Mar. 1 1888, Feb. 13 19.00 1894, Aug. 20 1895, Apr. 22 1898, Jan. 1 1906, July 2 1908, Nov. 16 1907, May 27 23.96

and the highest since 1873. The op-eratives have received this high rate of wages for one year, during the last haif of which the profits of manufac-turers have disappeared and in some been converted into losses. The sliding scale brought about or

May 25, 1908, a reduction of 18 per cent, from 23.9 to 19.66 cents a cut. was unquestionably a heavy cut, but it was a cut from the highest rate six years, and leaves wages nearly 10 at least of their holdings. the lowest wages on record, which prevailed in 1894 and 1898. Morewhich over the depth of the cut, 18 per cent., was nearly equaled under the old system of wage regulation by the strong-est side, when in September, 1893, wages at Fall River were cut from 21 Under the present sliding scale agree-ment wages have just been fixed for six months on a basis of 19.66 cents, at a time when the actual margin is equivalent to a wage basis of only 16

These facts certainly do not warrant the statement by the Spinners' from the West Association that 'the sliding scale be prosperous? agreement has proved a failure so far as the workers are concerned. perfect. Nevertheless its operation ber of all sizes. vantage of the operatives and we hope that the hasty and ill-considered action of the Spinners' Association will not lead to the abandonment of an experiment in the automatic regulation of wages which should be perfected and, if possible, developed into a system to include a standard wago United States,

SHALL THEY MERGE?

Textile World Record Seeking an Expression of Opinion From Mem-bers of Two Great Textile Associations as to Whether a Merger is Advisable—Of Peculiar Interest to Charlotte People.

The Textile World Record, one of those interested in the processes and products of textile manufacturing, is opinion from all the members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and the American Cotton fanufacturers' - Association as ern in its affiliations and the other largely Southern, is advisable at this time. Cards have been sent out asking for answers to the three follow-

Is Are you in favor of the union of the two aspociations?
2. Are you in favor of only one annual convention, or of two semi-an-nual conventions? 3. Have you any choice of name for the united associations?

Enclosed with the card is the folowing circular letter: Boston, Aug. 19th, 1908. Dear Sir:—For several years the union of the American Manufactur-ers' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has been the subject of earnest discus-sion in public and in private. It has been advocated publicly by presidents of both associations. The idea has met with general approval and little opposition. So far as we know, no attempt has yet been made to get an expression of opinion from all the members of both organizations. Naturally neither association is disposed to take the initiative, because of the natural inference that it might

ficate a disposition to seek an alli-It has, therefore, seemed to us that an impartial outside third party might unofficially obtain an expresmight unofficially obtain an expression of opinion, which certainly would be interesting and probably useful in determining whether further action is destrable. For this reason, we are asking every member of each association to state his opinion, with the assurance that his name will not be disclosed and indeed need not be signed on the enclosed reply postal which

Il be known only to the tabulator approval or disapproval of the al like is the principal point to termined, but sometimes the de-In the discussion of this question, suggestions have been made that in the event of consolidation, there might be two meetings each year, she might be two meetings each year, one to be held in the North and one in the South; that the president should be chosen alternately from the Northern and Southern States; that offices be maintained in Loston and in Charlotte, as at present to serve the convenience of the members of both sec-

tions of the country.

A reply by return mail is earnestly requested. Yours very truly, THE TEXTILE WORLD RECORD.

OVER GREAT SMOKY RANGE. pontachtan Railway to Build From Whittier, N. C., to Sciverville,

Munufacturers' Record.

The Appalachian Railway Company, recently chartered, has been organized at Whittier, N. C., to build a railroad 50 or 60 miles long from that place, which is on the Murphy branch of the Southern Railway, to the Great Smoky mountains, and the Great Smoky mountains, and across them, with the western ter-minal at Selverville, Tenn. The capital is \$100,000. The line will follow the valley of the Oconalufty river northwest to the mountains, and at Selverville it is to connect with the Knoxville, Seiverville & Eastern Railway, which is being built by W. J. Oliver, and, being connected, the two roads will form a through line from Tennessee into North Carolins. It is said that surveys have been completed, and all is ready to start construc-tion. The road will traverse some fine farming lands, and will also open up about 70,000 acres of spruce timmer land at the foot of the tains in North Carolina and in Tennessee. Along the route are several small settlements, including the Government Indian School at Cherokee. There will be from 20 to 30 miles of track in each State.
The directors of the company are

R. U. Shaffer, of New York, president; S. E. Slaymaker, vice president, also of New York; George W. Lex. of Philadelphia, secretary; John C. Arbogast, of Lake Charles, La., treasurer and general manager; Henry B. Stevens, of Asheville, general counsel, and W. S. Harvey, of Philadelphia. It is stated that Messrs. Shaffer and Slaymaker are prominent in the lum-ber and wood-pulp business in New York, and that Mr. Lex is also interested in lumber, as is Mr. Abrogast. Mr. Harvey is a capitalist.

COTTON'S SERIOUS DECLINE.

Cause Attributed to the Work of Powerful Speculators.
Correspondence of The Observ

Greensboro, Aug. 22.-The market has suffered a serious decline this week and cotton is in abundant supply from the

The cause of this break is that certain powerful speculators had accumulated a large line of futures, generally estimated at one-half milion or more bales in the future market based on the hopes of being able to sell at a large profit on un- (Corrected daily by Cochrane-McLaughfavorable crop news. The unfavorable crop news has not come

and mills are finding little encouragement | Corn to buy because trade conditions are bad Cotton Seed and the demand for cotton yarns and Oats goods shows no signs of improving. These speculators have therefore given up the paid at Fall River in the last thirty- job as a bad one and have resold a part

cent. above the minimum under As a matter of fact there has been no the agreement, and 23 per cent. above sound basis for bulling cotton for several months.

Cotton is about a cent down in the past world to take up public collections ten days and this decline discounts some- for campaign purposes and not bewhat the bearish surroundings. Cotton lieve in the certain election of your seems doomed to sell much lower betwixt candidate, for without enthusiasm now and next spring but there will be nothing goes. But everybody knows frequent rallies from time to time and as that in 1896 and 1900 the election of cents to 18 cents, or 14 2-7 per cent. a matter of fact the crop is not entirely Mr. Bryan was a certainty in removed from damage and there may be minds of Tom Taggart and Urey yet another chapter. Crop accounts here- Woodson and many more of the con-

present.

At the price they are charging their best customer, "the South" for corn and are by no means of the opinion that meat, they can afford to be extravagant, the present Fall River sliding scale is J. E. LATHAM.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Changes in the general financial situation last week were hardly noteworthy. On the stock exchange the daily trading partook strongly of the usual midsummer character, prices rising and falling within a narrow range. Early in the week the list became unsettled under the in-fluence of the manifestoes of it New England operator and from start to finish the market's undertone was distinctly irregular. The week was not without its favorable developments, foremost being the marked improvement reported in crops. Another gratifying feature was the government's report on the country's foreign, commerce in July which showed the substantial and conservative a reduction of \$35,000,000 or 30 per cent. journals of the country devoted to in imports and a falling off of \$267,000,000 for the seven months of the calendar year. This enormous contraction of imports, products of textile manufacturing, is with an excess of exports for the same seeking to secure an expression of period of \$179,000,000 gives promise of a highly favorable foreign trade balance. Money has piled up here during the past week chiefly from the interior and time as well as call accommodations show noticeable ease. Easily the most promiwhether a merger of the two great organizations, the one largely North- the activity and strength of the Harrithe activity and strength of the Harriman issues. A new high record was made by Southern Pacific during the week with talk of readjustment of the company's securities. The weakness of the Rock Is-land-Frisco group was so pronounced as to cause some uneasiness.

Iron and steel trade conditions are rather mixed just now. A better demand is reported for light materials, but otheronly slight improvement is shown. In the copper and general metal trade the situation is decidedly less favorable than a month ago. One of the week's interesting events was the sensational collapse in the big cotton pool, which is said to have brought disaster to some of the more venturesome operators in stocks.

The substance of the reports of mercan

The substance of the reports of mercantile agencies submitted for the week is that trade and industrial activities continue to expand with promise of permanent improvement. Europe was in scarcely any sense a factor in the week's trading here. As an instance of how thoroughly our local financial institutions have recovered from last fall's panic, it is not amise to note that one of the then defunct trust companies since re-organized, has prospered well enough to anticipate by four and six months payment of two installments to its depositors.

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EDWIN HOWARD, AGENT.

Party Off For Great Falls. Mr. B. N. Duke, of Durham, first vice president of the Southern Power Company, arrived in the city yes terday from Lake Toxaway and is at the Selwyn. This morning, accom-panied by Mr. W. S. Lee, Jr., second vice president and chief engineer, Mr. R. B. Arrington, of York, secretary, Mr. Duke will leave for Great Falls, S. C., to inspect the works there of the company. The par-

Charlotte Cotton Market. These prices represent figures paid to ragons August 22d:

Good middling 10% Strict middling 10% Middling 10

Charlotte Produce.

(Corrected by R. H. Field &	Co.)
Butter	108
Chickens-Spring	176
Ducks	20
Eggs	16
Geese-pr head	40g
Hens-per head	30@
Turkeys-per pound	13g

Charlotte Grain,

HERE AND THERE BY TROJAN.

Of course it would never do in the after may be expected to show a much chine. All the plans had been made and all the "stakes sot," and the night Prosperity and good times are reported before the election the managers gave from the West and why should they not thing was over except the shouting it out to the associated that everywhich would come off the next night It came off all right, but it was done by the Republicans both times. The good doctrine. This writer intends to vote for Mr. Bryan and hopes for his election, but at the same time, cannot get over-enthusiastic over the prospect as do some of the traveling men who get in touch with all the folks everywhere and know exactly how many States Mr. Bryan will cara dead certainty; but notwithstand-ing their intense enthusiasm never take the trouble to go home to vote. That kind of doing worries me. It is always a good idea for a man to back his political faith by dropping a ballot in the box. That is where Mr. Bryan's trouble has invariable been, he doesn't get enough votes, but this time he will have them and to spare,

If he is elected, for he will not go in by a narrow margin, but by a land-I am beeping a lot of predictions to be used after the election in demon-stration of how much many knew as to exactly what the result would be. This little prediction of mine will be This little prediction of mine will be kept along with the others so that I too may have the pleasure of calling attention to my correctness in the prophetic line.

The Observer and some other leading papers in the South in the past years not friendly to Bryan, but supporting him now, frequently gave expression to the passing of "old-time Democrary," and took no stock in the new-tangled political notions, often by their supporters referred to as "Jeffersonian." This "old-time Democraty," so-called, is gone forev-er, and in saying this, it is not my intention to intimate that Democracy tention to intimate that Democracy is dead; but the "ancient days" passed from us with Cleveland, and began its passage with the advent of Populism. Certainly, every student of politics must see that both the old parties are populistic. In what respect is there a difference in doctrine between Mr. Bever and Mr. Boyes. between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roose-velt? The partisan press declare on the Democratic side that the latter side from the former; if this allegathe Democratic side that the latter stole from the former; if this allegation be true, where did the Democracy get it? From the Populist. But neither allegation is correct. Both parties have absorbed this populism as a sponge takes water. The country is full of it. The leading men in the Democratic party are full by it, and so likewise in the Republican party; and in fact, all the parties that to-day are in the eyes of the people are boosting this doctrine that became Yamous in this State in the day when two excellent men, Guthrie and Watson, were defeated by the late Governor Russell. After all, is it not Democracy when you come to the Democracy when you come to the analysis? One of the most prominent Democrats in the State, a man of great ability, but who has never held

is clear in his position and if in his power to cast the vote of Georgia for Mr. Bryan he would do it.

When Mr. Chafin, the Prohibition

candidate, was making a speech in

Springfield a few days ago and got hit

on the head with a brick, he was more enthusiastic in his remarks over the outlook for his party and declared that the Democratic party in the South would suffer loss in the coming election by reason of the Prohibition vote. Well, now, that prediction is too bad, Mr. Chafin vertainly must be ignorant of what Democracy has done for prohibition in the South already and right now he should not wish to take any votes from his friends that might have a tendency to give Mr. Taft a lift in the South. Mr. Chafin is portrayed by some who know him as one of the best of men. He is a Methodist in religion, weighs 180 pounds, a good speaker and spends much time in the lecture field and will be continually on the stump until election day. He firmly believes in the ultimate success of the Prohibiidency would stop the illegal liquor traffic and use the army for that purpose if necessary. There is no doubt of the fact that he is a Prohibitionist right and if he makes a few speeches in North Carolina he will add to his vote considerably. The Prohibition vote considerably. The Prohibition party will poll a much larger vote in the nation this year than ever before in its history. Now after the bitterness engendered in the recent prohibition fight in this State everybody appears to be normal again and that is good; and even the opponents of the Prohibitionists realize that all towns where liquor was formerly sold are much cleaner and more attractive than ever. We certainly can say it so far as Durham is concerned. body can claim that the cleaning out of the saloon has hurt this town. During the winter of 1854-55, Abraham Lincoln spoke in favor of a prohibition amendment then before the Illinois Legislature. He said: "Law is not for the protection of evil. Law is for the protection, conservation and extension of right things; of right conduct, not for the protection of evil and wrong doing. Never attempt to

license the evil.'

Mr. Merwin was sent by President Lincoln the day before his assassination to New York to consult Horace Greely about using the freedman in digging the Panama canal, and that morning Abraham Lincoln used these remarkable words to Mr. Merwin: "After reconstruction, the next great question is to overthrow the liquor traffic." The tide has certainly been rising against the traffic, and one of these days, not far in the distance, both the old national parties will go to pieces to the extent of a victory for the national Prohibition party. There are great and good men in it now, and the day is dawning when men of the influence possessed by Mr. Lincoln will get aboard and when this comes the result will be in the nation on the same scale as recently in North Carolina-a general prohibition wave through all the country. It is not due so much to any great growth of religion as it will be to an education to the effect, that legalizing the sale it is wrong; as every development of the traffic proves it to be a moral, social and political wrong. This was the teaching of Mr. Lincoln when he was a politician and the divorcing of it from politics entirely is out of the question so far as it may be considered in the realm of national politics These lines are written not with any intention of stirring up a hornets' pest but only in connection with a bit of history that I have recently come across in connection with Abraham Lincoln on the question of prohibition. The fact is. I did not know, that so far back, there was any agitation of the subject outside of the rious temperance societies; but-it appears that Mr. Lincoln wanted the traffic abolished years ago and at the same time to have the negroes, whom he had given freedom, put to work digging the Panama canal. If he had been successful in havin- both ideas practically carried out the re-suit no doubt would have been of to the country at large and eapecially to the negro race.

Rocky Mount Business Men Enjoy an Outing.

Special to The Observer.
Rocky Mount, Aug. 23.—At Bynum's
Mill, about ten miles from this city, in
Nash county, there began to-day a camp

Democracy when you come to the analysis? One of the most promisent Democrats in the State, a man of great ability, but who has never held office, and does not want it, spoke to me a few days ago on the line as indicated in this paragraph and asked no if these things had ever occurred to my mind. We all know that Mr. Bryan is full of populism, we know that Mr. Kitchin-is, and we will vote for them both and actually wish for their election. When Tom Watson makes a speech, it is a good one; he the top of his head.

Reidsville, Aug. 22.—George Lump-kin. a negro about 15 years of age. Was swuck and instantly killed by lightning during the terrific rain and lectrical, storm Wednesday afternoon. He was working in the tobacco fields on the plantation of Mr. D. J. Holcombe, near Stokesland, when the both struck him squarely in the head. Reidsville, Aug. 22.—George Lump-

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FATHER AND SON.

. H. F. Field, in The London Spectator. had a father; when he was alive, I did not greatly care his will to please; did not know his habit was to strive For me, his son, upon his bended

My carless eyes found him but common place, And thus untreasured chances passed away Of watching Time-consummate artist!

trace A character like Christ's in "common Then he appeared a Philistine, too stiff

To sympathize with my superior mind; But now, when he is dead, it seems as if He were th vision-seer, I the blind. He knows now all the secrets of the

grave Versed in profounder than Hegelian He wears the crown God gives to those who brave The world's contempt and all its sneers

And I who could so lightly talk with him, Confronting wisdom with youth's inso-Would give all that I have to walk with

And think a great boon won to small I did not know how fervently he longed. In me deep cherished hopes to realise. Too late I see it now, the love I wronged.

Then in my reach, now out of reach, the prize. Though they are lost, which might have once been won.
Rich opportunities I cast away.
I trust that even now he sees his son Tracking his footstpus to the land of

Then will I tell him what I had to keep And he will say: "My son! my son! why

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