

The Charlotte Observer.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1908.

MOORESVILLE CONTRIBUTES.

The Observer received last night from Mr. W. P. Carpenter, of Mooresville, the following letter, with check enclosed as stated: "You will find a check for \$50 enclosed for the Bryan campaign fund. This amount was subscribed by the Mooresville Democratic Club. We hope it will be instrumental in electing W. J. Bryan President of the U. S. A. We have on hand \$60.00 for the Kitchen campaign and will roll up the largest Democratic majority here that has ever been rolled up."

Receipt of the check is acknowledged with thanks. Our friends are doing better as the campaign nears its close.

The contribution from Caroleen, noted yesterday, was acknowledged as from Mr. J. A. Steedman. The initials should have been J. H.

THREE CLASSES PARTICULARLY.

The great preponderance of North Carolina Democrats will next month vote the national and State tickets and there is no danger that both will not have handsome majorities. Hence The Observer has addressed itself primarily to the congressional, legislative and county tickets, some of which may be lost in districts and counties where there are really Democratic majorities, through party defection or mere indifference. We beg to reiterate what has previously been said as to these. The Democratic tide throughout the country is rising and whatever else may happen the Democratic representation in the next House is certain to be larger than it was in the last. While the Democrats of other States, where there is room for improvement, will do better, it would never do for North Carolina to do worse. It cannot do more but it should not be content to do less than maintain its solid representation unbroken. This is said with special reference to the eighth and tenth districts and we avail ourselves of the privilege which belongs to a near neighbor to say it. So much for the Congressmen.

The Democrats of every county in which their legislative ticket is contested should reflect upon the possibilities of a Republican Legislature. The State needs no more of them. It is all important that the law-making power should continue with the Democratic party and that both houses of the General Assembly should be harmonious politically; that there should not be a Republican House to balk a Democratic Senate nor a Republican Senate to balk a Democratic House. Apart from general considerations the next Legislature is to elect a United States Senator. The term of Senator Overman expires the 3d of next March. Stick a pin here.

Closer to the people, however, than Congressmen or legislators are the county officers, the commissioners and others. They have to do with the money of the county and the people are in personal contact with them every day. They should be men of approved character and ability and by the county officers, moreover, the party rewards its local workers and maintains its organization and efficiency. To vote for the county officers should be a chief incentive to draw a Democrat to the polls next month.

And all these facts are respectfully submitted for the deliberate consideration of the people. It seems that the most powerful campaigner the Republicans have on the stump is Governor Hughes, of New York, who has quit his own State and has been canvassing the West. Undoubtedly he has done a good deal of havoc with Democratic prospects in that section. Reproved by one of his fellow party men for giving himself to other States, to the neglect of his own, he said, the other day, that it is more important that Taft should be elected than that he should. It was a high speech. But his mentor was right. It looks as if Governor Hughes is himself to fall outside the brackets.

Representatives of the law at Spartanburg, including militia, deserve great credit for the manly firmness with which they did their duty and averted a threatened lynching. The mob was not long in understanding that there were law officers who had no idea of letting themselves be "overpowered." Not only the city and county of Spartanburg and the State of South Carolina but the country as a whole—in fact, the cause of law and order everywhere—have been placed under obligation.

The Observer sympathizes keenly with its excellent Washington correspondent, Mr. Zach McGhee, in the death of his wife. It does not seem more than a year since they stopped in Charlotte for a day on their way from the marriage altar to Washington. The fact that the married life was so brief lends an additional element of sadness to the sweet journey.

OUR LESS JOYOUS POLITICS.

Political campaigns are not in all respects as they were some two decades or more ago. For one thing, they are much less picturesque. Observing with pleasure that a Republican club of Wyandotte, Kan., will appear in full Indian costume, war paint and all, when Mr. Taft speaks at Topeka next week, The Boston Transcript falls into a vein of regretful reminiscence. "Our political demonstrations," muses this venerable contemporary, "have lost much of the scenic and spectacular since people became business-like enough to attend demonstrations in their 'everyday clothes.' Parades and processions are not what they were. A business men's procession in New York may be impressive from its representation of the opinion of the trade, commerce, and finance, and it exerts a moral influence that is powerful, if not decisive; but, nevertheless, it does not delight the eye nor tickle the fancy as did the torchlight parades. These have heretofore all but fallen into desuetude, as the 'still hunt' has supplanted display, and there are no indications of young enthusiasts panting to be organized into 'battalions' either at its own expense or on funds contributed by statesmen. Perhaps the older way yielded to the process of changing opinion and cannot be recalled, but if it were possible of revival the nights would be filled with music and the darkness almost dispelled by the glare of thousands of torches. Those of us who recall the great torchlight parades of the past recall them through the medium of golden, rosy memories of youth. Looking back, we see the 'Wide-Awakes' marching under the Lincoln banner, the 'rail-splitters' carrying stage axes; the Bell and Everett paraders, who jangled as they marched, so many and so varied the bells they wore, bore or guarded; various Douglas organizations. Heretofore the torchlight parade was a feature until comparatively recent campaigns, but the last occasion on which the idea was utilized to the extent of spectacular possibilities was in 1884, when the 'Plumed Knights' revived some of the glories of the past." It is sad indeed.

Mr. Roosevelt, with his picturesque personality and excessively picturesque performances, might have been expected to inspire a revival of the spectacular in political demonstrations, but he has not done so. Where are those torchlight processions with bands which rang high among the vivid childhood recollections of persons now aged thirty and upward? Where are the lofty flag poles which stood in the public square of nearly every town and whose slender tops, like the slender tops of Hood's fir-trees, "seemed close against the sky?" The Red Shirts of South Carolina and southeastern North Carolina were picturesque enough, after a fashion, within recent years, but, happily, the period of their existence has gone by. Unless politics is to become greatly weakened in its not least important function of providing popular entertainment, it should be guarded against degeneration into a featureless relievability only by mud-slinging. The Republican club of Wyandotte county, Kan., sets a good example. We hope that its initiative will not be without followers.

WHERE THE TRUSTS ARE SORE.

It is safe to expect much talk from Mr. Taft's suggestion that the corporations of the country should be divided into two classes, one having a capitalization of six million dollars and over and the other a less capitalization, and that the former class should be subject to the supervisory power of a Federal bureau. This apparently goes beyond Mr. Bryan's plan for cataloguing trusts on a percentage basis, which would touch only corporations at all except the really huge ones. There can never have been another Republican presidential nominee—Mr. Roosevelt played double four years ago—in whom the trusts felt so little joy as they now feel in Mr. Taft. They are quite clear that the Republican party remains the party for them, and they are equally clear in wanting a Republican Senate and a Republican House. Mainly because Mr. Taft is a Republican, they prefer him in the White House to Mr. Bryan, but at this point their enthusiasm vanishes. They have a hard choice. The only consolation is that Mr. Taft, on one side, recognizes "good" trusts and that Mr. Bryan, on the other, would be handicapped if elected because of a continuingly Republican Senate for at least two years. If the trusts were anybody else, we could almost feel sorry for them.

For some time idle freight cars have been diminishing in number. During the latter half of September the aggregate was reduced by 40,000. The total number not in use on September 30th is stated to be 125,678, as compared with no fewer than 413,233 last April. Since October 1 there have unquestionably been many other idle cars re-commissioned. These are decreases of the right sort. Business conditions quite normal cannot be expected for some time yet, but the progress back to them is certainly encouraging.

Found Guilty of Murder.

Opelika, Ala., Oct. 12.—The jury in the trial of United Cupper, charged with the murder of Mary Elvin Gladen, who was shot and killed near Phoenix City, several weeks ago, by a bullet believed to have been intended for her father, tonight returned a verdict of guilty. Cupper was sentenced to life imprisonment.

TAFT CAMPAIGNS IN OHIO.

Republican Presidential Candidate speaks in Sovereign Ohio Town—Vim and Snap in the Enthusiasm Looking, But Candidate is Given Close Attention—In Sympathy With Labor. Akron, O., Oct. 12.—Seventeen Ohio towns heard and saw William H. Taft to-day. He talked from Cincinnati to Akron, through a portion of the State conceded to have been a Foraker stronghold, with a portion of the territory Democratic. While there was not the same vim and snap to the enthusiasm which the candidate got in some portions of the West he was listened to by large crowds, numbering thousands in many places, and what he said was well applauded. There were no routine Bryan hearers. The important speeches of the day were at Zanesville, Cambridge and Akron. In his Zanesville speech Mr. Taft went after both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gompers.

"Mr. Bryan goes around the country saying I am the father of injunctions," declared Mr. Taft. "It is not true. I did not invent injunctions or injunctions in labor disputes. But it is quite natural that Mr. Bryan should make the mistake because in a letter he wrote to the district attorney of Belmont, O., he says he has not read my decisions." said the candidate. "I laid down the law and I laid down the principles," he said, "upon which the labor organizations in this country have since built up their property and their usefulness, and instead of saying that I am an enemy, recognize that I am one of the greatest benefactors labor has had. I decided a case against the Brotherhood of Engineers and the brotherhood condemned me. In four years they got into court in St. Louis and they had to cite my case to induce the court to withdraw the injunction there because I had laid down the principles upon which they could organize, could have their officers, could have their funds, could go on and conduct strikes under advice of the officers, and in that case they induced, on the authority of my decisions, the judge to withdraw his injunction and they went ahead and won the strike. I have been something besides a judge. I had 30,000 laborers under me on the Panama canal. We had the question of wages and I decided against the laborers. What did they do? I gave them the right of deciding the way I did. They elected me a member of their union. Why? Because I am fair to labor."

At Canal Dover, while making his labor speech the candidate was interrupted by an exclamation from the audience declaring: "Labor unions are gone." "They are not gone," replied Mr. Taft. "The labor organizations today are more prosperous, have more money, have more influence, have more lawful control than they ever had in their lives before. The American Federation of Labor has increased its numbers one hundred per cent. The International Typographical Union in its annual report showed an increase from 28,000 to 45,000. They paid in \$2,000,000. They had \$250,000 in their treasury and they never had such prosperity or influence in their lives as they have now. These organizations have been constructed as the legal lines which I laid down in my legal opinions."

Reforms by Cotton Exchange.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 12.—With instructions to make reforms in the cotton futures' contract of the New Orleans cotton exchange, a committee was appointed to-day by members of the exchange. The committee will confer with farmers, brokers and cotton planters throughout the South and will also investigate the action of directors of the exchange, eliminating all tainted cotton below middling as tender for grades on future contracts.

LOVE AND THE PHOTO.

While Love was perusing an album all through A face there appeared his attention to give: The more he would gaze, The more his amazement grew. At beauty displayed on that photographed page. Enchantment seemed there in that beautiful Where, searching, no blemish or fault could be trace. The cheeks and the eyes Looked fresh from the skies, And caused admiration within him to rise. The brow was so pencilled, the mouth was so bowed, The whole was chiseled with beauty that showed So perfect and rare. From her feet to her hair, That naught is, he thought, so adoringly fair. A soul he declared, from some heaven had lit And found a pure mortal such features to fit. And gave them a glow In order to show Perfection of beauty and grace here below. He wondered, indeed, if her soul's like her face. Where all 's so faultless and lovely to trace. Where faith could be sure, With no sire to lure, And entangle in meshes, with doubt to endure. Thus Love pondered and said, "If her soul is as pure As her beauty doth promise, I'd kneel and adore. And deem it worth while To seek for the smile That reveals her features that couldn't beguile." To be sought for the maid who seduced him so. And found her bewitching, just like her photo? She looked so superb. He hardly could curb The feeling of rapture, within him, she stirred. But what did she prove? A "New Woman" for a husband. With all to command and to smother love under. And then, with dismay, He saw the light. To seek a fair form with a soul like her own. —D. E. GWYNN.

Tales of the Town and the Times

BY RED DUCK

The boys and girls of Mockenburg are crying for apples—apples—apples any way—in pies, kivered or un-kivered, barred or unbarred, apples in dampkins, while their contemporaries in Wilkes, Surry, Alleghany and other mountain counties have had apples enough. It is not exaggerating to say that thousands of bushels of the finest sort of apples will rot under the trees of the Roaring Gap section this year. Last week the largest apples I ever saw, and some of the sweetest flavored ones were piled thick on the ground where they had fallen, never touched by human hand. The counties far distant, the apples to brandy distillers for ten cents a bushel, or hauling them to town to get 30 and 35 cents. C. C. Gentry & Co., of Elkin, ship the fruit to all sections of the country. Some day, and the time is far distant, the apples of western North Carolina will be wrapped in tissue paper, packed in barrels, and sent to the most fastidious dealers and sold for fancy prices. The land of plenty—that is the way the Roaring Gap country has been described. Everything seems to grow without effort. Corn, when planted well, and worked, yields as much as 70 bushels per acre. Tobacco, wheat, eye, buckwheat, potatoes, and other things grow equally well. If one half-way works he will not suffer from hunger. Mr. Joseph Finley Gentry, right at the foot of the mountain, has a patch of the finest sort of sorghum cane. Nature has done much for the mountain land and the mountain men of North Carolina.

SOUR WOOD HONEY AT ITS BEST. Sourwood honey is considered the finest product of the bee. At the town of Foston, on the Yadkin side of the river from Elkin, lives Mrs. Emma Shugart, the most interesting farmer in the world, who, throughout the piedmont region of the South, is known as "the sourwood honey queen." No man being smart enough to do it she capitalized the bee, and instead of alaving eternally, made him work for her. "How much sourwood honey did you make last year?" I asked Mrs. Shugart. "Close to \$1,000 worth." "That much in one season?" "Yes, indeed, and I will sell more than that this year, say about \$1,100." I could not resist the meaning of this at first. The bees over which Mrs. Shugart keeps watch made something like 10,000 pounds of pure sourwood honey last season. That is worth more than 25 sales of cotton this fall. "How long have you been in the honey business?" Mrs. Shugart was asked.

"We always had a few hives of the black bee, keeping them in the old fashioned box hives, but about 15 years ago I went over to Ireland county and got from Mr. DeWitt Sharpe a colony of Italian bees, and Italianized all of mine. The next spring I had seven hives, and at the end of two years, fifteen. Ever since I have kept improving the blood, and increasing my stock, until, now, I have 125 colonies. Last year I sold 14 hives, and this year I will sell 16 or 17."

"Is the Italian a better bee for sourwood honey than the black bee?" "The Italian bee is more industrious, and does better work. In a bad year the black bee loafs."

THE PRESIDENTIAL LINE-UP SUNDAY

Table showing electoral college results for Republican and Democratic candidates across various states.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPE.

Highest in the Eastern and the Southern Part of the Continent. New York Sun. Nearly every country in Europe publishes a summary of the information obtained in the census of its population, which is taken every five or ten years. By studying these condensed reports interesting comparisons as to the growth of population may be obtained.

For instance, it is found that in proportion to population the birth rate is larger in eastern than in western Europe and in the southern than in the northern part of the continent.

The birth rate is more than twice as large in Russia as it is in France. In Normandy and the southwestern part of France, where the birth rate is lowest, the births at times fall as low as fifteen to the thousand in inhabitants in a year. But in Russia there are many districts, as in Orenburg, where the birth rate is as high as sixty a thousand in a year. Notwithstanding the enormous emigration from Europe in the nineteenth century its population now is nearly double what it was at the beginning of the century. It is believed that at the beginning of the Christian era there were only a few million people in the whole of Europe. It does not seem likely that the present rate of increase can continue many centuries to come. That part of Great Britain occupied by England is now the most densely populated region in Europe. The crowding of so many millions together is at least having the effect of diminishing the birth rate. Statistics show that it has declined one-fourth in the last twenty-eight years. If this goes on it will not be a very long time before the English birth rate is as small as that of France. In some parts of Germany, as in



Business and Pleasure Combined—First Day of Music Festival

You can have your railroad fare paid to Charlotte and return, if you live within 50 miles and buy \$40.00 or more from us; besides, we believe we can save you on that amount your entire expenses. Then, there's the satisfaction of getting just what you want, and the very latest. If there's a new thing out, you'll find it in our store, no matter if Dress Goods, Silks, Dress Trimmings, Novelties in Ladies' Furnishings or Jewelry.

COAT SUITS

A special \$25.00 Coat Suit Sale for the entire week. Eighty-five came yesterday and plenty of these are good values for \$35.00; still we give choice for \$35.00. If you would like to see a real swell, smart lot of models in Coat Suits, see those for \$35.00, \$50.00, \$60.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00 each

SPECIAL TAFFETA PETTICOAT, \$3.45

A lot just placed on sale yesterday, and a big value. No better sold by lots of merchants for \$5.00.

MILLINERY

Two large Millinery Departments. On second floor of Trade street store is a department which stands first for fashion in the State. Here can be seen the newest headwear of the season from \$5.00 to \$65.00. At our Tryon street store are some very smart models, latest styles, from \$2.50 to \$7.00

CARPETS

The biggest stock of Floor Coverings in the Carolinas. The entire third floor of our Trade street store for Floor Coverings, Shades, Curtains and Trunks.

CHINA

One of the most complete stocks of French, Austrian and Jap China, English Porcelain and domestic goods, either open stock or full dinner sets. See our "Onion Blue," "Alice Gold Band" and those new, neat decorations in open stock. Big sample line Bric-a-Brac at about one-half price. Jap Cups and Saucers each 25c.

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.

We are showing all that is new in Jewelry—not the cheap kind, but only that which we can stand back of. The very latest models in Watches, Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Nickel Cases. Big stock Cut Glass, Silver Deposit Ware, Sterling Silver Tableware, etc. Originators of the "L.L." Electro Gold Plated Safety Pin at \$300. dozen

