# the Charlotte Observer.

J. P. CALDWELL, Publishers.

# EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

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#### PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1908,

THES IS BUSINESS; NOT POLITICS. aplendid meeting of the Greater Charlotte Club, fine in attendance and personnel and splendid in spirit, was that held at the Selwyn Hotel last night. New ideas were advanced and new undertakings set on foot, looking to the future of Greater Charlotte, and the car of progress was given a fresh impetus. The fixed purpose of the meeting was to make the membership of the club five hundred by the 1st of December. In furtherance of this the whole community should end its co-operation, and The Observer begs the live citizens, whether connected immediately with active business or not, to give their aid by joining the membership. Unimagined good to the city can be accomplished by an organization of five hundred members, devoted to the growth of Charlotte.

One of the propositions which met with favor was that of Charlotte Days, to be observed at definite periods, when merchants of contiguous territory will be invited to come and see what they can buy.

There was much more, as can be scen in our news columns, to the meeting of last night, which reflected urately the spirit of the city. There is not time to dwell upon the details here, but there is time to assert our delight on account of the enthuslasm manifested last evening and to reiterate the hope that the citizenship in general will add its active influence to the efforts which are making by the Greater Charlotte Club. In this connection, for the information and inspiration of our people, we ask their attention to an interview in another column which President Lee. of this club, has been good enough to give a representative of The Observer. It is not amiss to remark in sing that the new president has taken up with marked energy and dasm the work bequeathed to much in thanks for his intellicent initiation of the great work it

has in hand, In further thought upon the general subject we must refer to the statement in our news columns concerning the situation of the local cotton mills. Some of them have never stopped. Those which have been running on short time have increased their hours of operation and in all respects the cotton mill prospect is brightening.

Charlotte was never so bright to the physical eye as it is now and its future was never so brilliant. The bow of promise is in the sky for it and for all North Carolina. It asks nothing except that the politicians keep their hands off and leave it to work out its destiny without their baneful interference with it in its mpward trend.

# THE CASE OF TOM JOHNSON.

The bankruptcy of Tom L. Johnson. mayor of Cleveland, O., will be generally regretted. He is one of the freak reformers whom recent years have developed, who live in the clouds and dream dreams. After having acquired by rational and honbusiness methods a competency, is entered into local politics and atmpted the impossible. His great fight as mayor was for a three-cents street car fare. The service at this figure was wretched and the people at recent referendum voted for a reurn to a five-cents rate. But they were too late about it, for his good. the most of his investment was in e street railway system, and it has t cone into the hands of a receiver. This comes of trying to furnish ething for less than it costs. Tom has sacrificed himself, has sked a fine fortune, for the sake

fabula docet. Gentlemen it practical sense, no matter ligh their purposes, are not to ted in great administrative offi-

co-operated harmoniously William R. Hearst during at campaign, perhaps it was rai that President Roosevelt at Mr. Hearst make a private the White House and receive He can afford to forepithets which he has Mr. Hearst's head if Mr. s, given an ex-Presi-

South in the now admitted collapse of the Brazilian coffee "valorisation" scheme. From the first it was freely predicted that the scheme could not turn out otherwise, and The Observer has been among those making this prediction. Let us see just what the Brazilians undertook to do. The word "valorize" is a recent

coinage and can hardly have found

its way into any of the dictionaries as yet. It may be defined as a device for the attempted maintenance of the price of any commodity by artificial means. Coffee is the commodity to which the valorization idea has been applied in Brazil. The principal coffee-producing States of that country, led by the State of Sao Paulo, attempted to fix and maintain within certain limits the price of the better grades of coffee. Coffee, it should be remembered, is to these Brazilian States what cotton is to the South, and, like the South, they produce much more of their chief staple than all the world besides. Their marketing problem thus resembles the South's very closely. After a period of great profits, leading naturally to enormous extension of planting operations, over-production no less naturally followed. Prices fell, and many planters were threatened with ruin. In this emergency there arose certain false prophets of the economic school known in the United States as Populistic, and they secured an actual trial for what their American brethren had advocated in vain. The government was to end everybody's troubles and make everybody well off. In its practical aspects, their scheme was decidedly more rational than any proposed by the American Populists, but it flew no less in the face of the immutable realities, including, chiefly, the law of supply and demand. Still, recalling from American experience of a decade or more ago, how hard times often make such economic fallacies temporarily popular, we cannot wonder that they got their way.

These Brazilian agrarian-paternalists decided that the three coffee-producing States, with the sanction of the Federal government, should borrow money for use in buying up coffee and keeping it off the market. Though a coffee tree requires five years to mature, certain restrictions were laid upon planting-the scheme-framers having sense enough to see the necessity for this. With the same end in view, and to help provide funds, a tax was levied on coffee exports. Under the constitution of the United States, it may be said here, none of these restrictions would have been permissible. The obvious purpose was to run a corner. It was supposed that by pledging the public credit for many millions of dollars and at the same time keeping control over the producer-a centrol which the nature of coffee planting made peculiarly easy-the conditions fatal to individual cornerers of great staples in every recorded instance could be safely avoided.

A recent statement of the first

year's experience showed that the

which nearly \$38,000,000 was borrow him by Mr. E. R. Preston, the club's ed on bonds and over \$55,000,000 on first president, to whom the city owes purchased coffee, and had spent nearly \$76,000,000. On hand at present are about \$17,000,000 and 8,337,000 bags of coffee. The States, with all their advantages, find themselves facing insuperable difficulties. They can't sell their coffee now without breaking the market all to pieces and they can't take up the surplus from the new cron without a new loan. But even if they became financially able to care for this year's crop, they would find pressing upon them the next year's and the crop of the year after that. Their condition would be getting worse all the time. They are now seeing what they ought to have seen from the first. Coffee is breaking the coffee corner, just as cotton breaks cotton corners and wheat breaks wheat corners. The Brazilian States could make headway only by fighting production so savagely as to render the planter's condition worse than it has been yet, with small prospect of ultimate success, anyhow. Brazilian credit has already suffered great injury. So, finding no one willing to finance their misguided venture any further, the States now seek only to get out of the scrape on as good terms as possible. Giving full written assurances that Sao Paulo (representing the three) "shall go out of the coffee business in all respects, that it shall give up all propaganda and other enterprise so far as present contracts admit, and that it shall nake no attempt in the future to control by artificial arrangements the coffee market in any way," they have arranged with a London bond house for a \$75,000,000 loan. Even thus the loan could not be secured until the republic of Brazil had added its guarantee. The surrender to the law of supply and demand, which, it has been found, respects neither principalities nor powers when challenged on a great scale, is complete and un-

> For violating the laws of trade Sae Paulo has been punished heavily. we note that some of the States passed a law that persons driving teams or motor cars shall, upon meeting other million bags of coffee which nobody knows how to get rid of unless by dealing coffee prices a stunning blow; will of necessity continue taxing exports 11 a bag, and must place limitations upon exports for several years ahead. For over two years the coffee trade has been demonstrated in the middle of the road, foing and coming, and let the other follow go to—thunder! It will be saddled with a debt of \$75,-But the intimation that moralized, the government action af-g from the presidency Mr. feeting the market on the whole, un-rill devote part of his time favorably. The planter has received moralized, the government action aflittle or no benefit up to this time, is his and now heavy troubles await him ent of both as a planter and as a fax payer.
>
> It will be a long time before he again ensure turns to quack remedies for an eco-

conditional.

Here in the South growers and busi-

HOW NOT TO VALORIZE COTTON, ness men have been "valorizing" cot-Perhaps there is a lesson for the ton for several years past. So far, though some sad tactical blunders have characterized the conduct of both leadership and of following, the movement has gone forward along right lines. If, as recently at New Orleans, proposals looking to anything in the nature of a corner are advanced, let us turn them down. The Brazilian experiment would be a sufficient example for the wise if any example had ever been needed.

THE MATTER OF THE PRIMARY. The Newton Enterprise, discussing the announcement that State Chairman Eller will soon appoint a committee of five members of the State executive committee to formulate changes in the Democratic plan of organization to be submitted later to the full committee, says, with its ac-

customed good sense: 'The aim should be to minimize and not to accentuate the importance of the primaries. If we could get rid of the voting between Democrats and Democrats altogether and get back to the old system of appointing uninstructed delegates to the State convention, it would be better for the party. The arraying of Democrats against Democrats at the ballot box crats against Democrats at the ballot box makes breaches in the party that can-not be bridged over before the election and have served as prolific recruiting sta-tions for the Republican party.

"But if the committee decides to retain

the primary elections in any form, let the people now resolve, while the inci-dents of the last one are fresh in their minds and while there are no candidates in sight to whom any personal applica-tion can be made, that they will not stand another speaking campaign by candidates for Governor, Senator or any other important office or headquarters from which money is distributed and ac-tive work is carried on to boost one man tem and force his rivals to follow suit, should be ostracized and excommuni-

The mail which brought The Enterprise brought also The Rutherfordton Sun, a paper of equal intelligence, which says the same thing on the same subject and says it well.

'The Sun [referring to another, matter] believes this to be true; and one of these sources of weakness which it may safely point out now while other sources are held for future demonstration, is the adoption for the last four years of the party primary. Its effect upon party or-ganization is demoralizing, and we had almost said pernicious. Employing against party friends methods of elec-tioneering that would not be shonorable even if employed against party enemies, can result only in destroying party enoven if employed against party enemies, can result only in destroying party enthusiasm if not endangering party loyalty. The intention of the party primary may be all right; but so far as expediency and practice go, it is usually associated with much that is wrong. The old precinct meetings and county conventions may have been open to abuses and perhaps were so; but they did not furnish one opportunity for machine manipuaish one opportunity for machine manipulation where the primary furnishes a score. Nor did they generate party seuds and fraternal strife, to be sostered and fed until they became destructive all through the campaign of that free spirit through the campaign of that free spirit of liberty and loyalty without which no party contest can be won. Honor and honesty, truth and justice, are cardinal virtues; and so long as they are embiazoned upon our party standards may we go forth confidently to battle. But we cannot employ against a party brother we cannot employ against a party brother any narrow, under-hand method of party competition, and then in the end expect him to prove himself a saint where we have been a sinner."

If the Democratic party of North Carolina does not realise the truth of these sayings without argument, then argument would be useless. It may, however, be added, that in remembrance of the character of the ante-States had borrowed \$93,000,000, of primary campaign preceding the State amazing that the party made in the recent election as good a showing as t did, and that it cannot safely take the chances on another such exhibition. The fidelity of the minority in the party under the circumstances inspires new confidence in the good faith of humanity, but there is a point beyond which, under frequent tests, it will not endure.

#### The Armed Coward. Chattanooga Times.

Why is it that the armed man always expects an unarmed antagonist "a motion as if reaching for a gun?"-Houston Post.

is, generally speaking, a coward and has blood-lust in his heart; naturally pound, when under proper as cents a hot takes the slightest demonstrated by the country of the For two very palpable reasons: (1) on the part of his antagonist to be a threat and a challenge to gratify his passion for taking life, which being true he (2) always finds it handy to avoid the responsibility for his crimtrump up som sort of plea or pretext for invoking self-defense—a plea con-venient to so many assassins intended by the laws only to protect the innowhat could be better to that end than "he put his hand to-ward his pistol pocket." No man is safe against the habitual pistol-

#### Bogus Check-Passer Turns Up Again at Greensboro.

Greensboro Telegram. V. D. Higbie, the man who passed several worthless checks here last week, turned up yesterday in Jacksonville. Fla., according to a telegram hich came to Cashler Frank Boyles, of the Commercial National Bank, from the Windsor Hotel. The telegram stated in substance that Higble had presented a check for five dollars on the Commercial National Bank and inquired if the check was good. swer quick," the telegram enjoined. Mr. Boyles rushed the answer back that Higble had no account at the that Higbie had no account at the Commercial National and never had had. It is not known whether or not Higbie was captured.

Too Common And Washington Herald.

One thing that is badly needed the South is the legal execution of few "preminent citizens" who shother "prominent citizens" to de for comparatively trivial offer Also, that is one thing sadly need to the East, the West, and the North and the Nort

CREAMERY AGENTS NEW FIELD

Hi) Game is to Get Binding Subscrip-tions to Build's Creamery at About Twice the Real Cost—Importing a Manager Also Yields Good Profit

Twice the Real Cost—Importing a Manager Also Yields Good Profit. Experiment, Ga., Dispatch.

The creamery promoting shark is busy again, this time in the Southern States, where the efforts toward greater diversification of farming have resulted in a large interest in dairying. Slow to take up the improved methods of cultivation, the Southerner was shunned by the creamery promoters, who had all the business they could attend to elsewhere. Now the older wells have been pretty well pumped dry, but a new one opens; so hitherward have come the clever men hitherward have come the clever men who get farmers to build creameries in sections which do not have enough cows to make the operation of a dairy profisble and equip them with ma-chinery worth about one-half what it costs them.

Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and

of the agricultural experiment sta-tions in the various Southern States have determined to put a stop to the operations of these swindlers—that's what the officials call them. Prominent among the crusaders is C. L. Willoughby, head of the department of dairying in the Georgia experi-

ment station here. "It seems that our Southern farmers are determined to be humbugged," says Mr. Willoughby, "in spite of all the present day agencies that are honestly endeavoring to educate and up-lift them and lead them in the paths of peace and plenty. The various State departments of agriculture, the State agricultural colleges and exper-iment stations and even the Federa dairy division all stand ready to give advice and help in such matters, but evidently the people do not choose

to hear, "Some of us have thought that the era of the creamery promoting shark was forever closed in the United States, but in Georgia at least these confidence men are once more conducting their disgraceful work finding many communities as guilible and responsive to their wiles as if the game were new in the world's his-

Mr. Willoughby has made a careful study of the wildcat creamery finan-ciering in the South and knows all the tricks of the promoters.

"It is hardly necessary to say," Mr Willoughby explained in a paper which was read to the Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern States at their recent convention in Nashville, Tenn., "that the principal the money he can from any community that will take hold of his propo-sition. It is difficult to find many localities which have as many as cows in milk (that many is needed to make a creamery profitsble), but this does not stop the promoter minute. Some of the plants built this support, sending from 600 to

pounds of milk per day, yielding about fifty pounds of butter daily.

"The promoter is quite willing to spend his valuable time canvassing among the farmers, securing sub-scriptions to stock of the creamery, which later turns out to be a promis sory note for hard cash at the bank You may be sure that he does not do this for mere glory, although paints wonderful pictures for farmer of a large weekly pay check, increased fertility of the soil by keep-ing cattle, etc. As a matter of fact ing cattle, etc. As a matter of fact he gots a higher price for his time than a life insurance agent writing \$25,000 worth of business daily, and has less mercy when pay day comes around than the most calculating pawnbroker of New York City.

"The principal mode of graft used

by these sharks is in the lies told about the cost of building the creamconvention in June of this year, it is chinery ready for operation. They invariably put in more machinery than the plant needs and rate it at prices nearly double the actual catalogue price. For example, in a cream-ery recently built the building and grounds are worth only \$2,400, yet the stockholders are under contract to pay \$4,950 for this little outfit. A new creamery with a better building and a somewhat more expensive plot of ground could be erected for about \$3,500, yet the price set by the pro-moter is \$6,000.

"Another ingenious method of part-ing the stockholders from their money is to assure them that a butter maker from the Elgin district is absolutely necessary. So they send down a high priced man costing from \$75 to \$100 a month to make 75 or 100 pounds of butter a day, when he could just as well make 600 pounds.

"As already indicated, the dishones and unscrupulous promoter originator of the trouble. But it doe seem that these men have the back-ing of the supply houses that furnish plans and machinery. If this is true I would consider the firms that send out secret agents of this sort as even more deserving of contempt than their hired tools. Such business their hired tools. Such business methods must result in their 'own discredit in the end, from having their machinery returned or sent to the scrap heap."

## Final Arrangements For Opening of Jackson Training School. Concord Tribune.

Mr. J. P. Cook, chairman of the board of trustees of the Jackson Training School located south of Concord, at Rocky Ridge, has called meeting of the board of trustees t meet in Congord to-morrow at the St. Cloud Hotel. If a full attendance is had the board will go out to the grounds and take a look at what the building committee has been able to News reache

Progress.

Charles Roberts, M. P., in his book on "The Time Limit and Local Option," brings out the fact, revealed by the Home Office returns, that of the 12,955 civil parishes in rural districts in England and Wales there are 3,963 (more than 30 per cent.) in which there is no license. In the County of Lincolpshire 45 per cent. are no license parishes.

SOUTHERN FARMSWINDLES COAL PIELD OVERESTIMATED.

Reanoke Builroad Man Gives Som Figures as to Mines and Their Ou put—Thinks Inland Docks Very In practicable. To the Editor of The Observer:

In looking over your paper of the 15th instant, I read with much interest the account of the approaching completion of the Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad; and note that it has placed an order for 2.200 steel gondolas.

In your reference to the coal fields

legated on this road it has occurred to me that your reporter has made a mistake in his figures, and after reading the little statement I give you below you will no doubt be convinced that you have overestimated vinced that you have overestimate the capabilities of a new coal field. I would call your attention to the fact that there are about 65 mines in the entire Pocahontas coal field, and although same of these have been in operation from ten to twenty years, the entire output for the year 1907 of this yest field was only 7,285,860

The total number of mines on the entire line of the Norfolk & Western Railway, including all classes of coal produced, aggregates 18s mines. For the year ending June, 1908, the output was 11,036,537 tons, or about 253,187 carloads. To move this volume of business it required an accomment of a 22,000 coal equipment of 23,000 coal cars con-stantly in service, most of which were making frequent trips between the mines and Norfolk.

I note also your reference to inland docks for the storage and distribution of coal to nearby towns. Do you think the plan as suggested in your statement would be practicable?

Has it occurred to you that in or der to carry out a plan of this kind there would be the cost of unloading the coal into the bins and reloading again into the cars, and necessarily the company operating the inland docks would have to keep on hand a large supply of empty cars so that it reload the coal promptly for

forwarding.
In addition to this, the coal will become very expensive from the fact that it would not only pay the through freight rate from the mines to the docks but subsequently a local rate from the docks to the various small towns to which the cosl might be forwarded.

I am simply calling your attention to this, and while the statement might mislead some of the unwary, yet I be-lieve that to those who are posted in such matters, it would only appear amusing. "RAILROAD." Roanoke, Va.

# THE CARMACK TRAGEDY.

## Cold-blooded Crime Without Ade quate Justification. Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Carmack was the victim of a crime which has all the elements of premeditated murder. We do not benessee stand for cold-blooded murder. not restrained by the circumstance that he was executing vengeance in the presence of a woman; that her of persons on the street—women and children—were jeopardizes, In his eagerness to kill he took no heed of the safety of spectators. It was, in so far as we are able to judge from the dispatches, deliberate murder. It iid not rise above the level of a ing in a street fight, with all the chances against the victim. We can-not think that Tennessee stands for crime of this abominable character. In the South of other days the code of honor and the duel survived after both were outlawed in other parts of the United States. The duel was a relic of barbarism, but it was infinitely preferable, if wounded honor or retayance of any kind could only be grievance of any kind could only be satisfied with a killing, to the street fight. Viewing the attack upon Mr. Carmack from the standpoint of the 'code of honor," the Tennessee editor was the victim of a cowardly murder Viewing it from the standpoint of civilization and humanity he was the victim of a crime which ought to be punishedu to the full extent of the law. We trust Tennessee justice and Tennessee civilization will make a precedent in this case which will effect the highest credit upon both.

# ASKED AND ANSWERED IN SONG South Carolina Operatio Stars Hold Forth on Mr. Bryan's Defeat,

Lancaster, S. C., News. A prominent citizen of Lancaster and our life-long friend, who is evi-dently not an admirer of Bryan, has given us the following for publication Thorn, what in the h-l killed Billy Bryan? Now don't give me any of your news

Sport, to tell you the truth 'twas noth-ing, by solly, But a continuation of Bryan's d-d folly." It will be observed that he asks us a question and then undertakes to answer it for us. We prefer to do our own "answering."

"Sport," the trouble with you Isn't far to seek. Not knowing what to do, You waited for Teddy to speak.

When Roosevelt said Taft
You went back on Bryan,
And inordinately laughed
At Democracy's lion.

Had man of your sense
Stuck to the people's choics,
Instead of climbing the fence,
Patriots to-day would have occasion

Mr. Thomas F. Lloyd, of Chapel Hill Badly Hurt in Runsway.

News reached here to-day that in Chapel Hill yesterday Mr. T. F. Lloyd, one of Orange county's most wealthy citizens and a prominent cotton mill man, owning the Alberts Cotton Mills was thrown from a wagon in which he was riding and so seriously hurt that his recovery is considered doubtful. He is undoubtedly in a very serious condition.



# WORTHY AN WELL QUALIFIED

Is Our Line of Men's and Young Men's Clothes to Don Any Dresser of Taste.

It's well designed, well tailored, well selected and fits like made-to-measure, and at a saving of \$5.00 to \$10.00 a Suit. We fit slim people, fat people and regulars and won't let a Suit go out unless it does fit.

Our Best Suits and Overcoats Start at \$15.00 and Run to

Though we have a dandy new, stylish assortment at \$10.00 and \$12.50

## A \$3.50 Plain Knee Pant Suit, \$2.50

We are making a sale on Boys' Knee Pants Suits, all ages up to 15 years, with Plain Pants worth \$3.00 and \$3.50, and worth up to \$4.00 if Knickerbockers. Choice .....\$2.50

# Knickerbocker Suits

A beautiful range of styles in Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Fancy Worsteds, Blue Serges, etc. All ages up to 17 years, for .... \$3.50 to \$10.00

# New Lot Stetson Hats

Another shipment just in, and there's that New Green Stetson's \$3.50 to \$5.00, special at .... \$3.00 'Dilworth' at .... \$2.50

# Scriven's New Patent

In heavy Canton and Egyptian Drill Drawers, all sizes Extra sizes.....\$1.50 Scriven's Patent Gray Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, a dandy nice weight, all sizes. Each.... \$2.00 Norfolk New Brunswick Underwear, light, medium and heavy weight Natural Wool and Cashmere Shirts and

# New Window Neckwear

Drawers at..... \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

We get one about every two weeks-one of the newest and swellest patterns out. Another is here and they are beauties, and only..... 50c.

# "Dilworth" Man's Shoe

It's made by two factories that are just as good as the best in the shoe business. They have lots of snap, wear and comfort, and only ... \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50

# "Sorosis" Fits and Pleases

All we want is that you try one pair of "Sorosis" and we'll have you as a regular customer. The Ladies' are in all leathers and lasts B to E, at ... \$3.50 and \$4.00 And Men's "Scrosis" .... \$5.00 and \$6.00 Come to Tryon Street Big Sale that starts to-day.

