

The Charlotte Observer.

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THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

WITH US TO-DAY. The State of North Carolina, the County of Mecklenburg and the City of Charlotte extend their heartiest greetings to William Howard Taft.

To each of the distinguished guests other than President Taft, Governor Kitchin first and foremost, very hearty greetings are due also. Mr. Charles W. Tillet paid on an interesting occasion last summer that if Mr. Kitchin became Governor the State would be as creditably represented at any gathering of notables as it could desire.

JUSTICE TO SOUTH CAROLINA. For fairness' sake a few last words. As may be safely inferred from the Calvin centennial sermon delivered in Charleston by Rev. Dr. Plunket, South Carolina Calvinism stands like one man for the Mecklenburg Declaration.

As we said not long ago, only the advocates of one side of the high tariff question take the trouble to give their views to the men in Congress who are framing the new tariff bill. Congressmen seldom hear anything from those who will be injured by the proposed exorbitant rates on some classes of goods.

Almost the only anti-Mecklenburgers below the South Carolina line are Capt. (formerly Maj.) J. C. Hemphill, of Charleston, and the great mythologist at Columbia. There is no little danger that outsiders will visit the Mecklenburgers richly due these upon South Carolina as a whole.

In New York very recently a pre-legended Charlestonian bunched a bonafide Charlestonian out of \$200. This feat excites the rest or feigned wonder of The Savannah News, which forthwith says: "If the person to the manor born asks, 'Do you know Dah?' and the other grins and says 'Dah,' then there is no doubt about the stranger's place of nativity, and ordinarily it will be found safe to lend him money. But never trust a man who says he is from Charleston that can't tell a Charlestonian all about 'Dah.'"

As every one knows, the most striking feature of Charlotte's dress for Twentieth week, is the wonderful street illumination. To make this illumination everything that was desired the Southern Power Company furnished, without charge, 1,600 horsepower of electrical current, 40,000 incandescent lamps throwing out the blaze. We take occasion here to give some voice to the hearty appreciation which is felt by the people of Charlotte toward the Southern Power Company and, in particular, toward Mr. W. S. Lee, Jr., general manager.

CHINAMEN AND THE RAILROADS.

Over in China they have a novel, but very effective way of collecting damages from railroads for the killing or injuring of a person. When a train runs over a citizen there is no appeal to the civil law, followed by a long delay through the courts. The Chinese know a more expeditious mode of collecting damages, though, to be sure, the compensation does not come from the party liable for the accident. Who pays is a secondary question with the Chinaman in such cases, the primary one being the getting in hand of the compensation at the earliest possible moment and in the most direct way.

One would suppose that people who adopted such primitive means of obtaining what they considered their just dues would not have yet learned to "lie and to cheat" in the methods used, but the wily Celestial has learned a dodge which puts him clear abreast of his brother of the Western hemisphere in the matter of "doing the railroads." He has learned by observation that in the hurry of making up the contribution in order that the train may move on little attention is paid to the corpse by the roadside. The consequence is that after a train is held up, the body of a person who died a natural death is hastily shown as the victim of a preceding train, the price of the accident demanded and collected and the train allowed to move on.

We hear the cry from the honest American that such frauds should not be permitted. To whom we say, look over the court records and you will find many cases where railroad companies have suffered quite as badly at the hands of juries composed of enlightened and Christian men of the white man's country. The only difference is that one is by force and without legal authority and the other under the guise of law.

MR. TAFT RE-WELCOMED.

Already has a North Carolina near-neighbor welcomed President Taft in mighty melodies, but there comes, over the initials "A. R. B.," another notable outburst at the last moment. Only hear this rolling organ harmony as it swells up, and wakes and falls: William H. Taft, of presidential fame, Comes to add honor to Charlotte's fair name.

Here upon this beautiful progressive stand Where peace and union unite man and man, And where prosperity and industries steadily expand, We gladly extend a welcome hand, And willingly entrust to him, The future destiny of our land.

Awake, fair city, put on thy splendor, Patriots long since sleeping in the clay, Paved the way for this joyous day. Fellow-citizens, honor your invited guest, He promises to do the best. No title accompanying the song, we select as title, "William the Conqueror." The historian of May 20, 1909, should take notice that a new and wonderful addition has been made to American literature.

As we said not long ago, only the advocates of one side of the high tariff question take the trouble to give their views to the men in Congress who are framing the new tariff bill. Congressmen seldom hear anything from those who will be injured by the proposed exorbitant rates on some classes of goods. When the consumers of such articles find that even heavier burdens have been placed upon them they will have themselves to blame. It is possible that no action on their part would help them, but they may be sure that without some action on their own behalf they cannot possibly expect relief when the persons interested on the other side are constantly at work. When they find they have been legislated against they can do no better than to make themselves heard from at the next election.

This is what The Statesville Landmark gives for correct version, and, not only because of The Landmark's high standing as an authority but because Johnny here remains in the game after a fashion, we incline to set it before even our own. In Posey county, Indiana, which always goes Democratic, prohibition was defeated the other day by over three thousand majority. Colonel Watterson, no doubt, claims this as evidence of the correctness of his statement that a man who claimed to be both a Democrat and a prohibitionist is an ignoramus or a prevaricator.

Of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, who died yesterday, it can be said by Southern people that he did a notable work for this section and particularly Virginia, when he built the new Virginian Railway from the trans-montane coal fields into Norfolk.

We trust that if the carnival spirit now prevailing in Charlotte is made the cover for any offensive liberties with women and girls the offenders will be dealt with as they deserve. If Congress does not hasten with the passage of the tariff bill hardly Senator Aldrich, even, will know what it is when it finally passes.

ARRAINGS SUGAR TRUST

from the concessions made on the duty on raw sugar from these islands. Mr. Clay declared that the price of refined sugar was not reduced because of the reductions in the rates on raw sugar.

VIOLATES BOTH LAWS.

Retaliating that the American Sugar Refining Company is commonly called the sugar trust, Mr. Clay declared, "this trust has constantly violated both the criminal and civil laws of our country. It is inconceivable and has continually robbed the American people since its organization. Instead of knocking at the door of Congress seeking to increase its fortunes at the expense of the masses of the people by reason of favorable legislation its officers and those directing and controlling its formation and operation ought to be at the bar of the criminal courts on trial for most serious criminal offenses, and instead of enjoying their ill-gotten wealth, they deserve to be serving long terms in our Federal prisons."

Mr. Clay reviewed the establishment of the so-called sugar trust which was formed, he said, in 1887, by the consolidation of twenty of the leading refineries. While the actual value of the property of the trust was not greater than \$10,000,000, according to Mr. Clay, the sugar trust stock the company at \$50,000,000. He said that the concessions in the duty on raw sugar from the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the last ten years amounted to \$212,220,773, of which, he said, the American people had received no benefit.

HAS ROBBED TREASURY.

Mr. Clay reviewed the various cases and claims of the government pending against the sugar trust. "Officials representing the government," he said, "made an investigation into these fraudulent transactions," he continued, "believe that the American Sugar Refining Company has robbed the Treasury of more than \$9,000,000 justly due the Treasury. It deserves no mercy at the hands of Congress and most assuredly no favors at the hands of Congress. The criminal and civil laws ought to be rigorously enforced against it, and the best way to destroy it is to give it healthy foreign competition."

Declaring that Joseph F. Smith, the head of the Mormon Church, fixes the price of beets in the interest of the beet sugar factories of Utah rather than in favor of the producers of beets, Senator Clay called for a charge of investigation of his statement as "absolutely untrue" by Senator Smoot, himself an official of the Mormon Church. The Georgia Senator declared that as President of the beet sugar factories of Utah, Joseph F. Smith received a salary of \$20,000 a year, and that every year "he fixes the price of beets."

He is always in favor of the factories and against the growers," said Mr. Clay, which Mr. Smoot denied. Mr. Clay declared that as the votes that had been taken on the schedules of the tariff bill demonstrated a charge of favoritism on the part of the tariff bill committee, he favored an early vote on the bill because he regarded delay as useless.

A Veteran Suggests Doing Away With the Hand-Shaking.

As a Confederate veteran I suggest to the committee on arrangements that we treat President Taft as a Confederate veteran. He has never been treated anywhere by saying him the arduous task of an hour and a half of hand-shaking during the general reception. Let the people pass and salute or touch the hem of his garment if they must, but save him from a swollen hand and a painful arm. King David said, "Deliver me from my friends, for they have eaten me up."

THE DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Henrietta Hood, of Chester, S. C. Special to The Observer. (Chester, S. C., May 19.—Mrs. Henrietta Hood, widow of the late I. M. D. Hood, who was a veteran of the Mexican war, died at the home of her nephew, Joseph W. Hood, on Pinckney street in this city early last night. She was in her 83d year, and her death was due to the infirmities of old age. The funeral services will be held at Pleasant Grove Presbyterian church this afternoon by Rev. J. A. White, and the body laid to rest in Pleasant Grove graveyard.)

For The Observer, IN CAROLINA. The roses never bloom out black in Carolina. The sun has never shown its brow to Carolina. The roosters get right up and caw, And hearts don't beat so very slow, For heaven and earth both seem to know it's Carolina. The days are shorter by an hour And people are not near so sour in Carolina. And when I'm ready to cash in, I'll take my back seat 'I'll begin A glad eternity within Old Carolina. The land is powhere quite so bare in Carolina. Nor good things to eat so rare in Carolina. And if that great and happy land, That being made for mortal man, Ain't built on Carolina's plan, It ain't no more.

PRESIDENT TAFT WARMLY

Admiral Sigbee, U. S. N., retired; President Alderman, of the University of Virginia; former Governors Cameron and McSpague, of Virginia; Mr. Jones and W. B. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, and Maj. Isaac B. Brown, president of the Pennsylvania battlefields commission.

MR. JUSSEURAND'S SPEECH.

"Twice in the history of the oldest of great republics, the place where we now stand was the one where, in some measure, were shaped the destinies of the country. When the question was: Would the American people be free, and when the question was: Would the American people remain one people, Petersburg Va., played a prominent part. It was at Petersburg that, during the war of independence on the 10th of May, 1781, Cornwallis and Benedict Arnold succeeded in joining hands, to the despair of that American soldier, Major General Lafayette, and it seemed that it was the end of all possible resistance in Virginia; but it was not to be the very reverse. Answering the appeal of Lafayette, Wayne hastened with his Pennsylvania, valorous men from the same State as those we are particularly honoring to-day, and a great charge was seen, the pursuing army of Cornwallis began to withdraw, pursued in turn and moving towards a city, the name of which was to become famous forever, Yorktown in Virginia."

"And when struck the hour of the great internal struggle which was so near rending the nation asunder, Petersburg became an even more important historical spot, when the siege was laid to it, one of the longest in the history of the world, the title in heretofore episodes, one where the issue remained longest doubtful, so well matched were opponents of the same race, of equal courage and equal faith in what they held their duty. To those opponents justice has been rendered to-day in such eloquent words, and their deeds have been recalled by such an authoritative voice that nothing can be added to the praises bestowed on both by the President of the United States."

SAYS CONNOR VOTED "AYE."

An Assertion That President Taft's Judgeship Appointee Did Favor Impeachment of Justices Furches and Douglas. To the Editor of The Observer: The Observer is usually fair in discussion of the issues of the day as well as when speaking of party or men, but if my memory is not very treacherous, your editorial (issue of May 11) relative to the appointment by President Taft of Judge Connor to the Federal bench in the Eastern district of North Carolina is misleading in part. I refer to what you say in said editorial about Judge Connor having made himself acceptable "chiefly because about ten years ago he was among those legislators who with intimate success in the Senate opposed an attempt, made for partisan ends and without the slightest just cause, to impeach Supreme Court Justices Furches and Douglas." Now I repeat if I am not very much mistaken, and I got my information through reading the papers, Judge Connor voted for the impeachment of these men. "Is true he made some efforts to get his friends to cease their demands for impeachment, but, failing in this, when the final test came to vote on the question of impeachment or not, he voted for the affirmative—impeachment."

If I am wrong, I would like to know it, and the purpose of this note is that this point may be investigated a little further, since you make his "acceptability" hinge on this point, or rather say, that he is "acceptable because of this, etc." T. N. HARRIS. Troy, May 16, 1909. [We do not know our correspondent's unbelief, but the facts are as we have stated them.—Observer.]

GAITHER BODENHAMER GUILTY.

Jury Turns a Deaf Ear to His Plea of Insanity and Judge Gives Him Five Years in the State Prison. Special to The Observer. Winston-Salem, May 19.—Miss C. Bodenhamer, a well-known resident of Kernersville, was to-day convicted of the larceny of \$2,500 from the Kernersville Bank and Trust Company, and sentenced by Judge Webb to five years in the State penitentiary. His attorneys, Hastings & Linville, put a number of witnesses on the stand who testified to irrational acts of Bodenhamer, but the jury found him guilty after being out a short while. Bodenhamer's crime was attended by some unusual circumstances, beginning with the manner of his theft. He took the money, \$1,500 in gold and \$750 in various sorts of currency, from the cashier's desk in broad daylight, about three months ago, while all employees of the bank were at dinner. Bodenhamer effected an entrance easily by slipping his hand through an opening near the door and turning the lock. He put a part of the money in a jar and concealed it under a porch. With about \$1,000 on his person he made a trip to North and spent several hundred dollars on diamonds. He was caught in a hotel at Washington and made a confession.

lem and solve it. Left alone, and all their officers killed, they are no easy prey; they understand what to do and continue the fight. Both have a native good humor which helps them through their troubles and is the best medicine and cure for their woes. Both are tenacious and persistent fighters, as you showed on many occasions, by land and sea, in the swamps of Florida and the dry deserts of the West; as we showed in our saddest hours when we continue to fight when no hope was left, except the hope of saving the great name of the country. "Both soldiers may have, too, some defects of their own, they do not happen to occur to my memory just now. Let us only recall to-day all that is due to those privates, those sons of farmers, of peasants, of laborers, who did so much for the founding of our country, for the keeping of them free, handing down from the days of independence, when Americans and French were fighting under the same banner, following Washington, Rochambeau, Greene, Wayne, Lafayette, a treasure more valuable than all those concealed in the bosom of the earth—the memory of their example."

MEETING OF AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

RICHMOND, VA., MAY 20, 1909. For the accommodation of delegates attending the above meeting, Southern Railway has arranged a special Pullman car to leave Charlotte at 5 p. m. on train No. 12, May 24, arriving at Richmond at 11 a. m. Those desiring Pullman reservations will please call at city ticket office, No. 11 South Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C. R. L. VERNON, D. P. A.

NEGRO FIRES ON SHERIFF

learned the relatives of the woman were coming after him again he stole out in a closed buggy to the nearest station and came to Columbia. Holiday was advised to consult an attorney, and in the meantime the Clarendon and Sumter county authorities. The marriage took place in Sumter county near the Clarendon county line.

ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

In to-day's asylum investigation Superintendent Babcock was on the stand and made a fine impression with his dignified and frank bearing. A native of Chester, he worked his way through Harvard and had been in asylum work since 1885. He has been in charge here since 1891, when he was appointed by Tillman. For fifteen years, he said, no patient had been admitted except on proper legal form. For a dozen years absolutely no inebriates had been admitted except on papers showing they were dangerous. He had perfect confidence in the judges of probate and physicians sending in patients from counties. The probate judges ignore the law as to the pay for inebriates. The county commissioners simply refuse to pay. There are about twenty-five inebriates received yearly. They are discharged as soon as it is considered safe to do so. He and the board of regents are constantly in touch with New York experts as to the best method of treating insanity. He denied that he dominated the board. He said he and the board worked in perfect harmony. He told the board everything and had confidence in it. He employed the nurses as carefully as he could with the pay that could be spared for them. He never knew till Dr. Thompson, in charge of the male white ward, testified a few days ago that Dr. Thompson wished to employ the nurses. If there were cases of nurses deserving discharge not being promptly handled he was not properly informed regarding them.

The Governor's office to-day received a telegram from Governor Kitchin, of North Carolina, asking that John R. Williams at Rock Hill be held, requisition papers to follow. The telegram did not say what Williams was wanted for. Secretary Bethea wired the Rock Hill chief of police to hold Williams.

The man to think otherwise was the one whose energy and success in handling the present were only equaled by his wisdom in foreseeing the future. To George Washington are due the first practical ideas upon which was built the permanent army, the permanent safeguards of the United States. To him are due the plans which, once rejected by Congress in 1792 and again in 1796, resulted in the creation, after his death, of West Point. He gave, his advice was still valid, and thus he was still leading the nation. "The great warrior, the great sage, the founder of the country, knew well that, for this happily situated nation war would be rare, though remaining ever a possibility. In view of such emergencies there should be, at least, a corps of officers ready to transform recruits into soldiers and volunteers into regulars; for, as one of Washington's successors wisely said, it is no reason because you are sure you want peace that you should be sure no other nation will ever want to make a party upon you. West Point was founded, and the picturesque uniforms—a wearing of the grey which the whole nation admires—is the least of the connecting links offered by this great institution between present and past America. The chief one, is the love of country, the love of duty, personal disinterestedness, readiness to sacrifice everything, and especially life, for the cause of the nation. The spirit of the early promoter still animates the descendants: 'Spiritus immanent idem.'"

"It was my privilege, some years ago, to visit that school and be present at the distribution of brevets to the young officers. One of the striking features for me of that little journey was that I made it in the company of one who was then the worthy chief of the American army, and in whose society I have had the honor of traveling again from Washington to Petersburg, the Secretary of War, William H. Taft, still the chief of the American army, as President of the United States. We spent there two days, and there are not many days in my long stay in this country I shall remember with more pleasure. The atmosphere at West Point is healthy, but not only the future officers, but their families who had come in large numbers, seemed to be imbued with the same aspirations as the forefathers; they seemed to consider that there is no better use for one's life than to serve the country, and that the greater the service the greater the pride and happiness to be derived therefrom. If ever you meet people inclined to think that Americans have no other thought than money making, ask them to be so good as to pay a visit to West Point."

"Such officers such men. When I think of the soldiers of your nation, I cannot help thinking of the soldiers of mine. The main difference I find between the French and the American soldier, is that the French is so much more numerous. We French all belong to the army; I belonged to it for 25 years; there has been a war, whatever my rank in other walks of life, I would have had to participate, as a private of the second class, a paternal law saving me even the trouble of enlisting. Our conditions are different, and so we have to manage differently, but if we are all soldiers, Americans are all ready to become soldiers in time of need, as was seen on both sides of Dixie's line, in '61. The military element, too, offers great resemblance in the two countries. Both the French and the American soldiers are remarkable for their adaptability to unexpected circumstances; confronted by the unknown they don't lose time in being staggered, but quickly consider the prob-

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

Highest values and lowest prices are not impossible yoke made. It all depends on the knowledge of how to harness them up.

Specials For In And Out of Town Folks

Cut Jet Very handsome Jet Belts in to-day. Nothing so stylish as these. Jet Barrettes beginning in price at 25c. and up to each. Jet Belt Pins. 50c. to \$3.00. Jet Bandos. 50c. to \$2.00. Jet Fan Chains. 50c. to \$1.75. Jet Neckwear. 50c., 75c. and \$1.25. Jet Bracelets. 50c. and \$1.00. Jet Combs, all styles and prices. Complete line of Jet Hair Ornaments. If it's made of Jet it's right up to the minute for

White Goods Think of the season's newest weaves and latest styles right at the time when you need them most at prices at about one-third less than value. The nest of Batiste with the little check. 15c. The "Lykelinens" in plain, crispy whiteness. 19 and 25c. Plaid "Flaxons," the daintiest of White Goods for suits. 25 and 30c. White Poplins in all grades, the most popular for skirts. 15, 25 and 39c. Japanese Batiste, sheer and beautifully mercerized. 25 and 35c.

Wash Silks The new arrivals in this department to-day taxes overflying—to try to describe them is useless can only say that we have never seen a more complete rate display, and the prices are 25, 39 and 49c.

New Arrivals Wash Lace Buttons, all sizes. 10c. Gerat assortment Trimming Pearl Buttons. 10 and 15c. Boys' Belts, all colors. 40c. White Metal Purses. 15 and 20c. Buster Brown Collars. 15 and 20c. New line Pretty Fans, all prices. 25c. All colors Monotone Silks. 25c.

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