

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS.

THE ONLY EVENING ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSPAPER IN CHARLOTTE.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1908.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Mr. Moore Re-elected President Of Cotton Growers' Association

Will Accept 25 Leading Men From the Cotton Counties With Guarantee His Salary Will Be Paid.

Smoker at The Selwyn a Brilliant Affair—Splendid Speeches by Dr. Winston, Mr. Smith and Many Others.

The morning session of the Cotton Growers' Association was a business one mainly. The session opened at 10 o'clock, after the members had gotten back from a car ride over the city, and the first speaker was Hon. F. H. Hyatt, of South Carolina, who spoke on how to finance the Cotton Crop.

Mr. Hyatt, in the course of his address, said: "While I am connected with several banks, I believe that there was a concert of action on the part of the northern banks during the last panic to refuse to loan the farmers money on their cotton."

Mr. Hyatt advocated a system of mortgages in each county, controlled by a finance committee, who would secure loans for farmers on their cotton. "We have got the greatest monopoly in the world," said Mr. Hyatt, "when God made the world, he made only a small cotton patch, and we live in it."

Mr. Hyatt closed his address by showing the delegates a ball of cotton, which he had improved from a ball with only four locks to one of sixteen locks, thereby increasing the yield of the stock, 400 per cent. Cotton Where Grown.

Capt. S. B. Alexander was the next speaker. He had for his subject, "Where Cotton is Grown." He showed the delegates that while you grow cotton in Africa, and some places, that the south was the only natural place for the staple to thrive. He showed that the cotton area in the United States was about 100,000,000 acres. This area begins on the James river, and crosses the North Carolina line at Granville, going through South Carolina and Georgia, then up the valley of the Tennessee, to Ohio, and then southwest in Oklahoma, then up to the Kansas line, and then to the Rio Grand river, not far from the Mexico line, south of which on account of the arid atmosphere, the cotton plant would not thrive because of the lack of moisture.

Mr. S. H. Hobbs, of Clinton, was the last speaker. He spoke on the great results of the cotton association, and what it had accomplished for the farmer. After Mr. Hobbs' address the next business, in order, was the report of committees.

Discussion Begins. The first spirited discussion of the session was launched when the report of the committee on resolutions was read. The report contained a resolution asking our congressmen and representatives to support a measure, which would do away with passing on the crop by the census department. This resolution stated that as the early guesses on the crop were only for the benefit of the Wall Street bears, that the department should be required to confine its reports strictly to facts.

Meets Opposition. This resolution was objected to by Mr. A. C. Green, of Wake county, who stated that he was afraid that the association was catching the alliance itch. "We don't want to ask Congress to do one thing. We are organized to attend to our own business, and that is to hold our cotton until we get our price."

Mr. Hobbs, the chairman of the committee, explained the resolution and advocated its passage. It seemed that the discussion was to become general and spirited, when Mr. Brown, of Columbus, moved that this report of the committee be referred to the committee for modification, in order that it might meet the approval of all. This was done.

State Organizer. The other resolutions in the report were then taken up, one at a time, and adopted. These resolutions were as follows: That on account of the imperfect organization of the association, that the association elect a state organizer, his salary to be fixed by the executive committee, whose business it shall be to go in the cotton growing counties and organize warehouses under the control of a committee which will secure loans for farmers on cotton.

Mr. E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, was called on, and he asked the association to pass this resolution, which was done.

Change Debt Making. A resolution was passed asking the members of the association to make few debts and to raise as much of their supplies as possible, thereby enabling them to hold their cotton. It was also suggested that the method of making debts become due on the 1st of November should be changed, as this gives the bears a lever to depress the price of cotton just at this season. It was suggested that debts should be made to come due one-third on Nov. 1st; one-third on Jan. 1st, and one-third on March 1st.

The bankers were asked to cooperate with the farmers in these matters. It was also resolved to ask our representatives in Congress to have a bill passed making it illegal for any exchange or corporation to sell future contracts of cotton, except the delivery be made of equal grade of every bale.

The association passed a resolution asking our representatives to support the Davis bill, appropriating money for agricultural high schools. **Moore Re-Elected.**

The next report was that of the committee on nominations. This committee recommended the following officers for the ensuing year: C. C. Moore, president.

A. C. Green, vice-president. H. S. Hobbs, organizer. Central Committee—J. P. Allison and H. C. Dockery. Executive Committee—E. J. W. Broom, of Union; C. B. McLeod, of Robeson, and J. W. Myatt, of Johnston.

Before the election of Mr. Moore was gone into, Col. H. C. Dockery, who was in the chair, read a letter from Mr. Moore, who was not in the house, stating that he could not accept the position of president, unless twenty-five men of the association would pledge that \$100 to be raised from their counties to pay the salary of \$2,500. In this letter, Mr. Moore stated that the association owed him over \$1,500, and that his first duty was to his family; that he had given up an income of \$2,000 per year to take the position, and he could not afford to take the place unless some arrangement could be made to pay him.

Mr. Dockery read this letter, and then made a stirring speech, telling of the great unselfish work done by Mr. Moore in the past. The delegates stamped to give the pledge, and cries of "will you, Carley," was heard over the hall.

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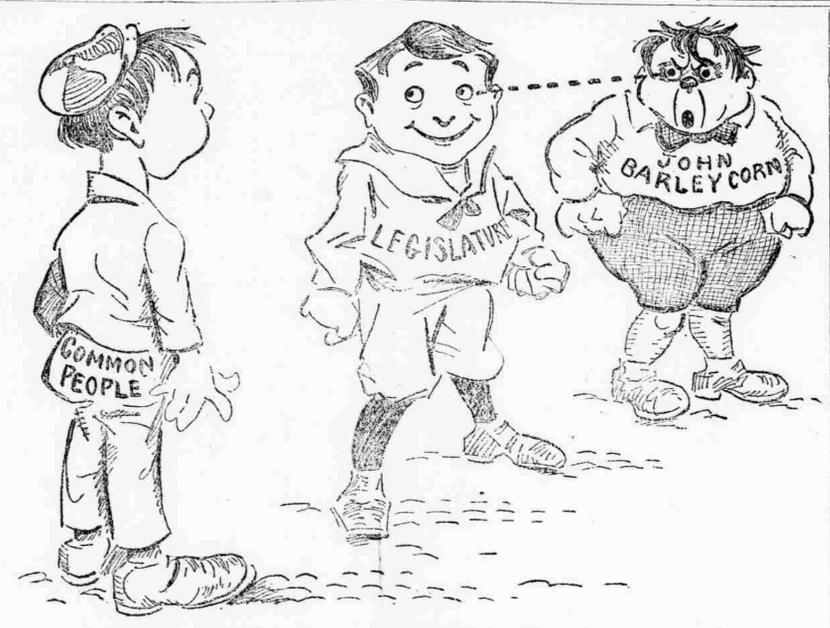
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The Boy in the Centre to the Boy on the Left—"SAY KID, YER GOT'ER HELP ME LICK 'IM!"

Near 800 Attend Convention

Enthusiastic Meeting of Anti-Saloon Forces—Resolution Adopted—Want Statutory Prohibition.

Special to The News. Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—Probably 800 people participated in the anti-saloon state prohibition convention, features of the session being a stirring and characteristic speech by Governor Glenn, covering the whole scope of the prohibition fight and declaring against any party caucus restriction as to whether prohibition shall be an issue before this assembly and the adoption of a resolution demanding that the prohibition forces be given a hearing in the legislature.

President Harriet Clarkson, in opening the convention, declared that the "night is past and the day is dawning" in the temperance struggle. Chairman Oates read excerpts from letters sent by prominent citizens declaring for immediate statutory prohibition.

T. Thorne, of Rocky Mount, was recognized and declared that in his town with 12 saloons, whiskey could not be voted out as long as negroes held the ballot with open saloons. **Hartness Offers Resolution.**

Mr. Hartness, of Statesville, offered a resolution to the effect that whereas the cause of temperance has made the progress it has been under the steady extension of legislative prohibition, first in the vicinity of the churches, then prohibiting it altogether in the rural districts through the Watts and Ward acts until there are saloons or dispensaries in less than five per cent of the state, and time is ripe for statutory prohibition applying to the whole state and therefore the great body of the people demand prohibition and demand of the legislature a hearing in the matter.

Dr. Battle of Kinston, in seconding the resolution read a similar one taking the ground that the movement for temperance had passed beyond the point of party or political expediency and demanding state prohibition. Dr. Battle declared that he would cast aside a lifelong allegiance to democracy rather than violate his position for complete prohibition in this state.

Dr. Hale of Wilmington appealed for statutory prohibition that would prohibit, warning prohibitionists that there was danger of the opposition putting on the state some law that in the end would prove ineffective. Wilmington had, he said, possibly asked to be exempted from such a law and he wanted no exceptions.

Glenn Heartily Cheered. Governor Glenn entered the hall in the midst of the speech making and the audience arose and waved handkerchiefs and shouted in his honor. He was introduced at once by President Clarkson as the greatest governor in the United States and as one who has sent the greatest message ever sent to a legislature.

Governor Glenn declared that busy and fatigued as he was he could not resist the temptation to come to the convention. He wanted to join them in begging, imploring and demanding of the legislature immediate statutory prohibition. He believed the convention represented the voice of the people of the state and if so, they had the right to be obeyed. He declared amid great applause that no party caucus had the right to stifle the will of the people so clearly expressed. And this was really no party matter. He recalled the principals of the democratic party declaring that he stood for all these, but that over and above all this he was against whiskey, defying any man to show that it is not a curse to the state. Any legislature, he said, would be without excuse for any attempt to throttle the movement at this session.

Praise Judge Pritchard. He pledged himself amid applause to Continued on page 9

Pressing Need Of Y. W. C. A.

At Rally Last Night Rev. Melton Clark, of Greensboro, Spoke and Mrs. Martin Read Secretary's Annual Report.

"Ninety-nine out of every 100 young women who come from the country and smaller towns to the cities to work do not expect to spend their lives in business and consequently they spend all they make on dress and presents and pleasures. Prodigal? The young women at work in the city do not know the value of a dollar. They are making \$35 and \$40 a month—many if not most of them—and you would be surprised if you could see how they spent their month's salary during Christmas week. One of Greensboro's merchants gave me some figures on this subject that astounded me. The young woman in business is not looking to the future. She is living in the present."

This spoke Rev. Melton Clark, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Greensboro in his address at the Young Woman's Christian Association's annual rally at the Second Presbyterian church last night. Mr. Clark was the principal speaker of the evening and should have had a larger audience. The occasion and the cause represented should have commanded a larger attendance, for there were not quite a hundred people present. This fact amply justified Mayor Franklin, who presided, in saying that he could not understand why there was not the same enthusiasm and interest in the Y. W. C. A. as in the Y. M. C. A. unless it was because the work was not as well known. It certainly was just as important. "I come in contact constantly," he went on, "with girls who have no place to stay in this city and the Y. W. C. A. furnishes them with every environment they need."

Mrs. Martin read her annual report and also the report of the treasurer, Dr. Annie L. Alexander. Miss Casler, the interstate secretary, made a helpful address at the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Clark's address.

Y. W. C. A. a Battlement. Mr. Clark got down into the heart of the matter. He showed himself to be a speaker of the firm common sense and he hammered his points home in vigorous telling English. Dwelling on the question of responsibility he said that Moses in the old Jewish law wrote that in building a house a battlement should be provided that the blood of no workman, engaged in the erection of the building, should be upon that house. He brought this question directly home to Charlotte people and asked if they were doing this—providing a battlement for the young girls who came to seek a living here—providing the needed battlement in the way of adequately supporting the work of the Y. W. C. A. This institution had grown out of woman's rights—rights in seeking a place in the world's work but he was vastly more interested in seeing woman getting her privileges than her rights. Woman's privileges are jeopardy. The Y. W. C. A. is doing a three-fold work of giving woman educational advantages, a home and co-operating with the church to give her spiritual privileges. "I doubt not there are 500 young women at least in your city from the country and villages round about," said the speaker. "It is possible, perhaps, for a man to get along without home privileges but without the influence of a home woman is going to lose. She must not lose the motherly hand, the motherly heart and the motherly mind, and she will lose these if the Y. W. C. A. is not given its place and made ready to do its perfect work."

The boarding house had destroyed home influence. The father had yielded. Continued on page 5

Progress Of Thaw Trial

Several New Witnesses Called To-day—Miss Pierce Identified Will of Thaw—Anthony Comstock on Stand.

By Associated Press. New York, Jan. 22.—Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Stanford White's slayer and Miss Belle Moorhouse Lawrence, of California, who taught Thaw when the latter was six years old and kept a diary recording the boys' peculiarities, are expected among the witnesses at Thaw's trial today. It is said the defense hopes to complete its case by Friday night.

The rebuttal by District Attorney Jerome, will hardly require more than a week and therefore it is believed Thaw's fate will be in the hands of the jury early week after next.

Miss Price Called. The trial was resumed at 10:20 o'clock. Mr. Littleton, of the defense, began the preliminary of proving Harry Thaw's will and codicil executed the day of his wedding to Evelyn Nesbit in Pittsburgh, Miss Frances Pierce, who witnessed the signatures was called to the stand.

Contents of Will. Miss Pierce identified the papers, but District Attorney Jerome objected to the introduction of the will in evidence until the witnesses proved its custody from the time of the signing to the present moment. Mr. Littleton temporarily withdrew the offer of the will, Justice Dowling said the proof of custody was desirable. Many changes and alterations appear in it. Against Jerome's objection the court permitted the reading of the codicil to the jury. The codicil provided bequests to lawyers and others including Dr. Parkhurst and Anthony Comstock to aid the alleged victims of Stanford White to prosecute him.

The defense called Anthony Comstock. This is his first appearance in the case. Comstock identified several communications from Thaw, including a diagram of the premises where he declared evil men carried on criminal practices. Thaw declared the workmen on the building near these premises had heard young girls scream and suggested investigation.

Contents of Thaw's Letter. Thaw thought of following him to Comstock's office, but a search of the hallways revealed nothing. Comstock related Thaw's three visits, the last time telling Thaw he had been unable to secure evidence as the Twenty-second street house seemed closed. Littleton read to the jury a communication from Thaw to Comstock describing the Twenty-fourth street house, claiming one room was furnished like a forest and secret stairs led from it to the room of mirrors. The letter declared there was no escape for young girls who were drugged. Thaw claimed six or seven "criminal scoundrels" controlled the place.

"Thousands of crimes had been committed there and many felonies," Thaw wrote. He added that in a little room with a door behind a picture there is a valuable French painting infamously suggestive. Thaw said there was a libel suit in Paris instituted by a young woman mentioned as posing for that picture.

News From the Fleet. By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Admiral Evans cabled the Navy Department today from Rio Janeiro that the fleet, except Arcturion, had sailed for Punta Arenas.

Bank Suspends Payments. By Associated Press. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.—The private bank of A. C. Fiedelle suspended payments to depositors today.

Prohibition Leaders Encouraged Over The Prospects Of Victory

Said to Have Confessed To Murder of Four

By Associated Press. Denver, Colo., Jan. 22.—The Republican today prints an alleged confession secured by Detective Sandesko from Antone Neroni, alias Bavori, charged with the murder of four Italians, three men and one woman at Florence, Colo.

Sandesko pretended to be a member of a blackhand society from Pittsburgh. Sandesko states Neroni related the secrets of the murders beginning with the killing of a neighbor who abused him in Italy when 12 years old and ending with the disappearance of four Italians at Florence.

Sandesko says Neroni confessed he killed the woman because she would not marry him and killed the three men because they suspected him of murdering the woman. It was his intention, Sandesko said, to kill the wife and two children of one of the victims.

Long Trip of Submarine Torpedo Boats Ended

By Associated Press. New York, Jan. 22.—The trip of the submarine torpedo boats, Tarantula, Viper and Cuttlefish from Newport, R. I. to New York navy yard, is causing much comment in naval circles. The trip was made in 17 and a half hours, although mostly through heavy seas and in the teeth of a very stiff breeze. This is the first time the boats of their class have made such a trip under their own power. The boats go into dry dock today thence after scraping and repainting to Newport News, said to be the longest trip ever attempted by submarines. There they will undergo a number of tests. They are 83½ feet long, beam 18 feet and 250 horsepower six cylinder engines. They were launched October 24.

Work of The Legislature

Resolution Introduced Providing Funds For Prosecution of Freight Rate Case—Bills Discussed.

Special to The News. Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—Among the bills introduced was one by Graham, to authorize the governor to employ counsel to prosecute before the interstate commerce commission the suit of the North Carolina commission against the Norfolk and Western railroad for eliminating discrimination in freight rates, as compared with Virginia rates.

By Redwine to amend the charter of Monroe. By Ormond, to amend the charter of Kingston. By Ormond, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Kingston. By Pharr, to amend the charter of Charlotte to fund its floating indebtedness and other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

By Hicks, to amend section 4113 of the revised code. A message was received from the governor with a bill attached, charging the legislature to consider a measure to prevent the disintegration of independent railroads by prohibiting them from consolidating, or merging with competing roads. The whole matter was referred to the committee on railroads.

Rate and Prohibition Bill. By Pharr, a resolution that the senate do not consider any bills except the rate bill and prohibition bill mentioned in the governor's message.

Commenting on his resolution, Senator Pharr said he wanted to ascertain the wishes of the majority of the senators on the question. At his request the resolution was placed on the calendar.

Senator Long advocated the Pharr resolution and asked the immediate passage.

Senator Pharr indicated his willingness to amend so as to admit the passage of local bills.

Senator Aycock opposed the resolution, saying that there would be at least two or three days of the session yet, and a number of local bills could be passed in the interim, and no one would be hurt by it.

Senator Webb held there was some legislation of a general nature that should be considered. For one thing there is a druggist in a town has been indicted for selling jamaica ginger without a prescription and druggists of the state are here asking for relief.

The druggists in Asheville have been notified they cannot be indicted for selling witch hazel. He thought a law should be passed prescribing the amount of alcohol that can be contained in these medicines.

Senator McLean took the ground that there is doubt of the right of the legislature to consider matters other than those for which the session was called. He urged the reference of the resolution to the judiciary committee, with instructions for an early report.

Senator Graham called up his bill Continued on page 2

Caucus Decides on Introduction of Bill Providing for State Prohibition to Be Ratified by Popular Vote.

Special to The News. Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—While the emphatic demand made on the democratic legislature caucus last night by the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League was for statutory prohibition, effective January 1st, there seems to be a very general spirit of acceptance of the final action of the caucus in limiting the considering of the prohibition question to a bill that shall provide general state prohibition after January 1st, 1909, if the measure is ratified by the people in a general election.

Leaders of the prohibition forces say this morning they are practically willing to have the general election and believe that possibly the campaign necessary for the election which must be held will give opportunity for paving the way for better and more general enforcement of the law when it does go into operation.

President Clarkson, Chairman Jno. Oates, and others of the officers of the Anti-Saloon League will remain in Raleigh several days, keeping in touch with the legislative work of preparing and enacting the bill indicated by the democratic caucus as permissible.

The bill is to be so drawn that in the event state prohibition is defeated the present conditions under the Watts and Ward acts, the prohibition or dispensary territories will not be disturbed. So the temperance forces feel that certainly nothing is to be lost by the general election to be ordered.

The leaders are declaring today that they will sweep the state by 100,000 majority.

On the other hand there are those who should be in touch with the situation who believe there is a strong possibility of defeating prohibition if the opponents get out into a really vigorous campaign.

The impression now is that the election will be provided for in the bill in the spring or early summer so as to avert the injection of the issue into the general November election.

Action of House and Senate. Separate caucuses of the democratic members of the senate and the house of representatives last night both voted to permit action on state prohibition, in that there shall be passed bills providing for a general election on prohibition under machinery to be prescribed in the bill and to be effective several months after the election.

The resolution by the senate was simply that it was the sense of the senate that a bill be prepared submitting prohibition to a vote of the people of the state.

The house resolution declared that it was the sense of the house that a bill be passed submitting state prohibition to a vote of the people, the date of the election to be fixed later in the session, when the bill is drawn, and to be effective, in the event prohibition carries at the polls, in January, 1909. The caucus adjourned at 11 o'clock and the senate caucus at 11:30.

The senate caucus gave a lengthy hearing to the committee from the prohibition convention, but the caucus declined to admit the committee for a hearing. Early in the session of the house caucus there was a vote of 42 to 41 against considering prohibition at this session at all and for confining the deliberations for the term to rate matters.

Representatives W. C. Douglass, of Wake, and J. E. Buchen, of Moore county, bolted the caucus at this stage, declining to be bound by such action. Douglass declared as he left that he would introduce a prohibition bill or "bust."

Steamers Collide. By Associated Press. Rotterdam, Jan. 22.—The steamer Amsterdam, belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Co., and the British steamer Axminster from New York, Dec. 29, from Rotterdam, collided last night near Nieuwe Waterweg. No lives were lost. The Amsterdam was badly damaged and beached at Maastricht. The Axminster was coming from Harwich and had 56 passengers aboard. A dense fog prevailed. The Amsterdam had a great hole stove in her bows and water came in so fast the captain lowered the boats and transferred the passengers to the Axminster. The Axminster's stem was badly damaged.

"Living Skeleton" Dead. By Associated Press. Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 22.—Edward Neidling, widely known over the country as the "living skeleton" is dead here. He was 35 years old and has been exhibited in a museum for years.