

The Charlotte News

Published Daily and Sunday by THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO. C. D. DOWD, President and Gen. Mgr.

Subscription Rates: The Charlotte News, Daily and Sunday. One year \$6.00...

WHAT WILL CHARLOTTE DO? Two matters of the greatest moment to the future life of the city are now pending.

The next few weeks will decide whether or not the city makes the best of these two opportunities.

As to the Greater Charlotte Investment Company; its fate rests with a committee chosen to solicit stock subscriptions.

The Wilmington Star, a paper which has ever taken great pleasure in boosting Charlotte stock, writes interestingly of the propositions now being weighed.

Charlotte has big business on its hands this week in organizing a \$500,000 company with a view to inviting industries, encouraging industries, building factories and adding manufacturing enterprises.

Speaking more particularly of the Greater Charlotte Investment Company, the Star says, among other things: "The live business men of Charlotte are on the move and have taken the right step to make the most out of Charlotte's logical adaptability and possibilities as a manufacturing center."

As a result of the meeting of Charlotte's city builders on Tuesday night, there will now be a strong committee of fifteen of Charlotte's leading business men to push to its conclusion the organization of the Greater Charlotte Investment Company.

of their city. The Investment Company's plan will be to take only one-third of the stock or less of any industry that proposes to locate in Charlotte.

Dr. Arthur Newsholme, chief medical officer of the English local government board, has just issued a report which shows what the achievements of medical scientists have meant to the English people.

"The average rate for the 1901-1910 period, as has been said, was 15.3, but by 1909 had got down to 14.5 and by 1910 to 13.5.

"The average rate for the 1911-1920 period will be less than 13.5 and by 1919 or 1920 the annual rate may sink to 10, or even less.

"The average rate for the 1901-1910 period, as has been said, was 15.3, but by 1909 had got down to 14.5 and by 1910 to 13.5.

That which has been accomplished in England can be brought about in America, in North Carolina—in Charlotte—with proper sanitary measures, and health policies.

That unanimous vote of thanks to Superintendent Joyner seems to have been in the nature of a slap at Prof. Coon, who had bitterly attacked the school system of which Mr. Joyner is the head.

Columbia is entertaining a number of race horses and their riders. No doubt the "city of square meals" made even the horse laugh.

In Development

Continued From page One. say, had practically everything to do with the settlement of the McNamara case," said Attorney Darrow when informed of District Attorney Fredericks' statement.

"I could not act without an opening. The committee made this opening possible. I made no proposition to have James B. McNamara plead guilty until after the committee had begun its work. I could not."

"And there has been no such thing as a standing offer to plead guilty," said Attorney Darrow who was sitting by Fredericks' statement concerning Stephens is completely his own concoction," Darrow continued.

Darrow said he repeatedly had said to Fredericks that if the district attorney saw any way of fending the trial he, Darrow, wanted to know about it.

Mr. Gompers was informed that a signed statement for publication emanating from the American Federation of Labor.

"I have no facilities now, at this time, for making such a statement," said Gompers, adding with both arms extended in the air and head bowed, "I cannot dream of how such work could be carried on."

"Now that the McNamara case is practically settled," the interviewer asked Mr. Gompers, "how about the new phase of conditions—that is matters affecting the federation in Indianapolis? Are there any men in that city or elsewhere, behind the McNamara who are liable now to be brought to the front?"

Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, today made public the first official statement of that organization, relative to the confession of the McNamara brothers.

Thoughts And Suggestions Relative To The Subject Of Public Health

Editor The News: Some of the profession, as well as the laity, do not realize that the health of the public is as it should be the greatest care of the city.

The health department deprecates the difficulty to be encountered in railroad sanitation, theatres, picture shows, school buildings, and in fact, most places where the public crowd together.

No one knows better than the real estate holder, the value of watchful care of property. He knows that wide streets and alleys, kept free from all filth; fences and out-buildings standing erect and in alignment, painted applied when necessary, all cost less than they return.

The health department have to deal with contagion and infection, we hope that the whole city will become infected with the idea of a "beautiful city" and assist the health department to bring health and happiness at the same time.

One of the duties of the health board is to see to it that pure, wholesome milk be furnished to the city by dairymen and more especially the milk furnished to feed our babies.

We believe in the theory that no man can render more valuable service to the city than the honest dairymen who sees to it that only pure, clean milk from well fed cows be furnished from his dairy.

The public is shamefully abused by the serving of bad milk and cream when dishonest persons have the handling of it, and are more particularly in collecting their bills than in furnishing pure, clean, unadulterated milk.

We need the assistance of all good citizens in giving better health conditions, and more beautiful streets and alleys and help bring about civic pride. Politics should be eliminated from the board of health and I bespeak for the assistance of the public in furthering this plan and let all strive in harmony for the betterment of the sanitation and health an duty of our city.

It is a lamentable fact that more money is expended in destroying ticks on cattle, the beetle in sheep, hog cholera, vermin on fowls, spraying flower and fruit trees and many other comparatively less important matters than are being spent upon the proper and thorough treatment of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever and tuberculosis.

There are some people who have no pride, and they are the ones that should force to do their duty, and soon filthy-looking, unsanitary, and crowded tenements will be more plentiful, the people will get infested with all these conditions will bring ruin to our people, and health bring health to our people, and happiness brings good citizenship, and good citizenship makes good laws, and we will "move on" clean, and happier, which will become contagious, but it will not become contagious because all the food is unhygienic and the ambition to make home and its surroundings more pleasant.

Too many of the market men and the butchers have come to the conclusion that everything that comes into their place of business must be sold, regardless of the refuse that naturally falls to such business.

The merchant may advertise "big, grand days" on goods that have gone out of style, but we must not permit any "bargains" in fruits, meats, vegetables, etc. It is clear fraud to keep and sell impure goods and our city demand the prosecution of those who do so.

The baker must show his workbooks and the ingredients he puts into his bread; and his fruit pies must pass inspection for every cherry with a compound of colored jellies, does not make a cherry pie.

The proper time to get busy is before the epidemic comes, and we must prevent it. With clean streets and alleys, and pure foods for every one, the greatest task set for the people in our city will have been accomplished.

The public seem to have no fear of many contagious diseases, more fatal and are with us continually. Measles, according to statistics, should be feared; tuberculosis, that truly dreadful disease, is rarely ever quarantined, and is found in every locality. Why the people stand in such fear of scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever and tuberculosis is one of the gravest questions that confront the medical fraternity. It seems that no amount of warning, nor any kind of proof, does any good. If formaldehyde, the great germicide and deodorant were used more freely and frequently in the home, great good might be expected. The government recognizes the boiling of formaldehyde as necessary, and in this it is supported by most bacteriologists. If boiled by chemical reaction the allowance for loss of gas must be made. The government says: If 10 ounces of 40 per cent liquid formaldehyde boiled without loss is sufficient to infect 1,000 cubic feet under normal conditions; 20 ounces should be used when permanganate potassium is used because of the loss from reaction. So it takes double the quantity of formaldehyde when used with permanganate potassium as when it is boiled in generator.

I would advise the disinfecting of all houses after sickness, and when one family moves out, before another moves in.

F. O. HAWLEY, Superintendent of Health.

GOMPERS IN UGLY FRAME OF MIND OVER CONFESSION

New York, Dec. 2.—Leaning against the bar in the hotel Victoria, where he is staying, Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, looked the picture of despair as a result of the news of the McNamara confessions and his tedious trip upstate and back. He was in an ugly frame of mind, looked tired and worn, and as he said, had had nothing to eat since morning and no sleep the night previous.

At one time his features were distorted. Sore circles underlined his eyes and he leaned heavily upon his cane.

When the McNamara case was broached to him by an International News Service reporter, he shifted uneasily and declared his intention of not giving an interview.

Gompers, simply exhausted for the want of rest and sleep and need both of pursuing a record as an end, rather than as an incident to real service. At the best, the record as such is a shifting, indefinite, temporary attainment.

Mr. Gompers, however, was urged to make some statement prior to his departure for Washington and reluctantly and in a very vehement manner, made a reply to several questions.

"Do you know," he was asked, "who put up the money for the McNamara brothers to travel through the country and carry on their work?" "I have not the slightest idea. I cannot conceive of such a thing," said Gompers, adding with both arms extended in the air and head bowed, "I cannot dream of how such work could be carried on."

Carnival Closea Last Night

Big Crowds at The Round Up —Drill, Dance, Raffles, Contests and General Melee of Fun—The Winners.

The Shriner's great carnival closed last night with brilliant eclat. The big auditorium was thronged with a merry, gaily bedecked crowd of men and women, many of whom had been there night in and night out during the week, and who came last night to see the part of the merry world up and down to see who won in the various contests.

The home stretch was exciting. The friends of each contestant fought valiantly. The race was close in several instances, and the knowledge that it was so added zest to the game.

While the ballots were being counted the Shriner's undertook to present Mr. Jim Walker with a handsome cut-glass water set. It was intrusted to Mr. Robert Keesler. In going up the steps he fell, breaking the cut-glass from a minute until the joke was appreciated—the crowd stood aghast. A gift to Mr. Walker which was not dropped and broken was an elegant gold watch for set with gems showing the Shriner's emblems. This was handsomely presented, and as handsomely received.

Conference To Consider Growing Evils Of Interstate Liquor Traffic

It is a well-established principle that the liquor traffic is not only a proper subject for legislation, but the several states under their police powers may regulate, restrict, and even prohibit this traffic within their borders.

The proposition will hardly be questioned that, in the exercise of these police powers over the liquor traffic, the states should in no wise be hampered in the enforcement of their policies by federal regulations.

So long as those who care to take the risk of conducting an illegal traffic can be supplied with liquors under the interstate commerce laws of the federal government, the states are called upon to meet not only grave abuses but practical difficulties in law enforcement, which otherwise would not exist.

When also under federal regulations the citizens of "dry" territory may purchase from citizens of other states, which their own state has declared lawful to the public welfare, and which they may neither manufacture for their own use nor purchase from citizens of their own state, and when, as a result of these regulations an interstate traffic has been developed, which is well-nigh as harmful to the citizens of communities throughout the country as the old domestic traffic of these states.

Advertisement for a product, featuring the text "We" and "Fo".