

The Charlotte News

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ANNOUNCEMENT. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the following: In Future Obituary Notices, in Memorial Sketches, Cards of Thanks, communications espousing a political candidate and like matter will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line. There will be no deviation from this rule.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1912.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

When one pays out his good money for ice, flour, sugar, etc., he is peculiarly desirous of getting full measure. Too often the consumer is cheated out of his just dues by unscrupulous dealers who apply the short weight system by fraud.

"Observant housekeepers have noticed, no doubt, that in recent seasons they have received a square deal in pounds that once were conspicuously short. This gratifying difference is due largely to the vigilant work of a comparatively new department in the city's administration—that of weights and measures.

"Inspector W. T. Buchanan, the head of this truly important office, has submitted an annual report which shows a deal of substantial good accomplished during the past year, both for the consumer and the reputable dealer.

"He cites a particularly interesting example of one public situation where monthly ice bills were reduced last summer from one hundred and twenty to sixty dollars. The same quality of ice was used and the same rate of prices paid, but full weights were given and therein lay a saving of a hundred per cent.

"To one degree or another, this has been a common experience throughout the community. The fact is, before the office of inspector of weights and measures was created and its supervisory powers put into operation, hundreds and thousands of consumers were victims to a continuous raid of petty cheating.

"No one had juster cause for grievance against such conditions than the representative merchants and dealers. They were largely instrumental in securing the passage of the new ordinance, and they have profited richly from its results. In the matter of ice weights, the shortages were to a great extent due to irresponsible drivers from whom employers as well as customers suffered.

"By his energy and watchfulness, Inspector Buchanan has done much to end these practices. It is a significant fact that every case he brought into the courts last year resulted in a conviction and in punishment, either by fine or imprisonment.

"Honest weights and measures are among the prime essentials to a community's business well being. Unless honest dealers are protected against unscrupulous competition—at these points, there is no limit to the demoralization that may ensue in a city of Atlanta's size.

"Some years ago New York awoke to the fact that its consumers were losing millions of dollars annually because of short weights and measures. The reforms that were instituted in the metropolis have been followed by similar investigations throughout the country. Atlanta's department for this purpose is of far-reaching public value."

PREVENTABLE DEATHS.

We insure our lives against damage by fire. We carry insurance against accident and against death. Business men consider such insurance a good investment, and it is.

Strange, though, that while society goes out of its way to ward against losses in many directions, it is prone to overlook the greatest dangers—these threatening human life.

Figures made public yesterday show that in the city of Chicago alone 13,500 persons died last year from preventable diseases. This number makes up forty per cent of the total death list of that city.

Chicago is not an isolated example of the awful toll of death required each year because of the carelessness and apparent unconcern of law makers and citizens themselves.

When a man murders his fellow man indignation runs high. A speedy trial is arranged, and usually the destroyer of human life is punished according to the gravity of the offense committed. But when society murders hundreds of men and women through negligence nothing is said, and when protests are filed they create little public interest.

Laws touching upon the subject of health conservation should give law

makers first pause, but they rarely are considered at all. The city which will fly into a fit of uncontrollable indignation over the murder of one citizen, will sit supinely and witness the destruction of hundreds of lives through carelessness in preventing the spread of infectious diseases, and through a lack of interest in policy of preventing death in cases of preventable diseases.

Take tuberculosis, for instance. It is an established fact that the death rate from this dread disease may be cut half in two with proper precautionary measures, but in the majority of cities little is done either to effect a cure in cases of tuberculosis, or to prevent the spread of the disease. One family infected with the disease moves out of a house and another moves in. The city sits by and seems to take no interest in the matter of proper fumigation, the compilation of vital statistics, etc., and the result is that in almost every city in the United States forty per cent of the deaths reported, as in the case of Chicago, were from diseases which might have been prevented.

In our own city much is being done to check the spread of sickness, but not half enough. One principle reason is that law makers, and citizens themselves have never become aroused upon the subject, to the point that they will set aside adequate funds to carry on the work.

Is the salvation of human lives worth while? That is a question worth considering. If we may judge from the puny and wholly inadequate amounts now being spent by Charlotte in this work we should say that human life is indeed of little consequence.

We talk much of the need of streets, sewer extensions, school buildings and the like, and all of this is well and good. But we seem to put little value upon that other, and greater work, the prevention of preventable disease, and the resultant reduction in the annual death toll.

If Charlotte has less sickness and fewer deaths than many other cities the reason is chiefly because the Lord has blessed us with almost perfect climate, and the record is not due to any special effort on our part as citizens to keep down sickness, and lessen the death rate.

The figures from Chicago for 1911 should cause thinking men to consider what is being done in their own city for the preservation of human life.

DR. COOK IN SONG.

The bardette of The Richmond Journal gets off a few stanzas of the poetry in honor of the esteemed Dr. Cook, late discoverer of the North Pole, and prospective visitor to Charlotte.

For the benefit of our thousands of Cook admiring readers we quote the "verse," just as it dripped from the fountain of rhythmic sighs:

The wonderful Dr. Cook am I. The biggest man in the public eye; Explored to the top of the world, Explored the Arctic jungle; I ate and slept with Esquimaux. On table-lands of ice and snow; I never got cold feet—no, no; I never made a blunder. I am the lad that blazed the way, And, though I shouldn't, I must say In the history of the world today I am the greatest explorer, O! Who flirted with Aurora Borealis; I'm the man that won the marathon to the Pole.

A niche in the Hall of Fame for me; I'm Frappe Fred from the Frozen Sea; I took my observations true with sextant and with compass, While biting Arctic blasts did blow, Where it was ninety-nine below, And howling packs of grizzlybears Were threatening to jump us. For weeks my only bill of fare Was ice-bergs and frozen bears; To breathe I had to thaw the air—Now, wouldn't that chill your soul?—I never suffered cold like that—Not even in my Brooklyn flat—Before I started on my expedition to the Pole.

Oh, I was the speediest midnight son Up where the nights are six months long. I taught the sporting Esquimaux to play a hand at poker. I won their dogs and sleds and whales. Their skins and furs, their boats and sails. They quit to save their finger nails—Now, wasn't I the joker? The Esquimaux, too, you see, Just lost their icy hearts to me; I was the wise owl, you'll agree, In taking a southward stroll. Just the stop to say "goodbye"—Just hit the ice to dash or die, And left them all to sigh and cry for the man that found the Pole.

The Times speaks of "Wide Awake Raleigh" as if it were a task to keep it that way.

Sixteen above and kiver's scarce!

"IRON STRAIN" IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

New York, Jan. 6.—The earl of Tankerville, at the Holland House, today announced that he had just placed his 14-year-old son, Charles, in a preparatory school at Boston, because of the demoralizing influence of what the English call the "iron strain."

The statement of Lord Tankerville is especially interesting because of the assertion made a week ago by the Marquis of Queensbury that he intended to place his 15-year-old son, Lord Francis Archibald Helhead Douglas, of Hawick, in a public school in Chicago, "as America is the only place where a boy can be educated without becoming a snob."

The opinion of educational institutions in this country expressed by these members of the British nobility is in striking contrast to the comment of Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the "tin plate king," who recently took her son to England because "there are no gentlemen here."

FROM OTHER SANCTUAMS.....

Settlers The South Desires. To hasten the development of their agricultural and industrial resources, most of the southern states have entered upon an earnest movement to attract new settlers. It is a noteworthy and gratifying fact that in this effort they are confining themselves to that class of emigrants who are native-born Americans or whose racial traits and environment ally them to the south may be profitably encouraged by the immigration movement. There are thousands of acres, now idle, which may be converted into productive farms to the advantage of both the newcomers and the section at large. The south's industrial expansion will soon find an outlet of competent labor essential to its continuance.

A good citizen is the greatest asset any community can acquire. Every industrious man whom the south can induce to make his home within her borders adds to her wealth and nobility. It is well known that each year hundreds and perhaps, thousands of home-builders are seeking new opportunities across the Canadian border and the progress of the Dominion has been due in large measure to the incoming of these Americans. That is the class of settlers which the south needs and which with due and organized efforts she can acquire.—Atlanta Journal.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

The world do change. Some of the gentlemen who evolve from poor boys into millionaires finally end in the United States pen.—Atlanta Journal.

A Kansas burglar recently stole a woman's false hair. He probably found her asleep at the switch.—Chicago News.

With complaints of butchery by the Italians in Tripoli and by the Russians in Persia, it looks as if some of the Christian nations had varied somewhat from the original idea.—Indianapolis News.

Russia is arranging to grab Mongolia and Turkeystan as well as Persia. Emperor Nicholas may not be a great ruler, but he's a great little grabber.—Kansas City Star.

The Smith family is about to capture the United States Senate. Five of that name will occupy seats in that body as soon as the Arizona Smith gets there. We are glad of the change. We think the Trust family have been in control long enough.—Waxahachie Light.

Russia seems to be in peevish mood. The St. Petersburg Government is even quarrelling with the Salvation Army.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Colonel Roosevelt remained away from the New York peace dinner, which accounts completely for the peace that prevailed at the feast.—Houston Post.

Why not make it "Brer" John D. and "Uncle" Andy on a combination presidential ticket, and let them come formally into what they own?—Richmond News-Leader.

SHERIFF "BOB" HAPPY.

After Divorce From Cavaliere He Says He's Busy, But Free.

(From The New York Tribune.) Robert Winthrop Chanler, whose second wife, Lina Cavaliere, the opera singer, obtained a divorce from him yesterday in Paris, was busy at work in his studio of Gramercy Park, when the judgment making him a free man was read in Paris.

"Are you going to marry again?" Mr. Chanler was asked.

"No," he replied with emphasis, "I'm free now. I'm happy. I'm busy. I have my work to do."

After taking several puffs from the cornucop box, the artist resumed:

"Four months ago I heard from several sources that it was being gossiped about that I was to be married again, and that the divorce was to be taken place as soon as I got my divorce. I've heard the name mentioned of my supposed prospective bride. But rumors are without foundation. I'll never marry again. I've had enough of it."

The log fire at one end of his living room was crackling merrily in an open grate. The artist went to a table, and getting a box of cigars, offered one to his visitor.

"Come up stairs in my big studio and see what I'm doing," he said. "You can see whether I'm working or not, and working in dead earnest."

Mr. Chanler, daubed in a hundred places where he had wiped his brush. Red felt slippers covered his feet. His crisp, curly hair was unkempt.

His studio was a very busy working place. Three assistants were at work. The walls were covered with paintings. On the south wall was a huge canvas that at first glance looked to be a Chinese embroidery, done in gold and colors.

Recognition in Heaven.

(From The Philadelphia Ledger.) "Patrick, the widow Malone tells me that you stole one of my finest pigs. It is correct?"

"Yes, your reverence."

"What have you done with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, your reverence."

COLLISION OF CAR AND BUGGY ON NORTH TRYON

Mr. A. G. Dawson, of 202 West Liden street, was painfully but not seriously hurt last night in a collision in which he, a gray mule, a buggy and a northbound car were involved.

Mr. Dawson was driving alone on Tryon, going toward the square. He was whipping his mule all the time as he passed from Ninth to Eighth street, and attracted attention of pedestrians by so doing.

A car was coming from the Seaboard depot, going toward the square. Mr. Dawson was on the west track. He kept the right of way until the car was almost upon him, and then drove to the east. The car passed him, he being on the east side of the street. When in front of Dr. John R. Irwin's Mr. Dawson turned to the west, driving directly in front of the southbound car. There was a crash which which brought a crowd to the spot. The mule was standing some distance from the car, not hurt, and with his eyes to the south, the direction he had started to go.

The buggy was across the track with a broken shaft. The occupant, a woman, was lying near the Irwin sidewalk.

Dr. Irwin was called. The man was taken to the Presbyterian hospital. It was found that no bones were broken, but he was hurt in the chest and his left leg was injured. He was unconscious when picked up. His first words were: "Gentlemen, what does this mean?"

The poor old gray mule might have replied: "Retribution," but he stood, a mute, unhurt witness of a near-tragedy.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Special to The News. Trinity College, Durham, Jan. 6.—Work was begun after the holiday recess on last Wednesday, and everything is moving along as usual at this time. According to the regular custom each year the mid-year examinations will begin January 19th, and will last until January 31. The greater part of the time after the holidays is taken up in preparing for the examinations. The spring term begins February 1st.

During the Christmas holidays Professor William H. Glasson, of the department of economics was in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association at Washington, D. C. This year the Economic Association met in joint sessions with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Statistical Society and the American Sociological Society. On Thursday evening, December 28th, the American Economic Association and the American Sociological Society held a joint meeting for the discussion of "Rural Conditions in the South."

The leading paper was a statistical one by Dr. C. L. Coker, of the United States Census Bureau. Professor Glasson was also one of the speakers on the program of the evening. Besides a discussion of the advance census statistics showing an increase in negro farmers and farm laborers in the south during the last decade, Dr. Glasson gave an account of three new lines of work conducted by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission during the year, with some of the results thus far obtained. The new work now consists of inauguration of a sanitary survey of the school children of the south by counties, a sanitary survey of the homes of the south by counties, and the opening of free county dispensaries for the treatment of the hookworm disease in North Carolina and other states.

The January number of the "Review of Reviews" contains a page and a half from the last issue of the "South Atlantic Quarterly" in its department "Leading Articles of the Month." The article selected for comment and quotation is that of Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., on "Lee After the War." Under the head of "General Robert E. Lee as a College President," the Review of Reviews presents an abstract of part of the Quarterly article, illustrated by a portrait of General Lee.

The basketball team is now getting down to hard practice for the coming season. The series of class games was completed before the holidays, and the attention of the student body is now turned upon the team that is to represent the college in the field this year. Many games have been scheduled by Manager Rand, and he has his program about ready to be given out. The first game will come, it is thought, between this time and the beginning of the mid-year examinations, and it is being looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

A COVEY OF PUNS.

(Compiled by an Elizabeth City Genius.) If pedestrians used rolling chairs, would the sidewalk walk?

If the lobster saw the salad dressing, would the cow hide?

If the polls were cut down, where would the electric light?

If a dog saw a squirrel should the tree bark?

If a suffragette barber shop should open would the ice shaver?

If there was a tie vote in a dry territory what would Adams Express do?

If the pork packers had no trust where would the hog meet?

If there was a woman prize fighter in Texas would the cow puncher?

If the Amer. Tob. Co. use short filters for cigars why should the tobacco grow?

If the hens should stop laying would the corset?

If there were no laundry wagon for a week would the wash stand?

If you had trouble getting shed of an old maid would the picture taker?

If the roosters were caught in a storm would the hens lay to?

If the grocery stores carried no acts, would the beef trust—or why should the beef trust?

Strain not your bow beyond its strength, test it break.—Dutch.

THE FOOLISH COLUMN.

By The Cub.

"If the cold weather keeps up, will the snow-balls?" Nothing serious, we have hopes of recovering.

"If there was a baby in the moon, would the sky-rocket? Let's quit, that's too rough.

"If there was to be a race between the rail-roads of the country would the Southern train? Horrors! There is no help for him.

"Why does the day break but never fall. The night fall but never break?"

"How does a man crack a smile and never hurt himself, break into a laugh and not get sick?"

"Why does the gum drop, the ginger snap, the electric light, and the fruit stand, the front steps but the house stands still?"

"The cow slips because the long leaf pines, but they can't find out why the base-balls.

It looks as if some one is going to be compelled to empower Chief Christybury with the authority to force some one to introduce the vice-president of the Annias Club.

"If it gets much colder Doc. Cook will have to dig up that world renowned fur coat to wear Tuesday.

"There was a time when the claims for the pale were new and Dr. Cook's claims worked passing fair. But—Now his friends from worry, feel blue.

"Tuesday, Doc will claim, only heaven knows what!"

BOUBLE-HEADER LAST NIGHT

Two Good Games Lost by Local Quintets, M's 30-C's 42. The M's pulled down their colors lost to the C team. Both teams put up a good game but M's seemed to lose interest in the game. Line up: Carr (Capt.) C Averett (Capt.) Bradfield F Wiley Hill F Mason F Templeton Mason Q DeAmand Probert Q Player starred for the C's with Everett second. For the M's Bradfield starred with Carr second.

Who Will Succeed Rev. Dr. Law?

Presbyterians of the city and state are conjecturing as to who will succeed the late Rev. Dr. P. R. Law, of the Trinity Presbyterian Church. Two able men are being talked of as possible successors to Dr. Law, viz: Rev. Dr. R. C. Reid, associate editor of The Standard, and Rev. Dr. J. R. Bridgers, former president of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Kennedy's Class Some Who Attend

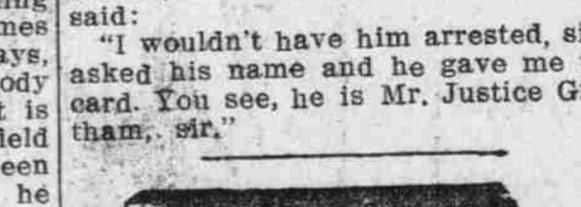
Rev. Dr. J. G. Kenney's teacher training class is proving interesting, helpful and instructive. Those in attendance so far are Misses Lois Neal, Louise Ervin, Sallie Jamison, Grace and Ada Pearson, Ella Henderson, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mrs. Mattie Stewart, Mrs. Baxter Henderson.

Wouldn't Arrest Him.

Justice Sir William Grantham, of the King's Bench Division, who has just died in London, was a good deal of a character. He was noted for what was regarded as too great freedom of speech in his judicial opinions.

A story about Sir William was that after protesting vainly to a man who was smoking in a non-smoking railway carriage he sought to impress the offender by handing him his card, with a threat to have the man arrested at the next station. But the man left the compartment quickly when the train stopped and took a seat in another compartment. Justice Grantham sent the guard to get the man's name and address so that he could be prosecuted. When the guard returned he said:

"I wouldn't have him arrested, sir. I asked his name and he gave me this card. You see, he is Mr. Justice Grantham, sir."



LADY HENRY

New York, Jan. 6.—Lady Henry, a leader in work among the poor of London is in this city acquainting herself with the social conditions and settlement work as conducted by the various charitable institutions. After making a tour of the different settlement centers, Lady Henry said that she was amazed at the progress made in behalf of the bettering of the conditions of the poor at one of the settlement halls Lady Henry helped wash dishes.

Democratic House Expected To Cut Off Funds Necessary To Keep Tariff Board Alive

(By JONATHAN WINFIELD.) Washington, Jan. 6.—Is the tariff board to die a natural death for lack of sufficient funds? It appears now that the democratic house will give an affirmative answer to the question, and that within a few months the hard-working tariff board will be with us no more.

The board had hardly begun its job of acting as first aid to the injured tariff tinkers of the house before there arose a great clamor for its abolition. The house, ordained by the constitution, as the originator of all bills affecting the revenues of the government, is rather jealous of its right to investigate, report upon and legislate tariff bills, in the creation of the tariff board some members saw a usurpation of the time honored prerogatives of the House. A tariff board, shouted the jealous one, is about as useful as a man's appendix, and some of the leading democrats served notice that such a board would never be made permanent if the democratic party could prevent it.

In the closing days of the Sixty-first congress an eleven-hour filibuster, led by Representative Fitzgerald of New York, prevented the passage of a bill which would have made permanent a permanent institution. The gavel adjourning that congress fell at the close of the Fitzgerald filibuster, which had been conducted against time.

The tariff board, of course, had been authorized, but it was provided for in annual appropriations and there was nothing permanent about it. Then came the democratic victories at the polls in 1910, and as soon as the democrats came into power in the house the tariff board began to quake in its boots.

The board, which is composed of five members, has just presented a voluminous report on the woolen industry. Early in January it will follow with a report on the cotton industry. Then it must begin to prepare for the end, unless the democratic viewpoint changes, for the current appropriation justified until the end of the fiscal year. Unless the present congress should appropriate an additional \$225,000, the tariff board will not have the wherewithal to proceed with its labors during the latter part of 1912 and the early part of 1913.

President Taft wants congress to make the tariff board a permanent institution. He so recommended in a recent message to congress, reiterating the request made in former communications. In this desire the president has the support of many of the republican leaders, who see nothing wrong in the plan to have a board that will furnish the president with information on which may be based his recommendation and the republican view is that the experiment, now about two years old, has completely justified the outlay in money.

Republican members of the house, who will make an effort to bring about a permanent existence for the tariff board, declare that its report on the woolen industry is the most competent and valuable document ever presented to any legislative body. The president thinks the same way. The democrats, however, have other ideas.

Since when, demand the democrats, did the powerful ways and means committee of the house come to such a pass that it must have outside assistance in framing tariff bills? Has not the committee its own experts and are not the members thereof rather expert themselves? These questions are hurled at those who would make the tariff board permanent at a cost of about \$200,000 per year.

Democratic opposition to the tariff board also comes from the fact that it is ordered to report to the president of the United States rather than to congress. After spending several months collecting data concerning any one schedule of the tariff, the board members carefully compile their report.

Similar investigations now are in progress with respect to the cotton schedule, and other schedules of the tariff will have the same study if the board is permitted to live. The present indications are, however, that the board will have no existence after June 30, when it will have used all its appropriation for the present fiscal year.

It matters not that the president and senate may want the board to continue in its present shape or in permanent form. If the house, where in all appropriations originate, shall refuse to set aside anything for the salaries and expenses of the board, it naturally must die a quiet and painless death.

Five members of the board receive \$7,500 each annually. In addition there are scores of clerks and field agents on the pay rolls and these men probably will not care to continue working for Uncle Sam, if the house is so unkind as to cut off the salary check. During the investigation of the wool industry, the board sent agents to Australia and a number of foreign countries and the western wool growing states were dotted with special investigators of the board. The board also had representatives at the factories of New England, Germany, England and numerous other countries, each representative being charged with the duty of ascertaining the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, as it related to the wool industry.

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FOR RENT

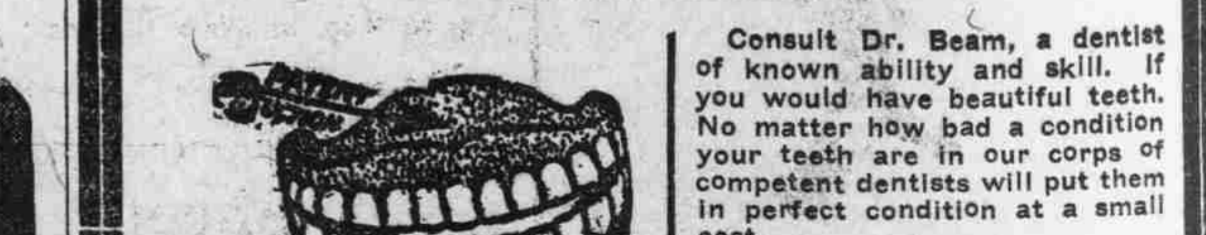
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