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"COLLEGE LIFE" BEGINS THIS WEEK

Peace Institute and St. Mary's Open Thursday

MEREDITH WEDNESDAY

Hundreds of Students Will Come to Raleigh This Week, to Enter These Institutions of Learning, and Indications Point to an Increased Attendance Over Last Year—City Schools to Open Tomorrow Morning, With Bright Prospects for Next Session Yet.

To Raleigh, the educational center of the State, will come hundreds of students this week, to enter the female colleges, which open on Wednesday and Thursday, and once again the city will be the scene of "college life." The A. and M. College had its formal opening on Friday, while the township graded schools will open tomorrow, with an increased enrollment over last year. In fact, the indications point to a larger attendance upon all the schools and colleges of the city. It is estimated that every space will be engaged before the formal opening and the school will be compelled to decline more applicants than ever before.

Peace Institute, of which Prof. Henry Jerome Stockard is the president, will open Thursday, September 15, with increased facilities. As a result, every space will be engaged before the formal opening and the school will be compelled to decline more applicants than ever before.

Prof. J. F. Bradley, who has been in New York studying under and assisting Joseph, and who spent the past summer in Europe, will return as the director of music—a position he has filled so well for the past seven years.

Mrs. J. E. Hooper, daughter of the late Dr. Peck, professor of theology at the Union Theological Seminary, comes as the lady principal, leaving a similar position with the Normal College of Virginia.

Miss Margaret Perry, one of the best primary teachers in the State, assumes the work in that department, and Miss Margaret Painter, a graduate from the Woman's College of Baltimore, takes the work in English, having last session by Miss Maude Merz.

Mrs. Ruth H. Moore, whose ability as an art teacher was so marked last year, will return to resume her work this session. The officers and teachers are the same.

Miss Louisa Paulsen, an honor graduate from the Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, will teach violin. Miss Paulsen comes to Peace from the Seminary for Young Ladies, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and has had a successful career as teacher there and in Europe.

A new boiler house and steam laundry have been erected, and a new building to be used as art and music studios, laboratory, etc., will be ready for use during the fall term. Many improvements have been made in the main building, and the prospects are bright for the most prosperous year in the history of Peace.

St. Mary's. With 125 boarding students, the largest number of any opening in the history of the school, the session of 1910-1911 will begin at St. Mary's Thursday. The academic department will show some changes in (Continued on page twelve.)

JIM SHERMAN COG IN MACHINE

The Ideal of North Carolina Radical Uses

"SLICKEST OF THE BUNCH"

He Left the Democrats as a Young Man Because He Didn't Get What He Wanted—The Man Who is Contending to Open the North Carolina Campaign is Said to Be "Smart Enough to Stand on Both Sides of the Fence at Once."

Butler having "fixed" the Republican machine this year to his liking, with Morehead as the figure-head and Hiram L. Grant and Claude Bernard as chief aides, the chief question to be decided was: "Who will pull out the cork and open the North Carolina campaign?"

It was decided that no progressive or Cummins Republican was desired. Morehead, Cowley and Grant, the three Republican mis-representatives in Congress from North Carolina, are thick-and-thin Cannon men, believe in the Aldrich tariff extortion plan and would not be in sympathy with a man like Dooliver or Beveridge or Cummins or LaFollette. Cannon is their ideal Republican—a tool of the interests who can bluff and swear and bully things through. But Cannon is so discredited that not even North Carolina Republicans dared to invite the old blackguard to come to his native State to open the campaign. They got Cannon's pet—the man who thinks like Cannon and acts like Cannon, but smiles old jokes and makes merry as he does so. It is Vice-President Sherman who is to come and start the ball rolling. But the ball is stuck deep in the mud now.

The Greensboro Telegram says: "Chairman Morehead was at his home in Spruce yesterday, but will return to the city today. His private secretary, Mr. William Grismom, was in his office yesterday and was asked whether Mr. Sherman would come to Greensboro and make an address while on his trip to North Carolina. Mr. Grismom stated that Greensboro would be included in the itinerary of Mr. Sherman, but the Vice-President would fix his date. He stated that it had been suggested that Mr. Sherman should speak in Raleigh, Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and possibly Asheville. Since this suggestion was made nothing has been heard from Mr. Sherman, but it is quite probable he will adopt the suggestion. It is thought that he will visit the State shortly before the close of the campaign."

Sherman a Cog in the Machine. Inasmuch as Vice-President Sherman is to come to North Carolina to open the Republican campaign, the people will be interested in knowing more about the orator who is to start the ball. The New York Evening Post, which supported Taft and Sherman in 1908 gives the following story of the "Boss of Utica."

It did not surprise the knowing ones in politics that James Schooncraft Sherman, sympathized with the New York bossed machine against Theodore Roosevelt, when the Old Guard tried to eliminate the Colonel from Republican State politics a fortnight ago. The Vice-President of the United States has always been a man of the dominant ring, leading when he could, or being led when somebody else was stronger.

If ever there was a consistently diplomatic and tactful cog in the machine's wheels, he was that cog—as leader in the city of Utica and Oneida county, as a Read and Cannon lieutenant, as the chosen representative for six terms, and as Vice-President of the United States and president of the Senate. The incident of 1910 was his first break with any considerable number of powerful men in his party.

Report has it that "Jim" Sherman—he likes to be called "Jim" by his fellow townsmen of Utica—stopped being a Democrat before his 22d year because the other Democrats of his native town would not make him one of their commitments. His father was a strong Democrat and his brother has been Democratic Mayor of Utica a few times. Whatever the causes, "Jim" did slip into the hostile ranks as a young man, but he has done no flopping since.

His rise in the Republican councils was steady. Soon after he had been graduated from the Hamilton College, in 1878, and had got his law license, in 1880 they made him county chairman in Oneida. That was in 1883. A year later he was elected mayor of the city of twenty-five, and he was the youngest mayor Utica ever had. In 1887 his congressional career began, and it lasted, with one year's exception, until he ran for Vice-President with Taft in 1908. Throughout his continuous office-holding, he has held a position of growing importance in the machine. Three times he has served as chairman of State conventions and he has been "spoken of" in connection with almost every important job in sight since 1889.

Utica has stood by him faithfully. Despite his known friendship for "the interests," his wealth, his banks, his ice company and cannery plant, and his evident hostility to labor unions, he has been able to hold the vote there. In his connection with Lucius N. Littauer, of Gloversville, and gloves, has not hurt him, apparently. All obstacles, enemies and disclosures have been brushed aside in Utica. Ask a Utican why it is and he will say that "Jim" Sherman is a good fellow, always friendly and popular, who can mix with any set of men; a wonderful hand-shaker, a fluent speaker, and, until 1910, a most useful campaigner.

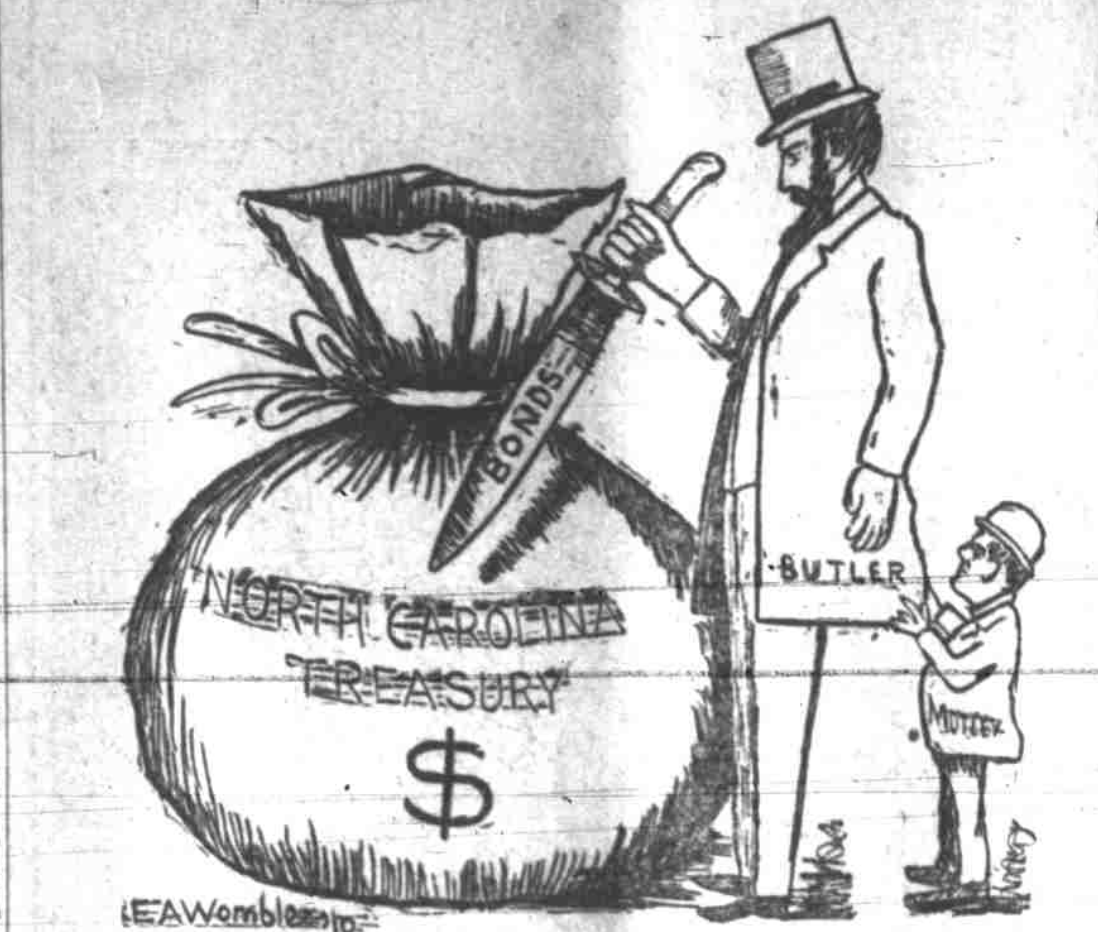
With his bound Republicans he has held his own by never going astray from party idols. The tariff he has defended to the last ditch. The pension laws he has backed, as well as individual pensioners, who wanted his aid. The candidates he has praised, and the ones he has opposed. Governor Hughes, of whose fees the knowing ones always regarded him as a firm ally. Since he stuck close to the party at every turn, what mastered it if he fought in Congress any measures intended to injure Littauer's glove interests or his own cannery business? Or if he begged contributions from E. H. Harriman?

Before he became Vice-President two things in particular had given him national reputation. They were the Harriman affair and the Congressional campaign of 1908, from which he derived the sobriquet of "Dollar Jim" in 1908. The nickname "Dunny Jim" came later.

This was the story of the Harriman incident: The late Mr. Harriman wrote to Sidney Webster, in 1907, a letter that was subsequently made public, telling how he had been asked by President Roosevelt to raise a Congressional campaign fund in 1904. Inquiries showed that this fund, about \$250,000, had come from Harriman, J. P. Morgan, John D. Archbold, H. H. Rogers, William Rockefeller and Senator Chauncey M. Depue. The Harriman-Webster letter aroused Mr. Roosevelt to tell about one he had written to Sherman. That, together with Sherman's reply, showed that Harriman had declined to repeat his fund-raising exploits and had abused Roosevelt unmercifully in 1904. Harriman's evidence as to his status in 1904. He produced letters between himself and Roosevelt at the time of the \$250,000 quest, beginning "My Dear Harriman," and "My Dear President."

That Famous Wireless Message. While Roosevelt and Harriman were talking of old letters every day or two, Sherman happened to be on his way across the ocean, homeward bound. The public wondered what he would say. But as soon as the ship was in range the following wireless message was broadcast: "I avoid all political interviews, J. O. Sherman did not know what it meant, but he obeyed, and in this day

UP TO OLD TRICKS



he has never told what he knew of the relations between Harriman and Roosevelt. Who signed the wireless message is not known; it has been credited to Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana.

Meanwhile, before anybody ever knew that Sherman was in the room to raise a fund, Sherman had come to be widely known as "Dollar Jim." As chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee in 1908, he sent out calls for 11 subscriptions. He afterward said that these small gifts had practically defrayed all expenses.

But it must not be inferred that he maintained his party prestige solely by these isolated actions. He was not long in Congress before he was recognized as one of the really influential men in the national Legislature. From beginning he was one of the most popular men in Washington, with a host of personal friends even among Democrats. Republican associates agreed with Champ Clark that he was in the big five led by Cannon, and the other four were those of Roosevelt, Taft, Sherman, and the Indian Affairs committee and member of the Rules committee—Wick, Cannon and Dooliver, he kept the House well gagged under the notorious rules which Cannon later was to see so radically amended. His other committee places were numerous in his eight years as Congressman and he was regarded as one of Cannon's cleverest spokesmen on the floor. Once he tried to get the speakership himself, when Reed retired, but a Western combination prevented that. Sherman had been a close friend of Reed, so he has been for the most part a friend of all the men powerful in his party.

In 1899 President McKinley offered him the apprenticeship in this city, but his Utica constituents held a mass meeting that resulted in his decision to stay in Congress. He also had an opportunity to be Secretary of the Senate. The House job seemed to be just what he wanted until the Vice-Presidency offered itself.

That job as Representative did not mean interference with his private business; so he was the Vice-President for that matter. Sherman has his hand in nearly everything worth while around Utica. He is a bank president. They call him an ice trust man, because he was a leader in combining the ice interests with the cannery factory. Like other cannery factories, was a beneficiary when that section of the Pure Food bill requiring quantities to be stated on each can of foodstuff was killed in Congress.

The late Thomas C. Platt had a falling out with Sherman, who delivered himself of a fervid eulogy when the Senator died. After Platt's powers faded the Utica man followed the fortunes of Odell and then of Roosevelt in New York politics. It is not recorded that he was other than on the best of terms with them, when their State leadership was in force.

He continued to be a Roosevelt follower in public, at least after the Colonel became President. His administration of "my policies" was voted consistently for public absorption, and when the Roosevelt administration was to be regarded favorably even at times when the Utica man was apparently trying to stay on good terms with both the Administration and the anti-Administration. Congressional forces it was often remarked, in the long history of Roosevelt's second term, that "Dollar Jim" was smart enough to stand on both sides of the fence at once.

Not a Factional Fighter. In State politics, until the last thirty days, Sherman has always avoided factional fights inside the party. The Old Guard, Woodruff, Banta, Ward, and the rest—must have thought they were playing a winning game when cautious "Dollar Jim" joined them. Perhaps they took the gambler's view—follow a winner. Sherman had been such a consistent winner that his judgment ought to count for something. He had never been near defeat in his Congressional ballgame, even when all the forces of labor under Samuel Gompers were ranged against him in 1908, and he had landed the Vice-Presidency in spite of Taft's not wanting him on the ticket.

Had he not attempted to turn down Roosevelt and hoodwinked Taft the winning streak might have been indefinitely. Twice in the last two years there have been attempts to oust Sherman's name with great success, but both were unsuccessful. When he was running for Vice-President a day's session was raised by the published assertion that he had used his

A BITTER DOSE FOR CONCRETE BRIDGE MADISON RADICALS ROAD MEMORIAL

McNinch Nauseating Pill Dedicated to Guilford Highway Commission

THE HUMOR OF SUN-SET A HANDSOME STRUCTURE

The Situation in the Republican Stronghold is Funny to the Democrats and Satisfactory, Though Pathetic to the Other Side Who Are Not Taking Any Stock in the Butler-Morehead Brigade Which is Now in the Saddle.

(By ALVIN HORTON.)
MADISON, Sept. 10.—Here in the center of Madison, ranking second among Republican counties in North Carolina, there is an unheard of political situation. To the Democrats it is a funny and satisfactory, though at the same time a pathetic situation.

For the true and tried Republican here, he who has voted the straight Republican ticket throughout perhaps the history of the Republican party must vote for at least two Democrats this year, or commit the unpardonable crime of casting a mutilated ticket. It is charged and admitted that W. M. Buckner, nominee for sheriff, is an erstwhile Democrat, while it is known and unadmitted that Sam McNinch is anything from a straight Democrat to a wolf in sheep's clothing—anything but a Republican.

The nomination of Buckner was secured by what might properly be called a revolution, with Kansas of Wisconsin symptoms. He fought the memorable institution known as the Marshall Ring and the fact that he won is taken to mean either that the solidarity of Madison is not as solid as it seems, or else that Buckner took snap judgment on the organization. To be frank, it must be stated that the passing of the Marshall Ring is so unbelievable a thing that the latter diagnosis must be correct. In mercy's name, be it said, that Buckner merely outwitted 'em.

As to McNinch, it must be said that Madisonians regard him as something of a humorist—of the kind commonly called "unconscious." For instance, while at Hot Springs recently he wrote an article which he ran as an advertisement in the Charlotte Observer, and in which, referring to roads, schools and conditions generally in Madison, he said over and over with damnable iteration, "It grieves my heart." The fun in this is that a grieving thing in Republican Madison should be taken as anything but a matter of course.

"It grieves me much," averred Samuel, "that the county hath not magnificent roads." It is essentially dull that Madisonians are supposed to want good roads. Under the county's unbroken Republican management the people's money has gone for other purposes, only a minority being public, and the people have seemed content, insofar as voting the Republican ticket has been concerned. On the outskirts of the county, some townships have sought to be annexed to adjoining counties, but so far as is known, no one in Madison has been willing to quit voting the old way to secure even any benefit.

"I am so grieved," dependent further saith, "that these people, their forests (Continued on page twelve.)"

Interesting Ceremonies of Acceptance—Bridge Erected With Prime Money Awarded to Guilford County by Atlanta Journal for Having Best Stretch of Macadam Between Roanoke, Va., and Atlanta, Ga.

(By ANDREW JOYNER.)
Greensboro, Sept. 10.—The interesting official ceremony of accepting a splendid concrete bridge and dedicating it as a memorial to the County Highway Commission and to the National Automobile Highway from New York to Atlanta, occurred at Mills Creek yesterday. Several members of the Board of County Commissioners were present, and by special invitation, the members of the Highway Commission, under whose administration the macadam road was built, assisted in the pleasant duty of placing the bronze tablets, which tell for all time the story of this monument to the progressive spirit of Guilford. After receiving the report of the engineer, inspecting the work and passing upon the specifications, the Board accepted the bridge from the contractor, a Greensboro bridge construction company, and formally paid over the sum of one thousand dollars.

This money was the first prize awarded to Guilford county by the Atlanta Journal for having the longest and best stretch of macadam road between Roanoke, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., traversed by the Journal-Herald endurance run last October. The New York Herald had given a similar prize for the best stretch of road between New York and Roanoke, a New Jersey county securing this.

The bridge dedicated yesterday spans a small creek on the highway between Guilford's two thriving manufacturing and mercantile cities of High Point and Greensboro, and is about midway, being seven and a half miles from Greensboro and eight and a half miles from High Point. The road runs through the estate of Mr. J. F. Cobb, of New York, of the American Tobacco Company, and is in sight of the magnificent lodge residence and hunting preserves recently acquired and constructed by him.

It is without question the most desirable location to be found on any of Guilford's numerous macadam highways, especially since the site of the stream, not only fits the prime money, but the important roadway gave the desired prominence.

The bridge is massive, imposing and of architectural beauty. Its width is sixteen feet, the concrete arch being twenty-four feet, the whole being solid concrete with broad paneled concrete railings.

There were three bronze tablets officially imbedded in the concrete, the letters being raised, and are plainly decipherable by all travelers. On the south side railing the bronze tablet has this lettering: "This bridge was built by the Highway Commission with the one thousand dollar first prize money awarded by the Atlanta Journal to Guilford county for the longest and best stretch on the Herald and Journal Highway between Roanoke, Va., and Atlanta, Ga."

On the north side railing the tablet (Continued on page twelve.)



MISS MARCIA MYERS
Washington (N. C.) Girl Runner for the Confederate Veterans of North Carolina.



MISS LULIE BARHAM
Fair Maid From Newsome, Va. Who is Maid of Honor to Miss Myers