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Now wouldn't that be a fine crowd to turn the affairs of Wake county over to?

That splendid county ticket that the Wake republicans were to put out has not yet materialized.

You democrats who have been talking of voting an independent ticket this fall can perhaps see a little more clearly now. Do you think you can cast your lot with that mob that ruled in the court house last Saturday.

Wake county republicans are good campaigners for the democratic cause. Their own inefficiency as demonstrated in their conventions will do more to increase the democratic majority than all the speeches that could be made.

Mr. Taft in ignoring the protests of Secretary Ballinger and appointing Joseph A. Holmes as director of the new bureau of mines, has fallen on the right side. For a long time he hesitated, but the matter is now settled. Dr. Holmes was selected for the place some time ago and he had the unanimous endorsement of mine operators and miners organizations. But he is a friend of Garfield and Pinchot and Secretary Ballinger held up the appointment. President Taft has acted wisely in making the appointment over the protest of Ballinger. Dr. Holmes was for many years connected with the University of North Carolina and was also state geologist from 1891 to 1904 and his appointment is highly pleasing to his friends in this state. He is a native of South Carolina.

While Mr. Roosevelt called the Evening Post a liar and seemingly made a good case the other side comes back with the evidence and shows that the colonel garbled facts and misrepresented his case. The World says:

"E. H. Harriman went to the white house late in October, 1904, by express invitation of President Roosevelt.

"Mr. Harriman returned to New York at once and raised a campaign fund of \$260,000, contributing \$50,000 of this sum himself.

"The money was used in the final hours of the campaign, and Mr. Harriman in a letter to Sidney Webster said that 'at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.'

"Mr. Roosevelt may call the Evening Post a liar as often as he pleases. He may protest as vehemently as he will that 'I took no money from Mr. Harriman secretly or openly to buy votes or for any other purpose'. But these are facts. The record stands."

COUNTY POLITICS.

Ever since the democratic primary in this county there has been a good deal of talk of an independent ticket that would command the confidence of the voters of the county. A good many disappointed democrats were, or thought they were, dissatisfied. The campaign was an unusually harsh one, an unnecessarily harsh one, and bitter feeling was aroused. It was but natural that some of those men who voted the losing ticket in the democratic fight should feel in the smart of defeat after such a campaign that they couldn't support the nominees. Some of them were free

in giving expression to their intention of not abiding by the party decision. The republicans were jubilant. They said now is our chance, and we will meet it. We will put out for offices some of the very best men in the county and we will transact our affairs with such decency and in such order that democrats will be attracted. They have just had a hard party fight. We will show them that such fights are unnecessary. We will avoid any unseemly wrangle and show them how party affairs ought to be conducted. And the manner in which we conduct ourselves and the ticket we nominate will be an earnest of the kind of government we will give Wake county. And it will all, by its very superiority, appeal to the voter and win us the election.

That kind of republican talk was general, and some democrats were pleased with it and actually believed the republicans could do it. They said, go ahead and we will support you. But whatever of opportunity the democrats gave republicans the republicans have thrown away, not deliberately, but simply because the republican party of Wake county is incapable of intelligent action. They have no more idea of what they want, except the offices, or what they would do for the county than so many savages. They have no cohesive plan of action, no central idea to gather about, but each man stands alone and fights for himself. That howling, fighting, cursing, mob at the court house Saturday is a true picture of the local republican's conception of local government. He has no better conception than that, and were he entrusted with power Wake county affairs for the next two years would be in about the same condition as that convention. It would be one long drawn-out struggle and fight and squabble for preference. All would want to sit at the head of the table and there would be no peace, no effort, no progress.

You democrats who think your own party makes mistakes, look against the republican convention and no other argument will be necessary to convince you that there is only one thing to do and that is to vote for the party of decency and order and clean government. You would be ashamed of yourselves if you were in any way mixed up with that crowd that is trying now to put out a ticket in this county. So don't get mixed up with it. Steer clear of any party or organization whose deliberations you would be ashamed to be seen taking part in.

Look French Leave.

Mr. A. L. French, who is attending the state farmer's convention, in session in Raleigh this week, took "French leave" of facts in making a dig at the newspapers of North Carolina. In discussing on "Twentieth Century Farming," he charged that the newspapers of the state neglect and ignore efforts of young farmers and abridely exploit young lawyers and other professional men making farming less attractive to ambitious young men.

The Post can deny this charge in toto, as far as it is concerned, and it feels confident that it does the same truthfully for every other newspaper in North Carolina. No class of people or individuals is esteemed more highly in this office than the farmers; indeed it would be a betrayal of its bird-like to feel otherwise. Nearly all of the great writers in the newspaper profession, are from the farm, or are descendants of farmers, and it would be unnatural to esteem farmers less.

The statement is an error unwittingly made. Mr. French, however, may be of the Butler type and is ambitious to serve the "people"; if so, he will have to "come again."—Salsbury Post.

The Southern Railway will operate the last excursion of the season to "The Land of the Sky" on September 6th. Very cheap rates. See ad. 31-7t

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COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

(By J. P. Hornaday.)

Series of articles prepared by Mr. J. P. Hornaday, Associate Editor of The Birmingham News, especially for The Evening Times. These articles, eleven in number, will cover every phase of the Commission Plan of Government for cities. Mr. Hornaday having studied this question in the cities having this kind of government.

In adopting the commission form of government and adding to the system some features peculiarly their own, the people of Des Moines, Iowa, had no idea of setting up a plan that would become widely recognized as "the model" method of municipal management. They sought merely to escape ring rule and to devise some scheme by which the taxpayers would receive adequate returns upon the money paid into the city treasury.

No city was ever more thoroughly dominated by ring influences than was Des Moines, nor did any city ever witness a more open exhibition of graft than was presented by the officials of that community. Aldermen frankly used their official position to promote the interests of their private fortune and to insure their places at the public crib. Public service corporations contracted with members of the board when improvements were to be made and were also wise enough to buy their supplies through the same source in many instances. A community of interests between the aldermen and the public service corporation was built up that absolutely controlled the policies of the city. A sure method of securing a position with a corporation was to get the endorsement of some leader of the city, and a sure way to lose that place was to fail to vote as the ring desired.

One cannot but admire the boldness with which the ring carried on its operations, or the tremendous vigor with which it fought when the people attempted to install the commission system and thus come into their own. Every obstacle that could be thrown in the way was cheerfully put in place, and when the people won after what was perhaps the most spectacular fight in the history of the community, the contest was carried into the courts. It did not end until the court of last resort was reached, and no sooner was the old crowd finally and completely routed than it turned its attention to the new plan and attempted to gain control. It died hard, and its last gasp was heard only a few months ago.

Galveston's experience with the commission plan pointed the way for Des Moines. James G. Berryhill, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of the Iowa capital, was a frequent visitor to Galveston, where he had property interests which brought him in intimate contact with the municipal government. He noted the success of the Galveston plan and began to agitate the subject in his home city, slowly but surely building up a sentiment in favor of the change. About the same time other friends of good government began to agitate what is known as the "Indianapolis plan," and the result was a sharp division among the good government forces; a division that was fostered with great skill by the machine element.

As the affairs of the city became more and more involved and graft became more wanton, the advocates of a change in the form of government began to recognize the necessity of coming together, and negotiations of coming together, and negotiations between the advocates of the Galveston and Indianapolis plans to hold a mass meeting and to submit the issue thereat. When the meeting was held it brought together a great throng of good government advocates and they heard the commission theory expounded by Mr. Berryhill, while another local speaker of ability presented the Indianapolis plan. At the conclusion of the debate, a vote was taken and the meeting went on record in favor of commission government. Thereupon the forces joined hands and fought the issue to a successful conclusion.

When, after many months of warring, the voters had declared their choice and the validity of the charter had been sustained by the supreme court, the advocates of the commission plan became alarmed lest the efforts of the "ring" to gain control of the municipal machinery in its reconstructed form should prove successful. To avert this calamity they held several conferences and finally decided to put a commission ticket in the field—this against the advice of quite a number of leaders, among them being Mr. Berryhill. The ticket of the commission forces was composed of five of the most representative citizens of Des Moines; men whose character was unquestioned and who had made a record for business ability in the conduct of their private affairs. When the ticket was announced the leaders of the old regime raised the cry of "Down with the slate," and thereafter contented themselves with making war upon it. In the meantime quite a number of citizens entered the race, independent of the

commission ticket, and the cry of the old ring forces was taken up by the followers of these gentlemen. In the primary election every member of the so-called "slate" secured a sufficient number of votes to get a place on the ticket in the final and decisive contest, but the fight was carried on with renewed vigor and a general feeling of resentment was created against the "slate." This feeling grew in intensity with the approach of the final ballot and when the votes were counted it was found that not one candidate of the commission forces had been successful.

This created a feeling of the utmost gloom among the advocates of good government, who felt that their labors had been wasted, but experience proved they had builded better than they knew; that they had erected a system of government that was bigger than the individual.

At the same time the old "ring" was jubilant. The theory of the reform element that the "gang" was on top was shared by the gang itself, and there was a joyous celebration. It did not last, however, for time proved that the victory was not to the "gang" any more than it had been to the "reformers." The people had triumphed, and from that day to this they remain in the saddle.

The man elected to the office of mayor was A. J. Mathis, who received the solid support of the "ring" and the liberal element. It was thought that he would stand for a "wide open town" just as the old crowd had, but there was disappointment here, as in all other expectations of the old crowd. The mayor and commissioners gave to Des Moines the best government it had ever known—a government so efficient and so full of actual benefits to the tax payers and people generally that the attention of the entire country was attracted to Des Moines and the plan under which it operates became known far and wide as "the model." During the two years of this administration crime was reduced to a greater extent than during the fifty years preceding, a result due to the establishment of a police department whose functions is to prevent lawlessness rather than play the interesting game of politics. More streets were built than during the previous ten years and a total of \$169,000 was saved by the inauguration of economies in the various departments.

Under the old system the streets of Des Moines were cleaned "once in a while." Citizens could not remember when the alleys had been cleaned. Now Des Moines is one of the cleanest towns in the country, and, moreover, it is becoming one of the most beautiful.

It was a rude shock to the followers of the old machine when they discovered that the defeat of the commission slate did not mean a victory for them, and when the second election came about last spring they got busy and put out a "slate" of their own. They induced the mayor, Mr. Mathis, to head this slate, and, with a congenial group for the office of commissioner, they entered the fight ambitious to regain control. Again the cry, "Down with the slate" was raised, and once more it went down, carrying Mayor Mathis with it. The people were again on top.

The present mayor is James R. Hanna, a college professor, and his associates are Zell G. Roe, J. Wesley Ash, Charles W. Schramm and John MacVicar. Hanna and MacVicar are widely known as students of municipal government, the latter having been secretary of the League of American Municipalities for a number of years. Ash is an ex-coal miner, while Roe and Schramm are "plain business men." A more homogeneous body might be found, but it is extremely doubtful if any board could give a more thorough exemplification of how a city should be run.

Though Des Moines is as strong republican as the average southern city is democratic, the first mayor was a democrat. Under the double election system of Des Moines partisanship is absolutely eliminated from municipal contests.

Last year Des Moines was third among cities of its class in point of building activity. Here, as in the Texas cities, public confidence in the integrity and progressiveness of the business system of government is reflected in the increased activity noticeable in all lines of endeavor. Forty-three business structures, costing from \$10,000 to \$200,000, were erected during the year, and 600 homes were put up, ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$40,000. The total exceeded \$3,000,000. The claim is made that all of these houses were occupied as soon as completed and that the growth of the city was never so marked.

Des Moines' so-called "Model Plan" will be described in the next article.

An Awful Eruption

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Press Comment.

Youthful Farmers.

The state farmers' convention which has been in session at Raleigh this week, adjourned Friday. Two of the most interesting events of the convention took place Thursday, when Charles Phillips, of Randolph county, and Lee Blackwell, of Granville county, the champion boy corn growers of the state, appeared before the convention and told how they won the prizes last year. Phillips is a sixteen year old knee pants boy, and he modestly told how by himself he procured a yield of 134 bushels of corn from one acre of ground, thereby winning the championship for boys in the state, and getting second prize for the south. Blackwell is only about fourteen years old, weighed 76 pounds last year and produced 75 1/2 bushels of corn and 2,000 pounds of fodder from one acre. The coming little farmers were given a warm reception by the convention.—Salsbury Post.

"The Cant of the Demagogues."

"That court was constituted to preserve the rights of the people and the rights of the individuals against the people themselves whether aberration they enacted measures which deprived the individual of his just rights under the constitution. Hence it is that to me, a lawyer, the supreme court of the United States is the most sacred thing that we have in this government, that the appointment of men to that bench is the highest and most sacred function that the executive has to perform."

President Taft uttered these words at St. Louis May 4 in a reply to Mr. Bryan's attack upon two newly appointed justices of the United States supreme court, Judge Lurton and Gov. Hughes. It was the president's protest against "the cant of the demagogues," as he called it, in assailing justices of the supreme court for alleged prejudice in favor of corporate wealth or greed or monopoly, when no such prejudice existed.

If Mr. Taft believed it to be his duty as chief magistrate of the nation to defend the United States supreme court from Mr. Bryan's criticisms, in how much greater measure is it his duty to defend the court from Mr. Roosevelt's wanton attack! Mr. Bryan speaks only as a repudiated party leader who has been defeated three times for the presidency. Mr. Roosevelt speaks as a former president of the United States and his words are backed by all the prestige of that great office. He speaks, moreover, as a former president who is obviously a candidate for re-election and who is trying to lift himself into office again by pulling the supreme court down.

Nobody knows better than Mr. Taft that Mr. Roosevelt in railing at "fossilized" judges garbled the decisions that he criticized and misrepresented the attitude of the court. Nobody knows better than Mr. Taft that Mr. Roosevelt's utterances were cunningly calculated to inflame the minds and arouse the prejudice of hundreds of thousands of voters who are without means of knowing what these cases really were and what the court really decided.

Nobody knows better than Mr. Taft that Mr. Roosevelt's criticism, carried to its logical conclusion, would mean the overthrow of the judiciary and a revolution in American constitutional government. Nobody knows better than Mr. Taft that Mr. Roosevelt's attack upon the court strengthens the hands of all of the socialist and anarchistic elements of the country. As the New York Call, the organ of the socialist party in New York, says: "This attack of Roosevelt upon the supreme court shows further that we socialists have been lamentably weak where we should have been boldly leading and pointing the way to those more backward."

No sense of fancied loyalty to Theodore Roosevelt can obscure Mr. Taft's duty. He is one man who can speak with authority; for he is a great lawyer, he has been a great judge and he is president of the United States. What he says he will be read by everybody. What he says about the supreme court will command public respect and confidence. If "the cant of the demagogue" was dangerous to American institutions when it fell from

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the lips of William Jennings Bryan, it is a thousand times more dangerous when it falls from the lips of Theodore Roosevelt.—New York World.

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NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and pursuant to the terms of an order of the Superior Court of Wake County, made in the special proceeding entitled "T. B. Crowder vs. Pearl Johnson, et al," the undersigned Commissioners will, on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1910, at 12:00 o'clock m., at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, offer for sale to the highest bidder or bidders for cash, the following real property, to-wit:

(1) That certain tract of land situated in St. Mary's Township, Wake County, North Carolina, bounded by # line beginning at a stake in the dower land of Sarah Bailey; runs thence north 63 1/2 poles to a stake and pointers; thence south 88 degrees east 2 1/2 poles to a stake and pointers; thence south 63 1/2 poles to a stake; thence west 21 poles to the beginning, containing 8 1/2 acres more or less, and being known as lot No. 2 that was allotted to C. M. Bailey in the division of the lands of her father, C. Bailey, deceased, and being the first tract described in a deed from R. V. Bagwell and wife recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County, North Carolina, in Book 71, page 212, which deed is referred to for a more complete description of this tract of land.

(2) A one-eighth undivided interest in a forty acre tract of land situated in St. Mary's Township, Wake County, North Carolina, known as the dower tract of Sarah Bailey, the said forty acres of land being fully described as the second tract in the deed from R. V. Bagwell and wife, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County, North Carolina, in Book 71, page 212, which deed is referred to for a more complete description of this tract of land.

(3) An undivided one-half interest in a tract of land situated in Townships, Wake County, N. C., lying on Black Creek and adjoining the lands of N. E. Page and others and bounded as follows, viz: By a line beginning at a black gum in J. A. Myatt's line; runs thence west 138 poles to a stake; thence south 50 poles to a stake; thence east 136 poles to a stake and post oak; thence north 2 1/2 degrees east 50 poles to the beginning, containing 42 acres, more or less, and being the tract of land conveyed in a deed from Parker Leach to B. K. Partin and T. B. Crowder, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County, N. C., in Book 90, page 656. Said Commissioners will offer the said parcels of property separately and also jointly. This August 17, 1910. R. N. SIMMS, WM. B. JONES, Commissioners. O. a. w. 5wks.