

Raleigh Daily Times

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ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

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The Raleigh High School saved the day.

A great audience greeted Champ Clark last night and heard a great speech. His theme was inspiring and cheering. He told of the great things the country has accomplished and pictured the great work it is to do in the future.

Raleigh is proud of her high school boys. They have shown that they know how to win success. They have the proper metal, and as they have triumphed in the football field we expect to see them win success in their work when they have left school and gone out to engage in more serious contests.

Prof. C. L. Coon, president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, is not enamored of the present public school system in North Carolina. In his address last night he called it patchwork and scored severely the present tendency of adding more patches to it.

Judge Clark sat on the platform the other night and heard the initiative, referendum and recall riddled. Last night it was Dr. Joyner who came in for a grilling, not directly, but in the same way as Judge Clark, he having his school system attacked. Judge Clark got no relief, however, while Dr. Joyner did. Governor Kitchin took up the gauntlet and as the nominal head of the

school system, while expressing appreciation of Mr. Coon's criticism as that of a sincere and faithful professional man, took issue with him by vigorously defending the work of the public schools of the state are doing and the plans for their advancement. While Mr. Coon's criticisms had called forth a good deal of handclapping, the governor's words met with general approval, and it seemed as if every one in the big audience was enthusiastically voicing his agreement.

A united protest from women's clubs all over the country is very apt to be launched this winter against what is popularly spoken of as the "Reno Divorce Factory." Recent news despatches from the Nevada city, telling of an entertainment given by the women divorce seekers for the young men of Reno, has stirred a storm of indignation all over the country, and already a number of clubs in various cities have adopted resolutions against what they referred to as a "blot."

The Chicago Women's Club, which is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country, already has framed a letter of protest and sent it to the Nevada governor and legislature.

These protests, however, are not likely to accomplish much, at least until there is a change of administration in Nevada. The present law is proving a gold mine for many of the cities of the state, and all suggestions for a change are met with a volley of protests from merchants, lawyers, railroads, and others. Protests from these sources carry more weight with the Nevada politicians than those coming from far off women's clubs.

THE NORFOLK SOUTHERN.

We believe it is practically assured that Norfolk Southern trains will be running into Charlotte within two years. Ex-Governor Aycock, for the road, has promised that if Charlotte will do her part. That Charlotte will measure up to this opportunity no one doubts. She will do the right thing by the road. A committee has already been appointed to secure right of way and depot site.

Of course the usual difficulties will be encountered. There will be some landholders who will think more of the immediate dollar they may make than of possible development or the future growth of the city. Discussing the matter The Charlotte Chronicle says:

"Reviewing the situation in regard to the coming of the Norfolk Southern to Charlotte, the statement of ex-Governor Aycock is worth repeating. 'The Norfolk Southern,' he said, 'wants to come to Charlotte. It is absolutely settled that the new line will extend to Concord, and we wish to make Charlotte the terminus. This railway has ample capital to carry out every detail of the proposed work. We do not attempt to sell stock to anyone. All that we ask is a means of entering your city, and adequate depot facilities when we have arrived. We will not ask for a right of way out of the city, for we think that we will be able to get out without any assistance, in case that you find us undesirable citizens. We have encountered practically no difficulty securing in other cities the same things which we are asking of you here. Concord, Mount Pleasant and Albemarle welcomed our coming with eagerness, and the rights-of-way and depot sites were given without hesitation. Give us the two things which are necessary, and the Norfolk Southern will be pulling into Charlotte within two years, or we will return that which you have given us.'

"There could be no plainer words than these. If Charlotte will open the gate, give this new railroad a right-of-way into the city and a site upon which to build a depot, the Norfolk Southern will be doing business here within two years. Does Charlotte want this new railroad? The question is idle. It has been talking railroad for twenty-five or thirty years past and now comes one asking only to be let into the town. The work of securing a depot site and the rights of way is in the hands of a committee which should receive the aid and encouragement of every enterprising man in Charlotte. It should be no very difficult matter to give the company a guarantee for what it wants, but it will be a work of some difficulty in getting the details together in a completed whole. 'Some land-owners will give the right of way free. Others will want some compensation. This latter class should remember in setting their figures, that the money is not to come out of the Norfolk Southern's pocket,

but will be raised and paid over by Charlotte. The city, itself, may find a way to help. It owns two or three acres of idle land to the south of Elmwood cemetery, which it might donate as a site for the depot. But Charlotte must, in some way, come to the scratch, and we believe that the way into the city will be opened to this important line of railroad."

Press Comment.

Jealous of Raleigh.

Norfolk needs, among a good many other things, a municipal auditorium, and The Virginian-Pilot looks with jealous eyes upon Raleigh, in our own beloved state, and its great auditorium. The Norfolk paper would have something of the same kind in its town. Sixteen conventions have already been booked for Raleigh next year, and Raleigh will take care of them in true North Carolina style. "Certainly what the comparatively small city of Raleigh has done in this respect," says The Virginian-Pilot, "Norfolk is able to do and should do. The simple fact of the matter is that it cannot afford not to do it." It has been affording not so to do all these years without even having been ashamed of itself before. Our contemporary would not select a better place to follow than Raleigh in this matter; but we would have it understand once and for all that Raleigh is not a "comparatively small city," certainly not as compared with Norfolk; indeed, there is nothing in North Carolina that is comparatively small; everything in this state is superlative great.—Charlotte Observer.

The Indian in Politics.

It seems that the Red Man has now become a factor in politics. The Indians are to meet in Washington next month and organize themselves into a society which it will be easy for the politicians to get at. The Washington Herald says this organization will be "for the protection of their rights" and the ballot will be used, as in a number of states the Indians hold the balance of power. The Herald cites, for instance, that in the new state of Arizona, at the last election, there was a republican majority of 708. The Indian vote in that state is 8,000. In Idaho, where there is a small republican majority, the Indian vote is 3,860. In Minnesota the Indian vote is 9,165. In Montana, there is a republican majority of about 4,400, the Indian vote is 6,000. In the state of New Mexico, where there is a republican majority of 388, the Indian vote is 7,000. In North Dakota, the Indian vote is 3,200. In Oklahoma, where the last democratic majority was about 18,000, the Indian vote is about 32,000. It is rather surprising to be told that every political platform adopted in any of those states where there is an Indian vote must contain a promise of Indian requirements, and the protection of the rights of Indian citizens, or else the party refusing to make such promise will likely go down to defeat. Politically, the Indian seems to have a stronger position in this country than the negro.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Bryan's Criticism of Clark.

Mr. Bryan expresses his disappointment in Speaker Clark and his regret that the people have no leader in the democratic house, where there is a progressive majority. The editor of the Commoner holds that Speaker Clark has made himself a negative quantity for fear of being accused of imitating Speaker Cannon, and also with the mistaken idea that it is his special mission to preserve harmony among the democrats of the house.

Mr. Bryan in this criticism of the speaker is unfair, unjust, and illogical. The democratic party is not an opportunist now, as it was in the three campaigns led by Mr. Bryan. It is clothed with responsibility in the house, and it cannot successfully imitate the weather vane. Of course, twenty-one years ago the democratic minority complained against Czar Reed, the outrage of special rules, and the illegal counting of a quorum; and two years later the democratic majority, clothed with power, adopted all the implements of authority, just as had the republicans. The differences in policy was the difference between irresponsibility and responsibility, and the democratic house was justified in its change of position because it was imperative.

The situation is not exactly similar now. The democrats in the house two years ago united with the insurgents to work a revolution. They stripped the speaker of that essential element of leadership found in the control of the committee on rules. Mr. Bryan was one of the most enthusiastic promoters of that revolution, and Mr. Clark was its leader in the house. This was not simply the opportunist declaration of a minority; it was the accomplishment of a new majority.

There is only one law governing a revolution; that is, when it succeeds, it is a fact, especially for the leaders who brought it to success and benefited by it.

Speaker Clark in that success deliberately cut himself off from ever imitating the leadership of not only Speaker Cannon, but of Speakers Randall, Carlisle and Crisp, and all his predecessors in the speaker's chair. Mr. Bryan was a party of the revo-

lution in his capacity as sage of the democratic party. He helped to make it impossible for the democratic speaker to have the power of appointing the standing committee and of presiding over the committee on rules. What, then, is left to Speaker Clark except the effort to preserve harmony among the democrats? Even that can only be by the exercise of diplomacy, which Mr. Clark fortunately possesses in good measure. He has no power to command, no power to select the men to shape legislation in the committee, no power to shape the program of legislation.

The power to do the things that are denied to the speaker resides in the able and urbane chairman of the committee on ways and means, Mr. Underwood, who not only has direction of tariff legislation, but also of committee organization. Mr. Underwood is not so acceptable to Mr. Bryan as is Speaker Clark, but Mr. Bryan has a considerable part in giving him the power that has been taken from Speaker Clark.—Washington Post.

Aches and Pains of rheumatism are not permanently, but only temporarily, relieved by external remedies. Why not use an internal remedy—Hood's Sarsaparilla, which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and cures the disease?

CLAY PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

To Be Held in Chicago—War Against Fire Bug Trust.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Nation-wide war against the "firebug trust" and a crusade for permanent homes was started when it was announced that the manufacturers of clay products would hold an exposition at the Chicago Coliseum March 7 to 12, 1912. In addition to starting a campaign to reduce the annual fire loss from \$400,000,000 a year to a minimum the clay workers declared that they hoped to teach lessons in sanitation and furthermore show to their neighbors that their trade is not so prosaic as—at first glance—it might appear.

Thousands of things of beauty and commodity, not commonly associated with clay but are nevertheless products of it, are to be exhibited at the exposition. The exhibits are to be made as attractive to women as to men. Fine works in ceramic art will be displayed and an opportunity will be given to see how pottery is made.

Unique methods of house-building—homes proof against the incendiary—are to be demonstrated. One of the most unusual features of the exposition is to be a display of furniture made entirely from clay.

Clay manufacturers, architects and builders from every part of the United States and from some foreign countries are expected to attend the exposition. No special interest or faction is back of the project; its scope is to extend to every branch of the clay industry, which is the world's third largest mineral industry, being exceeded only by coal and iron.

PUBLICITY THE REMEDY

Make Big Corporations Publish Their Acts, Says Gary.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Complete publicity of affairs of great corporations coupled with rigid laws defining the character of legitimate corporation's business will solve the trust problem in the United States, according to Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who appeared before the senate committee of interstate commerce today to give

his view on trust legislation. "The great thing is publicity," said Mr. Gary. "The great corporation that is compelled to publish its facts and figures and to live up to the requirements of the law, will prove a great thing for the entire country." Mr. Gary declared that the United States cannot give up big corporations

of big combinations of capital. They are necessary, he said, if the United States is to maintain commercial supremacy and industrial equilibrium and the greatest public good will be secured by working out a system of federal control that will prevent the misuse of the power of corporations.

Advertisement for Ben Franklin Flew His Kite. Illustration of a man flying a kite. Text: When Ben Franklin Flew His Kite in a thunderstorm and discovered electricity by means of a key on a string, he little dreamed that the evolution of invention would produce such a highly efficient incandescent lamp as the new Edison Mazda. By using the new Edison Mazda Lamp you will obtain twice the amount of light furnished by the ordinary electric lamp while the quality of the light itself is far superior. If your house is not wired for electric light, or if you are not using the new Edison Mazda Lamp, come in to-day and let us tell you about this triumph in incandescent lamps. Carolina Power and Light Company, RALEIGH, N. C. T-31

Advertisement for THE PEOPLES LAUNDRY. Text: BRILLIANT Laundry Work. That is the kind we do. Our customers say so. We don't blow much ourselves. We don't need wind to run our business; we put plenty of steam into it. The result is satisfaction to all. We get the business and our customers get their Laundry work done as they wish it. Send trial orders to the THE PEOPLES LAUNDRY Incorporated. 107 Fayetteville Street. THE BEST. Phones 74.

U. S. Department of Agriculture WEATHER BUREAU WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief. Weather map showing pressure systems (LOW, HIGH) and weather conditions. Text: December 1, 1911: Forecast—Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday. For North Carolina: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer except in extreme east portion; light to moderate east winds. Weather Conditions: The weather is generally clear throughout the country this morning and a special feature is the total absence of precipitation during the last twenty hours. Barometric pressure continues high in the southern states and the Rocky Mountain region, with very low temperatures but slightly higher than on Thursday morning. Heavy to killing frost formed last night in the east gulf coast states, and in northern and central Florida. There has been a slight rise in temperature in all parts of the country, but in most districts it is below the seasonal average.

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VALUABLE CITY LOT AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of authority conferred by a certain Mortgage from Isham Fields and Cattie Fields his wife, and Central Mercantile Company, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N. C., in Book 235, at page 10, I will at 1 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, December 5th, 1911, sell at public outcry, at the County Court House Door in Raleigh, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, real and personal property as follows:

A certain lot adjoining the Trustees of Rex Hospital Lands, in the Southwest portion of the City of Raleigh, N. C., bounded by a line as follows:

By a line beginning at a point on the South side of South Street, as extended, 42 feet East of where said Street would intersect Wm. Boylan's line if extended across it; running thence East 52 1-2 feet; thence South 198 1-2 feet; thence West 52 1-2 feet; thence North 198 1-2 feet to the beginning on South Street, and being lot No. 17 in Block 6 of the lands of the said Trustees of Rex Hospital, in the Southwestern part of the city of Raleigh as shown in a map recorded in Book 125, page 199, records of the Register of Deeds Office for Wake County, and being the same lot conveyed to Isham Fields, by the Trustees of Rex Hospital, as shown by deed recorded in Book 125, page 779, records of said Register's office.

Also one horse and one wagon and all poles, shafts, fixtures and attachments purchased by the Central Mercantile Company of James Cunningham Sons & Company.

This November 3rd, 1911. Leo D. Heardt, Administrator, C. T. A. of Giles Edgar Leach, deceased.

Ernest Haywood, Attorney. 11-4d.t.a.

VALUABLE CITY LOT FOR SALE.

By virtue of authority conferred by a certain Mortgage from David Sanders and Sylvia Sanders, his wife, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N. C., in Book 246 at page 444, I will, at 12:30 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, December 5th, 1911, sell at public outcry, at the County Court House Door in Raleigh, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, all that lot of land in the Southeastern portion of the City of Raleigh, at the Southwest corner of the intersection of East and Worth Streets, adjoining the W. H. Perry, the Holloway and John Gary lands, and bounded by a line as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of East and Worth Streets, runs thence South with the Western line of East Street 130 feet to W. H. Perry's Northern line; thence West in a line parallel with Worth Street and with the Northern line of said Perry 108 feet; thence North in a line parallel with East Street 130 feet to Worth Street; thence East along the Southern line of Worth Street 108 feet to the place of beginning. Being the lot conveyed to David Sanders by Isaac J. Kittrell and wife by deed recorded in Book 245, at page 265 in Register of Deeds office of Wake County, N. C. This November 3rd, 1911. Leo D. Heardt, Administrator, C. T. A. of Giles Edgar Leach, deceased. Ernest Haywood, Attorney. 11-4d.t.a.

HILLSBORO STREET LOTS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Judgment in the case of Walter Clark, et al, executors of W. H. Willard, et al, ex parte, in Superior Court, Wake County, on Monday, December 4th, at 12 M., we will offer for sale at the court house door in Raleigh, two lots, part of the Elmwood property, viz. One, beginning at Julius Lewis corner, then west along Hillsboro street, 29 1/2 feet; then north, perpendicular to Hillsboro street, about 183 feet to Lewis' line; then with said fence east and south to the beginning. Lot No. 2, beginning at western corner first lot, Hillsboro street, then west with said street 52 1/2 feet, then north and perpendicular to said street 173 feet; then 52 1/2 feet east to lot No. 1; then along said line to beginning. There is the privilege of a ten foot alley to the rear of the lots.

Terms: One-third cash and residue in six and twelve months, with interest. Sales subject to confirmation.

WALTER CLARK, S. A. ASHE, W. W. ASHE, Executors. 11-1 28 days.