

The Watchman and Southron. WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1908.

"Three Great Experiments."

New York Independent.

After more than a generation of exposure of municipal dishonesty and inefficiency, the volumes of reform discussion that often has seemed to get nowhere, some actual knowledge of the respective merits of different plans of city government is about to be obtained experimentally. Three distinct schemes for achieving what Herbert Spencer once said had never yet been achieved, namely, "Educing golden conduct from leaden human nature," are now in full operation. It is only fair to say that their success may indicate that hitherto human nature of fairly good quality has produced extremely bad municipal government because of quite unnecessary waste and misapplication of force.

The three great experiments are those at Galveston, Tex., Des Moines, Ia., and Newport, R. I. The Galveston plan, as originally conceived eight years ago, was intended to substitute State appointed administration for local self-government. The device having been declared unconstitutional, the commission plan in its present form went into operation five years ago. Five commissioners, one of whom is designated mayor-president, are elected every two years on a general ticket. No ward lines or other local divisions are regarded. The commissioners pass all municipal ordinances, draw up and pass the annual budget, award all contracts, and make all appointments—in short, run the town.

This Galveston plan is one of centralized responsibility in extreme form, but it is undeniably successful so far. The financial condition of the city has been greatly improved, and all municipal services have been brought up to a high level of efficiency. So great is the repute of it that five other Texan cities, namely, Houston, Fort Worth, Austin, Dallas and El Paso, are now imitating it.

The Des Moines plan is the Galveston commission plan so far as administrative mechanism goes, but it is pure democracy so far as ultimate initiative and decision are concerned. The mayor and four councilmen, nominated at a non-partisan primary and elected at large, hold office for two years, but any one of them may be recalled, and his place otherwise filled by popular vote. Any ordinance or executive order is subject to the "protest," which holds it up until the people by vote ratify or reject it. The people, moreover, can take the initiative and cause any measure desired to be passed upon by popular vote. All franchises have to be submitted to the people. The Des Moines plan became operative on April 1, last. If the people get tired of it they can go back to their old ways at the end of six years.

The Newport plan is an ingenious extension of the representative principle in government, and, as such, is in character intermediated between the Galveston and the Des Moines plans. A representative council of 25 members is elected, each member for three years; 33 members from each ward, one-third of them renewable yearly. The electorate for the council, by a proviso of the Rhode Island constitution, consists of those voters only who pay a property tax of not less than \$134. Of the 5,400 voters of Newport, about 1,400 are by this rule disqualified for voting. The members of the council, or upon any proposition to impose a tax or to spend money. The representative council is a legislative body having in general the powers of a New England town meeting. The executive power is invested in a mayor and five aldermen, elected for one year and holding in general the powers of a board of selectmen. A committee of 25 members of the council prepares the annual budget, which must be approved and distributed to all taxpayers at least a week before its consideration by the council. The council can be called together at any time upon the written request of 25 members, or upon the request of the board of aldermen. Its meetings must be open, and all its records must be open to public inspection. It elects city officials, fixes salaries, and defines duties. By a two-third vote of all its members it may remove an officer for misconduct or incapacity.

These three plans of municipal government are great experiments, and they will be watched by the nation with keen interest. At the present moment the most interesting thing about them is that in the eight year interval since the Galveston plan was proposed, public opinion has swung far from the philosophy which it reflected, and toward democracy. The Des Moines and Newport plans are schemes of true popular government. We anticipate that the long run Des Moines and Newport, rather than Galveston, will be widely imitated by American cities.

DANGEROUS FORAGE PLANTS.

Mr. E. W. Dabbs Gives Timely Information and Warning.

Editor Daily Item:

A day or two ago "E. I. R." published in the State an account of a very fine crop of crimson clover hay just harvested by Mr. Eugene Hogan, and Mr. Elliott, of the department of agriculture's demonstration work, showed at Cane Savannah and St. Charles samples of crimson clover and oat hay, and vetch and rye hay. In the Progressive Farmer of today, on the first page, is the enclosed article, "Danger in Crimson Clover Fed to Horses," which I hasten to send you for publication. Its circulation in the local papers may save the life of some horse or mule. That there is danger under certain conditions in the feeding or grazing of some of the legumes that are now so extensively being exploited, I have often heard; but lately there has been very little published about these dangers.

It is said that alfalfa fed, when wet with dew or rain, will cause bloat. The second cuttings of some of the clovers are also said to be poisonous. I know from personal experience that Japan clover or Lespedeza, as it is called, will sometimes make a horse's mouth very sore for several inches around lips and nostrils. It seems that when kept closely grazed there is no bad effect, but where it grows rank and rich by road sides, a half hour's grazing will make a horse's mouth sore for four or five days.

In the desire to get our farmers out of the old cotton rut, a great many foreign plants are being urged upon them, sometimes without the necessary warning as to the dangers attending the feeding of them. I would not discourage diversification, but wish the department officials would always warn when there is likely to be any danger in feeding any of these new crops. With corn, oats, rye, cowpeas and sorghum (and there is danger in rye, peas and sorghum sometimes) with Bermuda for pasture, the forage problem is settled, when we give them as good showing as cotton.

E. W. Dabbs.

DANGER IN CRIMSON CLOVER FED TO HORSES.

A veterinarian stopped me on the street today to show me a ball he had taken from a horse. It was rather larger than an ordinary baseball and he said that in a post-mortem examination he removed eleven such balls from one horse, in which they had burst the intestines. He said that the crimson clover hay the horse had been fed had been cut as soon as in bloom, and in the balls there was no appearance of the stiff hairs that form on the heads, but the ball was made up of felted layers of very fine material like the hairs that cover the entire plant. He showed me a part of one ball that he had cut open, and this showed layers of felt as tough as an ordinary felt hat, and not a sign of stiff blossom hairs could be found.

Some time ago another veterinary practitioner in this State told me that he thought that the advice in regard to the cutting early was wrong, and that it is not the blossom hairs that injure the horses, for that in his practice he had found the early cut clover more dangerous than that allowed to get more ripe.

It seems evident that we must fight shy of crimson clover as horse feed. In the case first cited a very valuable horse was killed, and killed by clover that was cut early, too. Then, if the early-cut clover is dangerous to horses, the later cut should be more dangerous, and it seems to me to be the part of wisdom to abandon crimson clover as a food for horses. For ruminating animals it will probably do no harm, but those who have made crimson clover hay should be very cautious indeed in feeding it to horses.

As a rule, I dislike to use a good feed crop as manure direct, but in the case of crimson clover, we have a crop that comes at a season when the curing is difficult, and it is the hardest of all the legumes to make into good hay. But as a green manure crop, to be followed by a hoed crop like potatoes or cotton or corn, it has a great value, and I would rather advise its use in this way than to run the risk of killing valuable horses by feeding it.

Coming in as a catch crop sown among corn, it certainly makes a valuable soil cover in winter, and a crop that will largely increase the crop planted after its turning under in the spring. I have heretofore been inclined to value crimson clover mainly as a soil-improver and am more than ever impressed with the necessity of using it in this way from what I have seen today. But it is too valuable a plant for this purpose for any farmer to neglect it, and it is well worth growing even if we do not make hay of it. To the dairyman, the hay will be perfectly safe if he can make it right. And there is the greatest difficulty I have ever had, for

while I can easily make the best of hay from cowpeas, I have never had satisfactory success in trying to cure crimson clover.

W. F. Massey.

COW PEAS.

This Provides One of the Finest Forms of Hay in the South.

Cow peas provide one of the finest forms of hay for use in the South, says the Southern Farm Magazine. Experiments have demonstrated that within reasonable limits cowpeas can be substituted for expensive concentrates like wheat bran and cotton seed meal. For instance, as much as 10 pounds of finely-chopped cowpea hay may be made to replace six pounds of wheat bran. As cowpeas can be grown on practically every farm and gather their nitrogen from the air, and even when cut for hay leave 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen on each acre of land in the roots, stubble and fallen leaves, it is a crop of vast economic importance. The cowpea is also a splendid smother crop and holds weeds in check very effectively. It has a very fine effect on the physical condition of the soil, bringing it into an ideal state for succeeding crops. There are some drawbacks to using cowpeas for hay, as the crop is difficult to cure; but where wooden triangles of even rough construction not over two feet high are used underneath the stocks and hay caps provided, excellent hay can be made even in a very unfavorable season, as the crop can be put under these conditions in a semi-green state and will cure out perfectly.

It is well known that Wonderful and Clay are late-maturing varieties and can be cultivated to better advantage where the seasons are longer. It is very important matter to get cowpeas intended for seed at high elevations from as near home as possible. As with other crops the farmer will have cowpea seed from year to year. No doubt many of the standard strains can be selected and improved materially for either grain or hay making purposes.

President's Apology to Plunderbund.

New York American.

In nominating Mr. Taft the Republican party has mightily pleased the plunderbund gentlemen who have so bitterly denounced Mr. Roosevelt. The "interests" which accused the president of inciting riot and panic, of throttling business, of crushing trade beneath a brutal and despotic heel, attended the convention in force and voted and cheered for Taft. And Mr. Roosevelt, in forcing his friend and appointee upon his party, has made a complete and sufficient apology to all the practical men whose prehensile fingers he has been rapping for the last four years.

In Chicago today all the old guard of lobbyists and go-betweens and corporation tools are congratulating one another. In Wall street satisfaction is out of bounds.

The storm is past. The "Terrible Teddy" has come and gone and in his stead, as the Republican nominee, there is a man so safe and sane that J. P. Morgan can greet him cordially and H. H. Rogers think of him without frothing at the mouth.

It is back to the old days for the Grand Old Party—back to the days when political bribes were charged to "yellow dog funds" on corporation books, and when predatory gentlemen vied with one another in the liberality of their campaign gifts, regarding them as the solidest kind of paying investments.

Whatever Mr. Roosevelt has done toward frightening criminal corporations, toward classing thieves as thieves, whether rich or poor, he has now completely undone.

In the eyes of the trusts he has seen the error of his ways and made handsome apology.

And now that he has retired from public life without to any extent damaging the income of the lawless combinations of capital or loosening their grip upon the public throat and purse, his apology will be as handsomely accepted.

Clifford Seminary, Union, S. C.

A high class school for young ladies, situated in the Piedmont Belt. Numbers limited to 40 students. Six resident teachers, two special lecturers in Literary department. Confers the degree of A. B. and is on the list of colleges whose diplomas exempt from teachers' examinations. Motto, "Simple living and high thinking." Unique in its refined atmosphere and homelike simplicity. Aims at thoroughness and excellence. Special features, Limited numbers; Individual training; Homelike atmosphere; Ideal location and climatic conditions; Comfortable building and equipments; Pure Spring Water; Good Sanitary conditions; Very low expenses. No school in the State gives more for the money. Accommodations limited. Apply early. For catalogue address, Clifford Seminary, Union, S. C. 7-8-3t

The Cost of Living.

When times are hard or when people think such is the case, which amounts to the same thing in many respects, an important element to be considered is the cost of living.

It matters but little how high wages are if the cost of living is proportionately high.

Recent inquiries set on foot by the federal government go to show that high water mark was reached last year, when the cost of living was greater than it had been at any time since 1890, when the official inquiries were instituted.

The wholesale prices of two hundred and fifty-eight representative commodities have been taken into consideration, and the bureau of labor has published a bulletin showing the movement of wholesale prices during the past eighteen years.

This report shows that the average was 5.7 per cent higher than in 1906, 44.4 per cent higher than in 1897, the year of the lowest prices during the eighteen-year period, and 29.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899.

Prices reached their highest point during the eighteen-year period in October, 1907, the average for that month being 1.2 per cent higher than the average for the year 1907 and 2.5 per cent higher than the average for December, 1906, the month of highest prices in that year. Of the two hundred and fifty-eight articles for which wholesale prices were obtained one hundred and seventy-two showed an increase in the average price for 1907 as compared with 1906, thirty-five showed no change in the average price for the year and fifty-one showed a decrease in price.

When the commodities are considered by groups all of the nine groups showed an increase in price in 1907 as compared with 1906. For farm products, taken as a whole, the increase was greatest, namely 10.9 per cent; for food, 4.6 per cent; for cloths and clothing, 5.6 per cent; for fuel and light, 2.4 per cent; for metals and implements, 6.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house-furnishing goods, 6.8 per cent, and for the miscellaneous group, 5 per cent.

While the general average of wholesale prices for the year 1907 was higher than the average for 1906, the tendency upward did not continue throughout the year, for the high point was reached in October, but there was a heavy decline in November and a still further decline in December, the average for that month being 3.5 per cent below the October average. This heavy decline in the latter part of the year was quite general, the prices of one hundred and thirty-two of the two hundred and fifty-eight articles in December being below the high point of the year and forty-six lower than in any other month of the year.

Cotton Bagging for Cotton Bales.

The officers of the Farmers' Union in Mississippi have made a contract with the cotton mills to furnish 14,000,000 yards of cotton bagging, a sufficient quantity to cover 2,000,000 bales of cotton. They propose to pack every bale of cotton grown by the members of the union in that State in this bagging, and to encourage its use by all other farmers with whom they have any influence. We are told by the Atlanta Constitution that while the annual cotton crop of Mississippi does not aggregate 2,000,000 bales, or anything like it, the Farmers' Union in that State are so firmly convinced that they will have co-operation from cotton growers in surrounding States that the demand for cotton bagging will far exceed the quantity of bagging for which they have contracted.

Why should not cotton be covered with cotton cloth? It is nearer than jute, and equally strong. It will supply an additional market for the cotton produced by the growers. It will make the growers independent of the great jute bagging trust, and will contribute immensely to the commercial and manufacturing strength of the South. Why send to India for jute in which to bale the Southern cotton crop when the staple can be packed better in bagging made from cotton grown in the Southern field?—News and Courier.

Miss Mattie Havis, of Charlotte, who has been missing for several days, was found in a demented condition in Columbia Monday.

Prof. G. Stanley Hall says "women are growing more timid." Perhaps that accounts for the new leap-year fatalities so far reported.—Washington Herald.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of W. W. SIBERT. Phone 288. 8 S. Main St.

CAMPAIGN DATES ARRANGED. CANDIDATES.

SUBCOMMITTEE FIXES TIME FOR THE MEETINGS.

The Political Circus Opens June 17— Senatorial Candidates at Sumter and State Candidates at St. Matthews.

- Senatorial Candidates. Greenville—Thursday, July 23. Laurens—Friday, July 24. Lexington—Tuesday, July 23. Saluda—Wednesday, July 29. Edgefield—Thursday, July 30. Aiken—Friday, July 31. Bamberg—Saturday, August 1. Barnwell—Tuesday, August 4. Hampton—Thursday, August 6. Beaufort—Friday, August 7. Walterboro—Saturday, August 8. Charleston—Wednesday, August 19. St. George—Thursday, August 20. Orangeburg—Friday, August 21. St. Matthews—Saturday, August 22.

The State Campaign. The schedule for the candidates for State offices is as follows:

- Barnwell—Friday, June 26. Bamberg, Saturday, June 27. Lexington—Tuesday, June 30. Saluda—Wednesday, July 1. Edgefield—Thursday, July 2. Aiken—Friday, July 3. Sumter—Tuesday, July 7. Manning—Wednesday, July 8. Monk's Corner—Thursday, July 9. Georgetown—Friday, July 10. Kingstree—Saturday, July 11. Florence—Monday, July 13. Marion—Tuesday, July 14. Conway—Thursday, July 16. Darlington—Friday, July 17. Bishopville—Tuesday, July 21. Bennettsville—Wednesday, July 22. Chesterfield—Thursday, July 23. Camden—Friday, July 24. Lancaster—Saturday, July 25. Winnsboro—Monday, July 27. Chester—Tuesday, July 28. Yorkville—Wednesday, July 29. Gaffney—Thursday, July 30. Spartanburg—Friday, July 31. Union—Saturday, August 1. Columbia—Tuesday, August 4. Newberry—Wednesday, August 5. Greenwood—Thursday, August 6. Abbeville—Friday, August 7. Anderson—Saturday, August 8. Walthalla—Wednesday, August 19. Pickens—Thursday, August 20. Greenville—Friday, August 21. Laurens—Saturday, August 22.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATE.

I beg to announce my candidacy for the United States Senate in the approaching Democratic primary, and I respectfully solicit the support of the Democratic voters of this State. R. G. Rhett.

FOR CONGRESS.

I announce myself as a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District of South Carolina, and pledge myself to abide the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary. A. F. Lever.

FOR SOLICITOR

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Solicitor of the Third Judicial Circuit in the ensuing Democratic primary. J. B. McLaughlin.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Solicitor for Third circuit, subject to action of the Democratic primary. Philip H. Stoll.

FOR THE HOUSE.

Friends of E. W. Dabbs hereby place him in nomination for the House of Representatives, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. We feel that the farmers for whom he has labored, in and out of season, are entitled to one capable of representing them. His interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the county, eminently qualifies him for the position. His Neighbors and Friends.

FOR CLERK OF COURT.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Court of Sumter county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. L. I. Parrott.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Treasurer of Sumter County, subject to the rules of the Democratic party, and solicit your support. B. C. Wallace.

FOR MAGISTRATE.

The many friends of Mr. Horace Harby hereby place him in nomination for the office of Magistrate for the Third Magisterial District, located at Sumter, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. Voters.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for Magistrate in the Sixth Magisterial District of Sumter County, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party. J. L. Gillis.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for Magistrate from the Sixth Judicial District of Sumter County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. W. R. DuBose.

I hereby announce myself a candidate, subject to the result of the primary, for the office of Magistrate of the Sixth Judicial District of Sumter County (Rafting Creek and Providence townships). J. L. Jackson.

FOR CO. SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Superintendent of Education for Sumter County, subject to the rules of the Democratic party, and solicit the support of my fellow-citizens. H. W. Cuttino.

FOR SHERIFF.

The friends of Maj. Wm. H. Seale hereby announce him a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sumter county, subject to the result of the Democratic primary. Major Seale has served Sumter county for years as Supervisor to the great satisfaction of the entire county, and in bringing him forward as a candidate for Sheriff we feel assured that his conduct of that office will be equally satisfactory. Many Voters.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Sumter County, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. W. H. Epperson.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby declare my self a candidate for the office of County Supervisor, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. If elected, I will honestly and impartially discharge the duties of that office. P. M. Pitts.

WANTED—Clerk for country store. Must be sober and industrious. One with some experience preferred. Apply in writing. Tindal & Cuttino, Tindal, S. C. 7-20-11—1&w

FOR SALE—Nice second hand parlor organ for \$35; easy terms. See Sumter Book Co. 7-6-11

WANTED TO SELL—A good second hand Eagle seventy saw gin and Boss press. A. D. Harby. 7-8-11

"The d-d umpire robbed us."—Chester correspondent to the State last Friday.

Take your medicine, Chester. Don't get over-anxious and think you can win every game, and then when you fall say the umpire robbed you.—Rock Hill Record.

\$30.40 —TO— Boston, Mass. And Return —VIA— Atlantic Coast Line Tickets on sale July 30th, 31st, August 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th limited to start on return trip August 16th. Extension of return limit may be obtained until September 16th by deposit and payment of \$1.00. Stop-overs permitted in New York on return trip. For particulars, address, W. J. CRAIG, Pas. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pas. Agt. WILMINGTON, N. C. TURNIP SEED. 200 Pounds New Turnip Seed Just Received. Select what you want at once. Early White Flat Dutch. Early Red or Purple Top. Large White Globe. Long White Cow Horn. Early White Egg. Amber Globe. Large Yellow Globe. Golden Ball. Yellow Aberdeen. Southern Seven Top. Improved Purple Top. Yellow Ruta Baga. White Norfolk. Hanover. Others. Mail Orders Solicited. Sibert's Drug Store, W. W. SIBERT. Phone 288. 8 S. Main St.