

Chatham Record

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1916.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

The Democrats of North Carolina have every reason to be satisfied and gratified at the success of their state convention, held last Thursday at Raleigh, for it was a success in every particular. The utmost harmony that prevailed was in most pleasing contrast to the bitter contests that have marred some of our conventions in the past. There did not seem to be any difference of opinion on any subject or anybody, but all were united in the adoption of the platform as well as in the selection of the delegates to the national convention and the electors and national committeeman. Not a discordant voice was heard, nor the slightest opposition to anything proposed. It was indeed a Democratic lovefeast that we hope is auspicious of the harmony and unity that will prevail in our ranks all during the coming campaign until the sun sets on the day of election next November.

The attendance was much larger than could have been expected, the arena of Raleigh's big auditorium being filled and the galleries nearly filled. This is quite gratifying, and indicates the interest that is being taken by the best men in the state to retain and maintain the good government that the Democratic party has given us for the past fifteen years. Usually the chief interest our state conventions is taken in the nomination of the several candidates for office and the friends of the competing candidates rally in large numbers to the convention to help their favorites. This year, however, the primary election law has done away with that. There were no competing candidates to be nominated this year. Senators Overman and Simmons, and Gov. Craig and Gen. Carr were elected our four delegates from the state-at-large to the national convention without any opposition whatever, which was as creditable to the good sense of the convention as it was complimentary to those four gentlemen. No other four men in this state would or could have more influence at the national convention than they, and our state will be proud of them at St. Louis.

Messrs. Cameron Morrison, of Charlotte, and J. O. Carr, of Wilmington, were nominated by acclamation as our two candidates for electors for the state-at-large, and we predict for them a brilliant canvass of the state and hope they may be able to persuade their Republican competitors to canvass with them, and thus let the people hear both sides discussed at the same time. They are both able and eloquent speakers and will give a good account of themselves.

The business of the convention was transacted in a very short time, most of the time of the convention being occupied by the very great speech of Senator Simmons, who, although he spoke nearly two hours, was heard with close attention and much interest. His speech ought to be spread broadcast over the state, so that every voter might read it, for we cannot understand how any intelligent and patriotic citizen of the state could vote the Republican ticket after reading it. We will not attempt even a synopsis of it, for it must be read throughout in order to be fully appreciated. Gov. Craig and Secretary of the Navy Daniels also made speeches that aroused much enthusiasm. Mr. O. Max Gardner, our next lieutenant-governor, made a short impromptu speech that thrilled the convention. One expression in it will be often quoted during the coming campaign, for he would not have it copyrighted, and that was in referring to Marion Butler he styled him "the Villa of North Carolina politics."

A very long platform was adopted, that ought to be acceptable to everybody. It was an eulogy on our national and state administrations and may serve as a campaign docu-

ment. It would have been sufficient to have simply endorsed our national and state administrations without so much verbiage, but then it may serve as a sort of stump speech. Woodrow Wilson is a sufficient platform, or ought to be, for every patriotic citizen of the United States to stand on. Every mention of his name by any of the speakers in this convention was loudly applauded. His wonderful popularity in this convention proved how greatly he had grown in public esteem since our convention in 1912. At that time he was bitterly opposed by many who in this convention loudly applauded every mention of his name. The change in sentiment was very gratifying to those who had struggled so strenuously for him four years ago.

The good effects of our prohibition laws were most pleasantly illustrated at this convention, for in all that vast crowd, we saw only one man under the influence of whiskey. Before the adoption of our prohibition laws there was always too much drinking at all political conventions of both parties. On these occasions friends meeting friends would treat each other and oft times would drink too much. It was considered a mark of friendship and courtesy for so much treating, and men drank then who seldom drank at other times. All that is changed now for the better, thanks to prohibition.

IRELAND has been the scene for the past week or two of exciting events, but the excitement is now abating. Quite a serious revolution or rebellion broke out in the city of Dublin and smaller efforts were made in other sections of the country to free that unfortunate Island, which is no doubt in better condition under British rule than if under a separate government.

Fayetteville District Conference.

This body met in the Methodist church in Siler City at 3:30 p. m. Thursday April 27, Rev. J. T. Gibbs, presiding.

Eighteen of the twenty pastors in the districts attended. Its lay membership is composed of five laymen from each circuit and station. A good number of these were present. Representatives from Greensboro College for women, Carolina College, Trinity Park School and the Editor of The Raleigh Christian Advocate were present. The people of the place and community attended from day to day. Mr. Z. T. Smith, of Dunn, was elected Secretary.

Pastor's reports on the several phases showed activity and progress.

Three young men were licensed to preach, having passed required examination before a committee. Mr. Ernest R. Clegg was one of them.

Discussions upon the efficient country church and other themes were an interesting feature.

Delegates elected to Annual Conference to meet in Durham next December were, Z. T. Smith, S. P. Hatch, Junius C. Wren, and J. D. McIver.

Sermons were preached by visiting ministers in the Methodist church during the sitting of the Conference morning and evening, and in the various churches of the place on Sunday.

The hospitality of the people of Siler City in their splendid entertainment of the Conference was heartily appreciated and recognized in a rising vote of thanks. They voted unanimously to accept the invitation of Pittsboro to hold next session here.

It was a splendid session and a spiritual feast.

W. F. CRAVEN.

Pittsboro High School Notes.

The following pupils averaged ninety and above on the final examinations in the fourth and fifth grades: Frank Craven, Emily Taylor and Thomas Morgan.

The pupils having perfect attendance for the past month from these grades are: Minnie Bell, Lucy Pierce, Thomas Morgan, Henry Bynum and Frank Craven.

Minnie Bell has had perfect attendance the entire school year. The prize for the best speller was won by Frank Craven in the fourth grade and Thomas Morgan in the fifth.

Over 20,000,000 pairs of army boots and shoes had been made and supplied up to April 1 by British Manufacturers to the active forces of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Serbia, since the beginning of the war.

Exaggerated Advertisements Unlawful

Washington, April 27.—In defining this week more clearly than ever before what constitutes dishonest advertising through the mails, the supreme court held in effect that advertisers, even though they give purchasers value received, are guilty of fraud by exaggerated advertising propaganda they have led clients to expect more. Officials declare the decision will pave the way to scores of prosecutions and make possible the enforcement of a much more stringent federal supervision of mail advertising.

The opinion was announced by Justice McKenna, reversing the district court in Southern Florida which quashed an indictment against officials of the New South Farm and Home Company. The indictment charged unlawful use of the mails in selling 10 acre farms. The Florida court held that if a purchaser received his money's worth exaggerated propaganda was not fraud. Justice McKenna took the position that it was an offense if the article sold did not serve the purpose represented, no matter what the value might be.

In discussing what constituted a criminal offense under the statute governing the use of the mails, Justice McKenna said:

"Mere 'puffing' might not be within its meaning, (of this, however, no opinion need be expressed,) that is, the mere exaggeration of the qualities which the article has; but when a proposed seller goes beyond that, assigns to the article qualities which it does not possess, does not simply magnify in opinion the advantages which it has, but invests advantages and falsely asserts their existence, he transcends the limits of 'puffing' and engages in false representations and pretenses."

"When the pretenses or representations or promises which execute the deception and fraud are false they become the scheme or artifice which the statute denounces."

Major London Has Record.

From News and Observer, April 27.

Of all the delegates who are here to attend the convention, Major Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, holds a unique position. Friends of Major London claim for him the record for attendance upon Democratic state gatherings. It was in 1868 that he rode horseback from his Chatham county home to Raleigh for his first experience in a convention. He has missed just one since. That was in 1892 when he was in San Francisco attending a meeting of the National Editors' Association. It doesn't mean that Major London is the oldest man in the convention. He isn't. In addition to his claim for priority as regular attendant, he is daily demonstrating that youth isn't measured always in years.

Pastor's Request.

I am anxious that all our congregation come together for the Wednesday evening service at eight o'clock to-night and for the morning and evening services next Sunday.

Father's and mothers and all the older people specially invited to the Sunday morning service.

It is probable that special revival services will continue through next week. With love and prayerful concern.

W. F. CRAVEN

There was quite a destructive fire at Raleigh early yesterday morning, burning the store of Job Wyatt & Sons and two livery stables. The loss is said to have been \$125,000.

Provisions for an investigation and report to Congress of a preliminary plan for a system of national highways by the corps of engineers of the army is made in a joint bill now pending before the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having qualified at the executors of the last will and testament of the late J. T. Brooks, this is to notify all creditors of the estate to present their claims to the undersigned or to her attorney on or before the 14th day of April, 1916. On this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

This the 19th day of April, 1916.

MRS. PEARL BROOKS JOHNSON, Executrix.

R. H. Hayes, Attorney

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as the administrator, with the will annexed, of the late M. D. Williams, this is to notify all persons holding claims against the said estate to present the same to me or my attorney on or before the 16th day of April, 1916, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please call and settle.

This April 10, 1916.

J. E. WOMBLE,

Adm'r t/a of M. D. Williams, Apex, N. C., Rt No. 4.

Fred. W. Bynum, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Having qualified as the administratrix with the will annexed of William A. Foushee, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said decedent to exhibit same to me or my attorney on or before the 26th of April, 1917. All persons indebted must settle promptly. This April 26, 1916.

ANNA FOUSHEE.

W. L. London & Son, Pittsboro.

W. A. Mabry, Durham.

Mebane Supply Co., Mebane

R. H. Hayes, Attorney.

Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers

By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

5. FERTILIZERS AND HORTICULTURE.

The fruit and vegetable growers are always leaders in the use of plant foods for their crops. This is especially true of the vegetable growers. What they wish is rapid growth in their produce, so that they will get the vegetables on the market in the shortest possible time from the time of planting. This is the secret of success with vegetables, and the only way to meet such conditions is to apply fertilizers in large quantities. In the next paper we shall tell about the "home garden" and how to fertilize it. In the present paper we are to tell more particularly about fruit trees and other horticultural plants.

The relation of apple growing to fertilizers has never been very carefully worked out. We know that the use of fertilizers with fruit trees, and especially apples, pays, but we have not yet worked out the best formulas for the various kinds of trees, nor the amounts which pay best. Brisbin says, in his book on "Trees and Tree Planting," that in planting young trees large quantities of manure should be used in preparing the place for planting. These manures should be rich in plant food elements if the trees are expected to make rapid growth. The best way to increase the plant food in manures is to add to the manures the mineral elements in various forms, and mix with leaf mold and manures. Brisbin also recommends that weeds should not be allowed to grow around the apple trees, as they will take up the plant food which is put down for young trees.

The best method of producing fruit is to keep the field or orchard clean by growing other crops which require constant attention and cultivation. Most farmers and horticulturists fertilize the crops that grow in the orchard, and in this way save the expense of fertilizing the fruit trees again. In many instances legumes are grown as a cover crop, and, incidentally, to furnish nitrogen. The orchard cannot be cultivated too deeply, or injury will result.

A large crop of apples or peaches taken from the soil much plant food, such as nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, and unless this is supplied from time to time, the trees will prove less fruitful and finally bear very little fruit, and what they do bear will be of poor quality. The argument that old trees in pastures bear good fruit is not sound, because conditions prevail in many isolated places this way that cannot be duplicated in the orchard. Many times it is the natural leaf mold, woods earth, droppings from animals, and other materials carrying available plant food that make the fruit on such trees. Besides such fruit is rarely ever as excellent and delicious as that grown in a well-kept orchard. Fruit, like all other kinds of field and garden crops, must be forced more or less to measure up to a high standard. To force the fruit, and at the same time keep the land fertile, we must apply to the soil as much fertilizer as the crop takes from it.

Fruit trees demand in their growth a fertilizer rather rich in potash and phosphoric acid, but not very rich in nitrogen. It was found that the citrus trees in California at the Riverside Experiment Station grew better fruit and did better every way with a complete fertilizer than with any single plant food element, or any incomplete combination. It was also found that the acid requirements of these trees were more completely supplied with sulphate of ammonia than from any other nitrogen source.

Many of the experiment stations have secured good results from fertilizing orchards, but none quite so good as the Ohio station. F. H. Ballou, in charge of work with apples, says:

"To sum up the results in increased fruit production from the use of chemical fertilizers on the very thin orchard land in southeastern Ohio, taking into consideration all our different plots at the various places covering 60 miles of country, we have the following:

Average per acre, per year fertilized, 100 barrels.

Average per acre, per year unfertilized, 44 barrels.

Gain per acre, per year, from fertilization, 56 barrels.

Cost of gain per barrel, per year, 17.8 cents.

This is the strongest endorsement for the use of commercial fertilizers in orchards that we have yet seen, and shows how it is possible to increase the incomes from an orchard by the wise use of the proper kinds of fertilizers. Prof. Maurice A. Blake of the New Jersey Experiment Station recommends an application of 450 pounds of fertilizer per acre with peaches. Prof. Starnes of the Georgia Experiment Station tried many formulas at the Georgia Station several years ago on peaches, and found that in every case the fertilizers paid.

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