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Leading Political Parties Girding Their Skirts For November Battle

COOLIDGE-DAWES CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS

Democrats Will Choose Their Candidates Next Week

DANIELS A DARK HORSE?

He Is Regarded as a Possible Candidate for Either First or Second Place

New York, June 15.—The North Carolina delegation to the Democratic national convention soon to assemble at the garden will come under the favored nation clause, the gentlemen comprising the delegations from about 20 other states that are in position to boast of a presidential possibility then a vice presidential possibility. Reference is made, of course, to Editor Daniels. The North Carolina man is still given classification by the press and the politicians as a dark horse and it is understood here that a number of friends will be on hand to see that his name is properly presented to the convention in the event an opening is discovered for such a move.

Therefore North Carolina will be found among the dark horse states and those in charge of the convention details plan to give to such states the best position on the floor. The captains, managers and sub-managers arrived in considerable numbers yesterday and today with those supporting McAdoo making most of the pre-convention noise.

Their argument runs in this channel. The Cleveland convention was conservative in all its marks and ramifications. This is the home of Tammany, of Wall street, the money power what Bryan once called the enemy country, but the New York convention must bring forth a progressive as the party torch bearer. McAdoo is the only man who has made a serious fight for the nomination and who can be regarded as a progressive therefore it must be McAdoo and a progressive platform—a platform, first, as unlike the nondescript republican platform as the farmers thereof can make it, but McAdoo has less than 300 delegates actually under instructions and many of the best minds in the party are still convinced that it would be unwise to give him the nomination.

There is likewise a cross section of what may be termed business opinion which holds with this democratic opinion, there are men of large affairs who believe the stock market will be strengthened in the event McAdoo is nominated, not because of a belief that he would be elected but because of a belief that he would be an easy man for Coolidge to defeat. Such men have received reports from the west which leads them to the conclusion that whereas there is disappointment over the platform adopted at Cleveland the western farmer is not ready to turn to the Democratic party for relief nor does the farmer have much hope in the third party movement.

The voter in the granger states—the disaffected west—is expected to continue the block movement inside the republican party the while looking to Coolidge and Dawes to reduce the number of rascals at the seat of government to a minimum. During the last session of congress the western bloc found in could do a lot of business by boring from within the Republican organization. Even La Follette has been very slow about giving up the Republican party label and many believe the west will hesitate just as long before turning to Mr. McAdoo and his party. In partial harmony with this view is the opinion of a number of Democratic senators who have felt right along that it would be a mistake to attach so much importance to the support which McAdoo would be expected to command from the radical west.

Coolidge Was Not Opposed

Cleveland, O., June 13.—The Republican national convention has adjourned.

Coolidge and Dawes is the Republican ticket for 1924.

President Coolidge's nomination was accomplished with only a ripple of dissent from Wisconsin and North Dakota but the nomination of his running mate came only after the convention had chosen Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, and been forced by his declaration to choose another—Charles G. Dawes the Hell and Maria general.

After a short race with Herbert Hoover, who came into the balloting after the declaration of Lowden, Dawes galloped off with the nomination.

Motions to make it unanimous and by acclamation were disturbed only by the dissents from Wisconsin and North Dakota.

After the nomination of General Dawes had been announced and Senator James E. Watson had moved it be made by exclamation, Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, took the platform and offered a resolution to appoint Mr. Mondell, chairman of the committee, to notify President Coolidge of his nomination and to appoint Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the committee, to notify General Dawes, of his nomination to the vice presidency.

Adoption of miscellaneous resolutions and motions concluded the business of the convention and the convention adjourned. The great show was over.

Calvin Coolidge was swept into nomination for the presidency by one of the largest majorities ever given by a Republican convention.

Before the first and only roll call was half completed, the story of his victory had been told as state by state the votes of solid delegations from east, west, north and south, were thrown to his support.

No other name was presented formally to the convention, but the 28 of the 29 Wisconsin votes and six from North Dakota were cast for Robert M. La Follette and 10 of the South Dakota delegates followed out their primary instructions and voted for Hiram Johnson.

The totals were as follows. Coolidge 1,065; LaFollette 34; Johnson 10. Necessary to be a choice, 556.

When the result was announced the convention recessed in a tornado of cheering.

N. C. Mountain Lands Bought By Government

Raleigh, June 13.—Within the last ten years the United States government has bought 350,000 acres of forest lands in the mountains of North Carolina at about six dollars per acre or a total price of approximately \$2,000,000 according to H. M. Curran, forester with the extension division of the State College of Agriculture. One hundred such purchases he says, would be equal to the total area of the state. These lands are estimated to be worth at least \$9 per acre.

The federal government spends about 8 cents each year for the protection and administration of these woods and the business connected with them, while growth on each acre is worth 60 cents per year. Mr. Curran says. These forests, he asserts, will net the United States treasury \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 every 10 years, managed in the present crude manner, while if properly treated with at least 50 cents per year spent on each acre, double this revenue can be expected and all risk from fire eliminated.

The forests of Saxony (400,000 acres) since 1890 have produced a net revenue of \$4 per acre per year or \$1,600,000 gross annually, he said and pointed out that North Carolina timber grows faster than that of Saxony and that it is worth as much in the forest and can be marketed readily.

BRICKLAYERS STRIKE IN NEW YORK

New York, June 12.—On the ground that the employment of incompetent iron workers endangers the lives and limbs of their members, local unions of bricklayers will this morning begin calling their men off some twenty buildings now being erected in Manhattan with the assistance of non-union men. About 1,000 bricklayers and an equal number of hoisting engineers and laborers will be affected. Iron workers have been on strike since May 1.

The final decision to call their men off all non-union jobs in the metropolitan area was reached at a conference in the Hotel Aberdeen yesterday afternoon. Announcing it John Donnelly, business agent of Local 34, explained that no sympathetic strike was being called and that this is the first instance where bricklayers have taken any part in a strike by other unions in New York.

"The men are being pulled off the job for their own protection," he explained. "One of our members was killed on a Seventh Avenue job through the incompetence of iron-workers employed on it. Only yesterday an apprentice was maimed for life. There is constant and unnecessary danger from falling beams, derricks and other material."

"The decision to take the men off is the unanimous decision of the Executive Council and the officers of all the locals."

Dawes Got in Limelight By Cussing Out Congress Quiz

Washington, June 13.—The "Hell an' Maria" outbreak before the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Expenditures during the World War, three years ago, brought Brig. Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Illinois, into the limelight and public favor.

He had been chief purchasing agent for the American Army in France, and made a hit with those in command and in the War Department here. A movement was on foot in Congress to show a great waste of money in the conduct of the war. A Republican House named a special committee to make an inquiry.

Under cross-examination Gen. Dawes let go a lot of cuss words that attracted the attention of people throughout the world. He appeared to be criticizing Congress for nosing around about the cost of a victorious army.

Talked of for Harding Cabinet There was talk of naming Gen Dawes for a place in the Harding Cabinet. The day he appeared at the House he made it known he was no candidate, and did not expect to be, to photographers who tried to snap him he shouted:

"You dont need my picture. I am not a candidate for any office. I don't intend to become a public officer and I am not going into politics."

In his testimony he repeated that statement.

"You cannot put a blotch on the army," said he to the committee. "What the Hell did we go in for—to steal money? It was an American war, and yet as a rule these committees try to bring in partisan politics."

"You can try to give me all the hell you want—I like it. You kick because I sold a lot of second hand junk to the French Government for \$400,000,000 instead of keeping 40,000 soldiers there to guard it while we tried to peddle it. My conscience hurts me sometimes when I think we charged 'em too much."

Gen. Dawes turned the House hearing into a real cussing match. He denounced Congressmen as "pinheaded politicians" and "mud-slinging" investigators, and got away with it. His words were so warm and caustic that they were not permitted to go into the permanent record of the committee.

Democrats are rather pleased with Dawes's nomination. They pointed out today that the progressive Republicans do not like him, and he has roasted the old guard leaders of Congress for trying to make capital out of the conduct of the war by President Wilson, his Cabinet and Gen. Pershing. They have looked over the

NOTED AUTHOR SUICIDES

"Nothing Remains but to Dynamite the Ruins," He Wrote.

San Francisco, June 10.—Peter Clarke MacFarlane, noted author and former actor and preacher, who killed himself on the steps of the San Francisco Morgue last night, had fought a losing battle for health.

Two notes, one addressed to an intimate friend and the other "To whom it may concern," recounted the story of his long battle with diabetes, his physical exhaustion and mental turmoil and his eventual surrender to death.

"I have been broken on the wheel of the soul's effort to express itself," said one of the notes. "Nothing remains but to dynamite the ruins."

Samuel Alden, a special policeman, was the sole witness of the dramatic act which terminated the career of the noted author.

"Mr. MacFarlane stopped at the entrance of the Coroner's office and hung his walking stick over his arm," Alden said. "I thought he was going to light a cigaret or cigar in the shelter of the low window there, but in the next instant out came the pistol and he put a shot into his left temple and just slid down the wall and crumpled to the sidewalk."

Mr. MacFarlane was fifty-three years old. His career reached from his first position as a railroad clerk to that of a successful author, flickering for a brief period before the footlights when he was an actor, and including seven years as a pastor.

In 1918 Mr. MacFarlane was sent to Europe by the Saturday Evening Post and traveled over the western front with the American army in the months that followed.

In 1921 and 1922 he was a Chautauqua lecturer.

record of his appearance today and believe they can get more good than 'arm out of it.

President Harding appointed Gen. Dawes as director of the National Budget. His record during the war and his talk about economy made him popular at the White House.

In Debate With Bryan

Gen. Dawes's first political demonstration was in a debate with William Jennings Bryan on free silver. Dawes became so interested in this subject that he wrote his first book, "The Banking System of the United States." Friends of the Republican nominee for Vice President report that in those days he was ambitious to serve the public but the opportunity did not present itself.

Early in 1896 he was selected to manage the McKinley forces in Illinois, where a fight was being made to thwart any purpose to nominate the Ohian for the Presidency. The entire Illinois delegation was captured for McKinley and Young Dawes was in fine favor with the new President. He was made Comptroller of the Currency, which office he held for several years and then became a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate.

He was defeated by Senator Hopkins and withdrew with the understanding among friends that he was through with politics for all time. He organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which he became President, and is now Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In April 1917, he entered the army as a Major and later was Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

Herbert Hoover almost got him; he wanted him to become head of the Grain Central Corporation. In July, 1917, Dawes went overseas, expecting to go to the front, but was disappointed, for Gen. Pershing drafted him for an important position behind the line. He was made Chief of the Purchasing Division of the A. E. F.

Testifying before a House Committee in 1921, Gen. Dawes said he was "commissioned Major of Engineers," because he had "been chief of engineers of a little railroad" back home.

"I tried to get into the line, but they would not take me," said he. "I wanted to go to war, and I finally got this engineering commission because I was technically, although not actually competent. I was not taken out of the engineers, but I was detailed on this administration work within two weeks after I got there, Aug. 30, 1917."

State-Owned Ships Will Be Big Issue in North Carolina

WHEELER AS MATE FOR LA FOLLETTE

They Will Be Nominated by July 4 Convention, Friends of the Senator Believe

Cleveland, June 15.—With the Republican convention out of the way Cleveland is looking forward to housing the second national convention of the year that of the Conference of Progressive Political Action, which opens here July 4.

Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin for President and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for Vice President, will be the ticket chosen by the convention, it is believed by La Follette's friends here.

La Follette and Wheeler, if they are nominated, would be expected to run upon a platform patterned closely after that which was decisively turned down by the Republican convention last week.

In addition to these the conference members want planks which would call for the repeal of the Esch-Cummings Transportation Law, abolition of what they regard as court tyranny and injunctions against labor, elimination of child labor, higher taxes on swollen incomes, public ownership of the Nation's water, mineral and forest supplies and reconstruction of the Federal Reserve Bank System.

Each plank is intended to appeal to the workingman of both farm and city and to the men and women of the country who are tired of the present order of things and want to see a new deal in the conduct of the Nation's affairs.

The managers of the conference really want to name either Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska or Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa as running mate for La Follette, but both Norris and Brookhart are expected to refuse.

Each is running for re-election to the senate and it is considered doubtful that either would turn down what he believes to be a certainty for the uncertainty of election to head the executive end of the governmental organization.

Their refusal undoubtedly would mean the selection of Wheeler. The Senator from Montana would be considered acceptable, for he has been identified not only with the radical elements in his own State, but with the so-called progressive group which has been upsetting the Administration apple cart during the last two years.

Wilkes County's Blackberry Crop Will Amount to \$50,000

Roaring River, June 11.—The blackberry crop in Wilkes county will net pickers and canners \$50,000 this year, according to canners here. Canned apples, peaches, beans and cherries will force the total close to \$100,000, it is further estimated. The last of this month and run for about blackberry season will open about the 30 days.

J. B. Church of this place yesterday unpacked 3,300 cases of cans which will be distributed to farmers' families over the county for filling with the luscious berries. He estimates that he will pay \$10,000 to some 60 families. W. W. Harris, another canner, says that he can use 10,000 cases of cans for the season if he can get them, but doubts that he can get more than 4,000.

1,500 Indians to Get \$10,000,000 of Land

Aberdeen, Washington, June 14.—Approximately 1,500 Indians of the Quinalt Reservation will share about \$10,000,000 worth of timber land, it was estimated recently as a result of the Supreme Court decision whereby the allotment policy of the Department of Indian Affairs for the past twelve years is rendered invalid. Each Indian's share by this computation is about \$6,700.

The territory to be allotted to the Indians constitutes about three quarters of the reservation area. The remaining fourth was allotted prior to suspension of allotments as agricultural and grazing land.

Work of allotment will be started immediately, according to advices from Charles H. Burke, Indian Commissioner at Washington, D. C. The lands to be allotted include some of the finest tracts of standing timber in the State.

LEGISLATURE TO ASSEMBLE AUGUST 7

General Assembly's Task Will Be Merely to Provide Election On The Ships and Terminals.

Raleigh, June 16.—Governor Morrison and the council of state ended the guessing today and set August 7 for the special session of the general assembly which is to be called to act upon the recommendations of the state ship and water transportation commission.

There was no formal call, but his excellency said informally that this date had been set and that in time he will send out the official statement. There was no objection in the council of state, it was said about the state house, and the governor's last big project will have an auspicious beginning.

As many times written, there will be no final action of the general assembly on the commission's findings. The general assembly will be asked merely to frame the machinery for an election on this measure which has been as close to the executive heart as any act of his whole official life. He greatly desires to conclude his administration with a substantial contribution to the rate business. He has figured in the fights as special attorney and has observed the progression on freight tariffs until they have reached the realm of the technician purely, just where the layman cannot go and where he throws up his hands and yields the issue up as hopeless.

The terminal scheme first, the boats next, and then such other machinery as will give North Carolina an even battle with the railroads, will constitute the governor's measures. He believes in the boat far more than the commission does and in the trunk railway line far less than it appears to believe, but there is no division in the councils which should operate against the boat measure when it is taken to the people. His excellency will carry it personally to the country. He believes they will ratify the measure in the election and that the referendum will result in giving the state all the weapons that it needs for its commercial emancipation.

The governor's plan is in far better shape than it was at the regular session of the general assembly when the senate surprised him by an unceremonious down-sitting on the bill which proposed far less for boat and terminals than the commission needs for its work. The recommendation of the governor was \$2,000,000. The commission asks for \$7,000,000 with a contingent appropriation of \$1,500,000.

The amount is big, but the state has several times exceeded that size of a bond issue and it does not frighten. The heavily Democratic west thinks kindly of the governor and his measures and in a popular vote would give the governor a big compliment. The speaking burden will be carried by the governor, but he will have help. He will seek to keep the issue clear of partisan politics. Some of the strongest supporters that the boat and terminal plans had in the very beginning were leading state Republicans.

There is apparently no other major matter to come before this assembly and it should be able to adjourn within half its constitutional 20 days. State Democratic Chairman John G. Dawson is speaker of the lower house and he will preside over it. Representative Lindsay Warren, congressional nominee in the first, will be the hottest opponent in the house, but he will vote to submit the issue. He will probably fight it on the stump. And Senator Pat H. Williams of the first district who led in the fight against the bill in 1923, will be back opposing it again. It will be an interesting legislative contest.

NOTICE

In the matter of Nichols Mercantile Company.
To the creditors of Nichols Mercantile Company:
You are hereby notified to file with the undersigned receiver, your claim against the above company, within thirty days of this notice, or same will be barred from participation in the assets of said company.
By order of the Superior Court of Surry County.
This June 9, 1924.
Signed, A. E. Tiley, Receiver.