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McAdoo's Strength Topples Back Below The 500 Mark

The Vote At The End of the 45th Ballot Stood 483 For McAdoo; Smith Drops Back To 319.

END EXPECTED SOON

Madison Square Garden, July 3.—On the 45th ballot the leaders stood:

McAdoo, 483.4.
Smith, 319.1.
Davis, 78.
Robinson, 44.
Underwood, 38.
Ralston, 31.

These figures showed a loss of one for McAdoo, no change for Smith, a gain of 2 for Davis, no change for Robinson or Ralston; Underwood lost 2.

On the 43rd ballot Oklahoma, with her 20 votes, left McAdoo and went for Senator Robinson of Arkansas. Senator Carter Glass today released the 24 Virginia delegates from their pledges to him, but the delegation decided to continued voting for him until they could agree where to go.

As the clock moved to 10:30 Chairman Walsh, of Montana, began rapping for order and introduced Rev. John E. Heindel, of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jersey City, who offered the morning prayer.

The clerk went back to the call of the States for the 43rd time.

"Twenty-four votes for Oscar Underwood," rolled in from Alabama as usual.

The first change came in Florida where the single vote which had been cast to Underwood went to Ralston. The Ralston people said they were ready to start their drive today after the second ballot "if things looked right."

The first breaks for the Indiana Senator were expected from the West, Missouri, Iowa and Oklahoma, where Thomas Taggart had "been making friends," were being counted on by the Ralston people to contribute something.

The Ralston people were claiming they had a hundred votes ready at once.

Nebraska took one from Smith and entered it for Davis. The McAdoo people said they were ready to give Ralston a run. Taggart, more taciturn than ever, were hurrying noisily over the floor saying a word here and there. Members of the old Indiana-Illinois-New York coalition seemed to be working in harmony again.

In New Hampshire, McAdoo lost 1-2 a vote which Smith picked up.

North Carolina took a half vote from Glass and gave it to McAdoo.

McAdoo lieutenants were noticeably late coming in today. They had been at a late conference. They predicted that the convention would end tomorrow. At any rate they had a long record in their favor—most Democratic conventions of recent decades have been in session on the Fourth of July.

Buyers Deserted Ohio Village; Offers Free Homes for Year

Canton, Ohio, June 29.—The entire village of Lindentree, Ohio, with its forty-three dwellings, is waiting for occupants to move in with rent free promised for a year.

The village was purchased recently by C. A. Kolp, Canton business man, at public auction, held on the front steps of the Carroll County Courthouse, Carlonton. It was prosperous when the mines were working. Now it is deserted by all excepting the Mayor, the Town Marshal, his deputy, and one family.

Following his purchase, Kolp announced that he would place the "keys of the village" in the hands of any Ohio organization or group or responsible persons who want to occupy it for any length of time up to one year.

In addition to the dwellings the village has one school house, a garage and meeting place, a public square, one store building and one town pump.

Gas in Filibuster



Lieut.-Gov. Toupin of Rhode Island sat in the presiding chair of the State Senate 40 continuous hours in the effort to break a filibuster which had lasted since Jan. 1, and finally brought to a head when the Senate chamber was gassed, nearly causing the death of two senators.

Burn Squares and Kill the Weevil

Raleigh, July 2.—"Begin now to pick up and burn the weevil-infested squares for present boll weevil control," advises Prof. Franklin Sherman, Chief Entomology for the State College Experiment Station and Extension Service.

"Reports from our field workers and from students of State College whom we have placed in boll-weevil work, and of county agents and farmers—all, give evidence that the weevil-population is less than it was at this time last year, and less than when the plants were at the same stage of growth. Very few fields have been found infested to such degree that we would urge the use of poisons. Many cotton growers, especially to the northeast, have not yet found any weevils in their fields. Weevils did begin to appear on young cotton as early as mid-May, but they were very few and we have not advised the use of poison in such cases. Had we wildly urged wholesale poisoning at that time, or from the time the cotton was chopped, those who followed such advice might have wasted from \$2 to \$5 per acre by now. As it is, the weevil population in most fields is still so light that poisoning would presumably not pay, and those who have followed our advice have not applied an ounce of poison, except in those cases where the weevil was estimated to be as numerous as 20 to the acre or more. Very few fields have been reported to us to have enough weevils to pay for poisoning.

"This fortunate condition of a very light infestation at the first of July offers a chance to employ the picking up and burning of infested squares to the best possible advantage. In many cases it may turn the scale and greatly help the situation. Cheap labor may be used for this purpose, it is doubtful whether full labor-prices can be profitably paid for it. It is a task which can easily be performed by children. We recommend that the squares be gathered at least once a week until the middle or end of July, or until the natural shedding of young bolls make it impracticable to continue. Merely covering them by cultivation does not serve the purpose—by all means the squares should be gathered ahead of cultivation, and burned.

"If the present wet season continues it is altogether probable that by the end of July the weevils will be numerous enough so that the standard dust-method will be profitable in many fields—then those who have wisely prepared for this method will have their innings,—but as yet they may 'save their powder.' The 'pre-square poisoning' has not been needed in the great majority of cases,—now there is the chance to employ the square-gathering with good effect. We do not advocate any weevil-traps nor machines for gathering the squares, just cheap hand-labor that's all.

BRYAN MAKES PLEA IN FAVOR MCADOO

Presidential Timber A-Plenty If McAdoo or Smith Cannot Be Nominated.

DANIELS SECOND CHOICE

New York, July 2.—That stormy petrel of Democratic politics, William Jennings Bryan, added another tumultuous chapter to his long career today when he went before the Democratic national convention in an attempt to stem the tide of opposition to William G. McAdoo.

Interrupting in an all-day succession of inconclusive ballots for a nominee for the presidency, the three times candidates of his party plunged the convention into a near riot and finally was all but driven from the platform by heckling delegates and booping galleries.

Besides Mr. McAdoo, he mentioned seven other presidential aspirants who would be satisfactory to him, but none of them aroused more than momentary enthusiasm and when the balloting was resumed scarcely a vote had been changed.

Neither did the conference of the leaders during an ensuing recess materially alter the situation, and the night convention went into another night session with its disagreement over the nomination still in a jumble. McAdoo and Smith, both unable to make material headway, kept their respective parties at the head of the list. Davis, of West Virginia, lost a few votes, but remained in third place, and the supporters of Ralston, of Indiana, became more active in presenting the qualifications of their candidate as a compromise selection.

The entire effect of Mr. Bryan's appearance before the convention was not immediately apparent. The McAdoo men declared the incident would stimulate a new rally in the lagging fortunes of the former treasury secretary, but the Smith supporters said Bryan had turned the trick for which they had been waiting, and had relegated the McAdoo candidacy definitely to the limbo.

Recalling the spectacular appearance of Mr. Bryan before the Baltimore convention of 1912 to blast the candidacy of Champ Clark and turn the tide in favor of Woodrow Wilson, the partisans of all the present candidates at first listened attentively, curious to know what surprise might be in store for them. The speaker began with a plea for party harmony and moved on amid applause to declare he would name none of the men to whom he objected and wanted only to call attention anew to several he considered eminently qualified.

The first name he mentioned was that of Dr. A. A. Murphree of Florida State university. Laughter swept the floor and galleries and a few good natured gibes were shouted at the commoner. There were ripples of applause as he presented in turn the names of Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Senator Ralston, of Indiana, Senator Walsh, of Montana, and E. T. Meredith, of Iowa. Both applause and laughter answered a presentation of the qualifications of Mr. Bryan's brother, the governor of Nebraska.

The name of Mr. McAdoo had been reserved for the last and the speaker sturdied up a demonstration of approval from the McAdoo delegates and rumbling avalanche of boos and hisses from the Smith supporters in the gallery by declaring the former treasury secretary was entitled to the nomination "whether you like him or not, whether you nominate him or not."—Associated Press.

TAX ON MESSAGES REMOVED

Since midnight, July 2, people of the United States are not paying government tax on telegrams, cablegrams and telephone long distance messages. The tax on messages costing 50 cents or less was five cents, and ten cents on messages costing more than 50 cents.

John B. Hood Passes Away

Mr. John B. Hood died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Grimes, yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. He had been in feeble health for sometime but death came almost suddenly. He was eighty-one years old on April 1. Mr. Hood served his country as a confederate soldier during the Civil War, and later settled on a farm near Hood's Grove in Meadow township where he lived until six or seven years ago when he came to Smithfield to live with his daughter.

For many years he had been a member of Hood's Grove Baptist church which, in appreciation for his efforts in helping the church, was named for him.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon and the body will be carried to the old home place for burial. His wife preceded him to the grave five years ago. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. W. F. Grimes, of this city, and Mrs. H. N. Jernigan, who lives near Hood's Grove.

The family has the sympathy of many friends in this hour of bereavement.

Heavy Rains Wash Roadbed

Princeton, July 3.—(Special).—One of the heaviest rainfalls ever known in this section fell here about 12 o'clock Thursday causing a washout at big Branch near Holts mill on the Central Highway. About twenty feet of the roadway on a six foot fill was washed out. The road force built a bridge over the washout in about four hours and traffic was resumed just before night. On Tuesday following another heavy rain caused a washout at the same point the flood of water carrying away the bridge and several feet more of the embankment. The road force have built another larger bridge at this point and traffic was resumed about night Tuesday July 1st.

ANOTHER STILL CAPTURED

Yesterday morning federal officers captured a 35-gallon capacity copper whiskey still on Sassy Riser Swamp near Holt Lake. No arrests were made.

BRITIAN'S DRINK BILL

The amount spent by Britian in liquor during the year 1923, was \$1,537,500,000. This is \$2,500,000 more than the interest on the national debt, considerably more than the gross annual assessable value of lands, houses, and other property; almost twice as much as the capital invested in the coal industry; more than twice the amount of taxes collected in 1922-23; nearly three times the estimated expenditure on Imperial defense; nearly four times the amount spent on education; and more than six times the sum spent on the relief of the poor.

Taking the consumption of beer alone, the Englishman's fondness for his beer is amply demonstrated by the fact that the nation drank 37,000,000 more gallons of the product of the brewery than it did of the milk of the cow, while the value of the beer consumed exceeded that of milk by \$400,000,000.

These are startling figures, and the total expenditure in liquor represents the sum of \$35.50 a head of the population. It has been repeatedly asserted that the solution of much of the economic trouble that afflicts Britian lies in the settlement of the drink question. There appears to be truth in that view.

Mr. Kirkwood, one of the Socialist M. P.'s for Glasgow, declared in the House of Commons the other day that bad housing conditions was the cause of driving thousands of the population to drink. But, on the other hand, it is contended that to a large extent these conditions are due to excessive fondness for liquor. In its program of domestic politics, the British Labor government has no greater problem to contend with than the liquor question.—Dearborn Independent.

RECORDER'S COURT FOR LAST TUESDAY

Violation of Prohibition Law and Assault Case Form The Only Indictments.

TWO CASES CONTINUED

Violation of the prohibition laws and charges of assault vied with each other as to the number of cases in Tuesday's Recorder's Court. The cases were as follows:

State vs. Herman Capps, charged with violation of the prohibition laws. Continued to July 15.

State vs. Sandy Davis, violation of the prohibition laws. Continued to July 15.

State vs. H. K. Kornegay, violation of the prohibition laws. Guilty on three counts. First count charging driving car under influence of liquor thirty days on roads. Judgment suspended upon condition that defendant does not operate auto on roads of North Carolina for twelve months. On second count charging transportation, \$25 fine and it is ordered that auto be confiscated and sold and proceeds turned into public school funds. On third count charging possession, judgement suspended upon paying costs.

State vs. John Ray and Callie, assault. Guilty. Judgment suspended upon payment of costs.

State vs. Sidney Adams, trespass. Plead guilty; judgment suspended upon paying the costs.

State vs. R. A. McLamb, Ferny McLamb, Wilbert Phillips, Charlie Johnson, charged with assault. Defendant R. A. McLamb guilty. Twelve months on roads and pay costs. Other defendants discharged. Appealed to August term Superior Court under \$500 appearance.

State vs. Odell Badger, assault with deadly weapon. Guilty. Eighteen months and costs.

ANOTHER COTTON BLOOM

Mr. W. Boyett Blackman, who lives near Four Oaks was in the city yesterday, and brought to our office a cotton bloom, in fact three blooms on one stalk. The bloom was red showing that it had opened on June 30th. Mr. Blackman says he has fifteen acres planted in cotton and that in spite of the rains it is in fair condition. He has plenty of boll weevils already. Last year boll weevils cut his crop short fifty percent, and he says if he gets a bale to three acres this year he will not be disappointed.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE FARMER

The average productive labor hour on the farm is worth about 40 cents.

To make every one of these 40 cent hours productive of its share of profit, it is necessary to reduce non-productive labor to the minimum, and in farming as in manufacturing it has been found that the best way to do this is to use labor-saving machinery. The small electric light and power plants now in use on so many farms accomplish a lot of this labor saving. Grindstones, fanning mills and many other light power appliances in the barn which used to require the time of two men are now turned by electricity. In the house the pumping, churning, separating, sweeping, washing, and ironing are all done by electricity, relieving the farmer's wife of a great part of the burdens which have made her life a hard one. And of course electric light itself makes the farm home a bright and cheerful place to live.

Where electricity serves the farm family we find the best of living conditions, an awe find too, that every member of the family makes each hour of labor pay a profit.

Mrs. George S. Williams of Savannah, Ga., has the honor of being the first negro woman appointed to the National Republican Committee.

WILL SHOW WEEVIL CONTROL METHODS

Five Demonstration Farms Have Been Selected In Johnston County To Teach Farmers.

USE PRACTICAL METHODS

(By Harvie Jordan)

St. Matthews, S. C., July 2.—The American Cotton Association Boll Weevil Control Campaign has established cotton demonstration farms, of five to eight acres, in Johnston County for improved cultural and weevil control methods. The operators of these demonstration farms are as follows:

Contest No. 1—Snead Sanders, R. F. D. No. 1, Four Oaks; C. T. Eason, Selma; Austin-Stephenson Co., Smithfield; R. C. Gillett, Smithfield; Preston Woodall, Benson.

The methods to be employed on these farms throughout the season as to land preparation, fertilization, width of rows, spacing of plants, cultivation and poisoning for weevil control, will conform to the best practical plans used by successful cotton growers in the weevil infested areas of the cotton belt.

Under Contest No. 1 the Association furnishes, free of cost to the operators, the necessary booklets of instruction and a diary to keep a complete record of the crop (including detailed cost of production), as well as the necessary poisons and apparatus for applying same. In addition to this, a competent field agent is employed in each State whose duty it is to periodically visit each demonstration farm, check up the progress of the work, report the condition of the crop and render whatever aid may be possible to the operators and to the growers generally.

Contest No. 2 embraces all the privileges, advantages, etc., of Contest No. 1, with the exception of free poisons and the apparatus for applying same.

Several hundred of these practical demonstration farms have been located in the various cotton growing states this year to teach the farmers in a simple and convincing way how to check the weevil infestation and produce profitable yields of cotton. Thousands of farmers are being assisted in this work in the eleven cotton-growing weevil infested states.

Fourteen cash prizes, aggregating \$2,000, will be awarded to farmers by the association this year operating their farms under contest Nos. 1 and 2, as an encouragement and stimulus to aid in the success of the work. The literature and cooperation of the Association are available to every cotton grower who makes application for same to the American Cotton Association, St. Matthews, S. C. No additional applications can be accepted under Contest No. 1 for free poisons, but all applications for enrollment under Contest No. 2 will be accepted and free literature on cultural and weevil poison methods will be promptly distributed. This is the only practical method for weevil control ever established and successfully carried on by any agency in the South.

The cotton growers of Johnston County are urged to visit the cotton demonstration farms in their respective communities for weevil control this season which are to be operated by the farmers named above. Liquid poisons and dry calcium arsenate will be used throughout the season. The first application will be made with a mop during the month of May and carry part of June, and as the cotton bolls out, a hand power spraying pump or dusting machine will be used. Kill the winter-hibernating weevils as they come into the fields after the crop is chopped to a stand, and by stopping the early cycle of propagation of the insects, a good crop of cotton can be matured by August 1st, even if migration causes infestation from other fields not treated and used to breed the insects.

These demonstration farms where—

(Continued on page 4)