

# NEW DORMITORY AT CULLOWHEE

BUILDING COMPLETED AT AN APPROXIMATE COST OF \$250,000.

Sylvia.—The dedication services of the Walter E. Moore dormitory for girls at Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School in Jackson county, which has just been completed at an approximate cost of \$250,000, was held Friday morning, May 30th, in the spacious reception hall of that building. A meeting of the Western North Carolina Weekly Press Association and also the Interment Education Council at Cullowhee on the same date brought together an unusually large number of educational and public leaders of the state for the occasion.

President John E. Calfee of the Asheville Normal, one of the principal speakers, paid tribute to the rapid growth and work of Cullowhee and its promising significance as an educational institution in Western North Carolina. He chose for the subject of his address "Spiritual Forces in Education," which he outlined under the headings of integrity, vision, courage, and thinking. His message was timely and greatly appreciated by those present. Ex-President Madison in a short address then reviewed the history of the school, showing the early forces which contributed to its development and the splendid services and untiring efforts of Mr. Walter E. Moore in behalf of the institution. He recalled the work of Mr. Moore in getting a bill through the legislature as early as 1893, carrying an appropriation of \$1,500 for the Cullowhee School. This fact was significant in that it marked the first recognition of the school by the state.

Mr. Moore himself, who is chairman of the Board of Trustees, was present, and spoke in a modest way about the services he had been able to render, and expressed the desire that the building named in his honor might add to the comfort of many young ladies yet to come to Cullowhee seeking better educational advantages. State Superintendent A. T. Allen, the concluding speaker, outlined in a convincing manner a larger program of public education and equality of educational opportunity for the boys and girls of North Carolina. He showed some of the outstanding inequalities now existing between town and country and between adjacent districts in educational opportunities. He suggested the policy of a minimum school term of eight months for the state, a county-wide system of taxation, better trained teachers, and improved service in transportation. He concluded his speech by saying that North Carolina should take the same attitude toward schools as toward roads; and that is, the best only should suffice.

The Walter E. Moore dormitory, the pride of the Normal, is not only a credit to Cullowhee but to North Carolina, for it is estimated by some as the finest best equipped dormitory for women in the state. It is a handsome three story fire proof brick building, with ninety rooms completely furnished to take care of 180 girls. It is also equipped with a beautiful dining room and kitchen, large reception halls and reading rooms with elegant furniture. It has steam heat, electric lights, the latest system of plumbing, and is modern in every respect. The building itself, located on a lofty elevation, presents a stately appearance, and from its windows on every side, picturesque views of the surrounding mountains can be had.

With the completion of Moore dormitory a rapid growth of the Normal is assured. Every room was assigned for the summer school, which opened June 3rd, and reservations are being made daily for the fall quarter. H. T. Hunter, the new president, is a man of broad vision and strong personality. Under his efficient administration Cullowhee is making rapid strides and its outlook for the future is bright.

Improvements For Cleveland Fair. Shelby.—Work has begun on the Cleveland county fair grounds. The half mile race track is now being graded and will be completed within two or three months, the contractors say. Dr. J. S. Dorton, secretary of the fair association, states that he has inquiries from owners of prominent race horses in North and South Carolina about entering their horses in the races this fall.

Construction work on three of the buildings; the agricultural exhibit hall, manufacturers' building, and poultry hall, has started and will be rushed to completion.

The link between Kings Mountain and Shelby of the Charlotte, Asheville highway, which will be completed July 3, runs directly by the fair grounds.

### Two Killed in Auto Accident.

Durham.—As a result of an automobile accident here Fred Thomas, prominent citizen of West Durham, and Ellis Garrard, three year old daughter of C. E. Garrard, are dead, while Clarence Sneed is a patient in the hospital but is not considered to be in a serious condition.

The accident occurred a little more than one mile north of the city limits when Thomas, together with two other men, were returning from a barbecue near the city.



1—Seven hundred Italians on board the steamship Dante Alighieri, denied admittance to the United States, talking with friends on the pier at New York. 2—Mrs. D. A. McDougal, Mrs. Emily Blair, Mrs. T. L. Brown and Mrs. Prince Eric of Denmark and his bride at Arcadia, Cal., where they have a chicken ranch. 3—New home of...

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Congress Adjourns and the Country's Eyes Turn to G. O. P. Convention.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CONGRESS adjourned on Saturday, and the country heaved one great sigh of relief. Business, which had been depressed, began to perk up; and stocks, which had been in something of a slump, regained some of their lost values. The people of the United States turned with interest, unmixt with excitement, toward Cleveland, where the Republican party was gathering for the purpose of nominating Calvin Coolidge for President.

In the closing days of the session, several pieces of projected legislation went by the boards. The McNary-Haugen bill designed for the relief of the farmers was defeated in the house by a vote of 224 to 154, and modifications of it were also rejected. The farm bloc did not wish any of the other farm relief bills passed, and then President Coolidge told the congressional leaders that he would not approve of any measure that included price fixing. That settled it for the present.

As for Muscle Shoals, that also went over until next session. The senate agriculture committee, reporting favorably the Norris bill providing government control of power from the site, denounced unsparingly the bill which would give the project to Henry Ford and exposed the financial fallacies of the Detroit's offer. The report was written by Senator Norris, who took full advantage of the chance to say what he thought of the administration. Pointing to Ford's denunciations of Secretary of War Weeks and indirectly of the administration at the time the Gorgas plant was sold, the report said:

"To appease his anger a vacillating administration publicly announced that the amount received for the plant would be credited on the \$5,000,000 Ford offered for Muscle Shoals if his bid was accepted by congress. This kindly favor, perhaps superinduced by other considerations, so pleased Mr. Ford that his anger at the administration was not only turned into love and admiration, but he became so violently friendly that he himself withdrew as a candidate for President and announced his support of the executive who made such liberal concessions."

Sensors Heflin, Ladd, Smith, Harrison and Caraway submitted a minority report favoring the Ford bid, but the best they could do was to obtain unanimous consent to make Muscle Shoals the first order of business after the next session on December 3.

Senator McCormick's resolution proposing the twentieth amendment to the Constitution by which congress is empowered to control the labor of persons under eighteen years of age was passed by the senate, the vote being 61 to 23. The house approved of the proposed amendment last April, so it now goes to the states for ratification.

Sixty bills for the modification of the Volstead act were left reposing in the room of the house judiciary committee, despite the efforts of their sixty authors and of others who declare that 2.75 per cent beer should not be called intoxicating.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE took the tax reduction bill and the Treasury department's analysis thereof on a week-end trip down the Potomac, and when he returned to the White House Monday he signed the measure. At the same time he issued a statement severely criticizing many features of the bill and pledging himself to do all he can in the next session of congress toward the passage of a tax bill "less political and more truly economic."

The President said that in its administrative features the bill represents generally an improvement over existing law; that it will provide suffi-

cient revenue for the fiscal year 1925, and probably thereafter if unforeseen expenses do not arise; that the retroactive tax cut of 25 per cent is expected by the people, and should be promptly given, and that it is desirable to have a definite determination of the taxes as applying to 1924 incomes while the income is still being received. For these reasons he gave it his approval.

SO FAR as the Republican national committee could do so, everything was fixed up for the Cleveland convention. Frank W. Mondell, former congressman from Wyoming, was selected as permanent chairman and Charles B. Warren, ambassador to Mexico, was chosen to be chairman of the resolutions committee which builds the platform. Mr. Coolidge picked on Marlon Leroy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, to present his name to the convention, and Doctor Burton accepted the grateful task. He told the press that he would speak not as a partisan but as a citizen and a friend and admirer of Mr. Coolidge.

Fred Upham of Chicago announced that he would resign from the post of treasurer of the party, and his election as national committeeman from Illinois was assured. Chairman Adams and Secretary Lockwood of the national committee also will retire. Roy O. West of Chicago will succeed the latter. He has been long prominent in politics and is even more silent than the President.

Naturally most of the pre-convention discussion was concerning the vice presidential nomination. There developed a strong demand that Frank O. Lowden be given the honor, and Mr. Coolidge let it be known that the Illinoisan would be "very acceptable" as his running mate.

No arrangements were announced for placing Senator Hiram Johnson in nomination for the Presidency, and the LaFollette headquarters in Washington said the Wisconsin senator's name would not be presented to the convention. His little block of delegates probably will vote for him to the end.

TURNING now to the Democrats, one reads with interest the statement by Franklin D. Roosevelt, manager for Gov. Al Smith, that the New York delegation as a whole will make no effort to have a dry plank inserted in the platform, nor will the New York Democratic organization sanction such an attempt.

Senator Raiston seemingly put himself out of the running by requesting the Indiana state convention to send an uninstructed delegation to New York.

It is probable that Senator Thomas Walsh of Montana, will be permanent chairman of the Democratic convention. George Brennan of Illinois is for him, asserting that "aside from geographical reasons, the distinguished record made by Senator Walsh in disclosing to the country scandals without parallel in the history of the nation, should make his selection inevitable." Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi has been selected as temporary chairman and the keynote speaker.

IN SOME respects the report of the senate oil committee, prepared by Senator Walsh and submitted Thursday, was surprisingly mild. It charged flagrant disregard of the law in the Sinclair and Doheny leases, which were declared to be "indefensibly wasteful" and based on a policy which congress alone had authority to determine. Former Secretary Fall's secret negotiation of the leases was described as in disregard of the statutes, and his acceptance of \$100,000 from Doheny was called "in the last degree reprehensible." The executive order by which President Harding transferred the oil reserves from the Navy to the Interior department was held in the report to have been illegal.

On the other hand, the report exonerated former Secretary of the Navy Denby and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of any part whatever in the negotiations leading to the leases, and declared that the committee found no facts of importance in support of the rumor that public officials had specu-

lated in Doheny and Sinclair oil stocks. Furthermore, it said "the evidence failed to establish the existence" of any conspiracy between oil operators and others at the Republican national convention in 1920 for exploitation of public resources.

The sending of marines to drive claimants from Teapot Dome after the Sinclair lease had been signed was denounced "as a perfectly outrageous use of the armed forces of the United States," resorted to "to avoid a judicial inquiry into the validity of the Sinclair lease."

HARRY DAUGHERTY refused last week to testify before the senate committee that has been investigating him, so Chairman Brookhart—who has just been renominated by the Republicans of Iowa—drew up a partial report, and the future course of the inquiry will depend on the Supreme court decision as to the committee's powers. In a letter read by his attorney, Mr. Daugherty expressed his resentment against what he considered the unfair actions of the committee, and added: "At this point I take occasion to contradict and deny any inference, surmise or suspicion that I profited in any illegal, corrupt or unethical way, directly or indirectly, by reason of any activities of political associates or friends at any time; or that my conduct, either official or personal, was directly or indirectly influenced at any time, in any way, by venal and corrupt motives."

PREMIER POINCARÉ of France has resigned, and President Millerand has invited Edouard Herriot, leader of the radicals, to form a new ministry. But Millerand himself has, up to the time of writing, refused stubbornly to comply with the demands of his opponents and get out of office, and the members of the left are not willing to form a government under Millerand's presidency. Paul Painlevé is the man the left bloc wants for president, and as a step toward that he was elected president of the chamber of deputies.

Opposition parties in Germany having been unable to get together for the formation of a government, President Ebert reappointed Chancellor Marx and his cabinet, despite the howls of the Communists and Nationalists. Marx told the reichstag that the Dawes report was "Germany's last chance of salvation" and that the government was prepared to receive the report as an unalterable and indivisible whole.

North Carolina stands fifth among the leading states in amount of water power now utilized according to the U. S. Geological Survey which has just recently brought up to date its records of developed water power in the United States.

Information to this effect has just been received by the local office of the survey. The five states leading the nation in developed water power are New York, California, Washington, Maine and North Carolina in the order named. New York leads with 1,542,983 horsepower developed. North Carolina has a total of 453,100 horsepower; California has 1,451,830 horsepower; Washington, 480,356 and Maine 473,188.

The water powers in the country are now utilized by a total of 3,200 water plants of 100 horse power or more with a total capacity of installed water wheels of 9,086,953 horsepower which is an increase of 1,160 horsepower or 15 per cent over the total of the previous estimate in 1921, when the installed waterpower was 7,926,958.

Of the present total 81 per cent of public utility companies and 19 per cent in manufacturing plants. Corresponding percentages in 1921 were 78 and 22, respectively, indicating a trend toward an increased production of hydro-electric power in the public utility plant for distribution to industry.

Since the compilation of records in 1921, North Carolina has displaced Montana, which then ranked fifth in developed water power.

North Carolina An Exporting State. North Carolina stands second among the States of the union in exports of tobacco, fifth in exports of cotton and fourteenth in all exports, according to figures for the first quarter of 1924 just released by the Department of Commerce. Her leaf tobacco exports, valued at \$7,394,000, were exceeded by those of Virginia, and her cotton shipments by Texas, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.

The value of North Carolina's total exports in the three months was \$19,112,000.

## FIRE LOSSES FOR MONTH OF APRIL

REPORTS SHOWS BIG DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH SAME MONTH LAST YEAR.

Raleigh.—The fire losses in the state of North Carolina for the month of April 1924 was \$554,386 or a decrease of \$25,000 as compared with the fire losses for April 1923, according to the official report compiled by Insurance Commissioner Stacy Wade and made public. The losses in the nation as a whole were given as \$31,815,900, or a decrease of more than \$500,000 as compared with April 1923 losses.

The report also showed that there were 211 fires during April 1923, but the loss during the former month was less than during the latter. Property at risk in the 1924 fires was valued at \$2,102,037 while the insurance on the property at risk during 1924 was given as \$1,684,207 and 1923, \$1,380,029.

Classified into buildings and contents the 1924 April report shows: Buildings, value \$1,426,855; insurance, \$816,787; and loss, \$380,386. Contents, value \$1,352,165; insurance, \$871,420; and loss \$175,499.

The report shows that the rural and suburban fire loss was \$59,595 for a total of 33 fires of which 19 were dwellings with a loss of \$26,000, while there were 120 dwelling fires in the cities in the cities with a loss of \$28,309.

Of the total April 1924 loss, 16 fires each with a minimum loss of \$5,000 and totaling \$278,258, which leaves 195 fires, according to the report.

Principal losses were given as follows: Asheville, warehouse, \$97,700; Wilmington, business building \$25,784; Peachland, hotel and business block, \$32,000; Candler, roller mill \$18,000; High Point, veneer plant, \$16,500; Chapel Hill university kitchen and dining hall, \$11,950.

Causes of fires were given as follows: shingle roofs and defective flues, 62; oilstoves 12; over hot stoves eight; incubator lamps seven.

Property damaged was classed as follows: dwellings 139; Garages 10; stores nine; and five each warehouses, factories and business buildings.

### McDowell First County System.

McDowell county becomes the first county in North Carolina to adopt the State Department of Education plan for county-wide consolidation of schools; wiping out district and township lines, and merging even its specially chartered schools into a comprehensive county system, according to announcement made at the Department by Superintendent A. T. Allen.

Under the plans worked out after a survey of the county the fifty-three schools now in the county will be reduced to sixteen, four of which will have standard high schools. Marion and Old Fort, both of which have operated their schools under special charters for years, have agreed to surrender their charter and come into the county-wide system, with their properties reverting to the counties.

### State Fifth in Developed Power.

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