

The Franklin Press.

Volume XXXIX.

FRANKLIN, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924.

Number 25.

COOLIDGE, DAWES ARE CANDIDATES

Republicans Nominate Their 1924 Presidential Ticket at Convention Held in Cleveland Last Week.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 12.—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 once chosen Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, and been forced by his declination 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 declination 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.

In a brief and spectacular fight in which William M. Butler, President Coolidge's campaign manager, had said to Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, "It must be Hoover," and Senator Reed replied, "It can't be done, it must be Dawes." The Dawes supporters, after the declination of former Governor Lowden, of Illinois, marshalled their forces and put the general across for the nomination.

Earlier in the day Mr. Butler's forces had passed the word that the administration men desired the nomination of Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, and in the voting which followed the supporters of Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, ran away with the nomination for their man only to have him decline it. The nomination of Dawes came as the climax to one of the most spectacular scenes in Republican party history, in which the convention once having nominated a candidate, was obliged to undo its work and find another.

After the nomination of General Dawes had been announced and Senator James F. Watson had moved it be made by acclamation, 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 F. Burton chairman of the committee to notify General Dawes of his nomination.

Adoption of miscellaneous resolutions and motions concluded the business of the convention. The new national committee was called to meet tomorrow for organization and the convention adjourned. The great show was over.

Big Risk Taken in Hunting Wild Geese From Airplane

Hunting migratory wild fowl from an airplane is a hazardous sport, not only from the point of view of law violation, but because of the actual physical risk involved. The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture recently received a letter from a violator apprehended in Oklahoma for shooting wild geese from an airplane. The letter said in part:

"The whole thing started in a spirit of adventure, and we had no knowledge that we were violating any game laws. We first conceived the idea to go up and spot the geese on the ground, then land and do the best we could slipping up on them. Some bystander made the remark that a goose flew faster than a plane and that it was impossible to get near enough to kill one from a plane. In a dare-devil spirit we decided to demonstrate, and since it is so hazardous I never would have guessed that it was against the law. In the first place, it is necessary to be out on the wing, and if strapped or tied on in any way it is almost impossible to shoot accurately, then all conditions such as visibility, perfect operation of the motor, and a skillful pilot are necessary. To my mind a man takes his life in his own hands, and after the one successful shot I had enough. I nearly fell off at one time, and was very much excited and elated when we landed, but as I remember it we got only four of five geese."

TRAIN ROBBERS MAKE BIG HAUL

Admitted that loss Was Over \$3,000,000—Largest Robbery in History of Railway Mail Service.

Chicago, Ill., June 16.—Three women and seven men are held as part of the gang which Thursday night perpetrated a \$3,000,000 mail robbery at Roundout, Ill., near here, and officers are seeking three additional men and the band's cache where they believe the approximately forty bags of registered mail will be found intact.

Morgan Collins, chief of police, admitted that an accurate check up on the contents of the stolen mail sacks revealed a loss in excess of \$3,000,000 all in currency or negotiable securities, making it the largest robbery in the entire history of the railway mail service.

The chief pointed out that some of the pouches had been shipped originally from Wall Street banks to the northwest and in that connection it became known that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train held up had left Chicago 15 minutes late Thursday night, having been held for an important money shipment from the East.

The police believe one or more of the seven men under arrest actually participated in the hold-up. J. H. Wayne, seriously wounded, and James Murray, former politician, were arrested hiding under Wayne's bed. The police say they are working on the theory that Wayne was shot by the bandit leader when he failed to carry out orders and that Murray had visited him in an effort to keep him from turning informer.

Chicago detectives indicated they thought they had information which would guide them today to where the loot is buried. They indicated the place was near the scene of the robbery, basing their theory on the fact that the robbers did not have time to get far away before disposing of the impeding mail bags.

To Breed New Variety of Corn for Short Seasons

The development of a variety of corn that will grow and mature in a short season of cool weather is to be attempted by the corn investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture. Short-season varieties are already grown to some extent along the northern edge of the United States, some of which mature in less than 80 days, but they require high temperatures during the growing season. There are places in the Northwest, as in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, where the season is short and where there is not enough warm growing weather to mature these short-season varieties. The development of a variety that would mature under the climatic conditions of that section of the country is very desirable and would make it possible to extend the corn-growing area considerably.

With this project in mind, F. D. Richey, agronomist in charge of corn investigations, and R. A. Emerson, of Cornell University, recently made a trip to the Andean Highlands of South America to collect sample varieties of corn for use in combining with our short-season varieties. The corn in these high altitudes matures in a climate 20 degrees colder than that of this country and should supply the "cool weather" characteristics for combining with the "short season" characteristics of our own native early varieties. Some 200 samples were collected.

Wherever these South American varieties have been tried in the United States they have not proved to be adapted as varieties nor have our own native varieties proved successful at the high altitudes of South America. It is believed, however, that a combination of the desirable characteristics can be effected through crossing and breeding. It will be a long-time proposition, but the plant breeders are encouraged to believe in the feasibility of the project by results obtained in other plant-breeding work undertaken by the department.

Summer Arrives



FIRE LOSSES FOR MONTH OF APRIL

Reports of State Insurance Department Show Big Decrease as Compared With Same Month Last Year.

The fire loss 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 loss for April, 1923, according to the official report compiled by Insurance Commissioner Stacey Wate 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 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; oil stoves, 12; over hot stoves, 8; incubator lamps, 7.

Property damaged was classed as follows: dwellings, 139; garages, 10; stores, 9; and 5 each warehouses, factories and business buildings.

Slagle-Waldroop.

Beautiful in its simplicity was the marriage of Miss Annie Lee Waldroop to Mr. Hal Slagle, which took place on June 12th, at 8:30 o'clock in the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Q. Wallace in the presence of the relatives of the contracting parties.

The house was beautifully decorated with cream roses, azalea and white syringia.

The bride was most attractive in a gown of crepe-back satin trimmed in old ivory lace. She wore a corsage of sweet peas. Her cousin, Miss Helen Leach, who was maid of honor, wore a dress of apricot georgette and carried Ophelia roses.

The groom had as his best man his brother, Dick Slagle. Immediately following the ceremony an informal reception was held. Delicious punch and bride's cake were served.

HOW TO BUD THE NEW FRUIT TREE

Secure the Variety of Fruit You Want by Using This Process—June Is the Best Month for This Work.

Raleigh, N. C., June 16.—"If you want new fruit trees of a desirable variety, these may be secured by taking buds from a tree of the variety wanted and inserting them on seedling stocks or on new wood of old trees. June is the month that this is generally done because the bark slips easily.

Stone fruits such as peaches, cherries, and plums are always budded. Other fruits as apples, quince, and pears may be grafted but are usually budded because it is a cheaper, quicker, easier, and a simpler process, explain horticultural workers of the State College and Department of Agriculture.

Shield budding is the type most used. The bud is placed on a stock about the size of a lead pencil. This usually means one year old wood with the peach and two year wood with the apple.

A cut is made on the stock about 3/4 inch around the tree and another one about 1 1/2 inches long above, vertical to and dividing this horizontal cut so it will look like an inverted T.

The buds to be used are taken from present season's growth where the leaves have been removed but part of the stem left to be used as a handle.

Make a cut about 3/4 inch above the bud so that it will be about half way through the stick when it reaches the lower end of the bud, there the bark should be cut square across. Then taking hold by the stem remove the bud from the stick and insert on the bud from the stick and insert on the tree to be budded, under the flaps until the lower end comes in contact with the lower part of the inverted T. Press down the edges and bind with raffia or any other good string.

After the union is made this string should be cut to prevent binding. The top may be cut off next spring after the bud starts.

Cullowhee School Organizes Teacher Placement Bureau

Cullowhee, N. C., June 14.—Cullowhee Summer School has recently added a new feature in the nature of a Teacher Placement Bureau to perform mutual service for prospective teachers and school officials. The Bureau acts as a medium through which superintendents and boards of trustees may get in touch with unemployed teachers with the view of filling vacancies in their school systems.

Professor Lawrence L. Lohr, Assistant High School Director of North Carolina and a member of the Summer School faculty, has charge of this new phase of the activities of the Summer School. He has already received a number of applications from Summer School students and former students desiring positions for the coming year. School superintendents who are interested should communicate with Mr. Lohr, who is in a position to accommodate them with valuable information. There will be no charge for this service, and students and school officials are invited to take advantage of it.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Governor Issues Call for an Extra Session August 7th, To Consider Report of the Ship Commission.

Raleigh, N. C., June 17.—Acting with unanimous approval of the council of state, Governor Morrison today called an extraordinary session of the general assembly to be convened Thursday, August 7. The chief purpose of the session will be to receive the report of the ship and water transportation commission and act on its recommendations for an \$8,500,000 investment in a port and water commerce development program.

While that business can be handled within a few days, it is expected the legislature will follow the precedent of other extra sessions and remain here 20 days.

The governor this morning made formal request of the council of state for authority to issue the call. All members were present and they were unanimous in their agreement. One member of the council was told by an opponent of the port development program that he could make himself the "biggest man in the state by bucking the governor on this thing." He declined the honor, however.

The plan to be followed by the governor in the fight before the session for the port program was announced several days ago. He will ask that the legislature enact the necessary legislative machinery to cover the recommendations of the ship commission and to leave to the voters to determine in the general election if it shall become operative. Several legislators have voiced opposition to the referendum and it is not improbable that they may fight on the floor of the general assembly for final action by that body.

Twenty days in August will knock many summer vacations off the calendar, but special sessions in July or August are not unique and it will not be the first time many members of the present assembly have perspired through three weeks in the capital city. The governor had decided on the latter part of July for convening the session but inquiry this morning revealed that the contractors repairing the capitol building cannot get the legislative chambers into shape for the meeting before the first week in August. The contractors, incidentally, have been working on the capitol since last October or November.

Rural Carrier Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to be held at Spartanburg, S. C., on July 12, 1924, to fill the position of rural carrier at Franklin, N. C., and vacancies that may occur later on rural routes from that post office. The salary of a rural carrier on a standard daily wagon route of 24 miles is \$1,800 per annum, with an additional \$30 per mile per annum for each mile or major fraction thereof in excess of 24 miles. The salary on motor routes ranges from \$2,450 to \$2,600 per annum, according to length. Separate examinations for motor routes and wagon routes are no longer held. Appointments to both positions will be made from the same register. The examination will be open only to citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of the post office where the vacancy exists and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form 1977. Both men and women, if qualified, may enter this examination, but appointing officers have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles. Women will not be considered for rural carrier appointment unless they are the widows of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines, or the wives of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines who are physically disqualified for examination by reason of injuries received in the line of military duty. Form 1977 and application blanks may be obtained from the vacancy office mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the Commission at Washington, D. C., at the earliest practicable date. At the examination applicants must furnish unmounted photographs of themselves taken within two years.