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METHODISTS MAY BE AGAIN UNITED

Huge Vote Cast for Union by Southern General Conference—Must Pass Southern Conferences by 2-3 Vote.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 4.—The proposal for organic union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was approved late today by the general conference of the Southern Church in special session here. It now goes to the annual conferences for ratification.

The two-thirds majority for adoption had been polled when 277 votes had been cast and the clerk had nearly 100 more delegates to poll.

The Methodist Episcopal general conference at Springfield, Mass., recently accepted the proposal and ordered it submitted to its annual conference in 1925 if the Southern general conference should act favorably.

The official vote was 297 to 75. Should two-thirds of the members of the Southern conferences ratify the proposal the next step would be a meeting of the bishops of the two churches as one body to notify their respective general conferences of ratification of the union.

They also would call upon the two conferences to meet in joint session in the same session.

The regular general conference of the northern church not meeting again until 1928, a special conference probably would be called in May, 1926, when the regular general conference of the Southern church will be in session.

The conference adopted a resolution requesting the annual conferences of 1925 be directed to vote upon ratification of the union.

Another resolution, requesting the annual conferences that when they vote on ratification that it be done by secret ballot, was adopted.

The conference adjourned sine die at 6:33 P. M., after adopting routine resolutions and approving the minutes of the session.

Should the merger become effective it would unite into one body approximately 7,000,000 Methodists in the country and heal a breach that has existed since separation in 1844.

Many Promising Forage Crops Introduced in U. S.

Hungarian vetch is one of the many promising forage crops introduced in the United States by the Department of Agriculture. First importations of seed were made in 1905, but it was not until 1912 that the strain being developed at the present time was brought over from France. The crop has been most extensively tested in the Pacific Coast States, where it is especially well adapted, but it has also done well in experimental tests in the Southern States. Its winter hardiness, resistance to aphids, good seed habits, and adaptation to poorly drained lands make it desirable for extended trial throughout the Cotton Belt the department believes.

Hungarian vetch is much less viny than common vetch or hairy vetch. One of its most striking characteristics is its ability to grow on heavy wet lands and still produce a fair crop. While there have been no feeding tests to determine the relative value of Hungarian vetch as compared to other vetches and hays, dairy cows at the experiment station at Corvallis, Oreg., have consumed it readily. The crop also makes a good pasture and is valuable as a green manure crop.

Hungarian vetch should be sown in the fall in all regions having mild winter conditions. This means sowing about the first of September in the Southwestern States. In western Oregon and Washington the best seeding time is with the first fall rains during September and October. In regions having severe winters, however, fall planting is impractical and planting made as early in the spring as the ground can be worked will give the best results. Seed is being produced in western Oregon and at present this is the only place where it is being grown. The United States Department of Agriculture has at present none of this seed for general distribution.

PRESIDENT'S SON DIED THIS WEEK

Calvin Coolidge, Jr., 16-Year Old Son of President, Died Last Monday Night From Blood Poisoning.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the President, died tonight at Walter Reed Hospital of blood poisoning.

President and Mrs. Coolidge, who had maintained constant vigil at the hospital, were at his bedside, hopeful and cheering and comforting to their son to the last.

The end came after the boy had battled with the utmost bravery and fortitude for five days against a disease which had racked his body with pain and sapped the reserve strength of his frail constitution.

Three sinking spells Sunday night brought him to the point of death. A slight rally Monday gave slight hope, but soon thereafter he began to lose ground and he never rallied again.

A sinking spell, the fourth he had suffered in twenty-four hours, brought death, notwithstanding the use of oxygen and other restoratives the courage which had withstood crisis after crisis and had beaten off death repeatedly, was unable to meet the final attack. The collapse began at 6:30, and he gradually sank into eternity. He died at 10:30 o'clock.

The infection developed from a broken blister on the right foot, incurred during a tennis match with his brother John on the White House courts last Monday. At first paying no attention to it, the youth developed an alarming condition by Wednesday night and physicians were summoned.

The poison, however, once started, had spread so rapidly that medical skill was without avail. A number of specialists were called to act with White House physicians on the case and a desperate fight for life was made by the boy, who struggled in great pain and with high fever.

The natural strength of a boy of 16, which was counted on as the most powerful resisting force to the creeping poison, was unable to meet the issue, and after having fought a brave but losing fight, he succumbed.

Barley Good Crop For Western Carolina

Raleigh, N. C., July 7.—"During the past few years some of the small grain growers of the Piedmont section, particularly in Davie, Rowan and Davidson counties have become interested in the production of barley, largely as a feed for dairy cattle," says Dr. R. Y. Winters, plant breeding agronomist for the State College of Agriculture. "The crop with which barley competes most is oats. Some of the growers who prefer barley to oats claim that they get better grazing from the barley and can still save a crop of seed. Others are growing barley because it is considerably more hardy in winter than oats. The Division of Agronomy started some work three years ago to study the varieties of barley suited to the Piedmont section and to compare their yield with that of oats. More than fifty varieties were tested and one of the best strains in the test proved to be one selected by the Tennessee Experiment Station at Knoxville. This is a very uniform strain of hooded barley which matures early. Last year the Piedmont Branch Station secured a considerable quantity of the best seed of this pedigreed strain and has increased it to supply the farmers of the Piedmont section.

"During the past season, when most of the winter oats were killed, the Tennessee strain of barley stood up well, in fact a splendid crop was saved from this variety. In this connection it should be mentioned that on the average, barley has not produced quite as much grain per acre as oats. For this reason growers that are now producing oats successfully are not advised to change to barley unless they have already tried barley and feel that it is better adapted for their purpose than oats. The results of recent tests indicate that barley will not produce quite as much food value per acre as oats."

Vacation Time



MACON BAPTISTS MEET IN AUGUST

County Baptist Association Meets With the Watauga Baptist Church, Friday and Saturday, August 29-30.

Below is given the provisional program for the annual meeting of the Macon County Baptist Association to be held with the Watauga Baptist Church, Friday and Saturday, August 29 and 30, 1924.

Friday, August 29th:

10:30. Devotional.

11:00. Introductory Sermon—Rev. Geo. Cloer, West's Mill.

12:00. Adjournment for dinner.

1:00. Devotional.

1:15. Organization—Enrollment of delegates; election of officers; introduction of visitors; appointment of committees.

2:00. Report on Periodicals—Rev. W. T. Potts, Highlands.

2:30. Report on Temperance—Rev. G. A. Cloer, West's Mill.

3:00. Report on State of Churches—J. M. Carpenter, Franklin.

3:30. Report on Ministerial Relief—Rev. J. B. Stallecup, Franklin.

4:00. Miscellaneous business. Adjourn at will.

Saturday, August 30th:

9:30. Devotional.

9:45. Report on Hospital—Rev. D. C. McCoy, Franklin.

10:00. Report on Orphanage—R. M. Ledford, Franklin.

10:15. Report on B. Y. P. U.—Mrs. Albert Ramsey, Franklin.

10:30. Report on Sunday Schools—Rev. Judson Smith, Tellico.

11:00. Baptist World Wide Work—Rev. A. J. Smith, Franklin.

12:00. Adjournment for dinner.

1:00. Devotional.

1:15. Report on Education—Rev. J. R. Pendergrass, Franklin.

1:45. Report on State Missions—A. J. Smith, Franklin. Report on Home Missions—Rev. W. L. Bradley, Etina.

Report on Foreign Missions—Rev. A. S. Solesbee, Franklin.

2:45. Report on W. M. U.—Mrs. A. J. Smith.

3:15. Miscellaneous business. Adjournment at will.

Prepared and submitted by Executive Committee of Macon County Baptist Association.

Juntluskee Lodge Installs New Officers

At the last regular meeting of Juntluskee Lodge No. 145, A. F. & A. M., the following newly elected officers were installed:

Ed Carpenter, Worshipful Master. George Dean, Senior Warden. Frank I. Murray, Junior Warden. John C. Wright, Treasurer. Henry W. Cabe, Secretary. Alvah Pearce, Senior Deacon. Frank Bryson, Junior Deacon. C. D. Baird, J. W. Roper, Stewards. J. Steve Porter, Tiler.

FORESTS ARE BIG AID TO COUNTRY

The Federal Government Is Now Owner of More Than 350,000 Acres of Forests in Western North Carolina.

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 the 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 ten 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 \$4,000 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 as readily.

"If the United States government, the government of Saxony and many other governments, including France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and even the Philippines can make money from forest lands, why can not North Carolina?" asks Forester Curran. "We have the spectacle of the State spending \$50,000,000 economically in road building, why not a companion spectacle of managing two to five million acres of forest land economically as an object lesson to the owners of 30,000,000 acres of forest land the present forest area of this State. Our revenue would range from five to twenty million dollars annually."

Macon County Methodist Sunday School Convention

The Macon County Methodist Sunday School Convention will meet at Iotla Methodist Church next Saturday, July 12th.

Bishop Collins Denny and four other good speakers will be on the program.

There will be a barbecue dinner served at noon. The Iotla Church extends an invitation to the public to attend this meeting.

DECLARE WAR ON RATS IN COUNTY

Proclamation Sets Aside One Week for Campaign—Begins Monday, July 14th, Ends July 19th.

Whereas, It is estimated that a county the population of Macon has approximately 40,000 rats, and each rat costs the taxpayers the sum of \$1.82 per year, making the total annual bill, due to their presence in our county, of \$72,000.

Whereas, The Agricultural Department of the United States has promulgated and recommended a plan for rat extermination as demonstrated by Miss Ann Mae Wright.

Now, therefore, we, A. B. Slagle, Chairman Board County Commissioners, and R. D. Sisk, Mayor Town of Franklin, and J. V. Arrendale, Agricultural Demonstration Agent, do hereby set aside a period of six days from July 14th to July 19th to be observed as RAT KILLING DAYS, and request that the people of Macon County co-operate in the observance of these days by the use of Barium Carbonate or other means of effectively destroying these pests and saving to ourselves the large amount which their depredations costs us each year.

This July 8th, 1924.

A. B. SLAGLE,
Chairman, Board of Co. Commissioners.
R. D. SISK,
Mayor Town of Franklin.
J. V. ARRENDALE,
County Agent.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE BARIUM CARBONATE

To one teaspoonful of Barium Carbonate powder mix with three or four teaspoonful of any food a rat will eat, such as meat, fish, cheese, cereal, fruit, vegetables, etc. For absolute results, use three kinds of bait mixed separately and continue with whichever they prefer for several nights until rats disappear.

In using where fowls or animals are apt to get the poison, put the food in a small box, cover with large heavy box with holes on either side, large enough for rats to enter. Place these boxes in runs at night and remove each morning. Keep fowls, dogs and cats away from bait.

Barium Carbonate is inexpensive and can be secured at drug, hardware and general stores in town and all stores throughout the county.

Rewards and Prizes Offered.

A cash prize of \$7.50 will be given to the person bringing in the largest number of rat tails, and a cash prize of \$5.00 for the second largest number and a cash prize of \$2.00 for the third largest number. 5c each will be paid for first two hundred tails.

Rat tails should be brought to the Sheriff's office in the Court House every afternoon between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. At the end of the "Rat Killing Week" the record will be tabulated and the winners published in the paper, and the town and county will award the cash prizes as above.

TO THE FARMERS OF MACON COUNTY

I think we ought to let our demonstrator have our poultry on sale days and not let some one else have it, because he bids one cent more on the pound. We may get it and we may not get it. Our demonstrator is and has done all he can for us, and we ought to stick to him. We must remember that through his efforts we are getting a great deal more for our poultry than we ever have heretofore. We also get cash for it, and we can buy things where we please. So let's all think of these things. Together we stand and divided we fall.
JAMES J. SMITH.