

The Franklin Press

VOLUME XL.

FRANKLIN, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1926.

NUMBER TEN.

R. R. REYNOLDS IN RACE FOR SENATE

Attorney Robert R. Reynolds Enters Race For U. S. Senator—Is Well Known in State.

That the coming race for United States Senator is to be a lively affair is made evident by the entrance into this race of Attorney Robert R. Reynolds of Asheville. Mr. Reynolds is an experienced campaigner and is well and favorably known from one end of the state to the other. Mr. Reynolds states that his entrance into the race "may or may not tickle the ears of the groundlings and may cause the judicious and dignified in and around Washington City to grieve." However, "his hat is in the ring" and he is going to make a vigorous campaign throughout the state. Mr. Reynolds' announcement appears below:

To the Democratic Voters of North Carolina:

I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator for North Carolina. If you intend to participate in the Democratic primary next June, you will please consider this an earnest personal request to vote for me for United States Senator. This plain blunt announcement of my candidacy and personal appeal for your support may or may not tickle the ears of the groundlings and may cause the judicious and dignified in and around Washington City to grieve. However this may be, "my hat is in the ring" and I shall carry on a vigorous campaign throughout the State till the election is over.

I am writing to a great many of my friends and acquaintances and hope to meet and get acquainted with every voter personally during the campaign. Remember, any good word or kind act in my behalf between now and the Primary will be appreciated and never forgotten.

Having solicited your vote and support, it may not be amiss to tell you something of my prospects and purposes: While no one in particular urged me to offer for this high and honorable post, yet, since I have made known to my friends my ardent ambition to serve my State in the United States Senate, I have had assurances of strong support from thousands of voters who have heard I wanted to make the race. I am much pleased and encouraged by the favorable consideration my candidacy has received so far.

While not, perhaps so great an honor as when Nathaniel Macon and Zez Vance held that exalted position, the Senatorship is yet regarded highly as a position of dignity and some degree of usefulness both to State and Nation. There doubtless be amongst you, those who feel that I am not a big enough man for it. I will say there have been times when I myself am none too sure of my fitness, but I have the will to grow and serve. We know our political history records the slaughter of many ambitious statesmen, not to mention politicians. For that Caesar was ambitious, Brutus slew him. The Democracy of North Carolina, if it sees fit, may take my measure; I can take a licking if I have to.

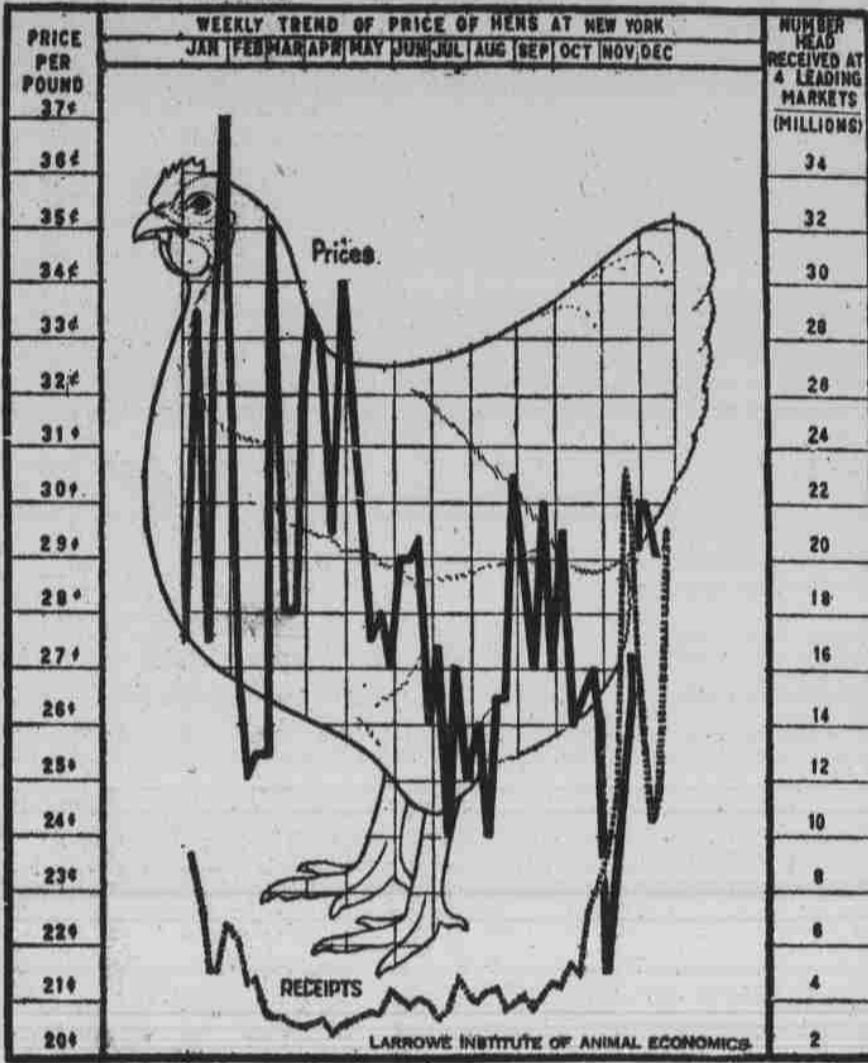
The rank and file of Democrats of North Carolina never have favored conferring office for life, or committing to inner circles the award of honors without limit of time, in perpetuity. The Democracy of my State does not owe me or any other man the Senatorship. I am frankly asking you to vote for me for this office, hoping if successful, in my laudable ambition, that I may be given wider opportunity to fight for the things my party believes in and my friends and neighbors want done.

I believe in friendship and party loyalty. When a friend of mine asks me for anything that I am free to grant him, he gets it. I am not expecting the support of those who are bound by ties of political affection or obligation to the incumbent Senator whose seat I wish to occupy.

There is a new day dawning, a new order arising in North Carolina. I want to rise with it and assure one and all, each and every voter, that in so doing, I will never forget my raising.

ROBERT R. (BOB) REYNOLDS, Asheville, N. C. Feb. 22, 1926.

Chicken Prices in 1925 Highest in Four Years



A STEADILY expanding market for table-poultry in recent years resulted in an average 1925 farm price per chicken of 68½ cents, the highest since 1921, according to the 1925 market review of the Larrowe Institute of Animal Economics. Prices for fowls on the New York market during the year were highest in late January when extra quality reached 37 cents a pound. Since then they have ranged between 35 cents and 24 cents until early November when the usual heavy receipts of this time of the year began to be felt. Prices then dropped to 21½ cents a pound, but recovered rapidly as the colder holiday season came on.

Increased demand for poultry in 1925 over the previous year is due in some measure to a lesser consumption in 1924, caused by a wide-spread poultry epidemic in that year. Storage stocks of poultry did not accumulate as rapidly during the past year as they did in 1924, which is an indication of continued good prices during the spring months when this poultry is taken from storage.

Comparatively lower feed costs since 1920 have made poultry profits in recent years the highest in thirty years. Present market demands and industrial conditions in general point to good prices for poultry and poultry products for another two years at least.

Permanent Development

The conservative thinker will find himself wondering if there is any foundation underlying the present development boom which seems to be sweeping down upon Western North Carolina. Will it turn out to be only a re-echoing of the unparalleled real estate boom in Florida, soon to pass and leave in its wake the desolation which usually follows a period of inflated prices? For answer we must turn to the natural resources of the State, her agricultural interests, her industrial and economic conditions, all of which are absolutely essential to the permanent development of any locality.

Wesley Clarke, vice president of the Lenoir-Bowling Rock Development company, has set forth in the following article some excellent reasons upon which to base our conclusion that the future of North Carolina will be built upon the same broad and firm foundation of natural advantages that has furnished the background for our past development:

"To begin with, before the so-called boom to Western North Carolina set in, the State was no longer classed as a pioneer State, but for many years has occupied a prominent place as to the value of her farming and manufactured products, and has steadily been advancing among the other states of the Union to a more preferred position. Even in the western portion of the State, which would be classed more as a resort or tourist section, fruit growing and manufacturing is found in larger proportions. The climate conditions of North Carolina, with other health-giving properties, gives the North Carolinian advantages. He has built his State before the beginning of this so-called boom, to a point where in 1923 it took sixth position in the Union as to the amount in internal revenue tax sent to the federal government.

"The people of North Carolina are a reserved, conscientious, plodding people, quite happy and content with their lot in life and satisfied with the

country in which they live. Already their State takes first place in the Union in the greatest number of debt free homes and of the homes owned four-fifths of them are free from debt.

"A State that is looked upon with envy by many sister States of the Union because of its position for accessibility and distribution natural resources, and for the western portion altitude, scenery, good water and a splendid all-year climate. Most of which Floridians in their great enthusiasm boast of. Much of this embodies most of the factors for the enhancement of true real estate values. The influx of population into North Carolina is because of the advantages offered by this State and especially because of the opportunity for wealth by real estate development.

"The state's per capita wealth during ten years from 1913 to 1923 increased 10 per cent more than any other State in the Union. That the bank resources increased in the same period 209 per cent, while the resources of the banks of the United States for the same period showed a gain of slightly more than 100 per cent. As to value of our agricultural products the State takes the fourth position in the Union; in manufactured products she ranks first of the Southern States and in the United States fifth in water power. The estimated number of tourists annually to Western North Carolina is 600,000.

"Ask yourself, will a State as great as North Carolina with its substantial, permanent development, brought about largely by the plodding efforts of its sincere, conservative people ever in any way be shaken by real estate booms such as Florida is reported to be having? Is it not more reasonable to think that a so-called boom that North Carolina is reported to be experiencing in its early stages will be absorbed and made to be responsible, substantial and permanent because of the North Carolinian and the strength of the State, which he has built so well. Does it not provide a sound foundation on which such a boom can rest safely?"—Morganton News-Herald.

FINE TRAINING FOR YOUNG MEN OFFERED BY C. M. T. CAMPS

CLAIMS INVENTION OF DEADLY WAR WEAPON

Russian Professor Says New Ray Puts All Others in Background—Will Give it to Red Army—Similar Inventions Have Proved Harmless.

Leningrad, Russia, Feb. 7.—Professor A. N. Boyka, of the Russia magnetic observatory, announces the invention of an apparatus which, by means of the reflection of powerful rays of heat, will destroy airplanes or dirigibles in flight. His appliance, he says, will project concentrated heat waves 25 miles, with loss of only one-third of their strength.

His invention, he says, puts the mysterious "Matthews rays" in the background, and he intends to offer it to the red army.

"Harmless"

Inventors in several countries have put forward claims since the world war of mysterious "ray" devices with which they insisted death could be dealt at varying distances to opposing personnel, or destruction to armament. In every case the claims failed to stand up under the official test.

The alleged invention of H. Grindell-Mathews, an Englishman, gained the widest publicity. In April, 1924, he announced the perfection of a "diabolical ray," which would prevent the operation of airplanes in a wide area. The British government, after exhaustive tests, declared it harmless. Grindell-Mathews came to the United States in August, 1924 and under tests by American experts, the "ray" failed to harm even mosquitoes in the Long Island marshes, where it was tried out.

Erwin R. Scott, an inventor of San Francisco, disputed the Britain's claims to the death ray invention, asserting he was the original discoverer of the apparatus. He subsequently offered the invention to the American government, but his request to be permitted to test his rays on airplanes and ships was declined.—Asheville Citizen.

Prepare for Delayed Dormant Spray Now

Raleigh, N. C.—It is time now for fruit growers to prepare for the first spray of the season, the delayed dormant spray. This is one treatment that should be given every orchard every year. It, primarily, is a control for scale insects but aphids or plant lice are also controlled when the spray is made at the right time.

"The delayed dormant spray was formerly made any time during the winter," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College. "Growers now are advised to apply it just before the buds swell in the spring. It is more effective if used in this way. Apple trees may be sprayed a little later to control the plant lice, which will be at the time when green can be seen in the blossom buds. With peach trees, however, the delayed dormant spray should be given before the buds swell to control leaf curl as well as insect pests."

Mr. Brannon states that oil sprays are coming into use now and are effective in controlling scale and pleasant to apply. These oil sprays can be prepared by the grower at home but if he has only a few trees it will be best to use the prepared sprays. In no case should worthless sprays or spray materials be bought. There are many excellent products on the market, states Mr. Brannon, and growers should obtain authoritative information before buying their materials for the season.

Where there is leaf curl in the orchard, growers should use either the lime-sulphur or lime-sulphur mixed with oil for the delayed dormant spray, advises Mr. Brannon. Oils have no disease controlling value. Concentrated lime-sulphur will give good results as the delayed dormant spray and is both an insecticide and a fungicide.

To secure late advice about spraying directions and schedules, the fruit grower should have a copy of the "Apple Spray Calendar" and "Control Methods of Peach Insects," both extension circulars issued by State College and free to growers of the State as long as the present supply lasts.

An Opportunity is Offered to Attend the Citizens' Military Training Camp Next July.

The War Department has announced the appointment of Mr. M. D. Billings, Franklin, N. C., as a county representative for the Citizens' Military Training Camps for the coming summer.

Mr. Billings states that he will receive a supply of application blanks for the training camps shortly and will be ready to pass these out to young men between the ages of 17 and 24 who might want to take a month's encampment in July, at government expense.

Congress appropriates nearly \$3,000,000 annually to enable young men to develop their physical powers under proper supervision.

Railroad fare, meals enroute and at camp, uniforms, laundry, athletic equipment and medical and dental treatment are furnished.

Five vacancies only have been allotted Macon county and it is expected that these will all be taken by April 1. Others may apply and if vacancies occur later they will be taken care of.

Editor's Note—As only five vacancies have been allotted to Macon county, those who apply first and who are qualified, will probably be accepted.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Thirty-five hundred youths from the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, are to be given thirty days' outdoor training this summer at Camp McClellan, Alabama, Fort Bragg, N. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Barrancas, Fla., if plans under way by Major-General Johnson Hagood, at Atlanta, are successful.

Opening of the training season has been set for July. Every student is to be a volunteer and must pass standardized mental and physical tests adopted by the government. Students will range from 17 to 24.

Those who meet the requirements will be sent to the training camp without personal expense and upon completion will receive return tickets to their homes. While at camp, wholesome food, uniforms, athletic equipment, laundry service, and camp facilities will be furnished free by the government.

The C. M. T. C. course this year will be divided between camping, hiking, shooting, athletics and citizenship studies, with the students enrolled in four different courses. First-year men without prior training will be given only elementary drills, most of their work being designed to build up bodily strength by outdoor sports.

Advanced classes—called Red, White and Blue courses for the other three years of the course—will offer instruction in Infantry studies, Coast Artillery and Field Artillery problems, Cavalry and horsemanship tactics and military methods.

Specialists in various professions who hold commissions in the Organized Reserves will be called to duty to aid in the non-military part of the program, under General Hagood's plan, the troops of the Regular Army being largely occupied with instruction in drills and shooting.

It is also planned to give individual instruction to the physical training of individual students to correct defects that might become chronic in later life. Data compiled from records of the C. M. T. Camps held since 1921 when the movement was inaugurated is now being studied with this end in view.

The object of the C. M. T. Camps, General Hagood declared, is to bring together young men of high type from all sections of the country, of wealthy and poor parents alike, in the same uniform on a common basis of equality, under the most favorable conditions of outdoor life; to stimulate and promote citizenship, patriotism, and Americanism, and through expert physical direction, athletic coaching and military training, to benefit the young men individually, and to lead them to a better realization of their obligations to their country.