

COOLIDGE, DAWES STANDARD BEARERS

Choosing Running Mate Only Snag Hit by Repub- lican Convention.

LOWDEN STANDS FIRM

Chosen on Second Ballot He Sends Convention Flat Re- fusal—Coolidge Was Whole Thing From Start to Finish.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President,
**CALVIN COOLIDGE OF MAS-
SACHUSETTS.**

For Vice President,
**CHARLES G. DAWES OF
ILLINOIS.**

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Cleveland, Ohio.—It is over. The national Republican convention of 1924 has passed into history. The delegates that gathered from every section of the nation, including those from Alaska, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and the far-away Philippines, to perform a task they had been told to perform, have completed their labors and scattered to the four winds. At Cleveland they ratified the nomination, made by the rank and file of the Republican voters, of Calvin Coolidge as their candidate for the presidency of the United States.

The first ballot for vice president showed Lowden in the lead, with Burton, Dawes, Hoover and Kenyon following closely. On the second ballot the convention turned to Lowden and he was unanimously nominated. In a telegram to the convention the former governor of Illinois absolutely refused to accept the nomination.

After a three-hour recess another ballot was taken and before it was finished Dawes was so far in the lead over Hoover that the nomination was made unanimous amid the wildest enthusiasm.

That convention is comparable to but few other national political conventions in the history of this nation. To some extent it was similar to the Democratic meeting at St. Louis in 1915, at which Woodrow Wilson was nominated to succeed himself. To some extent, too, it was similar to the Republican convention held at Chicago in 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated to succeed himself after having succeeded to the presidency just as Calvin Coolidge did, by the death of his chief. In all of these cases there was a lack of competitive candidates, the delegates had assembled with but one man in view for first place on the party ticket, and these conventions, like the one just closed, were but ratifications of nominations that had already been made in the minds of the rank and file of the party they represented.

But this convention at Cleveland went even further than those of 1904 and 1915. It was not the man alone but his policies that were to be ratified. In the previous instances cited the policies of the men to be nominated, had been also the policies of their party as represented in the legislative branch of the government. In this case it was, to some extent, at least, a choice between the policies of the legislative branch and those of the executive branch as represented by President Coolidge that the rank and file of the party were called upon to judge, and the verdict was almost unanimous in favor of the executive-branch.

Touche Popular Chord.

Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, the temporary chairman, in his keynote address at the opening session on Tuesday noon, touched a popular chord when he said:

"With some disappointment as one whose public service has been in a legislative position, truth compels me to say that by far the greater share of our citizenship looks to President Coolidge rather than to congress for leadership."

That reference to the man and the policies the delegates were assembled to ratify brought forth the first and one of the notable demonstrations of the convention.

Several times in that keynote speech Representative Burton took occasion to emphasize those policies of the President as being the policies of the party though they differed with the representatives of the majority of the members of the party in the legislative branch of the government. He referred to this in connection with the subject of the soldier bonus legislation, with tax legislation, and with Japanese exclusion. On the latter subject he said: "It is regretted that in the passage of the recent bill the request of the President for time for further negotiations with Japan was refused." Throughout the entire speech the keynote praised the policies of the President rather than those of the Republican representatives in the legislative branch, wherever the two policies differed. But of congress he said: "Much of the blame visited upon Republicans in the present congress is not deserved, because on many major questions their part has not commanded a majority in either branch."

Many of the men whose faces have been familiar at national Republican

conventions for some years past were not to be found at Cleveland at all. Others of the old-time leaders were present, but they were there more as spectators than as active participants. Senator Lodge, both the temporary and permanent chairman of the last Republican convention, was present as a delegate, but he had been displaced as national committeeman from Massachusetts and Governor Cox had been chosen to succeed him. There was evidence everywhere of a new controlling force in the party and that new force for a time, at least, is Calvin Coolidge.

Many Names Mentioned.
After the arrival of the first delegates two days previous to the opening of the convention and during the first two days of its sessions there were but two subjects of conversation. The first, and considered the most important by the Coolidge delegates, was that of a running mate for the President. Many names were mentioned, and several of those named had definitely expressed a wish, and in some cases practically a demand that they not be nominated for second place on the ticket. Members of the delegations wanted to hear from Coolidge. They wanted to know his choice, and they were more than willing to ratify his selection. As one of the new leaders expressed it, "The delegates, representing, as they do, the rank and file of the party, realize that President Coolidge is the greatest asset of the party and they wish to follow the lead of the man who has commanded the respect of the rank and file."

The President, on the other hand, preferred that the delegates should make their own selection if they would. Those who were qualified to speak for



CALVIN COOLIDGE

him insisted that he did not wish to appear in the light of a party dictator. In the end the question was solved by the selection on Thursday of Charles G. Dawes of Illinois as the nominee of the party for vice president.

The La Follette Platform.

The second subject was that of the attitude of the LaFollette wing of the party on the question of platform planks. Early in the first session on Tuesday there was distributed to the delegates copies of the platform proposed by the Wisconsin senator and his followers and offered to the resolutions committee by Henry Allen Cooper, the Wisconsin member of the committee. This proposed platform carried a drastic condemnation of the legislation enacted by both parties during several past administrations. It declared for the public ownership of water power, the public control of natural resources; repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; public ownership of railroads; drastic curtailment of war and navy expenditures; a tax on excess profits; the making public of tax returns; election of federal judges without party designation; a reduction in freight rates for farm products; abolition of injunctions in labor disputes; protection for farmers' organizations and collective bargaining; granting of a cash bonus to soldiers; deep waterways from the lakes to the ocean; amendments to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of President, a federal initiative and referendum, and a referendum on war. There were some other less important planks.

The whole question of the platform was fought out in the resolutions committee on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and when its report was made at the convention session on Wednesday night it was adopted with but little fuss, and despite the protest of Senator LaFollette's followers.

Political history was made by the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials on Wednesday morning. The party now stands definitely committed to a limitation of representation from the southern states. This was done by providing for representation in the conventions of the party based on the percentage of Republican electors elected from each state. It is so worded as to rather increase the representation in both the number of delegates and the members of the national committee in Republican states instead of materially decreasing either the number of delegates or national committeemen from those states that are recognized as distinctly Democratic.

Political history was made in another instance when it is voted to give the women the same voice in party affairs as that enjoyed by the men. The movement for this was led by Mrs. Medill McCormick of Illinois, and when proposed to the convention it went through with but few dissenting votes, and was loudly cheered by the women.

Reporters at Sea.

There was a continuous commotion in the press stand at the Cleveland show. The gray heads of the newspaper world who have been reporting political conventions for years found it

difficult to get a story out of this one. Not because there was not a story to be had, but because the story must have the names of people who were doing things and the men of the press did not know by sight the men, and the women too, if you please, who were the moving and guiding spirits of this Republican gathering.

The old-timers, the men who have made Republican history for the last quarter of a century and more, have either disappeared entirely, or were with but few exceptions in the background. It was new and, in many cases, strange faces one saw upon the platform.

"Who is the man in the gray suit sitting beside the railing?" asked a veteran New York newspaper writer, a man who has covered every convention since the late eighties.

"Search me," said the man next to him, another veteran. "One of the numerous interlopers who have butted into the game to make it hard for us. Ask Jim Preston."

Preston, the superintendent of the senate press gallery at Washington, the one man who knew all of them, the old and the new, was appealed to and informed the perturbed newspaper men that the gentleman in question was William M. Butler of Massachusetts, the incoming chairman of the party.

And so it went throughout each session. The men and the women who, to a large extent are doing things were unknown by sight to the newspaper men and they were kept busy trying to catch the names of those who were making motions, reporting to the convention as chairmen of important committees—the names of those who were running the show, whether it be at the stated performances or about the committee rooms or the hotel lobbies.

Old Faces Absent.

The faces of such men as Senators Lodge, Smoot, Watson and others of the senatorial coterie, of Will Hays, of Harry M. Daugherty, of Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, of T. Coleman Dupont, of Charles D. Hillis and a long list of others who filled the speakers' platform at Chicago in 1920, were not seen on the platform at Cleveland. To be sure many of them—the majority, in fact—were present, but they were merely among those present. They were not on the platform sitting in the big, easy, leather-upholstered chairs provided for the ultra-distinguished. Several of them occupied the hard-bottomed seats arranged in long rows on the floor of the convention hall provided for delegates and alternates. Others had seats in the guest sections far up in the balconies, and others wandered about the rotunda of the big building with a look of bewilderment on their faces.

Prominent among those on the platform, and the few who were generally known, were those members of the President's cabinet who were attending the convention. These included Secretary Mellon, Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson, Secretary of the Interior, General Stone, Postmaster General New. Aside from Attorney General Stone, a newcomer in the cabinet, these men were generally known by sight at least, but aside from the temporary and permanent chairman, and some minor officials of the convention, they were about the only ones who were known to either the audience or the newspaper writers.

It all marked a new deal in the history of the party, a passing of party government into new hands. The President and his advisers rather than the leaders in the legislative branch are in control. What the result of the change is to be will be determined when the votes are counted next November.

It was All Coolidge.
It was a strictly a Coolidge convention. Quite as much so as was the Progressive convention of 1908 at Chicago a Roosevelt convention. They did what the President would wish them to do, they did nothing he would wish them not to do. It was a convention that was satisfactory to



CHARLES G. DAWES

the great majority of the delegates. They had assembled to do a certain job they had been told to do by the rank and file of the party, at home, and they did it. It was all accomplished without any great amount of noise, with no blatant trumpeting of jazz music, with but little oratory aside from the keynote speech of the temporary chairman and the nominating speech delivered by Dr. M. L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, in naming Calvin Coolidge as the standard bearer of the party at the session on Thursday morning. The usual hurrah, the din, the verbal fireworks of a political convention were distinctly absent.

As for the city of Cleveland it handled a big job in a big way. It put itself on the map as one of the foremost convention cities of the nation.

MANY HOMES ARE BUILT BY B. & L.

RESOURCES INCREASE BY 11 MILLION DOLLARS DURING PAST YEAR

Raleigh
Six thousand and sixty-eight homes costing approximately thirty million dollars were built partially or wholly through the help of the B. & L. building and loan associations in North Carolina last year, according to a summary of their operations made public by State Insurance Commissioner Stacey W. Wade. The figures show a gain of 500 homes over the preceding year.

Resources of the building and loan associations in the State, increased from \$45,007,853.46 to \$56,511,457.57 during the year and direct loans made on property for erection of residential property amounted to \$21,535,894.75. The number of outstanding shares of stock in force increased from 1,127,112 to 1,331,050, or an increase of over 200,000.

During the year 459,480 shares of building and loan were taken out, and in the same period 240,704 were matured and retired. Commissioner Wade points out that it is an indication of the developing tendency of North Carolina men and women to save money loan savings amount to more than savings bank accounts.

Charlotte is the outstanding center of the business in the State, its four companies having resources totaling nearly nine million dollars. Nine hundred and fifty-seven homes were built in Charlotte during the year through the help of the associations.

Raleigh has four companies with total resources of \$1,600,000 which assisted in the construction of 62 homes during the year. Winston-Salem gets into the million dollar group with three associations of resources of that figure. Greensboro, Concord, Asheville, Hickory, Wilmington and High Point have a million dollar company each.

Governor Makes Statement

Governor Morrison's statement announcing his purpose to ask a special session of the Legislature to submit the water transportation measure to the people follows:

I have definitely decided that if the Council of State will advise and consent thereto, I will call, at an early date, an Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly, and urge the enactment of the necessary legislation for the development of water carried commerce, and name a Commission to take charge of the whole matter, so the people will have full information as to who is to administer the law and spend the money contemplated by the development, but not to be operative unless approved by a majority of the voters at the next general election.

I have recognized all the while that this proposition is one of great magnitude, and I have sympathized with those who feared the investment being assured of popular approval.

I believe the fair, and in the long run, wise thing is to enact the necessary legislation, subject to the approval of the people of the State. It can never be successful without the approval of the people, and, deeply convinced as I am of the wisdom and justice of the measure, I recognize that this is a government by the people, and I think that a movement not be undertaken without their approval.

I am confident that the people of the State do favor the development of our waterways and the setting up of water competition with rail transportation. I am quite confident that the measure can be fully presented to the people.

But if I am wrong about this, after all it is the business of the people and finally would be determined by them. This will avoid political difficulties which might accompany direct and final action of the General Assembly.

Fire Relief Fund Shows Increase.

Checks aggregating \$33,837.82 representing the State Insurance Department contribution to the firemen's relief fund in cities of the State having organized fire departments have been mailed out to more than a hundred cities and towns in the State. The fund this year is increased from \$23,787.52.

Truck Growers Show Increase

which was distributed a year ago. Charlotte is the largest single participant in the distribution of this fund toward firemen's relief, with a quota of \$3,324.29 and Winston-Salem takes second place with a quota of \$2,656. Raleigh ranks well down the list with a total of \$1,561.20. Other large participants include Greensboro with \$1,840, Wilmington with \$1,732, Durham with \$1,438, Goldsboro with \$963, Wilson with \$882.

Will Make Survey Of Counties

To secure accurate and trustworthy information relative to the cost of producing cotton, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington is co-operating with the Department of Agricultural Economics at the State College of Agriculture in making a study of cotton growing in the territory around Benson. Cotton farms in Johnston and Harnett counties will be studied in the survey. The work in this State is under the direction of Dr. G. W. Forrester.

WILL BUILD LARGE CANNERY

Most Modern Machinery and Equipment Obtainable is Now Being Installed

Aberdeen.—What promises to become, perhaps one of the largest canneries in the south is now being established here by W. M. Ketchum, who has at various periods been in charge of large cannery propositions all over the country. Mr. Ketchum came here last year and made a survey of the canning field, being attracted by the steadily increasing yield of peaches, of course. When he came here he also found a big field in the canning of dewberries, the acreage of which is also being increased with each year. He found, too, that certain vegetable purposes and yield a good profit to the growers.

Mr. Ketchum's concern will operate as the Carolina Canning company regularly incorporated in this state. The most modern machinery and equipment obtainable is now being installed here, consisting of peelers, washers, heaters, steamers, cookers and syrup mixers.

The concern will begin at once with the putting up of dewberries. The canned dewberry should prove a ready seller as it is put in heavy syrup, and will be far superior to the ordinary blackberry now on the market.

Immediately after the dewberry season the canning of peaches will begin. The crop this year in the sandhills will be the biggest yet and the quality promises to be of the best. The cannery being located at Aberdeen is in the center of the peach belt as it is spread out over the sandhills, and Mr. Ketchum hopes to realize \$20,000 daily for the sandhills growers out of the canned peaches to be put on the market through the regular channels. A special effort is now being made by him to interest the North Carolina and other southern jobbers in the superior flavor of the North Carolina canned peaches, which alone should recommend them to the trade.

Truck Growers Show Increase.

Kinston.—Truck growers in this part of North Carolina have increased by hundreds this year, sectional chamber of commerce officers estimate. Larger quantities of potatoes, beans, beets melons and other food crops will be produced in some localities than many years past. Bumper lettuce and berry crops have been made in the belts in the southeastern counties denoted to those crops.

Craven county growers report increases in a number of lines of truck. The beet crop in Beaufort county has amounted to many carloads. Little attention has been given the product in Beaufort heretofore. Lenoir, in the past paying little attention to other crops other than tobacco and cotton, has produced quantities of peas, potatoes and strawberries and will make shipments of a number of other products in the summer.

The diversification appears to have been general in the eastern part of the State. "Additional millions of dollars will pour into the farmers' pockets this year from food crops," chamber of commerce men say.

"Coupled with this is the whirlwind development of the poultry industry, the increased demand for dairy products by ice cream manufacturers and others, and the planting of more pastures for cattle and swine. If cotton and tobacco prices are as good as last year's and the co-operative movement to control the boll-weevil is as restful as is anticipated, Eastern Carolina farmers will reap the biggest harvest of prices in 1924 that they have known since the fat war years. In districts hard hit by the past-war depression the last of the deficit due to the slump will be paid off and there will be a good surplus."

Invents Machine To Ink Soles

Rockingham.—W. L. Boone, manager of the Boone shoe repair shop here, has just received letters of patent for a new invention, known as a sole inking device. This new machine, which he expects to manufacture and put on the market, provides a novel method for inking the soles. At the same time the new machine is provided with means for applying any one of a plurality of different colored inks to the soles as desired.

Record Catch By Fishing Party

Elizabeth City.—What is believed to be a record catch of big drum was made at Oregon Inlet by a fishing party composed of Sam B. Parker, Dr. H. D. Walker, M. Leigh Sheep, and A. C. Thurman of Raleigh, who returned from the inlet Monday.

Twenty big drum weighing from 25 to 49 pounds with the average size between 35 and 40 pounds, was the catch brought in.

Ship Strawberries To Factory

Wallace.—A new business has been added to the industries of Wallace within the past two weeks. The firm of J. G. Townsend, Jr., and Co., of Delaware, are shipping cold packed strawberries. This means a great deal to the strawberry growers of this section, because the shipping season is over, and still there is a market for all berries, even the full ripe. The berries are brought in already stemmed, or copped, for which the grower is paid 6 cents per pound, thus a crate brings on an average of \$3.

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A Flashy Bird

"Yes, mum, I know them African parrots. I had one and it used to whistle 'The Village Blacksmith' so beautiful that sparks used to fly from its tail."

Cuticura for Pimply Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum. Advertisement.

We Understand

It was a dear old Brookline lady who made the Malapropian remark: "Say what you will, I've tried all my life to live up to my ordeals."—Boston Transcript.

You never can know how superior is Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" for worms until you have tried it. 871 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Philosophical

Wife—Tomorrow is the anniversary of our wedding. What shall we do about it?
Professor (absently)—I suppose we shall have to make the best of it.—Boston Transcript.

MOTHER!

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