

## THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

**J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.**

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

The editor will not be responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

Entered at the Postoffice at Graham, N. C., as second-class matter.

GRAHAM, N. C., Oct. 30, 1919

The President has issued what might very appropriately be termed an ultimatum in regard to the strike coal mine workers proposed to put into effect on Nov. 1st. He tells them they shall not tie up the transportation and industrial operations of the country, and bring distress to innocent millions. There is no uncertainty in his statement and the country is backing him. The miners are warned at their peril. These miners are striking for five days a week and six hours a day with six days' pay. Absurd! Reasonable people will not stand for it.

Has the long drawn out discussion of the Peace Treaty and the failure to ratify it promptly any connection with the various strike movements in the United States? Is the unrest the result of enemy propaganda?

President Wilson is so much improved that his physician allows him to give some attention to official matters.

All the proposed reservations to the Peace Treaty and Covenant have been defeated in the Senate. What next?

Judge Boyd Asks President to Name Another Judge.

Judge James E. Boyd of Greensboro, of the United States District Court, on Tuesday sent a letter to President Wilson, requesting the appointment of an additional judge for the Western N. C. District.

Congressman E. Yates Webb has been slated for the place for some time and it is believed he will be appointed at once.

Judge Boyd is unusually virile for a man of his age, but recognizes that he must conserve his strength. The following is Judge Boyd's letter:

"To the President:—

"I feel that I should request the appointment of an additional judge in this district under the provisions of the Carlin act.

"I am passed 70 years of age and have been on the bench as United States district judge in this (the western district of North Carolina) for nearly 20 years. As long as I was capable of performing the duties of the office efficiently I did not think it proper that an additional judge should be provided, but now that I am in a condition physically which renders me unable to do all the necessary court work in the district, and I, therefore, suggest that the appointment of an additional judge be made without delay.

"I have the honor to be, with very great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"JAS. E. BOYD,

"United States District Judge."

Elevations at Graham, Burlington and Haw River—Graham 122 Feet Above Haw River.

Several years ago the U. S. Geological Survey passed this way and placed a copper tablet about one foot above ground at the West side of the North entrance to the court house. The tablet says "612 feet above sea level," but the true elevation of Graham is 641.072 feet. Where the tablet is placed the elevation is correct for that point.

While the engineering corps was here recently making the survey for sewerage for Graham the elevations were taken all around the community as a basis for estimating the probable cost of putting in a sewerage system for Graham.

The following figures, which were furnished by Mr. E. M. Gregory of the engineering corps, will be interesting as to the elevations at different points: At the court house 641.072 feet; at Graham station 655.77 feet, or over fourteen and a half feet higher than the court house; at Haw River, top of bridge floor, 533.59 feet, or more than 122 feet lower than at Graham station; at Burlington station 682.95 feet, or a little over seven feet higher than at Graham station.

It will be noted especially the big drop from Graham to Haw River—122.18 feet, which makes the grade from Haw River to Graham the heaviest, perhaps, on the line of the old N. C. Railroad, and a hard pull for heavy trains.

Soldier, Twice Reported Dead, Returned.

Mr. Jennings McClure of the A. E. F. in France turned up at Burlington last Saturday. Twice during the war his name appeared in casualty list as having been killed. Hence when he came back his relatives and friends were very agreeably surprised. He left here on the 1st of Sept., 1917, as a member of the Headquarters Co. for Camp Sevier and was later transferred to an aviation mechanic corps. He is a son of the late Ben. McClure, who formerly lived in Graham.

So sure were the relatives of Mr. McClure and the government that he was dead that, it is understood, the relatives had already received some part of his insurance.

## BIG MONEY LOSS WHEN COTTON IS STORED ON GROUND.

Cotton Growers Lose Many Thousands Annually by Not Properly Housing Their Cotton.

Under date of Oct. 25 B. L. Winchell, Regional Director of U. S. Railroad Administration, writes to cotton growers, dealers, ginners, &c., very pertinently about the care and proper storage of cotton to prevent loss, as follows:

Millions of dollars are lost every year through improper storage of cotton. This has been known in a general way for a long time by everybody interested in cotton, but probably very few of us have even suspected what a tremendous factor storage is in the trade, and the astounding lot of money thrown away by the individual owner who lets a bale of cotton stay on the ground.

Some tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture recently were brought to the attention of the United States Railroad Administration, and their results were so startling that the Administration desires to aid in gaining for them widest possible dissemination and most careful consideration.

The most striking fact disclosed was that a 492-pound bale of cotton stored flat on the ground for six months lost 232 pounds, leaving 260 pounds for the market, while another bale stored properly in a warehouse lost only two pounds. This means that, if the price was thirty cents a pound, the loss on the first bale was \$69.60. The loss on the bale in the warehouse was but sixty cents.

These tests occurred at Press No. 1 of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, Little Rock, Ark. Seven bales of cotton were purchased by the Department of Agriculture and stored under various conditions from November 25, 1918, to June 13, 1919. Weekly observations were conducted and complete reports prepared upon the condition of the cotton throughout the period.

Briefly, here is what the tests disclosed:

Bale No. 1, fully protected in warehouse, weighed 494 pounds at the start and had a net marketable weight of 492 pounds when reconditioned at the end of the test.

Bale No. 2, exposed on dunnage and turned after each rain or once a week, dropped in net marketable cotton from 487 pounds to 480 pounds. (Seven pounds lost.)

Bale No. 3, on dunnage on edge, covered with tarpaulin and left without further attention during test, dropped from 489 to 485 pounds. (Four pounds lost.)

Bale No. 4, flat on ground during entire test, same surface down at all times, dropped from 492 to 260 pounds. (232 pounds lost.)

During the test this bale absorbed moisture until it weighed 912 pounds on June 7. In reconditioning 420 pounds of moisture went out and 232 pounds of moulded and ruined cotton were thrown away.

Bale No. 5, on end on ground during the entire test, with same surface down at all times, dropped from 505 pounds to 385 pounds. (Loss 120 pounds.)

Bale No. 6, on edge during entire test, same surface down at all times, dropped from 503 to 438 pounds. (Loss 65 pounds.)

Bale No. 7, on edge on ground, turned from time to time, at least once a week, dropped from 495 to 473 pounds. (Loss 22 pounds.)

Inquiries by the Agricultural Section of the Railroad Administration have developed that the tests actually demonstrate what will happen to average bales of cotton handled in the same fashion, and do not represent exceptional cases. Many practical illustrations could be cited to support the result of each test.

While the grower and handler of cotton are most vitally interested and will benefit chiefly by heeding the warning given by these facts, the railroads also are concerned—directly, because of the liability of claims arising from damaged cotton, and indirectly because the interests of a great class of producers and shippers and the interests of the railroad are common.

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by constitutional remedy. Catarrhal deafness is an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it not only impedes sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. (Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever.) Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflammation of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood to the mucous surfaces of the system. It will give you Hall's Catarrh Medicine for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Utterances free. All Druggists.

F. J. CHEENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt left an estate appraised at \$810,607, according to affidavits filed at Oyster Bay last week.

Two Wake county farmers, J. J. Dunford and Hob Lindsey, near Eagle Store, last week sold 1,888 pounds of tobacco, the product of one acre for \$1,872.18. They still have the product of seven other acres.

While President Wilson is indisposed his opponent may not fairly attack him, but they must keep in training somehow.

Possibly the strategic motive of the steel strike was to permit workers to attend the world's series baseball games.

Prohibition has brought back old-fashioned cider under many alluring modern names.

## Red Blood Makes Best Complexions

Wholesome Complexion the Pride and Glory of Healthy Men and Women

Pepto-Mangan Makes Red Cheeks.

Builds Up Tired Bodies—Helps Change Pale Complexions to Bloom of Health

The healthy, attractive woman—man too—with a wholesome complexion is the envy of those who feel that, for them, such attractiveness is impossible.

And yet health and attractiveness are much a matter of good, red blood and unless a man or woman is afflicted with some deep-seated or serious ailment, vigorous health, and personal charm are within easy reach.

Pepto-Mangan is responsible for the present health and happiness of thousands who formerly were thin, pale, languid and easily exhausted. Pepto-Mangan helped place these folks in the full-blooded, energetic, vigorous class—and it probably can do the same for you.

Pepto-Mangan contains the elements that make rich, healthy blood. And as a result of the increased supply of red blood that Pepto-Mangan creates, the entire system attains the vigor that belongs to every man and woman.

Pepto-Mangan is prepared in two forms, liquid and tablets. They are exactly alike in medicinal value.

Ask your druggist for "Gude's" when ordering Pepto-Mangan. Look for the name "Gude's" on the package.

### A Doctor to Old Shoes.

To reduce the high cost of walking, the United States Department of Agriculture has become a doctor of old shoes—not a general practitioner, but a consulting specialist in diagnosis and treatment. One of its most recent prescriptions, evolved by the Bureau of Chemistry, has to do with the pair of last winter's shoes that, about this time of the year, are pulled out of the closet all full of mildew and looking hopelessly done for. The prognosis is that the disease is not fatal, but that the shoes are good for a month or two anyhow. The treatment is: brush or rag, applied externally; castor oil, small quantity vigorously rubbed in; sunshine, one or two days.

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Prohibition has brought back old-fashioned cider under many alluring modern names.

## The Alamance Gleaner & The Progressive Farmer Both for \$1.65

Is what you get in this bargain offer

THE GLEANER Regular Price \$1.00, 1 full year. Every Thursday

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER—Your Farm Paper. Regular Price \$1.00. Weekly, 52 Big Issues. Every Saturday.

This Club is not only a bargain in price but it gives you the two papers you cannot afford to be without.

In these strenuous times you must keep up with the events of the World, of our Country, our State and our local affairs. The Gleaner gives you all this news.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, pays its editors and contributors over \$30,000 a year. It is like taking a correspondence course to read The Progressive Farmer regularly. There is a helpful suggestion in every issue, that will save or make you more than the price of our Club.

Don't miss this offer. Send your order today.

THE GLEANER, Graham, N. C.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.65, for which send me for a full year The Gleaner, also The Progressive Farmer. Have both papers start with next week's issue.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

Route No. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

## "The 52 Biggest Problems of the Average Southern Farmer"

EVERY member of The Progressive Farmer staff has had actual farm experience—most of us are running Southern farms now—and from our own experience, and from the multitude of farmers' letters that come to us every year, we believe we have figured out a pretty nearly perfect list of these "fifty-two biggest problems" of the average Southern farmer, and we are going to treat them in next year's Progressive Farmer.

We are going to treat them, too, in order of timeliness, just as far as possible. For the aim of The Progressive Farmer, always, is to tell the subscriber just what he wants to know, just when he wants to know it, and in as few words as possible.

Here's the list of big problems we shall treat during the fall months, and the date on which each discussion will appear:

November 1—Financing the Farmer: (Personal and Short-term Credit; Long-term Credit for Land Purchase; Avoiding "Time-prices"); Utilizing National Farm Loan Associations, etc.)

November 8—Systems of Farming—Affecting Soil Fertility, Money Profits, Prosperity and Permanence of Rural Life.

November 15—Arranging and Erecting Fences; Relative Values of Different Systems, Material, etc.

November 22—How to Reduce Land-washing to a Minimum. (Terracing, Ditching, Filling Land with Humus, Proper Use of Steep Hillsides, etc.)

November 29—What Changes Are Needed to Insure Better Health for Men, Women and Children on the Farm?

December 6—Winter Care and Feeding of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs.

December 13—Getting Rocks and Stumps Off the Land.

December 20—How Farm Neighbors May Work Together for Greater Profits and Happiness.


December 27—Business Methods on the Farm: (Inventories; Records; Accounts; Banking; Cost-keeping; Advertising; System in Correspondence and Making Sales, etc.)

The above subjects are of vital importance to you and alone are worth the price we ask, and remember The Progressive Farmer carries many other big features not mentioned above.

*The Progressive Farmer*

Raleigh, N. C.

**PE-RU-NA**  
Made Me a Well Man



Mr. Louis Young, 1652 Clifford St., Rochester, N. Y., writes:

"I suffered for thirty years with chronic bowel trouble, stomach trouble and hemorrhages of the bowels. We bought a bottle of Peru-na and I took it faithfully, and I began to feel better. My wife persuaded me to continue, and I took it for some time as directed. Now I am a well man."

Liquid or Tablet Form

## COAL

I now have a good stock of coal on hand. Tennessee red ash, lump—this is the best coal on the market.

Virginia free-burning split lump; also Egg coal suitable for cooking, and grates, and stoves.

Pocahontas Run, for furnaces and smithing. I will appreciate your orders by giving you good, nice, clean coal. Please call on me for prices.

Thanking you for any amount of business you may favor me with, I remain,  
Yours truly,

**T. C. MOON**  
Graham, N. C.

## Hayes Drug Co.

Prescription Druggists

GRAHAM, N. C.

### Agents

**Norris and Wiley's Candies**  
**Van Lindley Cut Flowers**  
**Anso Koaks, Cameras and Films**

## WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

### Land Sale!

That certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Robeson, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of the late Calvin T. W. H. Lesley, and others, and containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, and upon which Spencer Vincent lived at the time of his death, and his widow, Laura Vincent, has since lived upon and is to be sold for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the court house door, in Graham, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real property, to-wit:

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### The industrial conference seems to be getting down to brass tacks, not to say sitting on a few.

Wise men cleave to their liberty bonds as they cleave to their better fractions.

Transcontinental flyers also will benefit from Chicago's anti-smoke crusade.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

BUY THRIFT STAMPS.

## The Stuff They're Made of Marks Their Worth

THE greater mileage, the uninterrupted service that Fisk Tires give, starts with their built-in goodness. Big—way oversize—tough; measure their mileage against any tire you have ever used.

They are built to an ideal—

"To be the Best Concern in the World to Work for and the Squearest Concern in Existence to do Business with."

Next Time—  
BUY FISK

Moon Motor Car Co.  
Graham, N. C.



# FISK TIRES

### Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee on January 26th, 1918, by Mrs. Sallie Summers Harrison and husband, R. J. Harrison, for the purpose of securing the payment of four certain bonds of even date therewith, which deed of trust is recorded in the Public Registry of Alamance county in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 73, at page 264, default having been made in the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, the undersigned trustee will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1919,

at twelve o'clock, noon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door of Alamance county, in Graham, N. C., a certain tract or parcel of land lying in Boon Station township, Alamance county, North Carolina, on the southwest side of Haw River, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a locust tree at or near Haw River at the bridge, a corner between Peter and George Summers, and running thence north 67 1/2 deg W 9 chs to a stone; thence N 87 deg W 35 chs to a cherry tree; thence in a direct line to a white oak; thence N 87 1/2 deg E 13 chs and 7 links to a stake in the big road; thence S 1/4 deg E 11 chs and 40 links to a stake; thence N 87 1/2 deg E 22 chs to a gum on Haw River, a corner on Mary Walker's (formerly Abner James' corner); thence up said river as it meanders to the beginning, making by estimate one hundred acres, more or less.

This Oct. 30th, 1919.

Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co., Trustee.

E. S. W. Dameron, Att'y.