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Mrs. Vanderbilt Re-Elected President of State Fair

Already Planning Improvements in Buildings and Grounds—40,000 Visitors on Thursday.

ANOTHER WHITE MURDERER TO GO TO CHAIR.

Governor States His Position—Is Commended for His Firmness.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, Oct. 25.—The shipper, travelers, merchants, factory managers and others of the "general public" who have been exercised over the railroad strike situation, are being consoled at this writing by the prospect that the strike will not be as bad as was feared. But it is not yet definitely known just how serious it will be or to what extent the roads and public in North Carolina will be affected.

The first meeting between the U. S. Labor Board and the heads of the "Big Five Brotherhoods," to be held in Chicago the latter part of this week, may develop something that can materially change the prospects for the better. The fact that the shop crafts unions have decided not to join in the strike on the reduced wage cut alone, as their shop rules would probably be lost in the sacrifice, but will wait until the whole controversy comes up, and then take another vote on strike or no-strike, has materially altered the situation already, and a thousand railway workers in shops in Raleigh will not be forced to strike—not yet.

Raleigh cared for the 40,000 visitors on the State Fair grounds Thursday of last week better than ever before. Those who spent one or more nights in the city did not have to beg for a place to sleep, but all were comfortably cared for, private homes being opened liberally to those who could not secure quarters at the five hotels and scores of boarding houses.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, re-elected president of the Fair for next year, is already planning for great improvements in buildings and grounds before the next fair. A new race track and concrete grandstand will be among the needed improvements, and a number of buildings will be added.

Beautifulizing the grounds will specially engage the attention of President Vanderbilt, who, after spending Saturday here going over the grounds and looking after details, went to New York. There she will engage a landscape artist of ability to take over this feature and work out the general improvement of the grounds.

Of course, Col. J. E. Pogue and Capt. C. B. Denson were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. They have so efficiently held these positions so long that it would be difficult to fill their places, if they should desire to retire. Mrs. Pogue was elected a life member of the association. Colonel Pogue, expressing for his wife appreciation for this honor, declared that what success he had attained for the fair was largely the result of her help.

Another White Murderer To Be Executed

Governor Cameron Morrison got out of a sick-bed Friday morning in order to hear the petition for the commutation of the death sentence of W. Y. Westmoreland, of Iredell county, under sentence to die in the electric chair on November 21 for the murder of James H. Nance, a jitney driver, robbing him and throwing the dead body in a well near the scene of the murder.

Petition for the commutation was unsupported by new evidence of a material nature and the ap-

peal had to be refused. Westmoreland, therefore, will die one month from Friday unless new evidence is discovered which will cause the Governor to upset the decision and judgment of the court.

The governor has been a sick man for two days last week. In fact, members of his household did not expect that he would be able to come to his office on Friday, but later in the morning he did come down to hear this case and look after other business. The necessity for again having to pass on a case involving the life of a man, so soon after the harrowing experiences in connection with the efforts to save the life of J. T. Harris, visibly affected the governor, whose sense of duty again forced him to the decision against the man.

Governor Again States His Position.

The Governor again stated his position in connection with the consideration of such cases. He always has to presume that the courts come to the right conclusion in such cases, he told the attorneys and the mother of the condemned man, who was in the room during the hearing. If those interested in the commutation of a death sentence can produce new evidence which lights up the case and shows that there was evidence which did not get to the jury which might have rendered a different verdict had they been in possession of this evidence, the sentence of the court can and will be changed.

But under his interpretation of the constitution and the oath he takes to support it, he does not believe he has the right to change a court sentence, especially when the court is in much better position to get at the facts than is the governor. It does not matter how much one feels about capital punishment. That cannot be taken into consideration in these cases while the law authorizing punishment by death for certain crimes is in force.

Morrison Commended

At the executive offices are piles of letters from citizens of North Carolina commending his course in the Harris case and expressing gratification that the state no longer shall suffer the humiliation that it has experienced in the past because of "putty" officers who were not firm enough to enforce the judgments of the courts.

One said: "I am glad that we shall not hear again such remarks as I have heard from judges of superior courts, several of whom are credited with having expressed the belief that criminals, convicted of high crimes, would not be adequately punished, after the courts had decreed the nature and duration of the sentence."

"Oh, he will not serve his term out, the governor will parole him soon," and, "His lawyers will get a commutation from the death sentence through the governor," have been familiar expressions from judges on the bench. But not since Morrison came into office. Governor Morrison is not less human than his predecessors, but firmer to obey his oath.

The Classics in Education.

Manchester Guardian. Latin and Greek are splendid instruments of education, and we are delighted to find that their prospects in this country were never better.

We believe that their study will only derive fresh strength from losing a position of remarkable privilege and having to justify itself to the world on its own merits. It was while Greek and Latin were both butted sed with all sorts of compulsions and with almost a monopoly of endowments that teachers could send men out into the world unable to show you the pole star on a fine night, unable to do without a Cook's interpreter in any foreign country, and possess ed with the idea that the labor vote governed Athens and Rome.

Even the most sticky of us are at last getting clear of the idea that there is something distinguished in possessing vast tracts of ignorance about the earth and the sky and contemporary mankind. And for the proper study of the classics that is an immense gain.

Birds Kill Many Injurious Insects, Thus Save Crops From Destruction.

Mobilization of the wild birds, an army of the air that allies itself with man to fight crop pests, nearly always follows the presence of large numbers of insects that prey upon growing plants. Their aid in stamping out the menace is almost incalculable, says the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, in Yearbook Separate, "Farm Help From the Birds." Some illustrations of what the birds have done are cited by the department, as follows:

On one Utah farm infested by the alfalfa weevil, English sparrows alone in one season fed to their young, it is estimated, 500,000 of the pests, making them about one-third of the diet of the growing birds. Sixty-six kinds of birds feed on the cotton-boll weevil, the greatest feathered enemy of this pest being the orchard oriole. A single stomach of this kind of bird contained, upon examination, 41 boll weevils. The green bug or wheat aphid also—but let the department tell the story?

"On a 200-acre farm in North Carolina, where wheat, rye, and oats were severely attacked by green bugs, it was found that the birds were very effective in destroying the pests. The outbreak was at its height during the migration season of such birds as the goldfinch and the vesper and chipping sparrows, which with other species on the farm numbered more than 3,000 individuals. It was found that these birds were destroying green bugs at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 a day, and on days when additional flocks of migrants were present this destruction was doubled. During the season such numbers of birds flocked to the grain fields that the aphid infestation was reduced by an incalculable number."

Hardly an agricultural pest exists, the department states, but has numerous effective bird enemies. For instance, 25 kinds of birds are known to feed upon the clover weevil and a like number on the potato beetle, 36 on the codling moth, 46 on the gypsy moth, 49 on horseflies, 67 on billbugs, 82 on clover-root borers, 98 on cutworms, 120 on leaf hoppers, and 168 on wire worms.

"A classic instance of the concentration of bird attack upon an army of insect invaders," the department says, "occurred during the severe outbreaks of the Rocky Mountain locust between 1865 and 1877. So numerous were these voracious pests that many places visited by them were denuded of every green thing. A thorough investigation was made of the relations of birds to the outbreak, and it was found that practically every species, from the largest birds of prey to the tiniest humming birds, from ducks and other aquatic fowl to typical bird denizens of the dry plains, turned to feeding upon locusts. In fact, most birds gorged themselves with this abundant supply of food, and in doing so were the means, in numerous cases, of saving crops from destruction."

Tanlac, that wonderful medicine sold in Graham by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

A 1200-horsepower biplane recently completed contains a bathroom with full equipment.

A bull weighing 3700 pounds was recently exhibited at a cattle show in Sydney, Australia.

Two thirds of the money spent for the construction of a modern battleship goes for the machinery.

American women have the most beautiful eyes in the world, says a London photographer.

During the last 10 years the number of women wage earners in the United States has increased 50 per cent.

The walls of the keep of the tower of London are fifteen feet thick.

Humming birds are not found outside the Western Hemisphere.

What became of the arms of Venus de Milo is still a mystery.

The first bottles were made of skin.

WORK OF RED CROSS.

The Organization Finds Much to Do—Work Now as Important as During the Strife—Many Thousands of Ex-Service Men Helped in Various Ways—Ten Millions Spent This Year; More Will be Needed for Next Year.

One hundred and forty-four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-four men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the World War have been aided in their fight to get back to normal life in the past six months by chapters of the Southern Division of the American Red Cross. During the same period 21,280 disabled soldiers, still in the service, largely men who are recovering in government hospitals, have been helped through the same agency. These figures were given out by the Southern Division Headquarters for the first half year of its operations.

In a great percentage of these cases, it was this work of the Red Cross which permitted the veteran or the member of his family to receive the monetary compensation that the government is glad to give.

When the peace time program for the year was outlined by officials of the Red Cross, it was determined to make soldier relief work the paramount idea of the organization. This was decided on for a two-fold reason. The Red Cross is chartered to serve during periods of great national stress or local disaster. The war had ended but the results of war were still with the nation. The Red Cross conceived that it owed the same or a higher duty to the ex-service man, who was struggling against the handicaps of shell-torn body, gas-eaten lungs, and artillery-racked brain in his battle to meet conditions of a practical world, that it gave so efficient relief when that same man was wearing his uniform and fighting his country's fight.

Again the Red Cross realized that with the natural reaction from war conditions, the soldier and his cause must suffer unless some great humanizing agency took particular and sedulous care that this didn't happen. This work was carried on in the widest possible scope. No soldier problem was too small; nor were there any too large. The Red Cross was always willing to help in obtaining compensation, vocational training, hospital treatment, maintaining family ties while the veteran was recovering his usefulness, making the dull routine of hospital life endurable, finding employment, providing the human touch everywhere.

And when the program for the new year is outlined, soldier work will again be of paramount importance. The number of disabled men in government hospitals is growing instead of diminishing with the renewed activity of the veterans bureau. Social work among the men who served the nation becomes more imperatively necessary every month.

This year \$10,000,000 was spent by the Red Cross in soldier relief. Next year the appropriation for this work will, of necessity, be larger. On that account the officials at Division Headquarters are expecting and working for an unanimous response on the part of Southern people when the Red Cross Roll is called on November 11.

University Support.

University News Letter.

Louisiana is now spending a legislative appropriation of \$5,000,000 in the construction of new buildings on the campus of the state university. The working income of the university is this year one million dollars. After 1925 the university will be supported by a half mill tax on the general property of the state.

Mississippi is spending the proceeds of a \$5,000,000 bond issue for institutional improvements, of which the university gets \$750,000.

Tennessee is now completing a

\$1,000,000 university improvement program. The annual working income of the university is derived from a half mill tax on the general property of the state. This year it is around a million dollars.

Alabama has just completed university improvements amounting to \$600,000. One of the buildings is a commodious dormitory for women.

North Carolina has recently authorized the sale of \$6,500,000 in improvement bonds, of which the university will get \$1,490,000.

Georgia has spent only \$10,000 in buildings at her university in ten years, despite the fact that this year she will have 1,500 applications for admission. She has dormitory facilities, three to a room, for only 250 students.—Based on an article by James A. Holloman, in the Atlanta Constitution.

New Source of Binder Twine.

The cultivation of sisal and magney for binder twine has been promoted to such an extent by the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture with the Philippine bureau of agriculture that these fibers are looked upon as an extensive future source of American supply. H. T. Edwards, specialist in fiber plant production, recently returned from the Philippines and Java, reports that 75,500 acres were devoted to magney and sisal in the archipelago this year, and the yield was approximately 18,178 metric tons of 2,200 pounds. The value was about \$1,704,000 in American money.

Philippine magney fiber formerly was used extensively by American binder-twine manufacturers. This fiber, which was cleaned by rotting the magney leaves in salt water, fell into disfavor when it was learned that binder twine made from the salty fiber was subject to the attack of insects.

The Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Philippine bureau of agriculture, purchased three modern fiber-cleaning machines, with which they demonstrated that magney can be cleaned profitably by machines and without the use of salt water. As a result of this cooperative Government work, aided by private enterprise, 18 machines have been imported, and machine cleaning of magney and sisal fiber in the Philippine Islands is now established on a commercial basis.

While the quality of binder-twine fiber now raised in the Philippines is only a drop in the bucket compared with American and world demand, the department authorities believe the development of the industry promises a future output which will relieve American manufacturers of the present almost absolute dependence on Yucatan, where internal and international conditions have sometimes imperiled the American supply.

The department is encouraging the substitution of sisal for the more commonly cultivated magney.

IT'S A MISTAKE

Made By Many Graham Residents.

Many people in a misguided effort to get rid of kidney backache, rely on plasters, liniments and other make-shifts. The right treatment is kidney treatment and a remarkably recommended kidney medicine is Doan's Kidney Pills. Graham is no exception.

The proof is at your very door. The following is an experience typical of the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Graham. Ask your neighbor, Mrs. Bettie L. Pickard, W. Elm St., says, "About two years ago I was troubled with a dull nagging pain in the small of my back. I was very nervous and dizzy and black specks blurred my sight. The kidney secretions passed irregularly, too. When Doan's kidney pills were recommended to me, I got a box from Graham Drug Co., and they cure the backaches and rid me of the dizziness. I can't praise Doan's highly enough."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Pickard had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

A French scientist has shown that an X-ray apparatus can photograph objects through a stone wall more than 25 feet away.

A bankrupt in France loses all rights of citizenship and regains them after he has paid all his debts.

The United States is the greatest cattle-raising country in the world.

Clocks regulated and operated by water power are common in China.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO Lucas County, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1921. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Land Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court made in a special proceeding therein pending, entitled "R. P. Braxton and others vs. Kate Braxton and others," whereto all the devisees of the late J. W. Braxton and owners and tenants in common of the real property hereinafter described are duly constituted parties, the undersigned Commissioner will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction at the courthouse door in Graham, on

MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1921,

at 12:00 o'clock, noon, all of the following described real property, to-wit:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land in Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hadley, J. W. Whitehead and others, and fully described by metes and bounds. The first tract containing 38 acres and the second 43 acres, more or less. There has been sold off from the 43 acre tract a one-half acre lot to the Trustees of Center School.

Another tract described as follows: Two certain tracts or parcels of land in Chatham (now Alamance) county and adjoining the lands of J. M. Lindley, the waters of Cane Creek and others, containing 16½ acres, more or less.

Also that lot of land in Chatham (now Alamance) county on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of John Wright and containing 18 acres, more or less.

Another lot or parcel of land lying in said county of Chatham (now Alamance) on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of J. M. Lindley and others and containing 22½ acres, more or less.

The above described tracts of land go to make up and constitute the real property owned by the late J. W. Braxton at the time of his death, and includes his home place. This real property will be offered for sale free and clear of the dowry estate of Kate Braxton, the widow of J. W. Braxton.

This property will be offered for sale first in separate lots as above described and then as a whole, and the bid or bids will be reported to the Court which nets the larger amount.

Terms of Sale—The purchaser will be required to pay one third of his bid in cash on date of sale and the other two thirds in equal installments within six and twelve months, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale until paid. Sale made subject to advance bids and confirmation by the Court, and the title to be reserved until the purchase price is fully paid.

This 11th day of Oct., 1921. J. DOLPH LONG, Commissioner.

Facts of Interest Briefly Stated.

The roots of a young oak tree have been known to lift a six-ton block of granite.

Certain species of ants kill those that refuse to share their food supplies in time of war.

A Mormon temple, second in size to that of Salt Lake City, is being planned for Mesa, Ariz.

The ability to read and write is one of the requirements for voters in the republic of Portugal.

More than 5,000 churches in America show moving pictures to their congregations.

A North Dakota prison has a newspaper called the "Messenger," published and edited by its prisoners.

Cannibalistic beetles are being imported from Japan to destroy certain leaf-eating beetles of the Eastern States.

A woman 5 feet 8 inches in height should properly weigh about 155 pounds. One 5 feet 9 inches tall could reasonably weigh 163 pounds.

Natural gas and coal gas are both combustible gases, but are not identical.

The municipal authorities of Cassel, Germany, are using poison gas to rid the city of bed-bugs.

During a recent heavy snowstorm in Redfield, Dakota, twelve automobiles were blown into the lake.

The inventor of mutes' sign talk was L'Abbe De L'Epee of France, born 200 years ago.

For use in the dark, a new fountain pen is equipped with a small electric light.

Nearly twice as many people are killed yearly by automobiles as by trains.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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PATENTS

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