

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 40

## State Sells \$5,000,000 Bonds at Premium

Officials Say Could Have Sold 15  
Million as Easily—Road Program  
Will Go Ahead.

SPECIAL SESSION CONVENES IN  
DECEMBER.

Board of Pardons Making Little  
Headway—Perhaps No State Pri-  
mary Next Year; Would Apply to  
Only Two Offices.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, Nov. 8.—The assembling of the Legislature in extraordinary session four weeks hence is causing renewal of its purposes and possible legislation and attempts at legislation, within the twenty days to which the session is limited—with pay. It is a rare thing for the regular session of the General Assembly to continue work beyond the sixty days for which pay is provided—except where necessary finishing touches on bills requiring another day or two to complete the legality of their enactment. Even then only about half, and sometimes less than a quorum (the point of "no quorum" not being raised) remain to perform that work. So, it is entirely improbable that the extra session will continue beyond the Christmas holiday.

Pardon Board Doubtful.

The propaganda started by the Asheville Chamber of Commerce for the submission of an amendment to the State Constitution creating a Board of Pardons, with the Lieutenant-Governor as its president, and four others to be selected as the Legislature may stipulate, in framing and presenting the amendment to be voted on by the people next November, does not meet with hearty approval generally. No good reason is obvious in making the poorly paid Lieutenant-Governor chairman, and he obviously would not relish the job. Besides, the present Governor, despite his recent unpleasant experience in the Harris case, is opposed to a Pardon Board and he is likewise opposed to abolishing the death penalty.

He believes, with many good citizens, (including ministers of the Gospel, who have recently printed communications in Raleigh papers) that there are some crimes which only the prospect of the death chair will prevent from becoming more prevalent.

As to State Primary Next Year.

It is probable that there may be no State Democratic primary next year. It is a costly luxury, at best, and as there are only two State officials to be elected next year, and neither of them may have opposition, there would seem to be no need for the primary, and the consequent heavy tax on the State and each of the one hundred counties.

It is time that ten congressmen, nine Superior Court judges, and twenty Superior Court solicitors must be elected, but none of these is subject to a State primary, as the respective districts nominate each candidate in district primaries.

Justice Adams, of the Supreme Court, and W. T. Lee, of the Corporation Commission, are holding the only two State offices to which a State primary would apply. It is conceded that there will be no opposition in the party to Justice Adams, and no one has so far offered to run against Chairman Lee.

Commissioner of Revenue.

There are some few people who have given voice to the suggestion

that Mr. Watts, named by Governor Morrison last spring for the new office of Commissioner of Revenue (and who will be confirmed by the Senate when it assembles here next month) should be forced into an off-year primary. But the suggestion does not meet with favor, as it was inspired and propagated by some newspaper men here in Raleigh who have been nagging Governor Morrison and Col. Watts ever since the day he went into office. Personal prejudice, not to say malice, is the basis of the scheme.

The new State department, created at the last session of the Legislature, provides for a four-year term of its head, exactly as in the case of all the other State departments, and the only way the plan of those who would have it otherwise could be arrived at, would be to amend the law creating the office, which is one of the most important of all the departments of State government.

Even were the law amended, it is not probable that any Democrat would enter the primary (if one were held) against the Governor's nominee, and least of all Mr. Maxwell. So the chances continue to be in favor of one State-wide primary next year.

Latest State Bond Sale.

Governor Morrison, Treasurer Lacy and all the State officials here are congratulating the two members of the Council of State, named above, on the splendidly successful termination of the latest sale of N. C. bonds in the New York market, and in furtherance of which the Governor and Treasurer had visited the Metropolitan in the interest of the five million deal at 5 per cent and a premium of \$5,021, of which amount four and a half million will be applied to carrying on the State road plan, the remaining half million to be applied to hospitals and schools. The bonds were sold to a New York syndicate of bankers, through H. J. Van Ingen & Co., who had a representative, F. J. Huffman, when the deal was closed by the Council of State. Governor Morrison made the statement that the State could have sold 15 million of bonds as easily as 5 millions, had the larger amount been needed at present, and declared that N. C. credit is "gilt edge" on Wall street at this time—something that cannot be said of many states.

Effect Forest Exert Upon Stream Flow

Investigation of the effect of forests upon stream flow is being made jointly by the Forest Service and Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, at a station in the comparatively light forests of the Colorado Rockies. "When completed," says the department, "this investigation will furnish information of great value and significance for this and similar sections of the United States where agricultural development is dependent upon stream flow for irrigation."

Somewhat similar work has been done in Europe, notably at Zurich, Switzerland. Observations, extending over 18 years, were made upon two small watersheds, one wholly, and the other one-third, forested.

"On a proportional basis," the Forest Service says, "the total annual stream discharge was approximately equal on the two Zurich watersheds. In short heavy rainfalls the maximum runoff per second in the forested watershed was only one-third to one-half that on the lightly forested watershed, and the total flood stage discharge usually one-half. Although, as a result of very long, heavy rains, the run-off was the same after the forest soil had become saturated, the forest cover appreciably stabilized the stream flow and reduced the extremes of both high and low water. The forest cover was also beneficial in preventing landslides, which were common on steep, unforested slopes during heavy rains, and in preventing erosion, which greatly increases flood damage throughout the entire course of streams.

Tanlac, the remarkable remedy that everybody is talking about, is sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

## ELON COLLEGE NEWS.

Shaw Desmond Brilliant English  
Novelist Lecturer Speaks Nov. 15th  
—Arrangements for Series of De-  
bates with Lenoir College—Sunday  
Services at College—Addresses by  
Miss Heller and Dr. Atkinson.

Cor. of the Gleaner.

Elon College, Nov. 7.—The second number in the Elon Concert Course for the year is to occur on the evening of November 15th when Shaw Desmond, England's brilliant novelist and renowned lecturer, will give his famous discourse on "The Citizens thru the Ages."

Mr. Desmond has written three great novels, all of which are published by Charles Scribner's Sons. They are entitled, "Gods," "Passion," and "Democracy." He is one of the world's famous lecturers on literary, social, and mystical themes.

The season ticket admits to this event in the course. The charge at the door for admission is \$1.00. The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.

The college has entered into an arrangement for a series of debates for the coming three years with Lenoir College. The first of these debates is to be held on Easter Friday night in the spring semester. The question to be discussed is: "Resolved, that our Federal Government should own and operate the railroads."

The preliminaries for the selection of speakers for this debate will come on November 29th at 7:30 p. m. Any student in college is privileged to enter this contest for the preliminaries. Eight speakers will then be chosen to appear for the final contest from which the four speakers will be chosen to meet the teams of the other college. This latter contest will occur on December 13th.

Both colleges will debate both sides of this question, debating the affirmative at home and the negative abroad.

Yesterday was a busy day in the college community. In addition to the regular Sunday school, church, and organization services of the day at 6:30 p. m. Miss Heller, Field Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., addressed a mass meeting of the young women of the college. At 8:00 o'clock the Willing Workers of the village, a missionary organization of the local church, presented a brief program of songs and recitations.

Following this brief service; an address on his recent visit to Porto Rico was given by Dr. J. O. Atkinson, Mission Secretary of the Southern Christian Convention. Dr. Atkinson spoke of the island of Porto Rico from the standpoint of race, natural advantages, education, and religion.

Quite a number of the women of the town will attend the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Conference for this state, which is to meet in Greensboro on Thursday of this week.

Farmers Say Picric Acid  
Does Efficient Work.

Many favorable reports are being received by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture from farmers using the picric acid from which was received from the War Department as surplus war material and distributed by the department for land-clearing purposes, the only charge being the actual cost of drying, packing, and freight. The following are a few of the comments:

"It is the best stuff on pine stumps that I have seen"; "A boon to farmers of limited means who are struggling to clear up land."

There still remains 676,000 pounds of picric acid at Sparta, Wis., and 8,500,000 pounds at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to be distributed. Where possible, distribution is made through some co-operating agency in each State. Shipments are made in carload lots to groups of farmers.

In line with its plans to improve communications in Spain the government has ordered the establishment of telephone exchanges in 35 towns.

## Tight Windows Cut Down Fuel Bills

Stopping up cracks around doors and windows is an important factor in cutting down the coal bill and keeping the rooms comfortable, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1194, Operating a Home Heating Plant, published by the United States Department of Agriculture. More fuel invariably is consumed in a house with loosely fitted windows than in one where the cracks are protected. In the windward rooms of some houses on particular cold, windy days the leakage about the window and door framing will be so great that the rooms cannot be heated to a comfortable temperature, even by forcing the furnace to its limit.

Small Cracks Let in Much Air.

Tight-fitting windows, says the Bulletin, are essential if leakage losses are to be kept down. Ordinary felt weather stripping is still better and aids materially in saving fuel. Tests have demonstrated that it is possible, by the use of metal weather stripping, to reduce by 88 per cent the leakage through a 1-32 inch crack when the wind is blowing 15 miles an hour and by 83 per cent with a 30-mile wind.

The condition of the windows in a building, whether tight, loose, or just loose enough to rattle, plays a very important part not only in the comfort derived from a heating plant but more noticeable in the annual cost of operation. Suitable metal weather stripping frequently reduces by 15 to 20 per cent the radiation required.

The prevention of window leakage means a saving of heat and a lessening of dirt blown into the house. In a certain apartment house, says the bulletin, situated near a railroad station in a large city, during the first season of its occupancy the heating system supplied sufficient heat with a reasonable economy of fuel, but smoke and dust were a nuisance. Metal weather stripping was applied before the next heating season, and as a result the temperature of the rooms was too high. The radiating surface was reduced almost one-fourth, and it still supplied sufficient heat, while the fuel consumption also showed a noticeable reduction.

A fuel saving of 15 to 25 per cent appears possible by equipping windows and doors with metal stripping. If, therefore, metal stripping is put in when a house is built, it is possible to reduce the size and cost of the heating plant in proportion to the reduction in radiation surface made possible. The cost of metal weather stripping may frequently be offset by the reduction in the cost of the heating plant.

Copies of the bulletin may be had upon request of the department at Washington, D. C.

## 70 Billion Feet of Timber in Tongass Forest, Alaska.

The original estimate of 70,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of merchantable timber in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, made some years ago, probably understates the tremendous timber reservation, according to a report by E. A. Sherman, associate forester, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The original estimate was made by former supervisor whose pioneer work as a forester in that region has well stood the test of time. Six years ago Mr. Sherman followed about 1,500 miles of Tongass shore line. What he saw on that cruise satisfied him that the estimate, which he had previously regarded as high, was not unreasonable.

"On my trip to Alaska this year," Mr. Sherman reports, "I visited other parts of the forest not seen in my previous inspection, with the result that I am now fully convinced that the forest will yield the full estimate and more." The Tongass forest alone under proper forestry methods, it is estimated, could furnish the entire Nation a supply of wood pulp sufficient to yield approximately 2,000,000 tons a year perpetually, or enough to manufacture one-third of the pulp products now consumed in the United States. The Tongass forest is one of two national forests in Alaska, and occupies the greater part of the southeastern Panhandle.

## "Pigs is Pigs"—What W. S. Vestal Did With a Lot of Pigs in 99 Days.

Mr. W. W. Shay gives the following account of making hogs out of pigs on W. S. Vestal's farm:

The writer asked a County Agent in one of the Eastern Counties: "Why are your farmers such poor hands at feeding hogs?" and his reply was the best I have ever heard to the question; he said: "Our farmers are used to feeding mules, and when a mule is so fed as to hold his weight while working, it is good feeding—they apply the same rule to all feeding: If an animal does not lose in weight it is considered well fed."

But here is the result in the case of a hog: If he does not gain, the feed he eats is not paid for; mere age in the case of a hog can not be cashed in over the scales.

Knowing this, Mr. W. S. Vestal of Graham, who is a decidedly good all round farmer, feeds his hogs for gain, and he is not satisfied unless the gains are sufficient to pay a profit on the feed consumed.

There is only guess work about the actual feed cost of gains in hogs unless both the hogs and feed are weighed periodically. No one knows this better than W. K. Scott, the Alamance County Agent, and when he learned that Mr. Vestal intended feeding a bunch of 32 head, he arranged to have them weighed every thirty days.

On June 1st, when they were turned on a clover pasture, they were weighed in two lots: one lot of 19 head averaging 664 pounds each, a total of 12616 pounds.

The smaller lot of 13, being younger, only averaging 27, 1-3 pounds, a total of 355 pounds. Both lots weighed 1620 pounds. They were weighed again July 1st at which time they weighed 2634 pounds, having gained 1014 pounds in 30 days.

On August 1st they weighed 3760 pounds, a gain of 2140 pounds in 61 days.

On September 8th they weighed 5026 pounds, having made a gain of 3405 pounds at a cost of \$194.84 for feed other than pasture.

Mr. Vestal sold 17 head for \$407.86 and had left on hand 1846 pounds, or 226 pounds more than the 1620 with which he originally started.

The feed cost (other than pasture) was \$5.32 per hundred pounds gain; they were sold for \$17.00 per hundred pounds, dressed weight, or the equivalent of \$12.83 on foot.

The point is, if Mr. Vestal had maintained them without gain, he would have missed getting \$241.01 over and above feed cost as pay for labor and pasture during a period of 99 days—as a matter of fact, he would have received no pay whatever, for either labor or pasture.

To put it alliteratively: Pushing Pigs Pays.

Melody of "The Star Spangled Banner" is that of an English drinking song of the 18th century.

## FAIR EXCHANGE

A New Back for an Old One. How it  
Can be Done in Graham.

The back aches at times with a dull, indescribable feeble, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame that to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back if the kidneys are weak. You cannot reach the cause. Graham residents would do well to profit by the following example.

W. T. Jeffreys, Burlington, N. C. R. No. 3, says: "My work is pretty hard on the back and kidneys and sometimes I was so miserable I could not bend over. The pains in my back were so severe that I had to stop work. I heard a lot about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I got a box and took them according to directions. They relieved the misery and it pleased me to give this recommendation."

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

Starfish can grow new arms, lobsters new claws and lizards new tails.

Gardens in Japan are laid out so as to suggest famous scenes in Japanese history.

A dry artesian well in Newark, N. J., has emitted a steady blast of cold dry air for the last 25 years.

Half of all the women employed in gainful occupations are school teachers.

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 a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling 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 on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, etc.

## 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 164 acres, more or less.

Also that lot of land in Chatham (now Alamance) county on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of J. M. Lindley and others, containing 224 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, containing 224 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 dower 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.

## Advertising Will Help Restore Normal Business.

By William H. Rankin

Advertising is more necessary today to Manufacturers and Retailers than ever before. It can be used to help restore the proper balance of trade, produce more work through emptying the dealers' shelves. The sooner any business—and especially the retail business—price their present inventories so that the public will rush in and buy, the sooner salesmen who now have goods to sell will have an opportunity to get real substantial orders from the Retailers.

Retailers from Retailers will help the Manufacturers make up their minds to help sell their goods to the Consumer through advertising. Such advertising—provided the price and the quality of the merchandise are right—will help the Retailer sell the Consumer at less cost than through any other means.

When you stop to consider that an advertiser may use a National or local newspaper campaign at a cost of 1-10 of a cent per home reached, you can readily understand why newspaper advertising pays so well.

If advertising can be used to restore proper buying by the Consumer—and I know it can if properly used—then automatically the unemployment problem will be solved and solved quickly.

So let us all set about to see what we can do to help solve this unemployment problem by getting behind a "Every American build a home" campaign—and also through our efforts to help the Retailers clear their shelves through energetic and persistent advertising and salesmanship.

Original language of the New Testament was Greek.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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## PATENTS

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