

**THE GLEANER**

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

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

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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GRAHAM, N. C., NOV. 22, 1928.

Senator Borah made such a poor job of collecting a fund to cover the \$260,000 of "oil money" that went into the 1924 Republican presidential campaign fund that he is going to return what he got on the venture. He collected only about \$7,500.

What Coolidge will do after he steps down and out on the 4th of next March is bothering some people. He knows; but he is not broadcasting it. The extremely anxious ones will have to wait till the time comes, then they will see. After maintaining a sphinx-like silence for over seven years, it is hardly probable that he will break down and go to talking at this late day.

The ship Vestris sank the first of last week with a loss of more than a hundred lives. For a week an investigation has been going on to determine the true cause of the tragedy, which appears to be little nearer a solution than when started. Hardly has there been such conflict in a lot of testimony. One must conclude from the evidence adduced that the ship was not altogether seaworthy and that it was not manned with a well-trained crew.

Dr. Albert L. Anderson, superintendent of the State Hospital at Raleigh, was found guilty of two minor charges Tuesday in Wake Superior Court after being on trial for seven days. He had been indicted on 15 counts of misconduct in office. The charges upon which he was convicted were for sending hospital patients to his private farm to work. The Judge imposed a fine of \$500. There are yet two charges for embezzlement upon which he is to be tried at the December term of Wake Superior court.

**A Farm Saw Mill Will Sometimes Pay**

Despite the waste in operating a sawmill on the farm, sometimes it is necessary for the woodlot owner to put in his own plant to get a market for his logs and to balance his labor. "And yet," says R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College, "we have few timber markets so developed that a farmer can cut his logs and deliver them to an established market such as for cotton or tobacco. There are some communities where markets exist for high class logs but on many farms there are top logs suitable for cross ties, rough framing or boards for farm buildings. Many farmers may find it more practical to operate their own saw mills as a means of controlling the cutting of timber from their woodlots."

Where such landowners have a supply of cheap power, such as water power or surplus energy at their cotton gins, a farm sawmill may pay. Mr. Graeber states that W. T. Brown of Moore county has a mill operated by water power and has been cutting an average of 50,000 board feet of timber each year for 25 years.

As a usual thing, however, there is too much waste at the average farm sawmill. The circular saw, commonly used at such mills, cuts one-fourth inch of sawdust each time it passes through the log, while the band saw of commercial plants cuts only one-eighth inch. Neither is the farm sawmill prepared to cut the highest class logs which require careful milling to bring out the quality of the wood. Nearly all kinds of trees require different methods of milling and these different methods require extra equipment. This the average farmer cannot afford to put in, states Mr. Graeber.

The best solution of the whole problem is for every county in North Carolina to have some kind of wood working center where the grower may sell his product any day or every day in the year.

**Did You Ever Stop To Think**

(Copyright 1928)

By Edson R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

Willard Cooper, editor of the New London (Conn.) Day, says:

That your paper cannot exist if it makes a practice of distorting news in anyway; it soon must go out of business if it expresses bias—off its editorial page—toward any one political party, any one class of citizens, or even if it appears unduly biased toward one of the sexes.

The radio is largely responsible—that and the telephone and telegraph, and cheaper magazines and books. Fifty years ago a newspaper published only such news as conformed to its editorial policy. If a paper happened to be Republican it printed only good news about Republican candidates, only derogatory news about Democrats. Similarly a Democratic editor's tenure of office would be brief indeed if he permitted a Republican candidate to air his views in the paper.

To-day a newspaper which withholds news is speedily singled out by its readers, just as a newspaper is identified for mendaciousness the moment it begins to color or distort the news. People do not rely altogether on the newspapers for their information. They get a great deal out of books and magazines, and they get a great deal out of the radio.

The radio broadcast both Republican and Democratic conventions this year. Listeners heard the speeches just exactly as they were made in the convention halls at Kansas City and Honston. If any newspaper had descended to false reporting of either convention, a large proportion of its readers would immediately have been aware of the journalistic crime. That paper would lose circulation.

The radio can never supplant the newspaper; it lacks the facilities for condensation of a vast amount of information in a small space. But it serves as a check on the news, and it is useful to the public in demonstrating the validity of the affairs which they do not hear, but must read about.

Similarly, fraudulent advertising no longer can survive. Newspaper readers speedily identify the too-artful advertiser, and avoid his store.

**Prune Trees Lightly For Best Peaches**

Peaches from trees lightly pruned have sold for 25 to 50 cents more per bushel than from trees heavily pruned. White the increases in yield per tree are not so heavy, light pruning does give better color, more uniform fruit, higher marketability and a reduced pruning cost.

"Due to the dense foliage caused by heavy pruning, the color of the peaches is poor and insect and disease injury is usually greater," says M. E. Gardner of the department of horticulture at State College. "The bearing area is also restricted. Light pruning together with careful thinning always pays best."

But, states Mr. Gardner, the grower must remember there are three stages in pruning a peach tree. These are, the formative period when the tree is so pruned as to get its scaffold branches, the transition period when the tree is changing from heavy wood growth to fruit production and the fruiting period when light pruning will pay best. Mr. Gardner states that after the formative period, the modern tendency has been toward lighter pruning. This has resulted in decreased pruning costs, larger yields, better color and more first grade fruit per tree.

Light pruning, explains Mr. Gardner, consists of thinning the tree enough to admit sunlight and a free circulation of air with a minimum of heading back. Trees that have been lightly pruned for a period of years have a spreading habit and the limbs bear down under the weight of the fruit. This not only opens up the tree to admit sunlight but puts most of the peaches within reach of ground pickers. It also gives a better distribution of fruit throughout the tree and seems to establish a better balance between that system and top.

**Agonomists Agree On Fertilizers For Tobacco.**

Backed by years of study and experimental data and found practical by the experience of good tobacco farmers, certain definite recommendations have been made by the agronomy workers of North Carolina as to how the tobacco crop should be fertilized this next season for obtaining the highest quality of leaf.

At a recent meeting held at the North Carolina State College, the agronomists of the four Southern tobacco growing States and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture pooled their information and arrived at conclusions which they believe will be of value to the North Carolina tobacco grower.

In brief, these conclusions as given for bright tobacco by Prof. C. B. Williams, call for the use of from 800 to 1200 pounds of fertilizer applied in the drill just before transplanting and thoroughly mixed with the soil. For heavy soils used in growing the bright fine-cured tobacco, an 8-3-5 mixture is recommended except for grey soils with red subsoils when an 8-3-3 is advised. For the lighter or less productive soils an 8-4-6 mixture is recommended. Where sanddown occurs, the fertilizers should carry at least two per cent of magnesia derived from the sulphate of potash-magnesia or from dolomitic limestone. In mixing up these fertilizer mixtures, the phosphoric acid should come from superphosphate. The potash should come from a combination of high grade muriate with either high grade sulphate of potash or sulphate of potash magnesia or both. In no case should the mixture contain over two per cent of chlorine. The nitrogen should come from one-half high-grade organic materials such as cottonseed meal or fish scrap and the other half from urea or the standard inorganic sources such as nitrate of soda.

In growing dark tobacco, 600 to 1,000 pounds of 8-3-3 mixture made from the same materials is recommended.

**'Mums Feed Heavy; Must Be Divided**

Chrysanthemums are hardy, are beautiful around the home in late fall and when established will live for many years.

"Yet they will not thrive indefinitely without transplanting," says Glenn O. Randall, floriculturist at the North Carolina State College. "When a planting of chrysanthemums is once made and becomes established it will live for a number of years but a close observer will note that after a year or so, the blossoms will not be as large and the stems will become shorter. This is because the flower is a very heavy feeder and soon exhausts the plant food in most soil types. Then, too, the plants become so massed together that there is not enough room for the roots to feed."

For this reason, the best practice is to propagate new plants from the original stock each year. This may be done easily, says Mr. Randall, by taking soft-wood cuttings from the old plants in early spring when the new growth has become three or four inches long. Remove these new shoots from the parent plants by cutting straight across the stem. Remove at least two-thirds of the leaf area and place the cuttings in a sand-box immediately. In a few days, rootlets will appear. When these roots are about one-inch in length, the young plants are ready for setting.

In rooting the new cuttings it is important to have the sand moist but not wet. After the new cuttings have set in the bed, divide them carefully and add plant food gradually. By following this method, Mr. Randall finds the home gardener will have excellent, long-stemmed and well-flowered plants that are a delight about the home each fall.

A "blanket" of earth is a good thing for bramble fruit bushes in cold sections of the country, especially where cold, dry winds prevail. Gently bend down the plants all the way, lengthwise of the row and cover them with a few inches of earth. In large patches this can be done after the plants have been bent over and fastened by plowing a furrow over the row from each side. In the spring uncover the plants and straighten up the canes.

"The Farm Woods—A Savings Bank Paying Interest" is the title of a new 8-page leaflet issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This publication may be secured from the department in Washington by writing for Leaflet No. 29-L.

**60 PER CENT OF WORLD'S PEOPLE EAT NO BUTTER**

**American Table Delicacy Unknown to More Than Billion in Other Nations.**

Chicago.—Sixty per cent of the population of the earth, or 1,032,000,000 people, do not use butter and a considerable per cent have never heard of it.

This doubtless will astonish persons unfamiliar with the history of foods and accustomed to butter on the home table since infancy. Similar popular myths prevail regarding the length of time coffee, tea, and tobacco have been numbered among civilized luxuries. The addiction of European people and their descendants on this side of the Atlantic to these pleasant stimulants dates back only a few hundred years. All the conquests and great exploits of the ancient and medieval world were achieved without them.

Butter as a spread for bread is used only in a comparatively small area of the earth, chiefly in northern Europe and America. In other parts of the world, olive oil, tallow drippings and coconut oil take the place of butter in cooking and as a table dish. In China, Japan, India and other nations of southeastern Asia, where rice is the staple food, no butter is used and various fats and oils are added to the cereal to give it flavor and nutritive value.

Margarine has been an established article of diet in Europe and America since the reign of Napoleon III in France when Hippolyte Mege-Mouries developed the method of manufacturing it. It was at first considered a substitute for butter but now in several European countries butter is a substitute for margarine. In Denmark, notably, one of the leading dairying countries of Europe, it is almost a

universal custom among the farmers to export their butter to England and use margarine on their family tables.

No prejudice exists in Europe against margarine and the inimical sentiment against it which developed a decade or so ago in America and which, from an economic view is difficult to understand, is gradually disappearing. Margarine is a wholesome food made under thoroughly sanitary conditions and government inspection. It is made only from the finest oils, vegetable or animal or both combined, milk, and salt and, its manufacture is a source of immense profit to American farmers. As far as taste goes, it is difficult for even a connoisseur to distinguish between the best quality of margarine and the best quality of butter. As a spread for bread, both butter and margarine are considered by dietitians merely as delicacies or what are known technically as accessory foods.

"Given an ordinary, every-day reasonably well-balanced diet for the average man, or child," says Dr. William D. Richardson, internationally famous scientist and dietitian, "it does not make any difference from the dietary standpoint whether the individual eats margarine or butter and the one he chooses is entirely a matter of taste, preference, or economy. He may choose to eat one or the other or neither without any appreciable influence on his growth, health, strength or physical or mental energy. His diet usually is, and should be, so balanced and varied that he is not dependent on the small quantity of fat which is spread on bread to make it palatable."

Chattel Mortgage Blanks—For sale at THE GLEANER office.

Magistrates' Blank—State Warrants, Civil Summons, Transcripts of Judgments, for sale at THE GLEANER office, Graham.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER.

**MOTORISTS ARGUE FOR ADDITIONAL SAFETY MEASURES ON HIGHWAYS**

Convince Officials of Perils on Many Crowded Roads—Prevention of Dust an Important Matter to Be Considered.



The White Painted Guard Rails Help to Make Curves Safe for the Motorist.

DESPITE the increase in the use of white painted guard rails, whitewashed traffic indicators of one sort or another and more elaborate danger signals, automobile accidents are steadily growing more numerous, automobile associations point out in reviewing the summer's casualties.

The next great important step to reduce the number of accidents will be the elimination of dust, in the opinion of those associations.

Dust, in spite of the greater mileage of concrete roads, is causing many accidents, a condition due in part to the constantly growing highway congestion.

High winds and passing cars raise dust clouds that have been compared with the smoke screens of naval destroyers. Through that screen the average motorist must guess his way and trust to luck that no one is directly in his path, the automobilists assert.

In some sections of the country, where motorists have been able to convince officials of the perils in dust-covered highways, the authorities are applying chemicals to the road surface, particularly calcium chloride, a moisture-absorbing material that lays the dust. The prevention of dust is unquestionably a large factor in any safety first campaign.

**Don't Fail To See MADAM PRESELLA**  
World's Greatest Scientific American Palmist

Tells past, present and future; gives aid vice on business and love affairs. In fact, anything pertaining to one's welfare in life. If you are discouraged, or in trouble, don't fail to see Madam Presella.

Each Reading Strictly Confidential and Positively Guaranteed.

Office at Glen Raven, Highway No. 10, one mile west of Burlington city limits.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.  
Private Room for Colored.

If cut at the right time, when the beans are about one-half normal size, soybean hay has about the same feeding value as alfalfa hay.

Top-dressing peach trees with one and one-half pounds of Chilean nitrate of soda per tree gave better quality of fruit in an orchard belonging to G. M. Grant of Alexander County.

North Carolina is the first State in the Union to complete the testing of all cows for bovine tuberculosis. No trace of the disease was found in 12 counties.

Two thousand pine seedlings planted in Rowan County on the land of a country church are growing well, reports county agent W. G. Yeager.

North Carolina is one of three States in the South that has increased her population of dairy cows in the last three years.

Cotton planted after turning under a crop of vetch and rye, yielded 1,113 pounds of seed cotton per acre, reports Joe Cowan of Bertie County.

Stock beets are yielding well and are relished by dairy cows in Surry County, find those farmers who grow the beets as a demoustration this season.

Yields of from 250 to 350 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre are reported by Catawba County farmers who planted some 2,000 acres this year.

**666**

is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It is the most speedy remedy known.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

Having qualified as executor of the estate of the late Geo. S. Rogers, deceased, of Alamance County, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October, 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt settlement.

This September 21, 1928.

W. H. ROGERS, EXEC'R

Estate of Geo. S. Rogers, Deceased.

34-4

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Carl H. Wittke*

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of John J. Snyder, deceased, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly verified, to the undersigned at Graham, North Carolina, on or before the 1st day of Nov. 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This the 24th day of October, 1928.

ALLEN D. TATE

Administrator. 28-61

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Robert L. Stuart, deceased, late of Alamance County, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly verified to the undersigned at Graham, N. C., on or before the 15th day of Oct 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This the 3rd day of October, 1928.

M. M. STUART

Administrator. 28-40

J. Dolph Long, Att'y.

**Receiver's Re-Sale of Real Estate.**

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain Mortgage Deed of trust from Sam Troxler and wife, Rebecca Troxler, to Piedmont Trust Co., Trustee, dated September 2, 1920, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, North Carolina, in Deed of Trust Book 87, page 176, and securing the bond of the said Sam Troxler and wife in the sum of \$125.00, default having been made in the payment of said bond as in said deed of trust provided, and further pursuant to the authority of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County in the action therein pending numbered 3682, upon the civil issue docket, the undersigned Receiver of Piedmont Trust Co. will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1928

at 12:00 o'clock M., at the court house door in Alamance County, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real

property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in the County of Alamance, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Joel Tickle, John Cummings, Eliza Sumner and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone on Joel Tickle's line; running thence S 1 1/2 deg W 15.28 chs to a post oak near the railroad; thence N 86 deg W 3.93 chs to a stake; thence N 1 1/2 deg E 15.28 chs to a stone; thence S 76 deg E 3.93 chs to the beginning, containing six acres, but to be the same be there more or less.

Situate on the above described property is a five room cottage.

Terms of Sale will be cash upon date of sale, and the purchaser will be furnished with a certificate by said Receiver certifying the amount of his bid, upon receipt of the purchase price, and the sale will be left open ten days thereafter for placing of advance bids as required by law.

This is a re-sale and bidding will start at \$55.00.

Done this the 15th day of November, 1928.

THOS. D. COOPER, Receiver, Piedmont Trust Company.

**Receiver's Re-Sale of Real Estate.**

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage deed from Dan Isley and wife, Nancy Isley, to Piedmont Trust Co. Trustee, dated October 31st, 1919, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Alamance County, in Deed of Trust Book 84, page 84, securing the bonds of the said Dan Isley and wife in the sum of \$800.00, default having been made in the payment of said bonds as in said deed of trust provided, and further pursuant to the authority of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County in the action therein pending, numbered 3682, upon the civil issue docket, the undersigned Receiver of Piedmont Trust Company will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1928

at 12 o'clock, noon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Albright Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, described and defined as follows:

Lot 1. Adjoining lands of Dan Isley, Henry Capps and others, beginning at a white flint rock, corner with Dan Isley in Henry Capps' line; running thence N. 3 deg. 15' E 8 chs to an iron bolt in the said Capps line in the old Mt. Hermon road; thence 3.46 deg W 10.35 chs to an iron pipe, corner with said Isley on North side of said road; thence 3.85 deg. E 7.07 chs to the beginning, containing 3.04 acres, more or less.

Lot No. 2. Adjoining Dan Isley, Sallie Foust, Henry Capps, Mike and Jerry Foust and Clay Holmes, beginning at a rock, corner with Mike Foust in said Capps' line; running thence N 82 deg. W 14 chs. 87 lks to a rock, corner, with said Mike Foust in Mike Foust's line; thence N 3 1/2 deg E 8.75 chs to a rock, corner said Holmes in said Jerry Foust's line; thence S 86 1/2 deg E 14.92 chs to a rock, corner with said Holmes in said Sallie Foust's line; thence S 3 1/2 deg W 10 chs to the beginning, containing 13.8 acres more or less.

Terms of sale will be cash upon date of sale, and the purchaser will be furnished with a certificate by said Receiver certifying the amount of his bid, upon receipt of the purchase price, and the sale will be left open ten days thereafter for placing of advance bids as required by law.

This is a re-sale and bidding will start at \$275.00.

Done this the 15th day of November, 1928.

THOS. D. COOPER, Receiver Piedmont Trust Company