

THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

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GRAHAM, N. C., MAR. 7, 1929.

Hoover Inaugurated.

President-elect Herbert C. Hoover was duly inducted into office at noon Monday by taking the prescribed oath administered by Chief Justice Howard Taft.

The ceremonies were the most colorful and pretentious ever witnessed in Washington.

The newspapers tell us that a drenching rain fell during most of the ceremonies, but that the thousands of spectators were undaunted.

Following the taking of the oath, Mr. Hoover delivered his inaugural address. He made the preliminaries brief, then plunged into the serious part of his address, stating what he had to say in a direct and matter of fact way without rhetoric embellishment.

He, of course, alluded briefly to our country at large, its relations with other countries and some of the things he stood for in our national life.

But the leading thought and expression was that he was an executive officer for the enforcement of law, and he made it plain that it was his intention to enforce law to the extent of his abilities.

If he shall do as well as he enunciated he will please the law abiding element of all classes.

President Hoover has issued the call for the extra session of Congress, promised during the campaign, to convene on April 15th. It will consider farm relief, a revision of the tariff and food control.

Mexico is in the midst of a revolution—really that is Mexico's normal condition. This time it got a pretty good start, but the Federalists, or government, is getting it in hand. Here is a job for Hoover diplomacy right on the start.

In selecting his cabinet Mr. Hoover did not turn Southward, notwithstanding this section helped in the largest measure ever to swell his electoral vote. Some were chagrined, but are hoping he will make up for it some other day.

Mr. Coolidge bade adieu to official life in Washington Monday evening and betook himself to the shades of private life at his old home, at Northampton, Mass. He will, if all reports are reliable, give himself over to magazine writing. He is not an orator, but may turn out to be a surprising success as a writer—at least, he has one incentive to be the latter, for report has gained currency that he has been retained at \$25,000 per year and is to receive \$1.00 a word for his writings.

It matters little how Calvin Coolidge is reckoned as president. He held the office for a full term and nearly another, and would have been elected again, but he did "not choose" to be a candidate again. The people had confidence in his sincerity and integrity. He was not a positive character as president. He did not talk enough to invoke bitter antagonisms, but he had views and when Congress went countered to them he used the veto. On the other hand he seems to have had no real soulful intimates to whom he revealed his inmost thoughts and purposes. Expressing it in ordinary every day language, he was pretty well content to mind his own business—was not meddlesome. He staged no grandstand affairs. He was reared in New England among the hills of Vermont and saw little of the vast domain over which he presided. His was a quiet dignity that was neither magnetic nor repulsive. He returns to private life with the good wishes of his countrymen.

Raising Revenue.

One of the solons at Raleigh for the sake of getting more revenue has proposed a tax of \$25 on school teachers.

National as well as State legislators, some of them, appear to be seized with a mania, immediately they are elected, for looking up subjects for taxation. Were it not for the sane ones who conceive it their duty to relieve the people of tax burdens as far as possible, the other fellows would for specious reasons tax bald heads as well as those covered with a plentiful adornment.

At one time in the old countries the window glass in the home were taxed. The custom may have obtained in this country in Colonial times, but of that we are not prepared to say definitely. Such is by indirection a tax on the rays of the sun.

Taxing school teachers so much per would be placing an embargo on education, the promotion of which no more serious problem from many angles has confronted the now almost expiring Legislature of 1929.

Perhaps Senator Person, the proponent of the proposition, was only pulling a stunt or putting up a bluff not meant to be taken seriously.

On all fours with the school-teacher tax, the following subjects are suggested:

The wearing apparel, inclusive from head to foot, so much per above a change, the per increasing with each additional change;

The volumes in a private library in the same manner as wearing apparel;

Horses, mules, cows, hogs, sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, geese, guineas, et cetera, for conservation of food crops, idem;

Telegraph, telephone, electric light poles and such, to check deforestation, idem;

The number of rooms in a dwelling and number of beds maintained, to check extravagance and promote thrift, idem;

The number of bushels of grain, potatoes, turnips, etc., grown per acre or on a farm, to prevent over-production, idem;

The kind and number of plows and other implements used on a farm, to prevent over-working the soil as well as the manufacturer, idem;

The ruffles in a shirt front, the plaits in a dress, the flounces in a petticoat, to encourage plain dressing, idem;

And a thousand and one other things, ad infinitum et nauseum.

For anyone else who has a mind to pursue this subject of taxation matter further, let us mention a few more subjects, leaving the reasons, or grounds of limitation therefor, to the genius or inclination of any who may in any wise be interested, namely: Household pets, such as dogs, cats, white mice and canary birds; automobiles, wagons, buggies, wheelbarrows; all kinds of musical instruments; Bibles and prayer and song books; wash tubs and clothes pins; empty demijohns and obsolete decanters.

Here we are on the rampage for taxes—revenue, if you please. Let nothing, material or immaterial, useful or ornamental, tangible or intangible, slip through the meshes of the tax net.

Mr. Hoover has said something about flood control in Florida. He took a look at the situation there, and encouraged the idea. Floridians were very clever to him on the 6th of November and since, and he must needs show some evidence of appreciation, if only a gesture.

One dollar a word for his magazine articles is the compensation that Mr. Coolidge is to receive. Many a writer grinds out hundreds of words for a dollar, or less. But "many a writer" has never been president of the greatest Republic in the world. There's a difference.

Forty-two farm boys recently joined the 4-H corn club of Halifax county.

Did You Ever Stop To Think

(Copyright 1928)

By Edson R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla. Homer Guck, General Manager of The San Francisco Examiner, says:

That the application of the Golden Rule to modern business particularly the newspaper business, is without question the most constructive and the most progressive step in recent business practice.

Twenty years ago newspapers thrived on building circulation on antagonisms. Today the understanding of the commercial value of friendships is doing more for the service of newspaper reader than any other one-thing, likewise it is proving commercially profitable.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE TRUTH OF THIS STATEMENT IS SEEN EVERY DAY NOT ONLY IN THE EDITORIAL AND NEWS COLUMNS, BUT MORE CONSPICUOUSLY IN THE ADVERTISING PROGRAMS OF ALL LARGE INSTITUTIONS.

Hoovers' Cabinet.

Mr. Hoover retained Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Secretary Davis of Labor and did not send their names to the Senate for confirmation:

The new cabinet officers confirmed Tuesday are:

Henry Lewis Stimson, of New York, secretary of state.

James William Good, of Iowa, secretary of war.

William Dewitt Mitchell, of Minnesota, attorney general.

Walter Folger Brown, of Ohio, postmaster general.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, secretary of navy.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California, secretary of interior.

Arthur M. Hyde, of Missouri, secretary of agriculture.

Robert Patterson Lamont, of Illinois, secretary of commerce.

The legislature is still engaged in the consideration of some of its most important work, but it is anticipated that it will finish and adjourn next week.

"Approved Practices For Sweet Potato Growers" is the title of bulletin 263 recently issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Thirty-nine Jersey cows on test in Catawba county produced in one year 4.3 times as much milk and 5.5 times as much butter as the average cow in the State.

Plant More Corned is Urged To Turn Into Hog Profit.

The person who studied the holdings of pork and pork products now in cold storage without also studying the present swine population of the United States might be discouraged about the outlook for swine this year, says W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College.

"Yet while the cold storage holdings are some greater, the number of hogs on the farms of the country is now nine percent less than last year," says Mr. Shay. "Over six million more hogs were slaughtered under federal inspection last year than the year before and under such conditions, North Carolina farmers who averaged as much as 30 bushels of corn per acre made a 500 percent profit by selling it as pork. Those who continue to feed hogs this year, will also get a good return for their crop regardless of the market price of corn. It is even possible that, should there be a bumper crop of corn, those who systematically convert their corn into pork will increase their profits from the crop as much as from 500 to 1000 percent as compared with the profit from selling the corn as grain."

Mr. Shay says that there was a decrease in receipts of hogs at the large markets in January. Then, too, there is a decrease of 39.8 percent in the volume of stocker and feeder shipments as compared with January one year ago. Furthermore, over five million less pigs were saved during the spring and fall of 1928 as compared with the year 1927. In the intentions report, it is found that there will be a decrease of from four to seven percent in the number of sows farrowing this spring.

All this looks like a good year for North Carolina farmers to so breed and feed their hogs for sale on the high markets of April and September with assurance of a profit over feed costs.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO THINK CLEARLY THE GREATEST DEMAND OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

Bankers Association President Gives the Five Essentials of Sound Thinking in Business—Greater Opportunity Than Ever Before for Young People With Educational Training and Power to Analyze Problems.

By CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD, President American Bankers Association

ONLY half a century ago Michael Pupin, a shepherd boy, guarded his flocks by night among the fields of Serbia. Thieves often lurked in the bordering cornfields awaiting an opportunity to make off with a part of the herd. Serbian boys were taught a method of signalling one another for warning and help. Each carried a knife with a long wooden handle which he would thrust deep into the ground and in case cattle thieves approached he would strike the wooden handle. The sound would be transmitted through the ground to other boys some distance away who could hear and interpret the message.



CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD

"Why is it," Pupin asked his mother, "that we can signal this way? Why is it the sound can be heard through the ground, but not through the air? Why is it the signals can be heard in the pasture land so much better than in the plowed fields?" The boy's mother could not answer his questions, nor could the village teacher. However, having an eager mind and great determination, the boy decided to go to America, where he might win an education and find out the answers to these and other perplexing questions. Hundreds of other boys under the same circumstances and with the same set of conditions merely accepted these things without once questioning them just because they had always done them that way.

The Land of Education and Success
So a penniless immigrant boy from Serbia at the age of fifteen landed in New York in 1874 and, years later, having worked his way through Columbia University, concentrated the wonder and simplicity of his mind upon the problem of sound, which had puzzled him as a shepherd boy. The results of his thinking—what he has accomplished for the long distance telephone and for radio communication by his inventions—are known the world over. "If during the past twenty-two years this company had been compelled to do without one invention of Michael Pupin," an official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company once said, "and yet give the same service it is giving today it would have had to spend at least \$100,000,000 more than it has expended."

These inventions, in which millions of dollars of capital have been invested, were the result of the thinking of a mere country lad who had the simplicity to wonder, the determination to know and the power to apply what he learned.

Stimulating the imagination and thinking is the greatest purpose of education. What American business needs more than anything else is young men and women to think—individuals who are not mentally anchored to tradition, who do not merely appropriate other people's ideas, but who are hard, purposeful thinkers, independent and unprejudiced, with the ability to concentrate and strike straight for the heart of a problem.

Business Needs Folk Who Think
America has astounded the world by its readiness in casting aside traditional viewpoints, disregarding traditional difficulties and pioneering new shortcut formulas in the realm of business. Business is undergoing epochal changes.

Business problems are crowding in upon us so rapidly that the executive knows not where to look for adequate help or relief. With the enormous increase in size and intricacy of business affairs the problems have become so complicated and the mass of information necessary to their solution so great that the "days are not long enough." The demand for managerial and executive ability is rushing ahead—the opportunity for young men and women who have the professional training and who develop genuine thinking power is greater than ever.

All business feels the same crying need for the men who see clearly and think conclusively. Wherever we look—manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, banking, financing—new forces are at work. Vast movements are under way and executives are seeking light upon perplexing problems daily.

Let us consider briefly the five essentials of a sound thinker. If I were looking for a young man of exceptional promise I should hope, first, to find in him the simplicity to wonder. Every great advancement in business has been made by men who dared to wonder, who had the courage to inquire into present procedure and who had the audacity to ask whether something that had been done a certain way for a long time might not be wrong. Although the history of America's progress from its very discovery to the present time has shown the value of an inquiring mind, there is still an inevitable tendency in most men to accept in a docile manner the opinions, methods, supposed facts, procedures and processes of the past. With due reverence to the effort, the spirit, the accomplishments of the past, let us make it our rule that everything be looked at with the clear questioning mind of the scientist.

Goods well advertised are already half sold.

87 Years
of Successful Use
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
A Purely Vegetable Remedy for
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
A Million Packages Sold a Month

Top-dressing wheat with quick-acting nitrogen material increased the yield per acre about 24 bushels on a demonstration conducted last year by E. F. Pickel of Davidson county.

The county poultry association of Gaston county has marketed 24,687 pounds of live poultry for its members since the first of the year.

Mortgagee's Sale of Fixtures and Stock of Goods

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a Chattel Mortgage, executed by J. N. Payne on the 3rd day of March, 1926, and recorded in Book 66 of Mortgage Deeds, at page 182, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Alamance County, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at 12 o'clock, noon, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1929 at the Court House door in Graham, the stock of goods, wares and fixtures now in the building on North Main Street in Graham, lately occupied by J. N. Payne as a grocery store and meat market; said fixtures consisting of a good Refrigerator, Show Cases, Cash Register, Sausage Mill, Meat Block and other articles.

The stock of goods consists of canned goods and other groceries which inventory about \$250.00.

Terms of Sale: Cash. Time of Sale: 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, March 23rd, 1929.

Place of Sale: Court House door in Graham, N. C. This the 27th day of February, 1929.

L. L. McPHERSON, Mortgagee.
J. S. Cook, Att'y.

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

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *W. D. Galt*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE
Having qualified as the Executors of the last will and testament of W. W. Coble, late of Alamance county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to file them with the undersigned, on or before Mar. 1st, 1929 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to please make prompt settlement. This the 28th day of December, 1928.
S. G. COBLE, JR.
ELLA WOOD, Exec'ts
J. S. Cook, Att'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Miss Bettie Essell, deceased, late of Alamance County, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them, to the undersigned at Graham, North Carolina, on or before March 1, 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This February 27, 1929.
W. HENRY THOMPSON, Administrator of Bettie Essell.
Long & Allen, Att'ys.

Commissioner's Re-Sale of Valuable Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, made in Special Proceedings No. 1283, whereto all the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary A. Smith were constituted parties for the purpose of selling said lands for division, the undersigned Commissioner will offer to public sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Graham, at 12 o'clock, M.

SATURDAY, MAR. 9, 1929, the following valuable real property, to-wit:

Lying and being in Pleasant Grove township, adjoining the lands of Patton heirs, C. G. Maynard and others, and beginning at a stake on the Haw River Cross Roads Church Road, corner of lands belonging to Patton heirs, thence S., 47 deg W 15.50 chs., to stake and pointers; thence with line of C. G. Maynard heirs S. 2 deg E 10.87 chs, to a stake at said Road, thence with said Road 24.80 chs to the beginning and containing 7 acres more or less.

This being the home place of said Mrs. Mary A. Smith upon which is a 5-room dwelling, granery, corn-crib, smokehouse, orchard, and a well of good water. Situated on Public road leading from Long's Chapel to Cross Roads Church.

Terms of Sale; One third Cash, one-third in six months and balance in twelve months, deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale till fully paid and title reserved till paid for.

This is a re-sale and bidding will start at \$708.75

Sale subject to confirmation by Clerk.

This February 16, 1929.
J. E. SELLERS, Commissioner.
J. S. COOK, Att'y.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Property.

Under and by virtue of the power conferred on the undersigned by a certain Mortgage Deed, executed on the 18th day of August, 1927, by James Rogers and his wife, Bessie Rogers, to secure a certain bond in the sum of \$40.00, due on the 17th day of November, 1927, recorded in Book No 105 M. D., at page 14, Register of Deed's office, Alamance county, North Carolina, default in the payment of said bond having been made, the undersigned will, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the

SATURDAY, MAR. 30th, 1929, offer for public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real property in Graham Township:

Adjoining Morris Brannock, Lee Mille, Street 20 ft. wide, a lot in the sub-division of J. Hanks Mann, and others.

Beginning at a rock corner with said Brannock and said lot running thence S 2 deg 40' W 98 ft to an iron bolt, corner with said lot on N side of street; thence S 85 deg 90 ft to an iron bolt, corner with said Miller, on N side of said street; thence N 2 deg 40' E (B. S.) 2 deg 55' (98 1/2 ft) to an iron bolt corner with said Miller in Brannock's line; thence N 85 1/2 deg W 89 ft to the beginning, containing .19 of an acre more or less.

Terms of Sale: Cash. Time of Sale: 12 o'clock, noon, the 30th day of March, 1929.

Place of Sale: Court House in Graham. This the 21st day of February, 1929.

HEENAN HUGHES, Mortgagee.

Hadleys
The Jewelers

Chattel Mortgage Blanks—For sale at THE GLEANER office.