

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916

NO. 40

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist—N. Main St.—Jas. W. Rose, Pastor.
Preaching services every first and third Sundays at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—C. B. Irwin, Superintendent.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. J. F. Truitt.
Preaching services every second and fourth Sundays at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—L. Henderson, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. J. G. Truitt, Pastor.
Preaching services every second and fourth Sundays at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.

Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School—J. Robert Parker, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 a. m.—James Crisco, Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal, South—Main and Maple Sts.—H. E. Myers, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.

M. P. Church—N. Main Street, Rev. O. B. Williams, Pastor.
Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.

Presbyterian—West Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor.
Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.

Presbyterian (Travlers Chapel)—J. W. Clegg, pastor.
Preaching every second and fourth Sundays at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

Oneida—Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.—J. V. Pomeroy, Superintendent.

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WILSON HAD SUPPORT OF WOMAN AND MOOSE VOTE

Western Progressives Turned To Him Almost En Masse But Not Those of East

PEACE WAS POWERFUL ISSUE WITH THE WOMEN

MOOSE AFRAID OF HUGHES—HYPHEN SHOT TO PIECES. LABOR VOTE DIVIDED.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WILSON'S

Leads New England State by 63 Votes—Gains in California with 17 Precincts Missing—Hughes Drops in Minnesota, but Still Maintains Safe Lead—Wilson is a majority President.

New York—On the returns up to date President Wilson has received 5,808,985 votes and Mr. Hughes 5,091,951. Mr. Wilson's popular plurality is therefore 817,034. He is a majority president, which he was not when he went into office. In 1912 he received 6,293,419 votes.

It has been said that Mr. Hughes received the vote of the most populous states of the Union and Mr. Wilson that of the less populous. There is not so much difference as might be expected. The states which voted for Mr. Hughes had, according to the last census, 45,901,739 inhabitants. Those which voted for Mr. Wilson had 46,737,643. The difference in Mr. Hughes' favor is 164,095.

The latest returns from the close states show the following results: In California Wilson is leading by 2,431 votes, with a few scattering precincts missing; in Minnesota, where some of the militiamen's votes have been counted, Hughes is still ahead by 286 votes with 27 districts missing; in North Dakota, with 14 districts missing, Wilson leads by 963 votes; New Hampshire, where the count has been completed, gives Wilson a plurality of 63 votes.

From the reports of leading correspondents in the different states on the influences which brought about Mr. Wilson's election it is possible to get a clear idea of the part played by the different groups "votes" of those boundaries before election, and how the reasons which moved great bodies of voters to the decision they reached.

Progressives and the Women.
Two classes of voters, and two only, accomplished the result. They were not the German-Americans, the labor vote, or any of the groups standing for special interests. They were the Progressives and the women.

The split made among the Republican party in 1910, which became a break in 1912, was not mended at Chicago. The dispatches now in the hands of the papers indicate no probability of its being mended until the cause for it is taken away. From the Hudson River to the Mississippi, the bolters of 1912 were largely satisfied with Hughes, but to the East and West of those boundaries, especially to the West, they were not. And it was the West that decided the election.

In New York and Illinois the breach was apparently healed; there is no sign of anything to the contrary, and the same thing seems true of the states that generally follow the leadership of these two. That, however, was as far as Colonel Roosevelt was able to bring about a reunion.

The Progressives of Kansas, Washington, California and the other Western States have again defeated a Republican because the other wing of the party was in control and made the nomination. Minnesota and Wisconsin voted for Hughes, but both have shown that they are as progressive as ever, Minnesota by accepting him so narrowly and Wisconsin by LaFollette's victory.

The woman vote and the Progressive vote telescope each other, for in the critical states the women who turned the election were largely Progressives. But the women voted as women, too. The reports from the states where women vote show that the dream of solidifying woman as a sex and swinging her vote this way and that at the order of female political leaders is shattered forever. But the women did make up their minds as women in many Western States, and voted without regard either to how the women politicians bade them or to how their own men folks voted.

Buddhist Custom.
It is said that a custom peculiar to Buddhists is that of wandering about the country with hammer and chisel and carving high symbols upon rocks by the wayside.

Superlative Good Thing.
It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.—Euripides.

NATIONWIDE RAIL R. STRIKE NEW DANGER

UNITED STATES IS AGAIN FACING PROBLEMS WITH RAILROAD MEN.

CAN NOT REACH AGREEMENT

Application of Eight-Hour Law Still Unresolved After Important Conference.—See Different Meaning of Provisions.

Washington.—Danger of a nationwide railroad strike, which was believed to have been averted by the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, has not entirely disappeared. It developed here when representatives of the railroads and the four brotherhoods, comprising 400,000 employees, failed to reach an agreement as to the proper application of the new law. The stumbling block, both sides admitted, was the existing mileage system of compensation.

The announcement of the latest deadlock between the railroads and their employees came at the conclusion of an all-day conference between the national conference committee of the railroads and the brotherhood chiefs, which had been arranged in September.

"We met," said Ellisha Lee, chairman of the railroad managers and the conference, "for the purpose of exchanging ideas on the application and operation of the Adamson law. We failed to reach an agreement and we are not certain that another meeting will take place."

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, spokesman for the employees in the absence of A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, declared in a statement that in the event of evasion by the railroads of the Adamson law, summary action would be taken by the brotherhoods. He said that the strike order which was directly responsible for the law, was still in effect and the brotherhoods would not hesitate to enforce it if the occasion warranted it.

"The brotherhoods asked for this conference," said Mr. Lee. "At the morning session we discussed the application of the law and found that there was no basis upon which we could possibly agree. Another setback, besides the elimination of the mileage system, was the determination of the railroads to continue their suits to determine the constitutionality of the law."

PRESIDENT IS BUSY AGAIN IN USUAL WAY.

Asks With Much Concern About Completion of Next House.

Washington.—President Wilson was back at his desk in the White House, after an absence of 2 months, prepared to take up important foreign problems which have been held in abeyance pending the election as well as domestic questions. These included the German submarine question, the Mexican problem and a number of Federal appointments.

The President was expected to consider first the submarine situation, which is admittedly serious. A summary of recent developments in German submarine warfare, prepared by the state department, was ready to be laid before him and, in addition, he probably soon will confer again with Ambassador Gerard on the situation.

The President has not even considered the question of changes in his cabinet, according to Administration officials, who characterize as premature reports that he had decided on such changes. It is possible, however, that one or two cabinet officers may not remain after March 4.

The President asked first for the latest information on the political situation, according to Administration officials, who characterize as premature reports that he had decided on such changes. It is possible, however, that one or two cabinet officers may not remain after March 4.

"WON'T DISCUSS 1920"
MR. ROOSEVELT SAYS.
Oyster Bay.—Aroused by the political significance attached by various politicians and newspapers to the visit of George W. Perkins to Sagamore Hill, Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself definitely in regard to that 1920 sentiment.

"I want it clearly understood," he said, "that no amount of visits or talks can induce me to speak of the 1920 nominations. I won't discuss pipe dreams."

AMERICAN FAMILY IS MURDERED IN TAMPOCO.

Brownsville, Tex.—The murder of an entire American family near Tampico was reported here by Mrs. Eva Hanson, a refugee from that place. She was unable to give details of the affair. Mrs. Hanson said all Americans are leaving Tampico rapidly.

U. S. OFFICERS GUARD LOS ANGELES BALLOTS

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8.—Thomas M. Cale, county registrar of votes, locked the ballots of Los Angeles City and county in a vault, around which deputy United States marshals were stationed as a guard and announced that the tabulation of returns would be resumed Friday.



Popular Vote and Pluralities

Vote in 1912	Wilson	Rep. Prog.	States	Wilson	Hughes	Pluralities
82,439	32,420	Alabama	77,396	28,250	61,146	
10,324	9,970	Arizona	29,641	19,363	10,278	
68,838	45,970	Arkansas	96,110	46,347	49,763	
283,436	287,524	California	466,106	462,828	3,278	
114,223	130,692	Colorado	170,295	96,852	73,443	
74,561	102,453	Connecticut	99,687	106,378	6,691	
22,531	24,854	Delaware	25,255	26,634	1,379	
36,417	8,314	District of Columbia	40,000	15,000	25,000	
93,171	27,200	Florida	110,000	28,000	82,000	
33,921	58,337	Idaho	70,000	55,000	15,000	
405,048	640,091	Illinois	869,152	1,044,608	175,456	
281,890	313,274	Indiana	333,588	340,882	7,294	
185,325	281,624	Iowa	170,071	219,817	49,746	
143,670	194,967	Kansas	315,780	278,152	37,628	
219,584	218,278	Kentucky	189,348	162,333	27,015	
60,966	13,157	Louisiana	68,000	5,000	63,000	
51,113	75,938	Maine	64,027	69,650	5,623	
112,674	112,742	Maryland	134,216	113,995	20,221	
173,408	298,176	Massachusetts	247,763	268,138	20,375	
150,761	366,828	Michigan	231,161	302,488	71,327	
106,426	190,190	Minnesota	178,548	178,808	260	
57,114	5,138	Mississippi	91,000	5,000	86,000	
330,746	332,192	Missouri	372,841	346,415	26,426	
27,941	40,968	Montana	57,124	59,738	2,614	
109,008	126,993	Nebraska	118,428	99,743	18,685	
7,968	8,816	Nevada	12,448	8,842	3,606	
34,724	50,721	New Hampshire	43,767	43,724	43	
173,289	234,245	New Jersey	200,853	262,080	61,227	
20,437	26,080	New Mexico	31,874	28,850	2,994	
455,573	845,580	New York	766,710	876,172	109,462	
144,507	98,269	North Carolina	158,000	110,000	48,000	
29,535	48,816	North Dakota	57,124	59,738	2,614	
428,152	506,393	Ohio	675,000	496,720	178,280	
119,156	90,786	Oklahoma	140,000	110,000	30,000	
47,064	72,273	Oregon	113,688	124,526	10,838	
395,619	720,731	Pennsylvania	610,747	695,734	84,987	
30,142	44,581	Rhode Island	39,353	44,159	4,806	
48,355	1,829	South Carolina	68,000	1,500	66,500	
48,942	58,811	South Dakota	45,449	50,892	5,443	
130,335	113,169	Tennessee	138,577	97,554	41,024	
221,689	55,608	Texas	230,000	75,000	155,000	
36,579	66,274	Utah	81,850	62,925	18,925	
15,350	45,375	Vermont	23,100	39,600	16,500	
90,332	45,065	Virginia	60,107	21,132	38,975	
86,840	184,143	Washington	200,000	185,000	15,000	
113,197	135,866	West Virginia	118,322	120,359	1,027	
164,409	189,539	Wisconsin	180,465	204,418	23,953	
15,310	23,792	Wyoming	27,617	19,998	7,619	

6,293,117 7,604,594. Totals 5,808,985 5,091,951 817,034
Popular plurality for President Wilson on present returns, 417,172.
Gain over popular vote in 1912, on present returns, 1,216,726.
Note—All the returns shown in this table, with the exception of those from New Hampshire are unofficial and, with the exception of returns from New Jersey, Oregon, and Vermont, incomplete.

ELECTORAL VOTE.	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	12	3
Arizona	3	9
Arkansas	9	9
California	13	9
Colorado	6	6
Connecticut	7	7
Delaware	3	3
Florida	6	6
Georgia	14	14
Idaho	4	4
Illinois	29	29
Indiana	13	13
Kansas	10	10
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	10	10
Maine	6	6
Maryland	8	8
Massachusetts	18	18
Michigan	12	12
Minnesota	10	10
Mississippi	13	13
Montana	4	4
Nebraska	8	8
Nevada	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	14	14
New Mexico	3	3
New York	46	46
North Carolina	12	12
North Dakota	5	5
Ohio	24	24
Oklahoma	10	10
Oregon	6	6
Pennsylvania	28	28
Rhode Island	5	5
South Carolina	9	9
South Dakota	6	6
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	20	20
Utah	4	4

How Wilson Led His Ticket.
States. Wilson. Governor.
Arkansas 96,110 93,565
Colorado 158,257 146,154
Delaware 25,255 23,985
Florida 70,000 65,500
Illinois 869,152 812,207
Indiana 333,588 324,832
Iowa 170,071 148,843
Kansas 315,780 198,000
Maine 64,027 67,215
Michigan 231,161 192,822
Massachusetts 247,763 230,105
Minnesota 170,071 151,974
Nebraska 118,428 117,838
New Jersey 200,853 165,608
New Mexico 31,874 27,062
New York 766,710 697,007
North Carolina 158,000 110,000
Rhode Island 39,353 44,159
Tennessee 138,577 97,554
Texas 230,000 75,000
Utah 81,850 62,925
Vermont 23,100 39,600
Washington 200,000 160,287
West Virginia 118,322 120,359
Wisconsin 180,465 171,783

Hughes' Lead Cut in Minnesota.
St. Paul, Minn.—Hughes' lead over Wilson was cut down to 233 by added soldiers' votes and a net gain of 44 over previous returns from Sibley county. The latest count in Wilson 178,758; Hughes 178,991.

SUFFERER FROM INDIGESTION RELIEVED.

"Before taking Chamberlain's Tablets my husband suffered for several years from indigestion, causing him to have pains in the stomach after eating. Chamberlain's Tablets relieved him of these spells right away," writes Mrs. Thomas Casey, Geneva, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere. adv.

"Fairbanks can't see War Ahead."—Kansas City Times. Of course Charlie can't, because Mr. Wilson will get four years more in the White House. That is why.

WE HAVE THE EARLIEST, BIGGEST, HIGH CLASS STRAWBERRY GROWN IN THE WORLD.
Free booklet, Wakefield Plant Farm, Charlotte, North Carolina. 17Feb67

Heavy rains and snow reported in Idaho Monday.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

Democratic.
Arkansas—Chas. H. Brough.
Colorado—Julius C. Buxton.
Florida—S. J. Catts.
Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey.
Louisiana—Ruffin G. Pleasant.
Missouri—Frederick D. Gardner.
Montana—Sam V. Stewart.
Nebraska—Keith Neville.
New Mexico—E. C. De Baca.
North Carolina—Thos. W. Bickett.
Ohio—James M. Cox.
South Carolina—Richard I. Manning.
Tennessee—Tom C. Rye.
Texas—James E. Ferguson.
Utah—Simon Bamberger.
Washington—Ernest Lister.
West Virginia—John J. Cornwell.
*Re-elected.

Republican.
Arizona—Thomas E. Campbell.
Connecticut—Marcus H. Holcomb.
Delaware—John G. Townsend.
Illinois—Frank O. Lowden.
Indiana—James P. Goodrich.
Iowa—W. L. Harding.
Kansas—Arthur Capper.
Massachusetts—Samuel W. McCall.
Michigan—Albert E. Sleeper.
Minnesota—J. A. A. Burnquist.
New Hampshire—Henry W. Keyes.
New Jersey—Walter E. Edge.
New York—Chas. S. Whitman.
Rhode Island—R. L. Beekman.
South Dakota—Peter Norbeck.
Vermont—Hosah F. Graham.
Wisconsin—Emanuel L. Phillips.
*Re-elected.

POPULATION OF WILSON AND HUGHES STATES

States.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	2,138,093	2,138,093
Arizona	204,354	204,354
Arkansas	1,574,446	1,574,446
California	2,377,549	2,377,549
Colorado	799,024	799,024
Connecticut	1,114,756	1,114,756
Delaware	202,322	202,322
Florida	751,130	751,130
Georgia	2,609,121	2,609,121
Idaho	325,594	325,594
Illinois	5,638,581	5,638,581
Iowa	2,700,876	2,700,876
Kansas	2,224,771	2,224,771
Kentucky	1,690,949	1,690,949
Louisiana	2,289,906	2,289,906
Maine	1,656,388	1,656,388
Maryland	742,371	742,371
Massachusetts	1,296,346	1,296,346
Michigan	3,866,416	3,866,416
Minnesota	2,076,708	2,076,708
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,797,114
Missouri	3,293,335	3,293,335
Montana	376,053	376,0