

Junior High School Debating Union

State-Wide Debate in March on Collective Bargaining Through Trade Unions.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE NECESSARY FOR SURVIVAL OF SMALL TOWNS.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 18.—High schools all over North Carolina are joining the high school debating union and are preparing for the ninth annual State-wide debate in March. Thus far 224 schools have already announced their intention of participating, according to E. R. Rankin, secretary of the union, and others are expected to join in the next few weeks.

The debate will center on the question of collective bargaining. "If any cynic feels that our school students are not interested in urgent problems of the times," said one of the leading newspapers of the State editorially, "he should consider the dauntless manner in which our public school pupils are addressing themselves to a discussion of this overshadowing question."

The actual query reads, "Resolved, That the policy of collective bargaining through trade unions should prevail in American industry." An interpretation of the query says that "it is understood that this query affirms that in these main lines of American industry, viz., mining, manufacturing, building, and transportation, it should be the policy of employers to recognize trade unions and to make collective bargains with their employees through accredited representatives of the trade unions."

All high schools in the State are eligible for the contest. As in former years the schools will have two teams, and each school will debate two other schools. Those winning both preliminary debates will send their teams to the University for the eliminating rounds, and the last two teams will contest for the State championship and the Aycock Memorial Cup.

If the small towns of North Carolina, towns with less than 2,500 inhabitants, want to survive and grow, they must do one of two things, according to Roy M. Brown of Watauga county, speaking before the North Carolina Club, which is this year studying the State from an urban and industrial point of view. These small towns must either move forward into the class of manufacturing centers, which a few of them have been able to do; or they must by community effort become attractive local trade, high school, and residence centers.

Mr. Brown cited figures showing that the small towns of North Carolina were not only not increasing in population, but that 93 of them in the past decade actually dwindled in size and 40 of them surrendered their charters of incorporation and quietly faded from the map, disappeared, lay down and died.

He thinks the same fate is coming to others unless they do something to prevent. Country people leaving their farms do not stop in these little towns, he said, unless they are especially attracted to them and see in them a chance for themselves and their children. They jump over them and go to the larger cities.

"Here is the great place for chambers of commerce or other community bodies," said Mr. Brown. "Membership and activities of such bodies should extend throughout the trade area of the town. In predominately rural counties the chambers should be county-wide."

TOWN TAXES.—The tax books for 1920 are in my hands. Prompt payment requested.

B. R. TROILINGER,
Tax Collector.

Senator Harding has not yet expressed himself upon the wisdom of adopting a Harveized program for international relations.

FIRST PRIZE COMPOSITION.

By Merle Stuart of Hawfields School in State Contest.

At the State Livestock Judging Contest held at Salisbury, in which over 100 students, representing 35 Agricultural High Schools, Hawfields High School of Alamance county was represented. At the close of the contest an announcement was made that a list of 5 prizes had been secured to be offered to the boys who wrote the best composition on the subject, "The Benefits I Derived from the Livestock Judging Contest." Merle Stuart, one of the three boys from Hawfields High School, entered the composition contest and won the first prize, a year's subscription to the Progressive Farmer, given by Dr. Clarence Poe.

The composition is as follows: In writing about the benefits I derived from this contest, the first thought that comes to me, and probably the most outstanding, is that no factor or influence has ever come into my life to make me realize what I want to do and how I want to do it more than this judging contest. I was at Goldsboro last year and at Salisbury this year, and came away with a high ambition and a clearer vision of what I hope someday to be able to do. I see the great possibilities in developing and breeding livestock in my community more clearly, I believe, than many of the older stock men who live here. With only about two per cent of the livestock of the county purebred and much of that scrubby, I see a broad, interesting and promising field for thousands of young men. I am happy to be one of those men.

When I came home from Goldsboro last year I was determined to learn how to select and grow Berkshire hogs. I bought two of the best pigs I could find. They were the big type and the best blood obtainable. I took these as my project and fed and cared for them according to books and bulletins and facts learned in the agricultural class. A few days before the Mebane District Fair I got my two gilts ready. I took great pains not to leave anything undone, for I realized that the competition would be almost as keen as at the State Fair. My gilts were larger for their age than any other hogs in the show and attracted the most attention. My winnings were: Grand Champion Sow, first and third in the open class; first and third in the pig club class. I do not feel that I have done anything very remarkable. I write this to give you an illustration of what Vocational Agriculture and the Livestock Judging Contest has already meant to me. I expect to finish the High School here, go to the North Carolina State College for four years and then I hope to give some of our best breeders a lively time.

The social feature and banquet was a most enjoyable event. Around the banquet table we met Mr. Gray and his corps of extension men who left nothing undone to make the contest a success; we met Messrs. Browne, Thomas and Olney, who inspired us with their timely and interesting talks, and we met Mr. Tait Butler of the Progressive Farmer. In fact, I feel that we not only met many of the big agricultural men of today, but many of those of tomorrow, for never was there gathered together a more interested and determined bunch of young men. I hope that this feature will always be one of the features of the contest, and that I will always be eligible to take part in the contest.

Before I close I must say that I am a boy who never could get interested in the academic courses of study and I think I am in a class with the majority of the country boys and other boys, too, so far as that is concerned. I went to school and did just enough work to get from one grade to another, which was not very much. I realized I didn't like the studies we had and was always willing to risk any kind of change. When the Hawfields school put in Vocational Agriculture I was one of the first to take up the work. I did not know what I was getting into, but I did know what I had

been into. It was only a short time until I found myself in the midst of a subject that really had life to it. I am now a happy school boy in the truest sense of the word. Life is broader, fuller and more interesting because I have found something that I love.

Justice to Farmers in Road Building.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Chapel Hill, Jan. 19.—Up to the present time, the committee have been compelled to spend the major portion of their road funds on the main highways connecting the principal cities and towns, which are used largely for commercial purposes. Even with their maximum expenditure of funds and energy on these main roads, they are kept in very poor condition. The great majority of our farming lands do not receive any direct benefit from these main roads, although they are helping to pay for their construction and upkeep. The average farmer is very vitally interested in the county or secondary roads, which are perforce neglected by the county because it has not funds for both the main highways and the secondary roads. If the county roads were improved the farmers could reach the main highways with maximum loads and thus derive the fullest benefit from both county and main highways.

By the State's taking over these main highways (5,500 miles) for construction and maintenance, the counties will be relieved of this burden and can use their own road funds for building and maintaining the county roads leading out into the various farming sections and thus give the average farmer a chance at a better transportation system. There are about 47,000 miles of these county or secondary roads and the task of keeping these in good passable condition will require all the funds the counties can raise.

The plan offered by Governor Morrison in his inaugural address to force the counties to pay a portion of the cost of construction of the main highways and all the cost of maintenance, with divided authority as to expenditure, would result in unbusinesslike methods, dissatisfaction, and an even more chaotic state of road building than we have now. Even if the plan were feasible it would only serve to further discriminate against the farmer, for the funds demanded by the State under this plan for construction and maintenance would not only take all funds that might otherwise be used on county roads but would be overburdensome to the rural counties, and any other which may happen to be heavily in debt.

It is therefore up to every farmer in North Carolina to see that the bill for a State system of highways, which provides for State control, State financial responsibility, and State protection, is enacted into law by the present General Assembly.

Pants may be coming down but not fast enough to make them pants.

The task now is to make the U. S. safe for Democrats in 1924.

Its critics have been almost as good at charging as the shipping board has been.

WHY SUFFER SO?

Why suffer from a bad back, from sharp, shooting twinges; headaches, dizziness and distressing urinary ills? Graham people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Could you ask for stronger proof of merit?

Mrs. A. R. Flintom, S. Main St., Graham, gave the following endorsement in January, 1915:

"My back felt so lame I could hardly get around and when I was doing my housework I had such pains through my kidneys I could not move. When I was stopping the pains were so severe I often had to scream. It was all I could do to turn over in bed and mornings I would have to have some one to help me get up. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended so highly that I got a box and soon my back was fixed all right and I felt better in every way."
—On July 11, 1917, Mrs. Flintom added: "I still take Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally when my back or kidneys bother me and I always get good relief. Doan's have certainly done me a lot of good."
60c at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTON EXPORT MOVE LAUNCHED

ANNUAL SESSION OF AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION GOES ON RECORD ENDORSING EXPORT CORPORATION.

Raleigh.—Delegates to the Second Annual Convention of the American Cotton Association held in Raleigh January 13th went on record as unanimously supporting a co-operative marketing association and the newly organized Cotton Export Company. L. S. Tomlinson, who has been at the head of the State Association during the past year, was re-elected President.

Over a thousand delegates were in attendance at the meeting which was addressed by Richard I. Manning, former Governor of South Carolina, Aaron Sapiro, Attorney for the California Fruit Exchange, and Hollins Randolph, Attorney for the Federal Reserve Board, sixth district.

Governor Manning dwelt at length on the advantages that the Export Corporation would offer Southern farmers and Southern people generally. When the American Products Export and Import Corporation was organized about two months ago, Governor Manning was chosen its President. Joseph Walker of Columbia, S. C., formerly of the cotton firm of Hollowell & Walker, is General Manager for the corporation. The Corporation plans to stabilize the domestic cotton market by shipping the South's surplus staple to Europe. One shipment has already been made and others will follow very shortly.

Of considerable interest to the convention was an address by Mr. Sapiro, who has had extensive experience in marketing problems. He sketched the work accomplished in California and urged the State of North Carolina to be one of the leaders in the co-operative movement. Mr. Hollins Randolph explained the difference between the American Products Export and Import Corporation and the bankers export corporation, formed under the Edge Act. The Edge Corporation is limited primarily to discounting and cannot deal in commodities, whereas the organization headed by Governor Manning is actually buying and selling cotton and the other chief products of the South.

A State-wide campaign in the interest of the Export Corporation has been launched, and meetings will be held in practically every cotton growing county in North Carolina. Mr. L. S. Tomlinson, President of the State Association, has already arranged a number of meetings which he will address. Wednesday, he will speak in Albemarle; Thursday, January 20th, in Troy; Friday, January 21st, in Shelby; and Saturday, January 22nd, in Rutherfordton. Mr. O. C. Maner of the Export Corporation will also speak at the Shelby and Rutherfordton meetings and Mr. H. C. Stevens, also a representative of the Export Company, will address the Albemarle and Troy gatherings.

Realizing that the European countries are not absorbing anywhere near the amount of cotton they used to in pre-war days, cotton men of the South have for months past been looking around for a way to remedy conditions. Initiations are that the American Products Export & Import Corporation will solve the question. To enable Europe to secure the cotton it needs, proper credit facilities must be afforded and the Export Company with its \$1,000,000 capitalization will be able to extend such credits. Stock of the American Products Export & Import Corporation is being offered at \$10 per share and subscriptions are being received in cash or in cotton or Liberty Bonds at the market price. The company's North Carolina office is located in the State Agricultural Building at Raleigh.

Endorsements of the Cotton Export Corporation have been received from many sources. Governor W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board and Governor M. B. Wellborn of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta have come out in support of the program. Former Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo, has endorsed the movement enthusiastically. Among the North Carolina organizations that are actively supporting the campaign are: American Cotton Association, Raleigh Clearing House, North Carolina A. & E. College, Extension Department; North Carolina Association of Life Underwriters; North Carolina Press Association; Interstate Tobacco Growers' Association; North Carolina Association of Hosiery Manufacturers; Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, and many

banks and prominent individuals.

The American Cotton Association at its meeting in Raleigh, faced squarely the fact that the total cotton exports of the South had fallen off 73% since the pre-war period. In the past the Southern States have looked to foreign capital to finance their exports. Appreciating that this is no longer possible, the cotton men of this State and of the South generally are banding together to assure the joint success of the Co-operative Marketing Idea and the Cotton Export Corporation.

ALFALFA AS A REFRIGERATOR

Planted Around Farm Houses It Has Been Found to Reduce the Temperature Materially.

Refrigerators indoors are common enough, but it took the farmers in the Southwest to devise one for outdoor use. A farmer who happened to plant a large field of alfalfa south of the farmhouse noticed during the hot summer that followed that his family did not suffer from the heat as did the neighbors. The thermometer showed a temperature five to ten degrees in his favor.

Someone suggested that it might be due to the alfalfa, tried the temperature just north of other alfalfa fields and found the same marked difference. Now the farmers of that region are planting alfalfa around their dwellings and enjoy summer temperatures that make a trip to the seashore needless, according to the Golden Age.

The cause of the coolness of winds passing over alfalfa fields is that the plant absorbs much moisture, the evaporation of which reduces the temperature of the air and lessens the summer heat in the adjoining land over which it blows. The suggestion now is for farmers that wish to profit from the presence and the board money of summer vacationists to combine the profit and utility of alfalfa with higher rates from hot-weather boarders attracted by the coolness of the ten-acre refrigerator around the house.

Little by little men are beginning to learn how to utilize the means provided by a good Creator for their comfort and well-being.

HE HAD LEARNED SOMETHING

Christmas Incident That Shows the Way of a Modern Maid With Her Victim.

He was a very nervous young man, but he was rather nice, and Elsie thought he was worth encouraging. She allowed him to take her to tea, she deliberately chuckled the slipper in his eye at "Hunt the Slipper," and she gave him a dance or two. Once or twice she sat down under the mistletoe, but he didn't seem to notice that.

At last when they were alone in a corner of a room, she stood long and insistently under the mistletoe hanging from a curtain pole of the bay window.

Then, very nervously, he pecked her face. She, of course, protested mildly; but as she seated herself once more, most respectably on a couple of chairs, she kept the conversation on mistletoe.

At length he ventured: "It is—er—a nice Christmas custom, hanging up mistletoe, but I wonder why they always hang it over doors, windows or chandeliers?"

"Because it's not necessary to have any out on the stairs or in any other dark places," she murmured softly.

Ecuador.

It was one hundred years ago that Ecuador liberated itself from Spanish rule. To commemorate the anniversary, Ecuador has issued a series with nineteen denominations—one centavo to one sucre—each bearing a portrait of some man who won renown in Ecuador's history. The dates 1820 and 1920 are a part of the design. Greatly to the surprise of collectors, no 20-centavo denomination appeared as part of the set, for Ecuador's sets for forty years have included one of that value. Inquiry brought the disclosure that 62,000 copies of a 20-centavo were printed, but the value description, veinte, meaning "twenty," was through an error spelled veinte instead. The postal authorities destroyed the entire lot, and a 20-centavo will appear as soon as a new plate has been made.—Youth's Companion.

Comment "Sarkastic."

Now the vacuum subway express has been invented. Working somewhat after the fashion of the pneumatic cash carriers that have long been in use in department stores, the trains proceed from one tunnel station to another, according to prospectus, at the rate of 150 miles an hour. This speed is attained with slight expenditure of power, because the vacuum system removes all air resistance from the front of the train and applies expanding air to the rear. The inventor presumably got his idea for the vacuum subway while traveling by

tube, and noting what a small quantity of air the cars could get along with.—Christian Science Monitor.

Czechoslovak Forests.

A novel feature of Czechoslovak forest development is the principle that the annual growth must equal or exceed the annual cut. This is a wise and far-sighted policy. It is estimated that 6,000,000 cubic meters of fire wood and 8,400,000 cubic meters of commercial timber are cut yearly. The quantity used for fuel during and since the war will be greatly reduced, in the very near future, through stimulated production of bituminous coal, lignite and oil. At the prevailing prices for lumber competent authorities estimate the value of the annual timber cut to be about \$120,000,000.

Blind Piano Fixer.

The pianos of the schools of Philadelphia are tuned and cared for by a blind man whose time is entirely taken up by his visits to one school building after another. He not only tunes the instruments, but he goes over the exterior and polishes the cases and keeps them looking like new.

Memorial in Jerusalem.

In grateful remembrance of Scotland's sons who gave their lives for the liberation of the Holy land from the Turk, a memorial in Jerusalem is planned. It will be erected jointly by the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland and will take the form of an Institute for Biblical Research and a Presbyterian church. It will be called the Scots' Kirk and College in Jerusalem.

Can You Build a Bird House?

The most talented singer in the world, not even excepting the nightingale, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington, is the hermit thrush. A bird house building contest is arousing great interest among school children and the magazine is giving blue ribbons to the prize winners in schools throughout the country.

Parr's Great Age Discredited.

Is it worth while, when money is needed for legitimate objects, to answer the appeal to save from sale the cottage in which Thomas Parr lived? His claim to fame is that he lived to be 152 and that he did penance for immortality at 100. Careful inquiry last century discredited the tradition as to the number of his years. His age was attested only by village gossip and by quacks, who sold what they falsely called "Parr's Life Pills." Brought to court in what was alleged to be his 153d year, Parr died in the course of a few months, killed by excessive diet.—London Mail.

King Buried in Tree Trunk.

When Henry II was in Wales in 1177 receiving the submission of the princes, he chanced to hear the deeds of King Arthur sung by the Welsh, and was told the exact burial place of the hero of Glastonbury. Some years later the abbot of Glastonbury, the king's nephew, searched for the body, and found it buried in the trunk of a tree, beside that of Arthur's queen, Guinevere. When Glastonbury abbey was made a ruin in Henry VIII's time, the remains of King Arthur and his queen were swept away, according to the London Telegraph. It was on Cadbury hill in Somerset, the famed Camelot of Arthurian romance, that the British king prepared for his great stand against the Anglo-Saxons; and the name of Arthur still clings to the locality which has become known by the name of "Arthur's lane" and "Arthur's well."

What Was Did.

Wes Whittle, a teamster down in Lowell, Ark., was so patriotic during the fall of 1918, before the Hun was finally vanquished, that he put a mortgage on his team and wagon for \$50 and bought War Savings Stamps in his desire to do his duty by the government. Some thought Wes was doing more than his financial strength warranted. But he just went down into the woods, cut up fuel and sold it and the mortgage was soon lifted. Now Wes is buying more stamps, because he realizes their value and finds he can save.

Suffering Caused by War.

The name "barbed-wire disease" is found by Bing and Vischer to have probably originated in Switzerland and it applies to a very marked functional mental disorder. The symptoms, recognizable in most men confined more than six months behind barbed-wire fencing, are severe it is about 10 per cent of all prisoners. In increased irritability appears first, followed by diminished power of concentration, and there is much complaint of loss of memory of persons and places. Insomnia is a secondary symptom. Some prisoners have diminished eyesight, many grow suspicious, all tend to pessimism, some reaching an extreme in several days; at a time of speechless terror. For getfulness of words is very striking.

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PATENTS

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Sale Under Deed of Trust.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed the 1st day of December, 1917, by Zora Zachary (widow), to the undersigned Graham Loan & Trust Company, trustee, for the purpose of securing certain bonds of even date therewith and the interest thereon, which deed of trust is duly probated and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 77, at page No. 39, default having been made in the payment of said bonds according to their tenor, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1921, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door of Alamance county, at Graham, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain lot or parcel of land described as follows, to-wit:

Tract No. 1, of a sub-division of the Peter Foust land in Alamance county, as developed for the Graham Land Company by Lewis H. Holt, a map of which is on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, State of North Carolina, in Book of plats No. 1, at page —, to which reference is expressly made for a more particular description. Tract No. 1 contains 14.5 acres, more or less, and on it is situate a new frame dwelling.
This Dec. 18th, 1920.
GRAHAM LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
Wm. I. Ward, Att'y.