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Linney's Attitude On Negro in Politics Delays Confirmation

Northern Republicans Fear Disaster in the North Will Follow Confirmation, While Those of the South Say His Defeat will Kill "Lily-White" Party in South.

MILLIONS TO BE SPENT FOR NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Telephone Co. Wants More Toll—So Does Southern Power Co.—Number Large Road Contracts Let.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)
Raleigh, May 24.—The subject most talked about here is the prospect of the outcome of the Senate Judiciary Committee's fight against the confirmation of State Republican committee chairman, Frank Linney, who has been nominated by President Harding to be U. S. District Attorney for the western district of North Carolina.

Means Life or Death to Party.
In the interest of straight news, told in an unprejudiced statement by one who is familiar with the facts and present situation, the following extracts therefrom, as recited to me today, are printed purely as news. He said:

"If you will ask a given number of people, including Democrats (officeholders excepted), if they believe a strong opposition political party is a good thing for any State to have, an overwhelming majority will decisively say 'yes.' Most of them in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other Southern States will add—'provided neither is dominated by or has a monopoly of the negro votes.' Many will go further and say that it is not feasible or desirable otherwise, in States where the bulk of the negroes line up with either party or against the other."

"Now, then, that view of the situation was held by Chairman Linney and other Republican committeemen in the last campaign, when the Republicans polled 230,000 votes, more than 200,000 of the votes being white men and women."

"The demonstration that so many white votes could be polled in a Southern State for the Republican candidates, State and National, greatly impressed some Republican leaders, including President Harding, who have long been interested in the organization of a militant and formidable Republican party in some of the Southern States."

"It had been so repeatedly shown to these leaders in previous campaigns that no such party could be organized or maintained in North Carolina with the negro vote forming its basis, that the development of a white Republican party was regarded most favorably at Washington generally—with the exception of some Senators and Congressmen hailing from states in the North and West where there is a considerable negro vote, which they fear may be used against them if they openly and officially endorse the 'Lily Whites,' political trimmers and a few who still hate the South."

white party attitude he and his committee maintained in last year's campaign.

"If he is confirmed by the Senate, the prospects are that the Republican party will be greatly strengthened in North Carolina, because the people will have positive proof that the white-dominant principles now professed by Republican leaders can be practically carried out—with the National administration backing the movement."

"If the protests made by the several negro politicians (Bishop This and Professor That) against Mr. Linney's confirmation serve to defeat him, as to cause the withdrawal of his nomination by the President, it will be a great blow to Republican National prospects in North Carolina, the chances being that the State could not be reasonably expected to vote for a Republican elector in the future—and that, even if Mr. Linney stands by his guns and insists that his attitude and record were correct and will be maintained."

The "Defense"
The above statement, made from a non-partisan standpoint, represents that viewpoint fairly well. As to whether Linney will be confirmed, the following extract is taken from a Washington correspondent's story this week: "That the present idea of the Linney forces is to base the fight to save Linney upon three grounds is evident. First, it will be declared that the only way to build up a decent Republican party in North Carolina is to divorce it from the negro; second, that the Democrats in 1920 were making use of a statement said to have originated in Republican headquarters in which the negro women were called upon to register so as to offset the registration of white women; third, that attacks were being made on the ancestry of Senator Harding, Republican nominee for President, and that the anti-negro declaration will be intended to give that matter a black eye. And this last line of defense, it is rumored, will be made the strongest."

Just when the Senate Committee will have the negroes who are fighting the confirmation of Mr. Linney, has not yet been announced. Mr. Linney, who spent Sunday at his home in this State, will return to Washington and appear before the committee soon.

Millions For N. C. School Buildings.
According to information furnished by the State Department of Education, nearly ten million dollars has been voted by the people of scores of township school districts and towns for the erection of new school buildings so far this year, since the Legislature passed the enabling acts, and two million dollars more will follow.

dollars for school development during the present year, designed to provide for complete rehabilitation of its school plants. From that great figure the roster runs downward to the rural communities that found \$5,000 sufficient to meet their needs. Most of the bonds have been sold already, and the work well under way. J. J. Blair, who has supervision of the building work for the department, is one of the busiest men in the State.

Kinston, in the middle of the belt of hard times months back when the bottom fell out of the tobacco market, takes second place in the list of cities with \$900,000, Winston-Salem third with \$800,000 and High Point fourth with \$600,000 for immediate improvements. Wilson has a three hundred thousand project and Elizabeth City is spending \$400,000.

Several of the issues were passed upon by the people last fall but defects in the machinery by which they were voted required legislative correction, and the issues were not floated until after the passage of special validating acts. Most of them are new, authorized for the first time by the recent session of the General Assembly.

Telephone Rates Decision.
There was no order filed today by the State Corporation Commission in the telephone rate case, which was heard some time ago on the application for an increase in rates by the Bell Telephone Co., which applies to all towns in North Carolina where Bell exchanges are maintained. The commission was expected to file a decision about this time; when asked about it today the commission could not say just when the decision would be filed.

The application of the Southern Water Power Co., for an increase, and which is so hotly opposed by a string of cotton mill owners who obtain power from the company in the Piedmont section, is also still hung up.

The Carolina Power and Light Co., which the commissioner ordered to reduce rates from \$2.30 to \$1.90 over a month ago, is still collecting the old rate for gas consumed by people here whose cook stoves have slot meters, and thousands of dollars are being advanced thereby through these forced loans to the local octopus—if the consumers ever get the excess collections back.

Big Road Contracts Let
Chairman Frank Page, of the State Highway Commission, announces the letting of contracts in the fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth construction districts, totaling approximately one million dollars, work to begin at once.

Following are the contracts, the amount of road and the amount of the contract:
Chapel Hill to Durham county line, four and three-tenths miles, Sanford to Moore county line, four and five-tenths miles, \$16,580, gravel construction.
Troy to Moore county line, eleven miles, \$48,600, gravel construction.

Carthage to Lee county line, eight and three-tenths miles, \$36,000, gravel construction, awarded to W. E. Graham, Salisbury.
Marion concrete road, bridge between Yancey and Mitchell, \$12,000.

Sparta to Elkin, 15 and nine-tenths miles (other sections let), contract let to W. E. Graham, bituminous macadam, \$260,000.
W. C. and A., Rutherfordton to Chimney Rock, gravel road, let to Greer and Wilson, \$56,300.
Cherokee, Andrews and Trockett, eight miles, \$84,900, shale surface, let to Ross Bros.

Sylvia to Balsam, seven and five-tenths miles, gravel, let to Wright & Nave, \$132,000.
Macon, 10 miles, Franklin and Bryson City, gravel, \$137,900.
All projects include bridges.

College Building.
Two hundred thousand dollars for an agricultural extension building on the campus of the A. & E. College, will go into that construction by vote of the building commission of the college trustees.

The commission, composed of W. S. Lee of Charlotte, chairman, Pascals Boyd of Mooresville, and J. T. Thorne of Rocky Mount, met today and awarded the contract to G. Murray Nelson and Thomas W. Cooper of Raleigh. This building is not connected with the State Agricultural Department which will erect its own home on the present sites on Halifax and Edenton streets. The last chance to get fusion and co-ordination of that work passed in 1919, when the Legislature ordered the State to keep the school and the downtown departments separate. Work will begin shortly and the college will get its agricultural "temple" ahead of Major Graham.

OVER 600 RESERVATIONS ALREADY FOR THE UNIV. SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Strong Corps of Teachers Gathered Inside and Out of the State—Institutes Along Other Lines to be Held.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 24.—More than 600 reservations have already been made for the University of North Carolina summer school, according to Miss Louise Coffey, secretary, and from every indication the attendance will mount as high as last year's record of 1,147.

"We don't expect any more than last year because we have no place to put any more," said Miss Coffey. "More than 400 applications were refused last year for lack of space and it is probable that if we had the room there would have been 2,000 students both last year and this coming summer."

Prof. N. W. Walker, director of the summer school for the past fourteen years will have charge of the summer's work. For the past year he has been at Harvard University on a leave of absence but his return is expected before the beginning of the session, June 21. This school will run six weeks, closing August 4.

Teachers for the summer session have been drawn from the university faculty, from the schools and colleges of North Carolina, and from many schools and institutions of other States. More than thirty members of the university faculty will direct study during the summer. In addition the summer faculty will include such North Carolina teachers as Ray Armstrong, of the Goldsboro schools, William Breach, supervisor of music at the Winston-Salem schools, L. C. Brogden, State supervisor of State elementary schools, Miss Lily Nelson Jones, supervisor of writing at the Durham schools, Henry B. Marrow, superintendent of schools at Smithfield, E. D. Pusey, superintendent of the city schools of Durham, Mrs. Mamie S. Sease, supervisor of writing at Durham, and Samuel L. Sheep, superintendent at Elizabeth City.

Institutes for welfare workers, started last year with marked success, will again be given this summer under the direction of the university schools of public welfare. These courses are designed for county superintendents of public welfare; for community leaders and social workers in mill villages and other centers; for teachers; and for all other interested persons.

Among the special features arranged for the summer are performances by the Carolina Playmakers, whose recent tour through the State attracted widespread attention; a musical festival under direction of Paul John Weaver, university director of music; a series of plays by the Shakespeare Playhouse players led by Frank McEntee; an athletic field day directed by the physical education department; and a number of notable lectures, among them Prof. Henry W. Holmes, dean of the graduate school of education at Harvard; Prof. Lee Driver, director of the bureau of rural education of Pennsylvania, Superintendent A. O. Thomas, of Maine, and Dr. Adolph Coblenz, of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

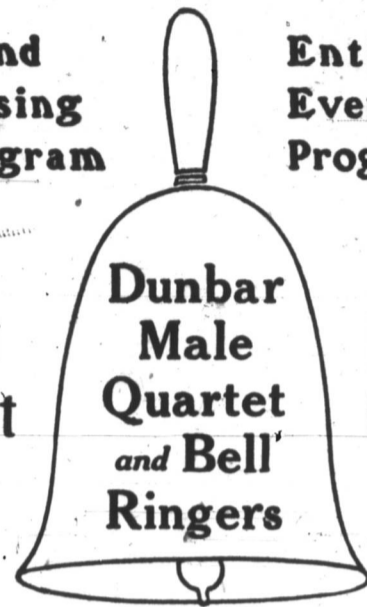
It is understood that the new Indiana law against flirting is in fact an effort to make the Hoosier constables work themselves to death.

Grand Closing Program

Entire Evening Program

Last Night

Last Night



AT

CHAUTAUQUA

Tenth Anniversary Program

1912-1921

SEASON TICKETS . . . \$2.50

Graham, June 1-6

Money Value of Education.

From The T. M. Magazine.

If any reader of this has a million dollars which he would like to spend in a way to do the most good, I suggest that he devote it to an advertising campaign directed at boys and girls and their parents.

Teach them the value of going to school—staying in school. Put the emphasis on the money-value of going to school, not because an increased earning capacity is necessarily the most important product of an education, but because money-value makes the strongest appeal.

I have before me an advertisement bearing the headline: "95 an Hour!" A former student of a correspondence school says every hour he spent with his course has been worth 95 to him.

The writer vividly recalls a statement made by a teacher, more than twenty years ago, to this effect: "Every day you spend in school will be worth \$5 to you later in life."

At the time I didn't understand the meaning, but I never forgot the words and they stuck with me through many years of schooling. The United States Bureau of Education some time ago issued a bulletin bearing the title, "The Money-value of Education."

This bulletin contains these figures:

With no schooling at all 31 persons out of 5 million attained distinction;
With elementary schooling 808 out of 3 million achieved a like level;
With high-school education 1,245 emerged out of a group of 2 million;
And with college education 5,768 arrived at this point out of a group of one million.

The bulletin also shows that in the New York City bridge department the average salaries for positions demanding only reading, writing and arithmetic are \$982, while for positions demanding high school and two or three years of college or technical education the average salary is \$2,400.

Another statement is that a large coal and iron company has on its payroll more than 17,000 men, and that of this number 300 receive \$3,000 a year or more, and that of these three hundred 286 are college graduates.

The theory of the writer is that beyond a certain point the money-value of an education increases in geometrical ratio. In most states an elementary education is compulsory. We do not get ahead by doing what everyone else does. The man or woman who achieves

distinction does more than the average.

The reader with the million dollars, therefore, must plan his campaign in such a way that more boys and girls will be induced to complete their high school course, and then he must convince them and their parents that a college education is the most profitable investment they can make.

The rapid growth of the correspondence schools is conclusive testimony that education can be sold, and that it can be sold as readily as any other commodity.

When this million-dollar reader has filled high schools and colleges to overflowing and has succeeded in forcing this many-million-dollar equipment to be used day and night, he can then devote himself to persuading some of our great universities like Yale, Harvard and Princeton to establish correspondence divisions.

Education is at the root of all national progress. The public school is the cornerstone of American democracy, a fact which is proved by the liberality of the people in voting tax assessments for schools.

More power to our millionaires who give so liberally to the cause of education.

Now let us have one who will gather the data on the money-value of education and present it in simple form so that all may know and heed.

This Is For You

You have, no doubt, heard a great many lectures given by good speakers. Of one you said, "That's all mighty interesting, but where does it affect me?" Of another you said, "Those facts will help some of the people here, but I can't use them in my business." Of a third you thought, "Well, some people seemed thrilled, but not me."

Now when you hear Chancellor George Henry Bradford give his lecture, "This Way Up," at the coming Chautauqua, you'll not say any of those things. You'll say, "That means me!" You'll say, "He has shown me the how, when, and where of my own way up." If you don't, you'll be—well, you'll be different from anyone in any of the thousands of audiences which have heard him give his sympathetic, forceful, inspiring, and thrilling message.

Bradford is a man's man, he likes to be outdoors, to hunt, to fish, to ride, he likes to rough it in the open, and cook his own meals. This life broadens him; it gives him vision and patience. He has thought out your problem and he'll tell you how to solve it, as he solved his.

Meet him—or you will always regret it.

Some of this optimism sounds like hopotimism.

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Little grains of dandruff mean good-bye to Hair

Dandruff literally smother the life out of the hair roots and eventually brings baldness. Wildroot is guaranteed to clean up dandruff and remove it—but it does more; it cleanses, softens and opens the scalp and stimulates the hair to normal, healthy growth.

Wildroot Liquid Shampoo or Wildroot Shampoo Soap, used in connection with Wildroot Hair Tonic, will hasten the treatment.

WILDROOT
THE GUARANTEED HAIR TONIC
For sale here under a money-back guarantee

Graham Drug Co.
Hayes Drug Co.

Sale of Real Estate!

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed from E. W. Lasley to A. H. Maness, dated the 9th day of October, 1919, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, in book of Mortgages No. 82, page 5, and the bonds secured thereby having been duly assigned, and the real estate therein having been duly conveyed to the undersigned by the mortgagee, A. H. Maness, by assignment and conveyance dated the 25th day of November, 1919, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1921,
at 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Graham, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all that tract or parcel of land in the County of Alamance, and State of North Carolina, in Fayette township, and defined and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining the lands of Martha Adams, A. L. King, J. M. Crutchfield and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock and post-oak stump, corner with said King and McAdams, running thence N 66 deg E 18.60 chains passing over a rock on W bank of Boyd Creek into center of said creek and said King's line corner with said Mayness; thence up said creek as it meanders N 2.75 chs N 14 deg W 1.84 chs in center of said creek E of a sycamore tree on W bank of said creek, corner with said Crutchfield; thence S 54 deg W 13.25 chains to a rock in said McAdams' line; thence S 55 deg E 7.43 chains to the beginning, and containing 16 acres, more or less.

This 4th day of May, 1921.
W. C. WARREN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
W. St Coulter, Atty.

LOST—Between Graham and my home, screw cap to my tripod. Finder please return and get reward. Lewis H. Holt.