

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## Disarmament Conference Sham or Failure--Which?

### President Not Fond of Borah--Democrats Pay Fine Tribute to Minority Leader Kitchin--Maj. Stedman Ad- dresses Veterans at Dur- ham This Week.

(By David F. St. Clair.)

Washington, August 22.—The appointment of Senator Lodge as one of the American delegates to the arms limitation conference to meet here on November 11 and his speech in the Senate after the appointment declaring that he favored only general disarmament has given Washington the definite impression that the conference will be nothing more than a sham and a pretense.

General disarmament would mean the military disarmament of a nation like France. It is certain that France will never consent to disarm and that it would not be safe for her to do so while her present relations with Germany exist. France has been invited to the conference and has accepted. She will be asked to disarm and will of course refuse and by that loop hole the world's big munition makers will be saved from scrapping their factories.

That is the interpretation that some of those most deeply interested in the results of the conference give to the Lodge appointment and his speech. It is believed that Senators Knox and Underwood opponents of disarmament will also be appointed on the delegation. That prospect with the actual appointment of Lodge has redoubled the efforts of the woman of the country to have one of their sex appointed. Without a woman on the American delegation they contend the conference is already doomed to failure.

The friends of Senator Borah of Idaho are asking why he has not been appointed. Borah has been the origin and inspiration of the whole movement. It was his brilliant battle for amendment to the naval appropriation bill that finally forced an unwilling senate to accept the amendment and a reluctant President to call the conference, yet the crusader Borah is ignored and Lodge an opponent of the only sort of disarmament that is held to be practical at this stage is chosen.

No Use For Borah.

But Harding has no more use for Borah as a delegate to this conference than he had for the Borah amendment. He did all that he as President possibly could do to kill that amendment. He sent for Senator Poindexter, chairman of the naval appropriation committee, and asked him to plunge the knife up to the hilt in the Borah amendment. It must not be allowed to pass. Mind you this amendment had no other object than the disarming of the navies of Great Britain, the United States and Japan. But the President said that it was inopportune at this time and we do not want it.

But Borah had created a ferment of interest throughout the country. Women by tens of thousands had rushed to the telegraph offices with messages to their senators. The long distance telephone wires as far away as Denver, Colo., Augusta, Me., Jacksonville, Fla., and Houston, Texas, were singing with voices of mothers who had lost sons in the war in France. The Democratic senators soon began to fall over one another to follow Borah's lead and when enough Republican senators had joined in the grand march to pass the amendment, the President gave out the statement that he had all along been working for the noble pur-

pose that has animated the soul of the Idaho senator.

But instead of calling a conference for naval disarmament or the limitation of naval disarmament, he calls a conference for general disarmament with Pacific problems thrown in and invited France and Italy who have no Pacific problems and China who has no navy to the conference. The Borah plan was aimed at specific, practical results has been perverted to give the President the credit of the movement and to defeat it with impossible demands.

Harding's Incapacity as Leader.

The friends of the real limitation of armament point to the President's perversion of Senator Borah's move as a striking illustration of Mr. Harding's incapacity as a leader. He not only shows no initiative but frowns upon the one great clear practical proposition that he is forced by public sentiment to take hold of. Then to make it unworkable he loads it down with side issues and appoints men on the delegation that must initiate the program of the conference, men who will demand an impossibility. If the conference succeeds, and the whole world is praying that it will, it will be because the sentiment of the American people will compel success.

But the impression grows here that the men who will really have the destiny of the conference in their hands are working to render it a failure. All the army and navy people when not openly are secretly fighting it. They argue that the failure of the movement is the only way to quiet the agitation for disarmament. They contend that disarmament, if it could be secured, would not remove the cause of war and rearmament would instantly result from friction.

Two months ago Rep. E. W. Pou, in an interview given out in this correspondence, said that President Harding had no foreign policy. That he not only did not know what to do, but did not want to do anything but keep his party together and drift. Nothing has occurred since that time to change Mr. Pou's opinion of the President. But if the conference is a failure, will it not give a death blow to the Harding administration? Well, of course it should, and it probably will, but if it is a failure, the men who will have made it so will say that the President was not in favor of it to begin with, and that he called it to demonstrate its failure. Either that, or the failure will be put on some one else's shoulders.

The real friends of disarmament have begun to bestir themselves to have the conference sessions open to the public. The decision on that issue they believe will be a test of the success or failure of the conference. There is an overwhelming majority of the American people in favor of the reduction of armament, but only in open session can they bring their influence to bear.

Tribute to Kitchin.

It was a fine tribute the Democrats in the house paid last week to their absent leader, Claude Kitchin, in adopting his report on the tax bill. Mr. Kitchin's minority leader has not been on the floor of the house since it met last April and his absence has been a great loss to his party. Mr. Kitchin wrote the minority report on the tax bill propped up in bed at Scotland Neck where he

is now resting to recover his health.

In all discussions of the tariff the Democrats have beaten their opponents at every turn except voting. It is the opinion of the Republicans even that no one has so coarsened, cheapened and deteriorated the character of discussion in the house as one Joseph W. Fordney the present chairman of the ways and means committee.

Mr. Fordney is as vulgar as he is ignorant. He used the language of the fish market in debate but under the guise of cheap humor. The other day while he was engaged in holding the Democrats up to scorn for their alleged extravagance in taking over and using the railroads during the war, he was cornered from the Democratic side with the query, "did you vote to put the railroads into the hands of the government then under the Democrats," and his reply throws a flood of light on the present low moral status of the political party that is now conducting the government at Washington "yes" he retorted. "I voted to put the Wilson administration in a hole and we did it."

It was a bad break and instantly he saw it mirrored in the faces of some of his party colleagues, and then sought to turn it off as a joke. But this old political reprobate and ignoramus had under pressure blurted out the underlying motive of his party's action in dealing with the Democrats. As the New York World has pointed out, Mr. Fordney and his party have now put the country and the Republicans themselves in the hole he claims to have bored for the Democrats.

Major Charles M. Stedman, life solitary Confederate soldier in the house and now eighty, left here on Saturday to deliver one of the happiest speeches of his life, a beautiful tribute to the immortal heroism of the North Carolina soldiers in the war between the States, at Durham on Tuesday. In that speech the major has repeated a story that will never grow old as long as there is a State of North Carolina with the kind of red blooded, strong hearted men and women who now inhabit it.

### N. C. Good Roads Association to Meet in Greensboro Oct. 11-12.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 22.—Owing to its central location, as well as to the splendid record of Guilford county in road building, it has been decided to hold the 21st annual convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association in Greensboro, October 11 and 12. The sessions of the convention will be held in Guilford's new court house, of which any county in the United States might well be proud.

In recent years the Good Roads Association has gotten down to a discussion of essentials, eliminating much of the "hot air" and bombast which so often characterizes such meetings. Because of the great success of its campaign for a State system of highways as typified by the recently enacted State Road Law which made available \$50,000,000 for the construction and some two million a year for the maintenance of the 6,000 miles of highways which are to compose the State system, this year's convention should be of peculiar interest to North Carolinians. The entire program will relate to the problems incident to construction of the State system in all its various aspects; to county road problems in relation to the State's road program—in short, the convention will be devoted to a discussion of our home road problems and be as practical as possible. More definite announcements in regard to the program will be made later.

The Association is not interested in boosting individuals or in getting all the money possible out of the public. It is an organization of North Carolinians whose sole object is to serve the State.

The common mistake of salesmen is that they talk of that in which they are interested, rather than that in which his prospective customer is interested.

A pull is better than a push—but not for so long.

### CONFERENCE TOWN AND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION.

#### To be Held Sept. 19-21—Prominent Speakers—Discussion of Finance—Unusual Building Operations

Chapel Hill, Aug. 24.—Plans for a conference on Town and County Administration in North Carolina to be held at the University, September 19th, 20th and 21st, 1921, in which special consideration will be devoted to municipal and county finances, assumed definite form today when H. W. Odum, Director of the School of Public Welfare, announced a list of speakers of State and National reputation who have accepted invitations to participate in the meeting.

The purpose of the conference as announced by Dr. Odum is the discussion of the financial crisis with which the officers of North Carolina municipalities and counties are now confronted and the suggestion of methods by which progressive programs of education, health, recreation, highway construction, and similar objects may be successfully underwritten.

Among specific topics taken from the program are the following: What is the present financial status of North Carolina towns and counties? What constitutes a standard workable municipal finance act? How can town, county, and state finances be better correlated? What are the minimum standards of health, housing, education, safety, recreation, conveniences and other social services?

Speakers who have already indicated their intention to be present include Governor Cameron Morrison, who will open the conference with an address on Active Citizenship; Dr. H. W. Dodds, of New York City, executive secretary of the National Municipal League; Dr. L. H. Gullick, of New York City, director of the National Institute of Public Administration; J. H. Waddell, of Boston, Auditor for the State of Massachusetts; Morrison Knowles, in charge of City Planning in New York; T. B. Patten, of Asheville, president of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners; C. W. Roberts, of Greensboro, president of the North Carolina Commercial Secretaries; Dr. E. C. Brooks, Dr. W. S. Rankin, Mr. Braxter Durham, Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, and others representing the State departments of education, health, auditing, and public welfare; representatives of various departments of the University, and other cities and towns of the State in general.

The conference will be held on the campus of the University under the joint auspices of the National Municipal League and the University with the informal cooperation of the North Carolina Municipal Association, the North Carolina Commercial Secretaries, and the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. Lodging and meals for those in attendance will be provided in the University dormitories and dining halls at a nominal cost. The Convention will be formally welcomed by President H. W. Chase in behalf of the University.

The past week has witnessed the most unusual building activity ever known in Chapel Hill. Work has begun on the Tankersley property in the heart of town upon the erection of a cafeteria and a new dwelling, eight facul-houses under construction by the University will be rushed to completion by September 20, and for dozen or more new dwellings are in process of erection. The town authorities are laying water mains and sewers from Columbia Street eastward to the town limits, while the highway paving company which is laying the road from Durham to Chapel Hill has already entered the limits from the east and is marching up into the center of town at the rate of 400 feet daily. The University material for four new dormitories east of the Carr building, and grading the railroad from Carrboro to the new station on the University property.

As a man thinks, he grows.

## An Educational "Buy in Graham" Campaign Launched

### The Alamance Gleaner and Leading Merchants Co-operate

#### Educational Advantages of "Buying in Graham" to be Presented in a Series of Strikingly Forceful and Instructive Cartoons and Articles to Appear Weekly in the Col- umns of "The Gleaner."

Here are ten reasons, that are good, why people in and around Graham should trade here:

FIRST—A town that is good enough for a man to live in is good enough for him to trade in.

SECOND—The good farmer puts everything back into the soil that he can. Likewise the good citizen should put all he can into his own community.

THIRD—If the farmer will patronize the merchant, then the merchant will in turn patronize the farmer, and mutual patronage brings mutual prosperity.

FOURTH—By keeping Graham earned money in Graham, there will be no danger of hard times or financial stringencies.

FIFTH—It is unreasonable that money earned in and around Graham should be sent to Chicago, St. Louis or New York; there to build beautiful churches, schools and skyscraping buildings. Where is the money coming from to build these things for us?

SIXTH—Every dollar invested or spent in Graham helps Graham, and consequently you get a dollar's worth, while every cent sent out of Graham helps some other city or community.

SEVENTH—Community spirit is the greatest city builder known. "Buy at home" teaches community spirit above all things else.

EIGHTH—Intense cultivation of Graham's resources and advantages will make it a very wealthy town.

NINTH—It is to the individual benefit of every citizen of a community to trade in that community. It is the only sound, economic principle, since out of the pockets of home industries are paid the taxes that support the commonwealth.

TENTH—Graham is a "farm" waiting for cultivation. Dollars planted here will bring in a surprisingly large harvest in a very short time. It will mean more jobs, bigger salaries, more homes and prosperity for all.

Citizenship and patriotism consist of something more than voting, paying taxes and cheering the flag. In case of war, could you respect a neighbor who deserted your flag, joined the enemy and fought against the country which had given him freedom, opportunity and happiness?

You can't afford to desert the community in which you live—from which you get your living. The welfare of your home community should be your first thought because you rise or fall with it. Don't be a traitor when you buy; buy from your home merchant.

### Receiver's Sale Under Deed in Trust.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed on the 25th day of Sept., 1919, by Mattie C. Small and husband, J. A. Small, to Graham Loan & Trust Co., trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain bonds of even date therewith, and the interest thereon, said deed being duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county in Book No. 84 of Mortgage Deeds and Deeds of Trust, at page 46, and default having been made in the payment of said bonds and interest according to their tenor, and under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as Receiver of the Graham Loan & Trust Co., in an order dated the 28th day of January, 1921, made by J. Loyd Horton, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, holding the Courts of the Tenth Judicial district, the undersigned Receiver will, on

MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1921,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door in Graham, Alamance county, N. C., offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Alamance county, State aforesaid, and defined and described as follows, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Patterson Township Alamance County and State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Samuel C. Clapp, and others and bounded as follows; beginning at a stone near Mill Race and running thence N 61 deg. E 14.22 deg poles to a stone; thence S 87½ deg 18 poles to a on the South side of mill

road; thence N 20 deg E 4.20 poles to a stone; sycamore tree on the East bank of Rock Creek; thence 11 deg E 5 poles to a sycamore on the East side of said Creek; thence S 50 deg W 8 poles to a large sycamore, near the East end of Mill house; thence S 23 deg W 6 poles to a stone on the East side of Mill Race; thence S 23 deg E 6 poles to a stone at or near the N end of mill dam; thence up the pond at highwater mark with the various courses of the said pond to the head of the same; thence across the creek N and down the pond at high water mark with the various courses to the beginning, containing 12 acres by the McMath plot be the same more or less, on Lot No. 1 in the division of the said lands and known as Coble's Mill.

Second Tract—Adjoining the lands of J. G. Montgomery, Bloss Browning, Mrs. Durham, and others and bounded as follows; beginning at a rock on said Montgomery line, corner with said Browning, and running thence N 3 1-3 deg W 1.50 chs to a rock or iron bar, corner with said Browning; thence with h s line S 86 deg E 90 chs to a rock corner with said Browning in said Company's line; thence N 3 1-3 deg W 2.35 chs to a rock in said line, corner with said Durham; thence with her line West, 3.90 chs to a rock corner with said Mrs. Durham; thence S 3 1-3 deg E 3.58 chs to a rock on said Montgomery's line; thence S 86 deg E 2.01 chs to the beginning and containing 1.25 acres more or less, and on which there is a frame dwelling.

This July 27, 1921.  
W. I. WARD, Receiver  
Graham Loan & Trust Co.

Give undivided service or none.

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GRAHAM, N. C.  
Office over National Bank of Alamance

**J. S. COOK,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
Office Patterson Building  
Second Floor.

**DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.**  
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Graham, N. C.  
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### Summons by Publication.

NORTH CAROLINA,  
Alamance County.  
In the Superior Court.

Cornelia Nicholson  
vs  
Harold Nicholson

The defendant will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, to secure an absolute divorce from said defendant; and said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said County to be held on the 26th day of Sept. 1921, at the court house of said county in Graham, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the complaint will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 17th day of Aug. 1921.  
D. J. WALKER,  
Clerk Superior Court.  
Long & Allen, Att'ys. 19 Aug. 4.

## PATENTS

OBTAINED. If you have an invention to patent please send us a model or sketch with a letter of brief explanation for preliminary examination and advice. Your disclosure and all business is strictly confidential, and will receive our prompt and personal attention.

**D. SWIFT & CO.,**  
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