

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## League Only Constructive International Compact Salvaged From War

### Lord Bryce Says Name Can be Changed, But Essential Principles Should be Retained--Almost Every Nation Demands Representation at Conference.

### If Harding Fails Moral Element Will Start Campaign For League.

### Harding's Statement to Smith--Position More Em- barrassing Now Than When Candidate.

(By David F. St. Clair)

Will Harding sound the nations at the arms limitation conference on his right talked of association of nations? That question has been much speculated on here since the recess of congress began two weeks ago.

It has been affirmed and then denied that Secretary Hughes was working on a scheme for some sort of an international compact to present to the conference. The belief that he is has its foundation in the growing conviction that there can be no assurance of peace and no real reconstruction of the world until the United States has joined either the present league of nations or some substitute organization.

Since the invitations were sent out almost every nation and dissatisfied group of people on earth have demanded representation at the conference table. The presence of all the small nations of Europe in particular has been so insistent that Secretary Hughes has had to explain to their representatives personally the scope of the conference could not be broadened so as to embrace them. But every one of them will be on hand to watch from some angle or corner what takes place. The clamor of these nations to be represented is nothing less than a call to the United States to join in a league where all the nations may be heard.

The ardent desire of Great Britain, France and Italy to participate, it is reported, exceeds their desire to limit armaments and settle questions in the Pacific. These nations, it is said, will make a direct appeal to Harding and Hughes and the Republican Senate to name any modifications and reservations the United States may demand in joining the present league. Its name can be changed, but its essential fundamental principles should be retained. Lord Bryce, in a recent address at Williams College, Mass., said that Europe would not abandon the league as it was the only constructive international compact of any value that was salvaged from the war. Former Prime Minister Viviani of France has just addressed an eloquent appeal to America not to remain isolated in its policy towards Europe.

A League Campaign Now Threatened.

But a still stronger factor is now working here to put this country in the league. This factor is known as the "moral element," the element that forced congress to pass and the State

legislatures to ratify the eighteenth amendment to the constitution. The greatest unit in this element is the Protestant churches. These churches have in their bodies such organs as "The American Federation of Churches" and they are strongly represented in the International Council of Churches.

If Mr. Harding fails at the arms conference to take any step to make the country a partner in an international compact, we are told by such men as Fred P. Smith, John R. Mott and other international Y and church workers that the moral element of America will start a campaign for a league of nations and if necessary will smash all present party lines. Mr. Smith who is one of the ablest itinerant Y platform speakers in the world has recently returned from Europe. Last Sunday night after a call at the White House, he addressed an immense church audience in Washington his subject being "America at the Cross Roads". He told his audience that the whole world now depended on America morally for the rescue of civilization even more than it did in the great war and if this country persisted in its present isolation it would be lost with the other nations and of course it would deserve its fate.

Smith said Harding had taken him into a room at his Marion home while he was a candidate for President and locked the door. The candidate then confided to him in his most confidential and earnest manner that he was heart and soul for an association of nations. Upon that assurance, Smith said, he voted for him, and like many millions of other Americans who had voted the same way, he had been waiting for the President to act. He had given the leading men in Europe the assurance that Harding would put us in some sort of a league with them.

Now Smith had gone again to Harding and the President took him into a room at the White House and bolted the door again. In the same earnest, confidential voice he told him he was still for an association of nations. Now, said Smith to this church audience within the very shadow of the White House many of us who voted for him are not so sure of him as we were twelve months ago. Then Smith turned his eyes towards the house on the hill and said there is the trouble.

Harding's Embarrassing Position.

In other words Harding is willing apparently to keep Smith and millions of others who voted for him on the promise that a league of nations of some sort was to be one of the chief fruits of his election, waiting till doom's day rather than split the Republican party. And if he goes on bolting doors and confidentially telling Smith that he is for an association of nations with the United States

in it, but the United States continues to remain without associates, doom's day is almost sure to overtake the man now in the White House.

President Harding is regarded by many who voted for him with the hope of securing through him a league in a far more embarrassing position now than candidate Harding was before he made his famous Des Moines speech repudiating all leagues to save the irreconcilable vote to his party. The irreconcilables have not only taken to themselves the full credit of his election but they are now more arrogant in their attitude and more intolerant of any idea of a league of nations than they were on the day that Harding entered the White House. They have compelled a man like Hughes to write a separate treaty with Germany and they have kept our own representatives from cooperating with the allies in the allied Supreme Council.

Borah, who is accounted sincere in his "America first" crusade against any league, started the movement for the limitation of naval armament of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to checkmate the revival of a campaign for a league. He knew that the opponents of a league would devise some plan other than a league to lessen the risk of war and reduce taxation else they would fight a losing battle over a league when it came up again. But Harding finding that Borah would compel him to act, has attempted to gobble up the credit of it by enlarging on it. So it looks to observers here that he may soon be in danger of precipitating in the senate and in his party the very struggle that he succeeded in sidetracking in his campaign last year. It is now believed that he could have won his election more triumphantly and certainly more honorably by boldly defying the Borahs and Johnsons in his party. But they have evidently cast a spell upon him that he finds it hard to throw off. His league friends are waiting with doubt thickening.

### Will Plant Nut-Bearing Trees Along Highways.

The Good Road Association of Michigan will hold a conference and round up of good roads and forestry officials and others interested at Flint, Mich., August 30 to September 1. Most of the program will be devoted to highway engineering matters, but the nut specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture will lead in a very important discussion about trees for roadside planting. Much is manifest in Michigan in planting trees along the highways, and nut-bearing trees are being advocated for this purpose. Last year 30 bushels of black walnuts were procured from Washington's old home at Mount Vernon and distributed for planting along the highways. Because of its very high value for timber and rapid growth in regions to which it is adapted, as well as the high quality of its nuts, the black walnut is advocated for this purpose.

Doing is very largely a question of trying.

### WHEN EVERY MOVE HURTS

Lame every morning, achy and stiff all day, worse when it's damp or chilly? Suspect your kidneys and try the remedy your neighbors use. Ask your neighbors.

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 stooping 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 up all right and I felt better in every way."

Over three years later, 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. 50c at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y."

### Supt. Terrell Talks About School Finances.

Since the rate of tax to be levied for schools has finally been fixed by the Commissioners, I am glad to give to the public again the itemized budget of the County Board of Education, showing exactly for what purposes the taxes have been levied.

The budget if divided into two main divisions, the salary fund and the building and incidental fund. We shall take up the salary fund first. But before giving the figures it will be interesting for you to know two facts. First, the number of teachers that a school is allowed is determined by the number of children in average daily attendance. Second, the salary the teachers are to be paid is determined by the State Salary Schedule, which has been adopted by this county. According to this schedule, a teacher may receive from \$65.00 to \$133.33 per month, depending on the kind of certificate, the number of years experience up to four, and the amount of academic and professional training. The County Board of Education believes that every child in Alamance county should be given an equal opportunity. The children who are taught by a second grade teacher, who probably has no more education than the children she is attempting to teach, are not getting an equal chance; they are being cheated. That such may not be the case, the Board of Education is striving to have a first grade, well trained, efficient teacher in every school. The salaries of individual teachers are not increased except as they prepare themselves, by training and experience, for a higher place in the State Schedule; but when a second grade, \$45.00 teacher, is displaced by a teacher holding the lowest grade State certificate, the salary in that instant goes to \$65.00, which means an increase in salaries in such a case of nearly fifty per cent. I shall discuss this salary schedule more in detail at an early date, and I hope that all who are interested in schools will read the discussion. (The salary schedule of colored teachers is about \$10.00 lower per month.)

Figured on the basis of the State salary schedule the average six months salary of white rural teachers, including teachers of vocational agriculture, is \$416.96. The average six months salary of white city teachers, including Burlington, Graham, Mebane, Haw River and Elon is \$679.92. The average six months salary of colored teachers, rural, is \$346.00. The average six months salary of city colored teachers, is \$406.91.

Do these facts suggest to you that the salary schedule for rural teachers should be higher than the salary schedule for city teachers?

The salary fund as itemized on the budget is as follows:

1. Salary of rural teachers, six months,	\$77,034.78
2. Salary of county Superintendent	3,600.00
3. Salary of city teachers, six months:	
a. Burlington	31,620.00
b. Graham	12,300.00
c. Mebane	8,364.96
d. Haw River	4,860.00
e. Elon	2,904.00
4. Salary of city Supts., 3/4 annual salary:	
a. Burlington	2,333.33
b. Graham	1,600.00
c. Mebane	1,333.33
d. Haw River	1,200.00
e. Elon	879.96
5. Transportation of pupils, 2 trucks \$75. per month,	900.00
6. Rural Supervisor.	1,200.00
7. One-half salary Home Demonstration Agent,	600.00
8. One-half salary Supt. Public Welfare.	750.00
9. Vocational Agriculture	8,400.00
10. Total Teachers Salary Fund.	\$160,480.36
Apportionments from State:	
11. Salaries of principals of rural schools 3 months!	800.00
12. Salary County Supt., State app'n.	1,750.00

13. Salary Rural colored Supervisor, schools,	600.00
14. Salaries city school Supts.-3 mos.	2,306.64
15. Salaries city supervisors, one-third	2,466.66
16. Appropriations for Vocational Agriculture,	6,300.00
17. Total State apportionment,	14,223.30
18. Amount salary fund to be raised by special county tax, (difference between items 10 and 17).	146,257.06

This balance of \$146,257.06 is to be raised by the county tax; but the school law says that no county shall be compelled to levy more than 30 cents for a salary fund—that when this is done, if sufficient funds are not raised to maintain a six months school term, the balance needed is to be apportioned from the State Equalizing Fund. However, this 30 cents limitation was put on before the legislature gave the counties the authority to reduce their valuations. So this 30 cent limitation has now been interpreted to mean that their must be levied on this year's valuation a rate which will yield as much revenue as 30 cents on last year's valuation would have yielded. Therefore, 35 cents has to be levied for salaries so that we could participate in the State Equalizing Fund; that is, get from the State the balance needed to pay the salaries of all our teachers. The amount we receive from the State will depend upon the number of first grade teachers we are able to get. We estimate that it will be between 20 and 30 thousand dollars.

We participate in the Equalizing Fund, not because we are below the average county in wealth, but because we are above the average considerably in the number of first grade teachers.

Before giving the itemization of the Building and Incidental Expense Fund, we wish to state how this fund is apportioned. In accordance with the old law it had become the policy of the Board of Education to pay one-half the expenses of building and repairing for rural school houses, and also to pay one-half of the expenses of equipment. So the amount shown on the budget for these purposes represent just half of the total expenditures, the other half being raised by the districts.

For incidental expenses, fuel, supplies, etc. the Board apportioned to each rural school \$15.00 for each teacher. The one-teacher school gets \$15.00, the two-teacher school \$30.00, etc. The total of this amount as shown on the budget is \$2400.00.

Apropos, the Building and Incidental Expense Fund for city schools. The law states that "after deducting the expenses of the county superintendent of schools, and superintendent of public welfare, traveling expenses and per diem of the County Board of Education, and the expenses of the county summer schools, the percent of the incidental expenses and the building fund that shall be apportioned to the city schools or the special chartered schools shall be the same as the per cent of enrollment of the public schools for the previous year in said city or special chartered school of the total enrollment of the county. The total enrollment of all city schools was 39 per cent of the total county enrollment. So it is evident that what the Budget shows to be the actual needs of the rural schools for buildings and incidentals is just 61 per cent of what must be levied for this fund. The remaining 39 per cent is divided among the different city schools according to their enrollment.

The itemized budget for the building and incidental expense fund is as follows:

Building Fund:	
New buildings and sites, itemized by schools,	\$12,150.00
Repairs, item'd,	\$721.75,
contingent	\$278.25,
Furniture and apparatus, itemized,	1,500.00
Rural libraries,	100.00
State Loan Fund,	202.00
	\$14,952.00
Incidental Expense Fund:	
Traveling expenses and	

per diem of Co. B. of E.	\$ 219.60
Expense of County Superintendent,	600.00
Stationery, blanks for office,	675.00
	\$ 1,494.60
Expense of Operation and maintenance:	
Fuel and incidentals, rural schools	2,400.00
Insurance	500.00
Census	250.00
Professional improvement of teachers, summer school	300.00
All other expenses, (itemized):	
Expense Superintendent public welfare,	96.00
Salary office assistant	1,000.00
Interest	1,750.00
Deficit 1920-21	7,000.00
Total	13,306.00

City School, Building and Expense Funds:	
18 per ct. Burlington	6,354.00
8 per ct. Graham	2,824.00
7 per ct. Mebane	2,471.00
4 per ct. Haw River	1,412.00
2 per ct. Elon	706.00
Total building and incidental fund	43,519.60
Available Funds	
Poll tax, 4867 polls, \$150 less—per ct. insolvents	7,210.50
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	3,500.00
Dog Taxes	1,967.00
Total available building and incidental	12,677.50
Balance to be raised by county tax.	30,842.10

The balance \$30,842.10 as shown by this budget has to be raised by a tax levy. The valuation being approximately \$33,380,000. The rate was fixed on 9 cents. It is expected some additional may come in so that 9 cents will be sufficient. This makes the total rate for school 44 cents.

To some, this may seem a little high, but consider these facts:

The city of Burlington finds it necessary to levy 29 cents, in addition to the 44 cents levied by this county to maintain her schools for an extra three months. Graham's levy will be about 31 cents for the same purpose. Stony Creek will have a special levy of 30 cents for only one and a half months extra. Friendship and Hawfields will have a levy of 30 cents, and Sylvan 50 cents for an extra two months. There are some schools that the County Board of Education must run for six months on a rate of 44 cents. Based on what it takes for the additional terms of two and three months in these special tax districts, one would naturally expect the county rate to be about 60 cents. These various districts have to have these rates because what they get from the county does not always actually pay the running expenses of their schools for six months, as they frequently have to supplement salaries and spend more for incidentals than is allowed.

If any citizen desires more information about the budget, or any phase of school finance, I shall take pleasure in discussing the same in detail if he will call at my office.

Signed: M. C. TERRELL,  
Sec'y Board of Education.

### The Whitsett School.

The splendid new school building at Whitsett is about completed and the school will open Monday September 12th, 1921. The building is a large two-story brick structure, with metal roof, and contains four rooms on the first floor, two rooms in the basement, and a handsome auditorium on the second floor. It is first class throughout and is one of the most attractive school buildings in that section. The friends of the school are looking forward with pleasure to beginning work in the new building.

The present day is the golden opportunity for the saver.

The purchasing power of the dollar in the commodity market is the lowest in the history of the world. As capital, however, the dollar shows a high earning power. Those who turn their surplus earnings into capital will reap the harvest later.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

**GRAHAM HARDEN, M. D.**  
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and by appointment  
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DENTIST  
Office in Simmons Building

**J. ELMER LONG, LOUIS C. ALLEN**  
Durham, N. C.      Graham, N. C.

**LONG & ALLEN,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law  
GRAHAM, N. C.

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

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed the 9th day of February, 1919, by Ruffin Rogers to the Graham Loan & Trust Co., 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 Register of Deeds for Alamance county in book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 84, at page 89, default having been made in the payment of said bonds 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 Superior Court of North Carolina, holding the courts of the Tenth Judicial district, the undersigned Receiver will, on

MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1921,  
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door of Alamance county, at Graham, N. C., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands defined and described as follows, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Graham township, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Thomas Rodgers, Parks & Jeffreys, Layton Walker and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe corner with said Rodgers and running thence N 68 deg W (B S) 8 links to an iron pipe; thence S 20 deg E 5.94 chs to an iron pipe; thence S 65 deg E 92 lks to an iron pipe; formerly a black gum corner with said Parks & Jeffreys and Walker; thence S 22 deg W 5.91 chs to the beginning, containing 4 of an acre more or less and on which there is a frame dwelling.

This Sept. 6th, 1921.  
WM. I. WARD, Receiver  
of Graham Loan & Trust Co.

### 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. 19aug.4t

### 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.,**  
PATENT LAWYERS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.