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Senator Simmons Gets in the Breach

Is Fighting the Passage of the "Most Iniquitous and Unjust" Revenue Bill Ever Before Congress—Needs Claude Kitchin's Help—Some Republicans Afraid of Their Revenue Measure and Smoot Brings Forth a New Bill—Simmons Offers Amendments.

(By David F. St. Clair)

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Republicans in the Senate have begun a drive to rush through what Senator Simmons characterizes as the "most iniquitous and unjust" revenue bill ever introduced into that body. At the same time they are hurrying to a vote the shameful separate treaty with Germany. If the wheels do not turn fast enough to put these two measures and the anti-beer bill over by November 10, they threaten to put the screw on discussion by adopting a cloture rule by a majority vote.

The plan of the Harding administration is to recess Congress on the above date so as to have the field clear for the meeting of the so-called arms limitation conference on the following day. The White House is much afraid that if the Congress is in session during the latter weeks of November, it will tackle the question of the refunding of the foreign debt and embarrass our foreign guests. But more important than the meeting of the arms limitation conference is the desire to rush the indefensible revenue bill through before the American people have had an opportunity to learn of its monstrous discriminations in favor of the corporations and the multi-millionaires and its sweeping injustice to the middle classes and the poor.

Congress was called into extra session on April 11 to pass a new revenue bill and a new tariff bill and the plan of the Republicans has been from the outset to kill them until a short time before they were ready to adjourn, then press through under majority cloture rule or the threat of invoking such rule in the Senate legislation outrageously favoring the corporate interests, the profiteers and the rich. But the tariff bill badly miscarried for the Republicans could not grasp its effects and they thus became hopelessly divided. That bill is in suspended animation and is likely to remain so for some time. But something must be got out of the revenue bill or Republican hopes will go glimmering.

Simmons Stands in the Breach.

It so happens that the two best posted and most skillful exponents on the Democratic side in Congress on revenue legislation are from North Carolina. But unfortunately for his party and his country Claude Kitchin could not be on the floor of the House when the revenue bill was under consideration there. Had he been there and in his prime, Democrats are confident that public opinion would never have tolerated the framing and introduction of the revenue bill the Senate finance committee has dared to offer the American people. Senator Simmons, in speaking the other day of Kitchin's absence from the House during this session on account of illness, said it had been "irreparable."

Kitchin's breakdown at this juncture has greatly increased the burden of Simmons in the Senate. The two men had collaborated and were more responsible than any other two men in Congress for the best features of the revenue law in existence. More than any other two men are they the legislative fathers of the excess profit tax, which the big corporations are now fighting to sweep

from the statute books. Simmons is left to defend the work of the two and to expose the tax conspiracy of the Republicans led by that arch incarnation of the corporations, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. Not since the days of Aldrich has any one man in the Senate so completely embodied the spirit of the exploiters of American capital.

Above all others the task had devolved upon the senior Senator from North Carolina not only to expose the extremely technical conspiracy of the Republicans and the corporations to relieve the latter of their just share of taxation, but to offer instead a just and constructive program of taxation for his own party. He has done this in one of the ablest and most impassioned speeches delivered in the Senate in many a day. The Senator has been greatly aided in his task by the serious division in the Republican ranks over tax legislation.

If the excess profit tax must be abandoned Senator Simmons would substitute therefor a graduated income tax on corporations ranging from 12 1/2 to 25 per cent. Restoration of the income surtax to 52 per cent on incomes above \$50,000. Repeal of the transportation taxes on freight, passenger and Pullman accommodations. Retention of the corporate capital stock tax. Repeal of the \$2,000 exemption allowed corporations. That individual exemptions be confined to incomes below \$2,000.

Republican Position Precarious.

Senator Smoot of Utah, the ranking Republican on the finance committee, has stepped into the arena with an entirely new tax bill, known as the Smoot bill, to save his party from defeat at the polls next year on tax legislation. The fact that this revolutionary tax measure is being considered at all by some groups of Republicans at this time shows how uncertain and precarious is the Republican program. If the senate should adopt the Smoot bill, the whole battle on taxation would be revived in the house and the country would get no taxation this year. For that reason the White House and the Old Guard Republicans are not in favor of the Smoot bill. The cloture rule if adopted in the senate would be a double-edged sword. With it in force the minority party with the aid of certain group spirit Republicans could drive the majority party to execute a minority program. Cloture will get business done but with it Senator Simmons and the Democrats under present conditions in the senate would be just as likely to get as many of the features of their tax scheme enacted into legislation as Senator Penrose and the Old Guard.

There never was a more precarious situation for a party that has come into power with overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress. The Republicans in the Senate are simply not able to call their soul their own. Senator Lodge, the titular Republican leader, is said to spend most of his time wetting his finger to learn which way the wind is blowing. The Senator has become a master weather cock, at least so far as changing his own course.

But the Democrats, it is believed, would show more results if led by Simmons or even by the aggressive Pat Harrison instead of by the "safe and sane" Underwood. There never was a more golden opportunity offered a minority leadership in Congress than at this moment. Democrats here say Underwood is too tame for the occasion and they find some hope that his absence at the arms conference will take the locks off the lips of some other Senators. Finis Garrett and John N. Garner, in the House, are rated as tin soldiers by the side of Claude Kitchin, whose equal in debate has not been here since Tom Reed departed.

Churches have set October 9 as "Fire Prevention Sunday." We thought every Sunday was.

Wonderful powers of memorizing facts as possessed by a Yorkshire laborer, who has mentally stored away 31,000 items of general information.

The Druids regarded the mistletoe as sacred.

RAILROADS RESISTING TAX COLLECTION BY STATE.

Judges Geo. H. Brown and W. P. Bynum to Help State—Other Raleigh News.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, Oct. 4.—Former Supreme Court Justice George H. Brown, of Beaufort, and Ex-Judge W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro, counsel named by the governor to assist the attorney general in the action taken by the Southern, the A. C. L. Railway, and the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway, to resist the tax assessment by the state in the U. S. court, have been here preparing the defense for the hearing at Greensboro the latter part of this week.

Motion to dismiss on grounds of jurisdiction will be the first defensive step taken by the State in answering the petition for an injunction against tax administration officials to restrain the collection of taxes levied against them when the cases come to be heard some time later in the month.

In the event of failure of the motion to prevail, the state will proceed with the defense of its position on the grounds that values assessed against the property of the three complainants are true values, and justify reductions ordered in some counties on real property on the grounds that under the Revaluation Act these values were raised from 200 to 1,000 per cent, whereas the assessment of the property of the complainants was advanced only 100 per cent.

Rough draft of the plans for the defense of the action brought against the State was worked out at a conference of attorneys named by the governor and Attorney General James S. Manning. Attending were George H. Brown former associate justice of the state supreme court; Judge W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro, and the attorney general. Further details of the state's answer will be worked out this week.

Extension of the time set for a return in the action will be asked by the state, and no answer to the complaint served here last Wednesday will be made on October 6. The three cases will be combined and heard jointly in Greensboro before Judge H. G. Connor, Judge James E. Boyd and Justice Waddill of the United States circuit court of appeal, some time about the end of the month.

Confidence in the ability of the State to secure the dismissal of the action was expressed by the attorney general and his associates. Judge Manning thinks that the motion to dismiss the case will receive the favorable action of the court, but will be prepared to continue the fight along the lines laid out in the complaint in the event that the motion to dismiss is overruled.

Not Avoiding Fight.

To settle the questions involved in the litigation the state is rather inclined to willingness to have the whole issue tried out and settled once and for all, believing that the complainants will be unable to sustain the charge that their properties have been placed on the tax books at figures in excess of their true value in money. Most of the day yesterday was spent in working out this feature of the answer.

Examination of the report of the state tax commission submitted to the general assembly in 1920 and approved develops the fact that real property other than railroad property in the state was advanced enormously during the process of revaluation, in some counties to the ratio of 1,000 per cent, and for a state average of 20 per cent or more.

The general assembly in 1921 gave authority for revision of values to meet new conditions, and at the same time provided machinery for adjustment of values in railroad and other cor-

porate property. In some counties values were cut radically and in others less drastically, but in no case have values of real property been reduced before the Revaluation Act came into being. The state will use these facts to substantiate its claim that no discrimination has been worked against the railroads.

Former Justice Brown, who comes to take a hand in the defense of the action at the request of the governor, stated that he is acting entirely without compensation from the state, and feels that since he is an emergency judge by reason of his retirement, that he is in duty bound to serve the state in whatever capacity his services can be used. He has held several terms of court since he retired from the supreme court, but has not entered private practice.

Rush For State Fair.

Secretary Pogue says that in all his long experience as chief executive officer of the N. C. State Fair he has never known such a big demand for space for exhibits and attractions as is now being made—more than can be accommodated of the latter. Space is given for exhibits in preference, and some 20 counties will have big county exhibits. Next year there will be new and larger buildings completed and all who desire it can get all the space needed. Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, president of the State Fair, will be here next week and will remain throughout the week of the exhibition—October 17 to 22. Reduced rates on railroads are good from October 14 to 24, inclusive, and 100,000 visitors are expected.

To Handle Soldiers' Claims.

The United States Veteran's Bureau, which has charge of the adjustment of soldier war claims in this state, has consolidated the records of the bureau war risk insurance, the federal board of vocational training, and the United States public health service, thus greatly simplifying the work of adjusting claims against the department. Heretofore claims have been required to run the gauntlet of those departments separately.

The clean-up squad which is now in the state rounding up all outstanding claims against the government, is in Western North Carolina and will come to Raleigh October 21-22, and have its headquarters at the chamber of commerce. At that time all soldiers having matters to take up with the department will be urged to present them to the squad.

Boys, He Got the Money.

Ben Lacy's coupe in getting five million dollars in New York on short term notes at a rate of interest less than six percent. Congratulations to the state treasurer from the council of state and other officials and citizens. They said it couldn't be done, but "theysay" is not to be relied on as a rule.

Here is how the five millions in money will be used as decided on by the council of state: One million dollars will go to the state board of education, another million to buildings at state institutions, and the remaining three millions to road construction. The funds of the latter not due on present obligations will be withdrawn at the rate of \$700,000 per month.

The educational money goes: \$600,000 due counties on State school fund from uncollected taxes from last year; \$200,000 loaned city schools, and \$100,000 borrowed from banks to finance the operation of summer schools at colleges and in counties, chargeable to the teacher training fund.

Another million net aside for state building funds is divided among banks who have loaned money for the beginning of construction. About \$750,000 is now due banks in the state on notes floated here, and will be paid out immediately. The remainder will be checked out rapidly as the work develops.

Three-quarters of a million dollars of the road fund will be checked out during the present week, and the remaining \$2,250,000 will be held and checked out at the rate of \$700,000 per month. This is the only part of the loan that will not be used immediately, and it will be turned over to

the state highway commission.

Mr. Lacy, the governor and other members of the council of state are highly gratified over the results of the treasurer's recent visit to New York. The money was obtained at a very favorable rate, 5.95.

Conference On Cotton Problem.

Governor Morrison, acting upon the suggestion contained in a resolution passed by the legislature, last week, calling for the appointment of a commission to study the cotton problem, has sent letters to the governors of other cotton-growing states, suggesting a conference on the cotton grower's problem at some central point in the cotton belt. Either Atlanta or New Orleans or possibly some other point is suggested for this conference by the governor, unless the cotton growers would prefer to come to North Carolina. The governor does not urge this state as the meeting place because it is on the northern rim of states which produce the South's big crop.

On this commission the governor appointed R. O. Everett of Durham, who has since that time visited the world cotton conference in England; A. W. McLean, a member of the war finance corporation, who has given considerable study to the biggest problem of the south, and L. J. Baker.

This commission, the governor's letter to the other cotton state governors, after studying the problem, came to the conclusion that much could be accomplished in a general conference of all the cotton-growing states and suggested that Governor Morrison initiate the move which would result in such a meeting. The governor asks the other states to appoint a commission and to work out a date and meeting place for the joint conference to study the cotton problem.

For Legion Memorial Building.

At the meeting of the women's auxiliary of the Raleigh post of the American Legion in Raleigh, the passage of a resolution recommending to the state departments of the American Legion and the woman's auxiliary their proposal of a beautiful building in Raleigh as a memorial to the boys of North Carolina who served in the world war. The resolution was drafted by Cale K. Burgess, state adjutant of the American Legion; Mrs. Annie Cain Bridgers, commandant of the Raleigh woman's auxiliary of the American Legion, and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, vice-commandant of the North Carolina department of the American Legion. According to the resolution it is proposed that the memorial building be erected by the state of North Carolina and be situated on land belonging to the state.

The hilly Eiffel region of Germany contains many extinct volcanoes.

Silk of the threads of brocade is dyed green before it is woven.

Japan has four cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Volcanoes are most thickly grouped in Guatemala and Java.

HELPFUL WORDS

From a Graham Citizen.

Is your back lame and painful? Does it ache especially after exertion?

Is there a soreness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys.

If so there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get weaker fast. Give your trouble prompt attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys. Your neighbors use and recommend them. Ask your neighbor.

Read this Graham testimony: Mrs. J. T. Roach, S. Main St., Graham, says, "I can speak very highly of Doan's Kidney Pills as I certainly think they are a remedy that can be relied on. Doan's have done me a whole lot of good and I am glad to recommend them to anyone who is suffering from weak kidneys."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Roach had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Two More Reasons for Co-Operative Marketing of Tobacco.

Dr. J. Y. Joyner, President of the State Tobacco Growers' Organization presents the following additional reasons for Co-operative Marketing of Tobacco:

It Standardizes Grades and Stabilizes Prices. The tobacco will be carefully graded by the Association's experts according to standard grades determined with the aid of government experts. They are already at work upon this. Standardization of grades will aid in stabilizing prices and in selling each grade for its full market value, which value will be known by the Association's salesmen supplied daily with the fullest marketing information.

Under the present system, there is no standardization of grades before selling, and consequently no stabilizing of prices is possible. The grades are mixed in the same piles of tobacco. The grower-seller has no accurate knowledge of the quality of what he sells. The buyer has fuller and more accurate knowledge of both and naturally uses it for his own profit. Consequently prices are speculative—a sort of gambler's game in which all the odds are in favor of the better informed organized buyers. It happens every day on every warehouse floor that tobacco of the same grade sells for widely different prices. Tobacco of inferior grades sells for more than better grades. The same tobacco often sells for different prices in different rows on the same day on the same warehouse floor.

Price Protection Through Commodity Control. The individual tobacco grower coming into the open market of the world in competition with every other tobacco grower, controlling only an infinitesimal fraction of the commodity, can never hope to have any voice or influence in fixing or protecting the price of his product. Only by organization under a binding, legally enforceable, long-time contract, and controlling enough tobacco to make them a big, preferably the biggest, factor in the market for that commodity, can growers hope to have any influence in fixing or protecting the price. Until they do that, they must continue to sell at a price fixed by organized, thoroughly-informed, powerfully-financed buyers. And such buyers will naturally fix the lowest possible price in order to make the biggest possible profit for themselves.

This principle of commodity control through organization for price protection is recognized and practiced by every other big successful business and industry, Consolidated Steel, Standard Oil, Meat Packers, Tobacco Manufacturers, Cotton Manufacturers. It has afforded price protection for agricultural commodities through organized co-operative marketing association elsewhere. Who can doubt that a co-operative marketing association for tobacco covering the three States of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina, the biggest bright tobacco belt of the world, controlling at least 50 per cent—and from the present outlook, 75 per cent of the bright tobacco—will be equally successful, as the biggest single factor in the bright tobacco market of the world, in protecting the price of bright tobacco.

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 Rogers and running thence N 68 deg W (B S) 8 links to an iron pipe; thence N 20 deg E 5.94 chs to an iron pipe; thence S 85 deg E 2 1/2 chs to an iron pipe, formerly a black gun corner with said Parks & Jeffreys and Walker; thence S 22 deg W 5.91 chs to the beginning, containing 1/3 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.

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 Rogers and running thence N 68 deg W (B S) 8 links to an iron pipe; thence N 20 deg E 5.94 chs to an iron pipe; thence S 85 deg E 2 1/2 chs to an iron pipe, formerly a black gun corner with said Parks & Jeffreys and Walker; thence S 22 deg W 5.91 chs to the beginning, containing 1/3 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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

THOMAS D. COOPER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.

OFFICE IN PARIS BUILDING.

S. C. SPOON, JR., M. D.
Graham, N. C.
Office over Ferrell Drug Co.
Hours: 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., and by appointment.
Phone 97

GRAHAM HARDEN, M. D.
Burlington, N. C.
Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. and by appointment
Office Over Acme Drug Co.
Telephones: Office 446—Residence 264

JOHN J. HENDERSON
Attorney-at-Law
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.
DENTIST
Graham, N. C.—North Carolina
OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

J. ELMER LONG LOUIS C. ALLEN
Durham, N. C. Graham, N. C.
LONG & ALLEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors 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 Huffin 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 39, 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 Rogers and running thence N 68 deg W (B S) 8 links to an iron pipe; thence N 20 deg E 5.94 chs to an iron pipe; thence S 85 deg E 2 1/2 chs to an iron pipe, formerly a black gun corner with said Parks & Jeffreys and Walker; thence S 22 deg W 5.91 chs to the beginning, containing 1/3 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.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Ben. N. Turner, deceased late of Alamance county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of August, 1922, or this notice will be placed in the hands of the receiver. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This Aug. 16th, 1921.
J. D. KERNOBLE, Executor of Ben. N. Turner, dec'd.

666 cures Malaria, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Colds, and LaGrippe. It kills the parasite that causes the fever. It is a splendid laxative and general Tonic.—Adv.

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.