

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLVIII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1922

NO. 2

## PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS BEING SELECTED.

**Dr. Manning Acquitted of Alleged Violation of Anti-Drug Act—Bootlegger Gets Away With \$1,200 Good Money.**

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, Feb. 14, 1922.—The most important act staged by the state government here this week is the hearing by the State Board of Education of the many representatives of numerous school-book publishing firms, which started Saturday and continued through Monday and Tuesday and is still speeding at this writing.

It will be the end of the week, or later, before announcement is made of the school textbooks selected for the public schools of the state. The selection of the right books is a very important thing to train the minds of our southern childhood along the lines they should be educated. We have had textbooks selected in some southern states, North Carolina included, in the past that were sectionally unjust to the south and inculcated alleged "historical" lies into the minds of our children—and it has been more than once charged that financial considerations, smacking of personal gain in the years ago, was largely responsible for the dirty trick played on southern girls and boys taught by northern "textbooks" to believe their own fathers and grand-fathers were not what they should have been. Lieutenant Governor Cooper was here at the hearing and deeply interested in the subject of getting the right books for our young folks.

Regulations were adopted with but little discussion when the board met. It was agreed that each book on the list recommended by the State Textbook Commission should have its spokesman, and that the discussion should embrace both the merits of the book and the price at which the publisher would contract with the state.

Multiple lists of books were recommended by the commission to the board several weeks ago. For each subject from one to three books were placed on the list. From this list the board will adopt the books to be used in the school. Several days will elapse after the speech-making is done before the board is ready to announce its selections.

The twenty-odd books to be adopted at this time will be for use in the several thousand grammar grade public schools. The textbooks used in the schools of the state are adopted on a different basis.

### Treasurer to New York.

State Treasurer Lacy is off to New York, after being delayed a while by illness, to sign and distribute to the purchasers four and a half millions North Carolina bonds. Governor Morrison worked an entire night to sign his name 4,500 times, and was "confined" to the mansion next day because of the exertion.

### "Scotched."

An insinuating strange "bootlegger," who operated in Raleigh a few days ago, carried off \$1,200 in real money handed over to him by lovers of "Scotch" whiskey, which the sleek stranger sold them. One is still being born every minute, and the Raleigh thirsts who forked over on this occasion fell for a story of how the bootlegger had got the stuff through from Savannah and that purchasers must pay in advance in cash or checks payable to "Cash." Deliveries were to follow that night. But the bootlegger had not arrived with the Scotch at last accounts.

**Dr. Manning and Depe Incapacitated.**  
The case of Dr. Manning, mayor

of Durham and brother of the attorney general of North Carolina, who was acquitted within "three shakes of a sheep's tail" by a federal court jury here, has brought to light what has been alleged in print time and again, namely, the cruelty and inhumanity of the Harrison anti-drug federal law and "rulings" of the department of the government which agents of the government were enforcing without warrant as law.

It was known and believed generally that the only technical "violation" of the drug law by Dr. Manning consisted in his relieving human suffering of drug addicts whom he had found to be incurable—when their sufferings could be relieved in no other way, and the verdict vindicated that belief.

But the trial of the case opened up some legal atmosphere that should be given publicity, including the fact that Dr. Manning had applied to Federal Judge Connor to ascertain just what the "Harrison law" was and meant, and that Judge Connor had told him (and the judge still sticks to it) that he "didn't know" and did not believe anyone else knew.

Judge Connor himself had that admission put into the record, by authorizing Dr. Manning to make it part of his testimony at the trial.

When the verdict was announced, Judge Connor declared that Dr. Manning deserved congratulation and denounced as an outrage the act of Inspector Canby in demanding that the defendant's bond be fixed by a United States commissioner at ten thousand dollars.

"I have instructed all commissioners in the district that the fixing of bond is a purely judicial function, and that no administrative officer has the power to make a demand or suggestion," declared Judge Connor. "If such a thing ever happens again in this district, I shall see what the power of the court is," he continued.

The government's case, which began as a purely technical charge, was further narrowed at the conclusion of the testimony of Dr. Manning, the only witness to take the stand, when District Attorney Tucker announced that he was unwilling to ask for a conviction on the second count in the bill of indictment, which charged Dr. Manning with the administration of morphine outside of his regular professional practice, not as a cure, but to "gratify the appetite."

The case collapsed entirely a moment later when Judge Connor ruled that there was no evidence of sales, the charge on which the first count in the indictments rested. With the court repudiating one count of the indictment and the prosecution the other, there was nothing for the attorneys for the defense to do, and what little speaking done was confined to the district attorney, who addressed the court at some length on the point of law involved in the first indictment.

### Lets Down the Bars.

Judge Connor yesterday "let down the bars" of court procedure while Dr. Manning was on the stand, invariably responding with "Tell anything you know that will throw light on this case, doctor," to frequent inquiries by the defendant if certain statements would be admissible.

Dr. Manning stated that when the clinic for the treatment of drug addicts was discontinued in March, 1921, in consequence of a letter from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, that some of the patients were turned back to the doctors that originally treated them and that provision was made for others to leave Durham and return to their homes. He stated that these arrangements left him with sixteen patients, all of whom had been addicted to the use of morphine for a minimum period of four years, most of whom suffered acutely from other diseases or injuries and several of whom he stated would in his professional judgment die within twenty-four or thirty-six hours if deprived of the drug.

### Refused to Supply Others.

These patients, secured in this way, were the only ones that had been treated by him for the drug habit, Dr. Manning declared. He stated that he had constantly refused to supply morphine to

others and cited several instances of refusal, including one of the persons named in one of the bills of indictment, who had been furnished morphine on one occasion.

Dr. Manning went into details concerning the clinical histories, and asserted that all of them were kept under his constant personal attention. He also stated that he regards all of the patients as incurable, and that several of them have been so pronounced by institutions. In most of these cases he attributed the need of the drug to pain occasioned by other diseases.

Dr. Manning also told of repeated efforts to get exact rulings from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and of frequent changes in the regulations regarding handling of the drug.

He stated that when the clinic was abandoned he wrote letters to the Commissioner of Revenue at Washington and the collector of revenue at Raleigh, listing his incurable patients and asking what should be done about them. He stated that when he failed to receive response to either of these letters, he came to Raleigh and asked Judge Connor for an interpretation of the law.

"Tell what I said. I have no secrets," prompted the court.

"You told me that you did not know what the Harrison act meant, and that you did not believe anyone else did," responded the witness.

Dr. Manning testified that since the regulation of the department forbidding the issuance of morphine prescriptions to patients that agents of the department have "terrorized" doctors and druggists in North Carolina.

"I am in this court because I would not agree to pay a penalty of \$500 for alleged violation of the law!" exclaimed the witness. Dr. Manning also told of how a similar penalty had been collected from Dr. John Sweeney, of Durham.

### Income Tax—Who Pays and When?

The Legislature of 1921 enacted a new income tax law effective January 1st, 1922. Under the previous act only incomes from salaries, wages, fees and commissions were subject to income tax. Under the present act income from all other sources received by a taxpayer during all the calendar year 1921 is subject to income tax to be paid in 1922.

Every tax payer having a net income during the year 1920 of \$1,000 and over if single; or having a net income during the year of \$2,000 or over if married and living with husband or wife, shall make a return.

Blank forms for report of income of tax payers, individuals, partnerships and corporations, have been mailed out by the state Department of Revenue, Raleigh, to all known probable tax payers, which blanks, upon receipt by the tax payer, should be filled out and returned to the state Department of Revenue, Raleigh, together with amount of tax due. Penalty for failure to file report attaches on March 15th. A supply of blanks has also been received by the Register of Deeds for distribution to tax payers who have not received directly a blank form of report, and if any tax payer has failed to receive such form he should immediately call on the Register of Deeds for a copy.

The State income tax law while not identical with the Federal income tax law, is similar, and may be used as a basis for return of income for state income tax.

For more detailed information as to income tax law reference should be had to schedule D of the Revenue Act, Chapter 34, public laws 1921.

Mrs. Carila S. Westcott of Seattle, Wash., has the distinction of being the first American woman to be granted a license to work as a marine engineer.

Tanlac is appetizing, invigorating and strengthening. Try it and be convinced. Sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N.C.

At one time kings and nobles were the only ones permitted to wear beards.

## Get to Figuring Girls and Boys

The Insurance Department desires the children to get acquainted with North Carolina's wealth and wastefulness, promoting one by checking the other. To this end Commissioner Wade suggests that parents and teachers get their school attendants to solve the problems below.

A copy of the bulletin for one year will be mailed to any student, under 18 years of age, who will send correct answers to the department, with name, address, age and school grade. And a valuable story book will be sent the first twenty who give correct answers to all. Polls to close February 5th. The names of all who successfully answer will be given the press and published in the February Bulletin. Simply answer by number and address Insurance Department Bulletin, Raleigh, N. C.

No. 1—How long would it take, at the rate of one dollar bill per minute to burn the amount of the fire loss of North Carolina for 1921?

No. 2—North Carolina produced 48,636,000 bushels of corn in 1921. How many corn crops will the farmers have to raise, with corn priced at 87 1/2 cents per bushel to pay off the United States and Canada fire waste for 1921?

No. 3 (A)—The Salvation Army uses one and one-half pounds of flour to make one dozen doughnuts, selling at 15 cents per dozen. If everyone had been careful with fire in North Carolina during last December and no fire damage had resulted, how many doughnuts could have been purchased and sent the starving in Europe and Asia with the money fire waste for the single month?

No. 3 (B)—The State produced 4,500,000 bushels of wheat in 1921. Wheat weighs 60 pounds per bushel and it takes 100 pounds of wheat to make 70 pounds of flour. How many bushels of wheat would it take to make enough doughnuts at 15 cents per dozen, one pound and a half flour to the dozen, to exhaust the money loss by fire in North Carolina for the last six months of 1921?

No. 4—The cotton planters of North Carolina gained 890,000 bales of cotton in 1921. What percentage of this crop, at 16 1/4-10 cents a pound, 495 pound—10 to the bale, would be required to pay off the fire loss of the State for the years 1920 and 1921?

No. 5—Up to January first, 1922, North Carolina tobacco growers had sold 399,264,000 pounds of their 1921 tobacco crop. At 26 cents per pound, how many years would they have to produce, and how many pounds would it require to pay off the fire waste bill of the United States and Canada for 1921?

## The Philosophy of the League.

### The Charlotte Observer.

The Philadelphia Record brings in the famous quotation of Charles Sumner that "nothing was settled until it was settled right," as the basis of a sensible deliverance on the League of Nations. It thinks the truth of the Sumner observation is going to be proved in the case of the League and that Governor Cox was justified in saying that the Democratic party stands where it did when the votes were counted. It is the stout contention of The Record that if we were in the League there would be no occasion for this conference in Washington, and much more decisive work could be done by the League. If we were in it there would be no occasion for the Genoa conference, which is called avowedly in the hope that we will attend. We are already sharing the commercial prostration of Europe, and if there were a European war we would probably be drawn into it as we were in 1917. The Record reminds that "we were not in any league or alliance then, but the condition of the world obliged us to send 2,000,000 soldiers to France; our obligations under the League could not possibly be as great as that." It lays down the sound proposition that "it would be better to send one division to prevent a war than to send 100 divisions to win a war."

When Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, most doctors laughed at him.

## IN GAELIC SCRIPT

### Irish Delegates Signed the Recent Treaty With England.

Was Devised by Monks of Ireland in the Early Days of Christianity—Ogham Is an Older System.

Signatures of the Irish delegates on the Irish-English treaty received considerable notice because they were the ancient Gaelic instead of the British names of the delegates, and because they were written in the florid and, in English eyes, distorted, Gaelic script. For one not accustomed to the Gaelic style of writing it was difficult to make out the signatures.

Gaelic script is old. It was developed by monks in Ireland in the early days of Christianity. Yet there is an older script than this. There is a more genuine Gaelic system of writing, known as Ogham.

Ogham is the system of writing which grew from some root which may have been contemporaneous with the root of the Celtic race. And, curiously, Ogham may still be found in traces in Ireland among the Cymri of Wales and the Gaels of Scotland. Ogham specimens may be found engraved on flat rocks in whatever sections of earth Celts were in the days of Ogham.

There is a story of a shopkeeper in a little town in Ireland, who lived less than a hundred years ago and who was nagged continually while he lived by the authorities because, they said, he had no sign above the door of his shop. He tried to show them the sign and tried to read it to them, and finally someone who knew what Ogham was satisfied the authorities by translating it into letters which the authorities recognized. The scratches over the door of the shop, when put into English letters, really spelled out that old Irishman's name.

Nobody knows how Ogham started—or when. The nature of the writing—the foundation of it—has led men to believe it grew in a time when the only writing surfaces were blocks of stone. It is essentially a script for scratching.

The Ogham alphabet has 20 letters, beginning, in order, with B, L, S, in, instead of the A, B, C of the Phoenician alphabet, which must have been born ages after Ogham. The Ogham alphabet is divided into four groups; all the letters are alike, being lines, and are distinguishable from one another by the number of lines used, by position with relation to the basic line or to each other, or by posture—that is, in one group the short lines slant. All are short lines except the one long one, the basic line, which is horizontal. The letters are built on this, below or above it.

### Is the Arctic Ocean Cold?

Vilhjalmur Stefansson says in the World's Work: "I have spent in the polar regions 10 winters and 13 summers myself, and during most of that time I have carried reliable thermometers, so that I could say from my own experience how cold it is up there in winter, but I prefer to quote the records of the Canadian and American weather bureaus. I have written both of them and asked them to give me the lowest temperature ever recorded in the Canadian station at Herschel island on the north coast of Canada near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and the American station near Point Barrow, at the north tip of Alaska, about 300 miles north of the Arctic circle. The replies in both cases were identical: 'We have never recorded anything lower than 54 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.'

"The other day I was reading over a report of the meteorological observations of my Arctic expedition of 1913-18, made by the second in command, Dr. R. M. Anderson. He says: 'The lowest temperature of the winter was 46 degrees below zero,' or about like Saranac Lake, New York state, which is a winter resort."

### Jazzes Them Up.

Digging the family out of bed in the morning to the sound of a phonograph is the successful method discovered by the mother of a large and sleep-loving brood in the Sheephead bay section. Every member of the family except the mother goes out either to school or to work, and as there isn't an early bird in the whole family it has proved rather difficult for mother to get the household started in time to evade reproaches of school authorities or to keep their jobs.

Recently she noticed how her children doted on jazz and thought out her famous early rising plan. Before going to bed she tied one end of a piece of string to the hammer of the alarm clock and the other end to the starting lever of the phonograph. Clock and jazz started in magical accord the next morning and by 6:30 the family was downstairs dressed and dancing up an appetite.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## IN NO NEED OF PATRONAGE

Incident That Illustrates the Sturdy Independence Characteristic of Benjamin Franklin.

The sturdy independence that was characteristic of Benjamin Franklin, says the Argonaut, is illustrated in an anecdote for which we are indebted to Jared Sparks. As everyone knows, Franklin established and conducted a newspaper in Philadelphia. At first he was everything from gatherer of news to typesetter, pressman and distributor of the paper.

Shortly after Franklin had established his newspaper he found occasion to remark with some degree of freedom on the public conduct of one or two persons of high standing in Philadelphia. What he said met with the disapproval of some of his patrons. They told him what they thought of it and warned him of the danger of losing the interest of influential persons.

Franklin listened patiently and answered by requesting them to favor him with their company at dinner and to bring with them the other gentlemen of whom they had spoken as having expressed dissatisfaction. The night of the dinner came, and the guests assembled. Franklin received them cordially.

When the guests seated themselves round the table they were surprised to see nothing before them except a stone pitcher filled with water and two puddings made of coarse meal and popularly known as "sawdust puddings."

Franklin helped each of his guests to a liberal portion of pudding and plenty of clear cold water. Then he began to eat and urged all his guests to do the same. The gentlemen were accustomed to far better fare. They taxed their politeness to the utmost, but their appetites refused to obey. Franklin saw that they were not eating. He rose and said: "My friends, observe that anyone who can subsist upon sawdust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

### Cure for Sleeping Sickness.

A sleeping sickness cure has been discovered by a scientific expedition after numerous experiments, according to reports from Johannesburg, South Africa. The report says that the expedition has gone to Northern Rhodesia, to test the efficacy of the cure under tropical conditions. It is believed that the remedy will not only cure but prevent the disease and the animal variant—Nagana. What is an important fact is that a cure for Nagana and sleeping sickness will open the wide tracts of Zululand to cattle farming, and will remove a tremendous scourge at once and forever. In this connection it is said that the bacillus which causes sleeping sickness and Nagana enters the blood of the animal and reaches the cerebro-spinal fluid. Then follow drowsiness and growing emaciation. These terminate in death. The bacillus, however, has been isolated and its origin has been traced to game, particularly to such big game as was to be found in the Addo bush, and which was slaughtered largely in a recent expedition.

### Right Royal Street.

When Princess Mary is married and settled at Chesterfield house, in South Audley street, she will find herself in a thoroughfare which has housed many members of royal families in the past, though, in most cases, under far less happy conditions, observes a correspondent. The street was built in 1728, and in it lived, in exile, Charles X, of France, at the house numbered 72. In 1814 Louis XVIII, was dwelling there, while for the best part of a century the representatives of the king of Portugal lived at No. 74. In June 1820, Queen Caroline, the injured consort of George IV., arriving from the Continent took up her residence at No. 77, and from a balcony there she was frequently compelled to bow to a sympathetic mob in the street below. In 1833 the duke of York was living at Cambridge house, in South Audley street, the mansion which was afterwards known as Curzon house, the London home of Earl Howe's family until 1878.

### Professional "Aunts."

Miss Fort of London is the inventor of the "Universal Aunt" who stands ready to perform all kinds of services at so much an hour. She has eight women in her employ, each one of which has some specialty. Some stand ready to take children to places of amusement, others to act as guides. There are nurses, teachers, shoppers and chaperons. There is constant demand for the services of these women and Miss Fort is making a fine living at the head of her body of "aunts."

### Graffe Disappearing.

The graffe seems to be disappearing from its natural haunts in Africa. A few years ago it was quite common to see them in herds of 80 or 100, but now herds of 20 seem to be the average.

## Quick Reading.

The best way of reading books with rapidity is, to acquire that habit of severe attention to what they contain that perpetually confines the mind to the single object it has in view. When you have read enough to have acquired the habit of reading without suffering your mind to wander, and when you can bring to bear upon your subject a great share of previous knowledge, you may then read with rapidity; before that, as you have taken the wrong road, the faster you proceed, the more you will be sure to err.—Sydney Smith.

### Pheasant Stopped Train.

A pheasant stopped a Great Western railway express from London in an extraordinary way near Welshpool. The brakes were suddenly applied, and the engineer was at a loss to know what had happened. It was not until he dismounted from the footplate and passed to the front of the locomotive that he discovered a dead pheasant. Presumably, the bird, flying across the front of the engine, had struck the pipes operating the air brake, which came into action, and caused the train to stop.

### They Insure Anything.

According to an English visitor in town, on his island there is a versatile insurance company which will insure the fond mistress for three years against loss of her pet poodle, against failure of her garden to bear the proper amount of fruit—or at least the average crop—against its theft by boys, and best of all, will insure the girl against spinsterhood. If she does not marry she is assured of a small income for life, if she pays promptly on her policy for ten years.

### Cape Cod.

Francis Drake was the first Englishman to set foot in New England, and he landed on Cape Cod. French, Dutch, Spanish, English—all had names for the cape, but in 1602 Gosnold, examining the coast of New England with a view to colonizing, gave it the predestined name—Cape Cod. An effort was subsequently made to have it called Cape James, but without success.

### Do Two and Two Make Four?

The famous logician Archibishop Whateley was having an argument with a friend, when the friend said: "One cannot argue with you, for you will never admit one's premises. I don't believe that you would admit without argument that two and two make four." "Certainly not," said the archbishop. "For instance, they might make 22."

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

### LOVICK H. KERNODLE,

Attorney-at-Law.

GRAHAM, N. C.

Associated with John J. Henderson.  
Office over National Bank of Alamance

### THOMAS D. COOPER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

BURLINGTON, N. C.

Associated with W. S. Coulter,

Nos. 7 and 8 First National Bank Bldg.

### 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 116—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

North Carolina

OFFICE IN PARIS BUILDING

J. ELMER LONG LOUIS C. ALLEN

Durham, N. C. Graham, N. C.

### LONG & ALLEN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

GRAHAM, N. C.