

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 13

## School Consolidation Act of 1921 Valid

NO NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS  
FOR UNEXPIRED TERM  
IN 3RD DISTRICT.

Victims of "Blue-Sky" Concern Not  
Responsible for Notes—Daughters  
of Confederacy Protest Against  
Adoption of Untruthful History for  
Schools—North Carolinians in  
Navy in World-War.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, May 2.—The action of the Democratic executive committee of the Third Congressional District, in refusing to name a candidate for election to succeed the late Congressman Brinson for the unexpired term of a few months, is endorsed by party men and the public generally. The former agree that it was the proper thing to do (or not do) because of the certainty that it would have still further complicated the political situation in a district where there are already seven aspirants for the primary nomination for the regular term to succeed Brinson.

The public endorse the committee's action because we all know there is nothing more involved than a rake off in salary for a new congressman sent to Washington to fill out a few months of an unexpired term of a dead man would be like a bump on a log—of no influence or chance for service to the district.

Good News for Note-Signing Victims.

Of special interest to many people in Johnston, Harnett, Wake and several other counties of this section is a decision just rendered by a jury in Wake Superior Court declaring a victim of a blue-sky concern not responsible for certain notes (four in number) given the corporation, and declaring the notes null and void. Four notes, which were given by S. B. Holleman of Holly Springs, Wake county, in exchange for "stock" of the Cumberland Railway and Power Company, are held to be null and void and non-collectible by the Union Trust Company of Raleigh, which secured them under a trust agreement from the Harnett County Trust Company of Lillington.

The four notes amount to \$10,000, but the total held by the Union Trust Company, and whose status will be settled by the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Holleman case, is \$68,000.

The Cumberland Railway and Power Company was placed in the hands of a receiver in December, 1920, and its affairs have since been wound up with no return to stockholders or bondholders. Notes given for stock of the company by citizens of Harnett, Wake, Franklin and Johnston counties which are now involved in litigation aggregate approximately \$300,000, of which about \$100,000 is in Wake county.

The Union Trust Company notes and those involved in about seventy-five suits pending in Harnett county, were turned over to the Harnett County Trust Company or one of the other two banks of which N. T. Carpenter, who committed suicide some months after the failure of the power company, was president.

It is alleged by the makers of the notes that Carpenter was a co-conspirator with H. L. Jones of Norfolk, Va., president of the power company, who was killed in an automobile accident during 1921, in the fraudulent scheme of selling stock, but some of the notes are held by banks which received them as collateral for other paper.

In the Holleman suit, the North Carolina "blue sky" law was set up as a bar to the collection of

the notes and the maker also alleged lack of consideration to himself and to the subsequent holders of the notes.

Judge Devin, however, eliminated the question of the "blue sky" law in his charge to the jury, and the issue submitted involved solely the question of fraud on the part of the power company and the good faith of the Harnett County Trust Company.

Failure of the power company involved the Harnett County Trust Company to such an extent that it was threatened with insolvency. Owners of certificates of deposit, originally given in exchange for the notes, surrendered them to the bank, which turned over the notes to the Union Trust Company at Raleigh for collection.

The notes are held in trust for the following former owners of the certificates of deposit issued by the Harnett County Trust Company: R. B. Whitely, Merchants National Bank, Dillon Supply Co., E. S. Pool, Bank of Warsaw, Bank of Duplin, Planters Bank and Trust Co., National Surety Co., Ben Paul Snyder and E. F. Young, receiver.

In addition to the notes held of S. B. Holleman, the makers of the other notes are: J. Walter Stewart, J. J. White, J. T. Wilson, A. H. Shearn, R. V. Murray, W. F. Mitchener, J. T. Matthews and J. L. Johnson. Mr. Johnson's paper, which amounts to \$13,000, is in the form of certificates of deposit on a South Carolina bank.

Time to Kick Out Books of Lying "Historians."

It does seem that it ought not to be necessary to urge upon the North Carolina State Board of Education (and any others responsible) to preform the duty they owe their state and especially the children of the state, to stop the propagation of so-called "historical" lies contained in text books adopted for use in the high schools of North Carolina.

It is to be hoped that the following resolutions, adopted at a recent meeting of District 10 of the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Raleigh, which protests against the re-adoption of one of these "historical liars," namely, Muzzy's History, which has been in use in the high schools of North Carolina—to the dishonor and disgrace of the state—and the people responsible for such a thing should be held to strict accountability if they perpetuate this infamy on the children of the state again—now that they know the true character of the book.

Following are the resolutions adopted which were offered by Mrs. Thomas W. Wilson, president of the North Carolina Division, U. D. C., and seconded and spoken to by Mrs. H. M. London, ex-president North Carolina Division, U. D. C.; Mrs. John L. Bridgers, historian North Carolina Division, U. D. C., and others:

"We, the members of District No. 10, North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, in annual session on this the 22d day of April, 1922, having been informed that the State Board of Education is to meet at some date in May to make the final decision on the selection of the text books to be used in the high schools of our state, and having an abiding interest in the histories that are used and that are to be used in our schools, do hereby resolve:

"That we join our U. D. C. state text-book committee in renewed and earnest appeal to the board that only United States histories that are true and fair to the south and to all sections of the United States be selected.

"2nd. That we most earnestly protest the re-adoption of Muzzy's History—a history so unfair and untrue that it has been unanimously condemned by both state and general organizations of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the United Confederate Veterans, and the sons of Confederate Veterans. And not only do we protest against the re-adoption of this objectionable history, but we appeal to your honorable board of education to eliminate this history from further use in the schools of our state."

Tar Heels in Navy in World War. The Navy Department has for-

warded to Senator Simmons its enumeration of North Carolina men in the navy during the war, and states that the Marine Corps will later furnish the data as to the number and casualties among the men from North Carolina who served with it. The number in the navy during the world war totaled 7,312 and the casualties 106, there having been 188 officers and 7,124 enlisted men. The casualties among the officers numbered six, there having occurred three deaths from disease and three from accidents, while the casualties among the enlisted men numbered 101, there having been 71 deaths, from disease, 23 deaths from accidents, and 7 deaths as the result of enemy action.

Consolidation of Schools Act Valid.

To set at rest fears of county school authorities over the state, Dr. E. C. Brooks, superintendent of schools, has issued a statement declaring that the recent decision of the Supreme Court affecting the consolidation of school districts does not invalidate the act as found in chapter 179, section 1, of the Laws of 1921.

"County boards of education," he says, "have the authority to consolidate non-local tax districts with special tax and local tax districts having different rates."

Dr. Brooks is now preparing a letter to be sent to all the county school superintendents in the state, explaining in detail the effect of the recent Supreme Court opinion and pointing out the procedure to follow in consolidations under that opinion.

Annual Episcopal Convention.

The 106th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of North Carolina will meet in the church of the Good Shepherd, May 16th. A large delegation is expected. The two local Episcopal churches, the church of the Good Shepherd and Christ church, will cooperate as usual in the matter of entertaining delegates to the convention. A large attendance is expected, as this convention will elect a bishop coadjutor for the diocese to assist Bishop Cheshire.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the diocese does not meet with the convention now, and has just closed its convention in Charlotte. Owing to the growth of the diocese, it was found necessary to have these conventions on different dates, as the large attendance on both was making it difficult to find homes for delegates. Delegates now come alone, and can be cared for.

To Test North Carolina Coal Fields.

Representative Hammer, who requested the United States Geological Survey to make a complete survey of the coal fields in North Carolina in the counties of Moore, Lee and Chatham, these fields on Deep River, has secured its consent to do this in cooperation with the North Carolina Geological Survey. Some time ago there was a report published of the result of the investigation of the Cummock field by a representative of the United States Geological Survey, this by means of maps and charts and not by borings, which showed that in that field there were some sixty million tons of coal available within 1,500 feet of the surface. The need for a complete survey of the entire field was called to the attention of Representative Hammer by J. W. Stout and E. R. Buchanan, of Sanford, and when Mr. Hammer first asked for this the only reply was that there were no funds available. The matter was given further consideration at his request, and now he is informed that there will be a full and complete survey made of the fields.

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Last year's premium income at Lloyd's, world's largest insurance institution, was more than \$1,500,000,000.

It has been discovered that gelatine can be made from old leather.

## FOURTEEN POINTS AGAINST TARIFF BILL

Senator Simmons' Objections to Fordney-Tariff Bill Epitomized.

Washington, May 1.—The fourteen points which Senator Simmons (Dem., N. C.) made against the Calamity Tariff bill epitomized the main objections to the measure and formed the basis for the masterly discussion of the principal features of the bill and the economic situation by the Senator from North Carolina, former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which followed.

Senator Simmons' fourteen points in turn may be epitomized as follows:

1. The bill was framed with a view of maintaining present prices and to enable protected industries to further advance high prices without the risk of foreign competition.

2. Leads to higher prices, higher cost of living and further monopolization of American industries.

3. Many rates are absolutely prohibitive, especially on highly specialized products which constitute the bulk of dutiable imports.

4. The proposed rates applied to present import prices—expressed in terms of equivalent ad valorem—average from 40 to 50 per cent higher than the average Payne-Aldrich rates.

5. The volume of imports have now reached almost a normal basis and are not excessive, and compared with our exports are relatively low.

6. If a reduction of imports under the much lower rates of the present law have taken place, it is obvious that the drastic increases of the pending bill will reduce them to a point where it will be utterly impossible to sell our large exportable surplus of manufactured and agricultural products in foreign markets, because our foreign customers will continue to be unable to purchase except through the exchange of merchandise.

7. The two greatest economic problems of the American people today are (1) Foreign markets for our surplus products; and (2) the question of unemployment, which unless the first problem is wisely solved, will rapidly grow. Labor can only be employed to the extent to which the employer can find a market for his products.

8. Duties on agricultural products will mostly be inoperative or ineffective because of (1) practically no importations or (2) such meagre importations as could not affect the domestic price or (3) on account of our large exportable surplus, the domestic price of the particular article is based upon and fixed by the world selling price.

9. The effective duties will tend to advance the price of agricultural and manufactured products in the domestic market, but the benefits to the farmer through such increases will be almost inconsequential by reason of the increases in the prices of the things he must buy and consume.

10. The rule followed by the Committee in ascertaining the measure of protection violates every theory or principle of protection heretofore advocated by the Republican party. The super-added rate-making powers conferred upon the President makes tariff rate-fixing almost as much a matter of political and personal patronage as the distribution of Federal offices.

11. The rates of the bill are based upon the export price of imports as compared with the American selling price, an unstable and constantly fluctuating factor. The American price for making the comparison is predicated upon no definite basis, with all the advantages in favor of the tariff seeker.

12. The Reynolds report (upon which prices of imports are based) is based on foreign prices of August, 1921, mainly imports from Germany, which seem to have been accepted as the standard. Since then German prices have largely increased, so that the rates have been already thrown out of balance and will be still further thrown out of balance.

13. The uprising against the

Payne-Aldrich bill forced the Republican party to adopt a fixed rule for measuring the protection to be accorded, which this bill ignores and repudiates.

14. Adoption of this bill with prohibitive rates based on an uncertain and dangerous principle of measuring differences in competitive conditions here and abroad will mean, in addition to higher prices, higher cost of living and the further monopolization of American industries, also radical reductions in production, unemployment of labor, and the general demoralization and undermining of our past and present economic standards and conditions.

All of these points Senator Simmons clearly demonstrated by facts and arguments.

## Notes of Interest About Cooperative Tobacco Marketing.

Correspondence.

Over 500 contracts, reaching the Raleigh headquarters of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association during the past week, indicate the success of the campaign for new members throughout North Carolina.

The greatest meeting ever held in Western North Carolina, according to J. B. Swain, Field Representative of the Association, took place last Wednesday at Dobson, in Surry county, where 1,500 tobacco growers pledged to increase the present sign-up of 8,000,000 pounds of their tobacco to a total of over 10,000,000 pounds.

Over a thousand acres of tobacco were signed up one day last week in Person county, following the announcement of H. W. Winstead, warehouseman at Roxboro, that Person county was out to lead the state.

With 7,000,000 pounds out of 11,000,000 pounds signed up before this announcement, Person county is rapidly advancing to first place.

Fifty merchants and business men of Goldsboro, after meeting with President Norwood of the Association last Friday, have pledged their unqualified support in helping to gain an overwhelming membership for Wayne county.

Oliver J. Sands, general manager of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, addressing the state convention of North Carolina Bankers last week at Pinehurst, N. C., said: "No wonder that no great economist, no great thinker, no great editor, no man devoted to the common weal anywhere, has been found who opposes the Cooperative principle." Mr. Sands said "The Cooperative Marketing Associations have come to build and not destroy. They exist for the benefit of all the people and not for any particular number."

According to the official leader of 70,000 organized tobacco growers, who is recognized as one of the South's outstanding bankers "The banking business would go to smash if the borrower always fixed the rate of interest and the conditions under which the money is loaned. The merchant could not continue in business if the buyer always fixed the prices. Exactly this happens with the farmer. The grower and the producer has been without a representative in the marketing of his product. The new system proposes to change this and have the grower represented."

As evidence of the willingness of large banking firms to back the Cooperative Association for marketing tobacco, Mr. Sands referred to the North Carolina bankers to Chas. N. Evans, representative of the Fifty-third National Bank of Cincinnati, who confirmed the fact at this meeting that his bank had made a ninety day loan of a half million dollars to the organized Kentucky Burley Growers and that they had paid it back within forty days.

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United States has 136 telephones to every 1,000 population Galveston, Tex., is the greatest cotton port in the world.

## Republican Press Condemns McCumber-Fordney Tariff Bill

The Republican and Independent press are beginning to make known their views of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff bill, and they are far from flattering to Mr. Fordney or reassuring to senator McCumber. Here are some brief extracts:

New York Herald (Rep.)—It rears a tariff wall sky-high all along the line of industry and agriculture. This in itself is bad enough, as it makes for higher living cost in every home in America. But its worst feature is that it completely shuts America out of foreign markets except with our raw material, notably cotton and copper.

New York Globe (Rep.)—No member of the Agriculture bloc in the Senate can be foolish enough to suppose that high duties (on agricultural products) will increase the prices on foodstuffs in a country which, instead of importing, exports them in great volume. . . . When we pass the McCumber tariff, we practically make Europe a present of the \$11,000,000,000 she owes us. . . . Whatever reason for high tariff may have existed when we were a debtor nation before the war, no longer exists when, as the creditor nation of today, we have amassed most of the world's wealth.

New York Tribune (Rep.)—It is something of a shock to learn that the rates of the bill are on the whole higher than those of the Payne-Aldrich law, and particularly that the wool duties are higher than those of the House bill, and higher than those against which the late Senator Dilliver made his memorable attack. If the bill is as described, believers in tariff sanity and reasonableness have need to gird themselves for another battle.

Brooklyn Eagle (Ind.)—When Republicanism fails to satisfy its leading newspaper apologists in the East it is heading straight for the rocks. The proposed tariff measure is bad in almost every respect. . . . The Republican control of Congress is now steering the party straight for disaster.

Philadelphia Public Ledger (Rep.)—Fifteen months ago the farmer wanted a tariff. Now he is not so sure that he wants it. He is discovering that a tariff on hides means a probable increase in shoe prices. He is afraid he may be swapping dollar bills for thin dimes. As a heavy user of potatoes, he will fight the proposed rates on it; but can he fight well if he is also the supposed beneficiary of other high rates.

Chicago News (Ind.)—Too many of the changes are in the direction of the old Aldrich tariff of painful memory, and too few of the rates have been revised downward. With American exports steadily declining and a favorable trade balance vanishing, excessive protection is absurd.

## Aiding the Negroes in the South.

New York Sun.

Hard times in the South the past two years have not checked the movement in that section to furnish adequate educational facilities for negroes. Even in states dependent upon cotton for their prosperity, such as North Carolina and Mississippi, the work goes on. North Carolina plans to spend this year a million dollars and Mississippi 800,000 for new negro schools. Neighboring states are in the movement. More than a thousand new schools have been built with the aid of Julius Rosenwald Fund, at a total cost of \$4,000,000. No money is available from this fund without cooperation from the State where the schools are built.

Striking cases of cooperation between negroes and whites indicate the attitude of the better classes of both races toward educational problems. In Mississippi one planter built a \$15,000 school for his negro tenants. In another county whites furnished the money and negroes the labor to replace every one-room school building with a modern comfortable structure. Negro vocational schools, of which there are many in the South directed by negroes

trained in Tuskegee or in Northern institutions, have many friends among Southern white people, who serve on boards of trustees and furnish needed money.

The romance of the establishment and success of some of these schools is yet to be written. Many of them even yet approximate Garfield's definition of a university—a log in the woods with Mark Hopkins at one end and a student at the other. Their buildings may not be in college Gothic, but they do real work, training hands and brains and starting the young of their race upward. Northern friends have helped them financially, but mostly their success is a monument to their founders' courage and devotion. Their record offers the best evidence of the negro's ability to help himself.

The whole story of the relations between the races in the South does not lie in the lynching statistics. The last decade has witnessed a drawing together of the leaders of both races for mutual discussion and solution of their problems. Thousands of white men and women in the South want friendly relations with their negro neighbors and aid every movement for negro uplift.

## HELPFUL WORDS

From a Graham Citizen.

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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 Counselor-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 140—Residence 264

JOHN J. HENDERSON

Attorney-at-Law

GRAHAM, N. C.

Office over National Bank of Alamance

J. S. COOK,

Attorney-at-Law

H. A. M. N. C.

Office Patterson Building

Second Floor.

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.

DENTIST : : :

Graham - - - North Carolina

OFFICE IN PARIS BUILDING

J. ELMER LONG LOUIS C. ALLEN

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

LONG & ALLEN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

GRAHAM, N. C.