

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## A TECHNICALITY FURTHER DELAYS COLLECTION OF TAXES FROM THE RAILROADS.

### Some Advice Volunteered to Women Voters.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, June 13th.—Despite the urgent and persistent efforts of the State Commissioner of Revenue and special counsel engaged by the Governor, to compel the big railroad systems to settle their taxes with the State of North Carolina and the various counties of the state, there now develops another legal snag that will make it necessary for the counties and local taxing units to wait some months yet to get the \$775,000 in ad valorem taxes that have been due them by the railroads since last October.

The State Revenue Commissioner had won all of his legal battles covering the last six months or so in the U. S. courts, and before the trip of federal judges, when this latest "legal technicality" (which so often disguises the ordinary laymen not so highly "versed in the law") arose.

Counties and local taxing units of North Carolina will have to wait a while longer for \$775,000 in ad valorem taxes that have been due them by the railroads of the state since October 1, 1921, while the question of whether the state can now collect \$209,081 in franchise taxes will be determined by Judge James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, as the result of a hearing held here before Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., of the Fourth Circuit of Appeals and Judge Henry G. Connor of the Eastern District of North Carolina.

The two judges agreed to issue a restraining order forbidding collection of the ad valorem taxes pending decision of the United States Supreme Court on the railroad's appeal from the refusal of the three judges to grant an interlocutory injunction against the collection of the taxes, but divided on the question affecting the franchise taxes. Judge Connor holding with the state and his associate with the railroads. Income taxes of \$140,000 due the state are involved in separate suits which will be heard by Judge Connor this week.

The difference between the two judges necessitated referring the question to Judge Boyd, the third member of the court. Judge Connor and Judge Waddill announced they would write out and transmit their views to Judge Boyd and leave to him the question of whether he would hear argument by the attorneys for each side. The two opinions will be withheld, but the one in which Judge Boyd concurs will probably become the opinion of the court and the other the dissenting opinion.

#### Difference as to Boyd

Judge Boyd was variously quoted at the beginning of the hearing. J. R. Prince, of counsel for the Southern Railway, stated that when the question was first raised some weeks ago that Judge Boyd had stated that the railroads were entitled to the stay and that it was merely a question of who should grant it.

However, Judge W. P. Bynum, of counsel for the state, later stated that Judge Boyd had told him that there was nothing for the three judges to do except affirm their previous refusal to stay the state.

This victory was the first for the railroads since the Southern Railway instituted suits before Judge Boyd last October to enjoin the state from the collection of ad valorem, franchise and income taxes. The federal statute provides that an interlocutory injunction be issued only by three judges, and the action was consolidated with later suits brought by the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Norfolk Southern.

The cases were argued before

Judges Waddill, Connor and Boyd in Greensboro in January, and on March 18th the three judges signed an order denying the interlocutory injunction as to the franchise and ad valorem taxes and holding that the income taxes were not properly before the court. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and a motion for a stay of proceedings successively passed from Judge Connor to the three judge court and so to the Supreme Court. On May 29th the Supreme Court advanced the appeal for a hearing on the first Monday in November, but held that the question of a stay of proceedings was one to be determined by the judges who originally heard the case.

## GOOD AND BAD ADVICE TO WOMEN VOTERS.

The Raleigh Times stops cussing at organized labor long enough to project its proboscis into the women's attitude, or alleged attitude, towards the two candidates for solicitor in this (7th) judicial district. Some of the organized labor people feel kindly toward Mr. Evans and will probably vote for him. This seems to be enough to rally that more or less vacillating sheet to the Hinsdale Standard. So the Evening Kicker bares its chesty breast to the thunderstorms of June and essays to speak the minds of the women voters of Wake and Franklin as being against Evans, because he was opposed to the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution—and had the temerity to say so. It goes further and complains that Evans even said so out loud, when everybody could hear him—a habit of his.

Therefore, declares the Evening Kicker, the women are against him now, after the battle is all over and everybody has accepted the result in good faith.

Well, we can't believe there are many women so narrow-minded and so deficient in moral and political acumen as the Kicker advertises them.

If the women who take an "interest" in political management and activities expect to measure up to their hopes and expectations, they will not try that sort of policy and tactics—which would never get them anywhere.

Now, women should know, and many of them do know—some of 'em are that smart—that reinforcements is a stronger word than resentments. That they can make greater headway along the road they have elected to travel if they welcome new friendships along the way, holding fast and true to those they have, of course; but keeping a good weather-eye constantly on the freaks and fanatics who have populated deserted ports since the political seas became navigable—here in North Carolina.

Take your Uncle Sam, Morrison, ladies, for illustrative purposes, right here. Some of the freaks of your sex were screaming about him a couple of years ago. Yet, behold! when he came into office one of the first things the Governor did was to start a personal inquiry to find a woman (nobody was leading him) who would fit properly into an important state office. And he found Mrs. Clarence Johnson and appointed her State Welfare Commissioner gladly and enthusiastically.

We confess that writing articles to the ladies is something new to us. We didn't fall all over the office furniture in dancing a jig when Tennessee put the 19th amendment over. But we are finding some kind words, now, to say for Miss Lewis, the only woman candidate in Wake County this year, and because she is the candidate of the Democratic women chiefly. They deserve representation.

There was a time when Woodrow Wilson was not enthusiastic on the subject, but the hour approached when the championship of the great President was to be more than that of any other man to secure your victory.

Senator Simmons is another instance. The hour struck when he could turn the dial of decision in the North Carolina state convention, after being lukewarm on the subject and rather opposed, as was so many of the best and most chivalrous sons in the South. The

hour struck when you needed Simmons—and HE DID NOT FAIL YOU!

That portion of the newly enfranchised woman voters of the south, and in North Carolina especially, expecting to figure successfully in public affairs, will not lose sight of the knowledge that statesmanship is a quality to be aspired to, rather than that of the "shrewd politician" (who is seldom as honest as he or she might be), if they shall reap the fruits of popular approval and the far greater satisfaction of having served the public good.

Any embryo woman politician that starts out under the colors which the Evening Kicker proffers—her spirit of revenge spoiling all her naturally better qualities—will inevitably see them "trail in the dust" of public disapproval and condemnation.

We do not think there are many so hare-brained as to follow such advice or suggestion. Even a mercenary, under similar conditions, would have more sense and better judgment—and exercise them.

In conclusion, ladies, we explain that we set out in this little adventure with you, because serious principles are involved—and because we would like to see our faith in the patriotic high-mindedness of the women generally vindicated.

## Town and Farmers.

Milwaukee Journal.

What does your town do for the farmers who trade in it?

We know of one village—it has only about 400 people—where there had been complaints that farmers were sending their money away to mail order houses and the merchants decided to create a more friendly feeling between the villagers and the surrounding farmers.

They found many things could be done. The first achievement was plenty of hitching posts for teams and places to park cars. They even went one step farther and provided sheds for cars and machines.

Again, it was found that farmers often have to wait in town for repairs and for other reasons. A room, 12 by 14, right on the main street, in an unused building, was fitted up simply with tables and chairs and rest room facilities, and now that room is filled most of the day with farmers' wives and their children, who have at last just what they have wanted for years. That room is used so much that it will soon have to be enlarged.

But one good thing usually leads to another. The farmers began to have a definite friendly feeling for the little village. Here was service without any thought of immediate returns. Mail orders for goods began to fall off a little.

Then the business men of the village decided to have a meeting and ask the farmers in to talk things over. Luncheon and hot coffee was served. There were no set speeches. The villagers said they wanted to meet the farmers on the basis of genuine friendship. The farmers were treated with the utmost cordiality. There was no condescension shown. Just a friendly basis of equality.

Then someone suggested forming a community club, villagers and farmers all working together. The idea was immediately accepted. In a few months a community house was built. It proved remarkably easy to get the funds. The farmers contributed and there was a fine get-together feeling all around.

There will be movies in that little community house. Dances will be held in it. Neighbors will visit and children play together there. The farmer comes to town now and he is greeted with a friendly smile on every corner. And the villagers say the farmers are the finest people in the world. And the farmers are warming up a little more every day.

We do not believe that after a year or so there will be many mail orders going out from that community.

The strange thing is, why don't more towns follow the example of this little place with 400 inhabitants? They could all do it with a little initiative.

Women are staging boxing bouts in London.

## GRADED SCHOOL.

### Attendance, Honor and Promotion Certificates.

The editor expected to have this item for an earlier issue, but failed to get it. However, it will be of interest to parents, patrons and friends of the school.

Attendance Certificates. These are pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during the school year.

First Grade—Ruby Andrews, Troy Dean Holt, Theo. Gowens

Second Grade—Horace Johnson, Blanche Parrish, J. D. Longest, Jr., Mary Webster.

Third Grade—Allen Hudson, Handford Wilson, Thomas Tinnin, Margaret Straughn, Mary Catherine Holt, Sara Palmer Rogers, Bessie Wilson, Doris Noah.

Fourth Grade—Paul Suits, Donnell Tate, Emma Buckner, Ruth Forlines, Edwin Walker, Edith Linsens, Edith Burke.

Fifth Grade—Rankin Roberson, Robert Tinnin, Clara Walker, Lavona Black, Doris Moser, Ella Mae Guthrie, Frank Holt.

Sixth Grade—Annie Boyd Hadley, John D. Lee, Frank Rich.

Seventh Grade—Willard Flinton, Aubrey Florence, Elizabeth Harden, Maxine Holmes, Emily Lee, Lee Ora Petty, Louise Robertson, Vera Thomas.

Eighth Grade—Lois Corbett, Don Holt, Margaret Walker, Elizabeth Montgomery.

Ninth Grade—Ruth Walker, Ruth Watson, Flossie Moser, George Noah.

Tenth Grade—Raymond Tinnin, Dalice Noah, Everette Kirkpatrick.

Eleventh Grade—Julia Mae Bradshaw, Lou Heritage.

### Honor Certificates

These are pupils who passed all work and made an average grade above 90.

First Grade—Ralph Henderson, Norman Murray, Elizabeth Whittemore, Jean Tate, Annie Lee Boswell, Inez Bailiff, James Holt.

High First Grade—Marvin Boggs, Marvin Phillips, William Guthrie, Dollie Boswell, Hazel Cheek.

Second Grade—Edna Crawford, Madeline McPherson, Felsie Riddle, Callie Shoe, Gayle Smith, Evelyn Porterfield, Hanley Holt, Herbert Lovett, Junius Neese, Irwin Williams.

Third Grade—Doris Noah, Imadel Phillips, Annie Roberson, Arthur Shoffner, Pauline Smith.

Fourth Grade—Ione Whitfield, Ruth Forlines, Ella Rainey.

Fifth Grade—Elizabeth Pomeroy, Doris Moser, Laura Mae Whitaker.

Sixth Grade—Louise Buckner, Virginia Tate, Annie Boyd Hadley, John D. Lee.

Seventh Grade—Harold Cox, Aileen Pegg, Emily Lee, George Long.

Eighth Grade—Nellie Reavis.

Tenth Grade—Nina Quakenbush, Everette Kirkpatrick.

Certificates—Promotions to High School.

Alice Bradshaw, Adele Cheek, Thelma Hannah, Elizabeth Harden, Virginia Harden, Maxine Holmes, Mary Hornaday, Willie Jeffreys, Emily Lee, Elizabeth Long, Helen Lovett, Carlisle Mann, Della Moore, Mabel Moore, Aileen Pegg, Lee Ora Petty, Hazeline Ray, Joy Belle Rogers, Madie Suits, Harold Cox, Willard Flinton, Bryce Neese, Deway Jones, Wallace Taylor, Worth Thompson, George Long, Malcolm Noah, Ducevyn McPherson.

Mammoth Cave, of Kentucky, may be sold under the hammer. The 3,000 acres at the entrance to Mammoth Cave are in private hands under the terms of a will, which dictated that the land must be held in trust until the last of the named heirs died when it is to be sold at public auction in its entirety.

Tanlac is unquestionably the most widely talked of medicine in the world today and those who once use it invariably buy it over and over again and tell their friends of the splendid results they have derived from its use. Sold by Farrell Drug Company, Graham, N. C.

A variety of corn grains was found in the mortuary urns of prehistoric graves, recently unearthed in Tennessee.

There are sections of New York where an American is a foreigner.

## TOBACCO GROWERS WILL BE INTERESTED.

### Great Mass Meetings on Cooperative Marketing in Eastern Carolina Towns—Some Things Said by Sapiro and Other Speakers.

California Wizard, Blames Auction Way.

Why is it that for the first time for many years there are fewer men on the farms than there are in the cities? Why is it that the census of 1920 pointed out that there was a greater urban population than a country population? Because the young men are leaving the farms; farming does not pay.

Why is it that way here, as well as practically everywhere, tenantry is increasing and the ownership of individual farms is decreasing? Because no man as an individual has a chance against the system and cannot keep his head out of water on his investment, and gradually they loose the farm and revert into the old feudal system of tenantry.

Why is it that they wear shoes and silk stockings in the cities? Why is it that they have bath rooms and toilets in the houses in the cities, and when I go through your country here I see a situation of life on the farm that makes me know as well as you know that your farming life is one generation behind the standard of living in the city? It is because your system of marketing, the one point where you convey your year's labor into money is defective.

### No New Experiment

Cooperative marketing is real; there is nothing new in it, there is nothing hidden in it. It is an old, old movement. It is more than three generations old in every civilized country in Europe.

It just so happens that in this one particular thing the United States is the one country that has been backward in cooperation, and even in this country we have had it in California since 1894.

Now our farmers out there actually market more than three hundred dollars worth of products every single year through this cooperative marketing; they market perishable and non-perishable things—they range all the way from strawberries to baled alfalfa, from oranges to bottled honey. This movement is here all over the United States with all kinds of commodities; there is not a word of experiment in it.

In California alone those farmers have faced practically every kind of problem that a farmer can face in marketing his products and they have solved them every one.

### Demands More Than Starvation Wages.

The average income of the grower for a period of six years has been less than \$340.00 a family, off of this tobacco that everybody else makes a profit on; and the government says that \$1500.00 a year can keep an American family on a decent standard of living.

We say the merchant is entitled to a profit, the banker is entitled to a profit, the buyer is entitled to a profit, the warehouseman is entitled to a profit, the manufacturer, the distributor, and the retailer, they are all entitled to a profit, but so is the grower—and all we try to do in Cooperative Marketing is to work out a system where everybody shall make a fairly reasonable profit on a thing for which the consumer always pays a good price and in which there is enough money to really give a profit all the way down the line, including the little boy and the little girl who are sent out in the field to pick off the tobacco worms.

### Co-Ops Keep Profits Home.

In California we have Associations which started out with a few faithful men. Now 92 per cent of the raisins, 90 per cent of the prunes, 97 per cent of all the various produce in central California is marketed through one central office in Fresno. Our growers swear by Cooperative Marketing.

I would like for those men who have been handing out circulars (against cooperative marketing) to hand them out in any California town. It is not the growers—it is

the merchants and the bankers who would drive them out, because this movement has made every body in the rural districts prosperous and it keeps the profits at home, where they were raised, with the farmers and the local merchants and the local bankers.

### Cooperatives Gain, While Others Lose.

In 1920 and 1921 about 90 per cent of the farmers of the United States lost money on their products and lost real money. In California where we have our inferior products, our isolated position as compared to yours, 80 per cent of the farmers made net profits on their products—only by Cooperative Association.

### Real Profit for All, but Growers.

Everybody in the business has made a real profit off of your tobacco excepting you—the one man who takes all of the risk—the one man who keeps himself close to the soil—the one man who sweats and worries all through the year and wonders how he will come out in the end—the one man who does the real labor—the one man who takes every bit of the hazard—he is the only fellow who fails to make a profit.

Do you think that this system is correct? Do you for a moment think that the system you have had of auction sales of tobacco is an intelligent or profitable system? You know as well as I that if you were really thinking, and if you had to take your chance between that system as a permanent thing and nothing else, you ought to go out of the tobacco growing business and go into some other line of activity!

### State Now Produces High Quality Cheese

Few persons realize that cheese made in Western North Carolina is equal in quality to that made in Wisconsin or other states, according to dairy workers of the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service.

More than 400,000 pounds of cheese is produced annually in mountain counties and most of it is shipped out of the state, while the piedmont and coastal plains sections depend upon cheese imported from Wisconsin and other states. Lack of proper shipping facilities is partly responsible for this condition, but recently arrangements have been made to ship cheese by parcel post so that any grocer can get North Carolina cheese through brokers and jobbers if he will demand it.

The mountain factories are now putting up cheese in any commercial form, including swiss cheese which is said to be of as high a quality as that produced in any other part of the United States. The N. C. Division of Markets at Raleigh can assist persons in obtaining cheese made in North Carolina and invites correspondence from grocers and others interested.

## Rupture Expert Here

Seeley, Famous in This Specialty, Called to Greensboro.

F. H. Seeley, of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, will personally be at the O'Henry Hotel, and will remain in Greensboro Saturday only, June 24. Mr. Seeley says: "The spermatic Shield will not only repair any case of rupture perfectly, but contracts the opening in 10 days on the average case. Being a vast advancement over all former methods—exemplifying instantaneous effects immediately appreciable and withstanding any strain or position no matter the size or location. Large or difficult cases, or incisional ruptures (following operations) specially solicited. This instrument received the only award in England and in Spain, producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatments or prescriptions. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States Government, Washington D. C., for inspection. He will be glad to demonstrate without charge or fit them if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other place in this section. P. S.—Every statement in this notice has been verified before the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. Seeley. Home Office, 117 No. Dearborn St., Chicago.

## DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP

### Increase in Deaths from These Causes—Toxin-antitoxin a Preventive—Parents Should Call Doctor in Suspected Cases.

Because there has been an increase in the number of deaths due to diphtheria within the last three years from 242 in 1919 to 286 in 1920 and 365 in 1921, an appeal is being sent out by the N. C. State Board of Health to every physician in the State and to the mothers in many sections, by letter and through the press, to begin immediately to take steps to lower the death rate from diphtheria and croup.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria and croup in the registration area the last few years, but that should be no consolation to the physicians and public who have placed their State from the one that had about the highest death rate from typhoid in the South to almost the lowest. The number of children that will die from this disease in 1922 depends upon the promptness of parents in calling doctors in suspected cases of sore throat, the immediate administration of sufficient doses of antitoxin, the early reporting of cases and strict observance of quarantine.

However, the best measure to control the disease is to give every child between six months and six years three doses of toxin-antitoxin. As it takes several months for the effects of this treatment to be established, now is the time for the mothers and doctors to act.

Very Truly  
W. R. GOLEY  
Quarantine Officer.

Leather coins were used in northern Europe in the seventeenth century.

Tanlac is the people's medicine and the people themselves have made it what it is. Sold by Farrell Drug Company, Graham, N. C.

In Holland Easter eggs are used for gambling.

666 is a prescription for Colds, Fever and LaGrippe. It's the most speedy remedy we know.

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