

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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Parson Sells

"Blue-Sky" Stock

Arrested on Complaint of One Fleeced to Tune of \$4,100—Special Term in Wake to Try Officers of Defunct Bank.

RAILROAD WORKERS' ORGANIZATION IN THE FORMING FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, June 20.—The criminal charges against R. G. Allen, president of the Central Bank and Trust Co. of Raleigh, which were brought under such exciting circumstances six months ago, and the charges of embezzlement brought by the grand jury of Allen's two appointees, Hightower and Massey, cashier and teller, respectively, of the defunct concern, will be brought to trial at a special term of court of Wake county beginning July 3d, Governor Morrison having called the special term for that purpose with Judge Devin presiding.

The order of the Governor calling the week's term of court for the trial of criminal cases, was issued at the request of the Wake county commissioners, who adopted a resolution at the June meeting asking for the special term. Solicitor Herbert E. Norris has announced that he has no disposition to effect a compromise proposed by the Allen defense by which the depositors might have approximately 75 cents on the dollar.

Railroad Workers Organizing.

If plans materialize as hoped for by the promoters, there will be an organization of railroad workers (most of whom are not directly affiliated with the Federation of Labor of which Mr. Gompers is the head) effected in North Carolina very soon, the beginnings of which are on tap as these lines are written.

According to some information handed out at Raleigh today, the aim is to reach a state convention through a meeting of representatives of rail workers in Raleigh this week, the convention to take in hand the job of perfecting a state organization—chiefly for "political purposes." That is to say, not as a separate party, but to act concertedly so as to make its strength felt within the political party it affiliates with.

Other Labor Crafts to Join In

This movement is being carried out in every state, and one of its chief objects is to put into Congress better men, more humane men, men not so thoroughly saturated with hatred of organized labor, as many of those now engaged conspicuously in carrying out the Harding policies have shown themselves to be.

In the various sections of the country it will work in the political parties best suited for the promotion of its aims.

The address to the American people, which has been published, adopted at the Chicago conference outlining the purpose of the organization, coincides with this statement explanatory of the aims of the new organization:

"We therefore, citizens of the United States of America, in conference assemble, do solemnly publish and declare that our government of right ought to be administered for the common good and for the protection, prosperity and happiness of the people; that its present usurpation by the invisible government of plutocracy and privilege must be broken; that this can be best accomplished by uniting political action suited to the peculiar conditions and needs of each section and state; and that to this end we do hereby pledge ourselves to organize for the coming campaign in every state and congressional district, so that this may become once more in very truth a government of the

people, for the people, and by the people."

"Wild-Cat Parson" Arrested

State Insurance Commissioner Wade has ordered the arrest of Rev. Charles Weilberg, pastor of a church in Northampton County near Conway, on a charge of peddling blue-sky stock without license. The arrest is made on the complaint of D. B. Dellinger, of Conway, who complains that the preacher fleeced him out of \$4,100 under promise of vast profits.

Lists of accredited companies and salesmen carry neither the name of the wild-cat preacher nor the Black Panther Oil Company. Neither has any business in North Carolina, but this fact gets Dellinger nothing of his \$4,100 back. Mr. Wade directed the sheriff of Northampton to make the arrest and hold the preacher for trial.

Dazzled by the promise of 100 per cent dividends and disarmed by the ministerial earnestness and apparent honesty of the preacher, Dellinger bought a lot of Black Panther stock several months ago. The preacher got 10 per cent of the returns, \$410, for inducing his parishioner to sink good money in the Black Panther.

Dividends failed to show up on schedule. Letters explained that the officers were away, and a meeting could not be held to declare a dividend. Mr. Dellinger was counseled to be patient, and later it was suggested to him that a further investment of 30 per cent would materially enhance his previous subscription.

Going to the preacher for counsel and comfort, Dellinger was told that nothing could be done about it. The fleeced citizen got more and more desperate, and wrote Commissioner Wade about the situation.

Alamance Farmers Will

Tour Eastern Carolina.

On July 24th, 9 A. M., the farmers of Alamance County will leave for a tour of Eastern Carolina. The delegation will depart from Mebane by automobiles to the government experiment station at Oxford. Mr. Moss, the Superintendent of the Experiment Station farm, expects to give the Alamance delegation a barbecue dinner.

We expect to note the different experiments on tobacco growing. Mr. Moss states that he has some very interesting things to show us. From Oxford we expect to go to the Experiment Station at Raleigh and there spend the night. We expect to note the different experiments being carried on at this place. Also we expect to have a poultry culling demonstration by A. J. Oliver.

On Tuesday, July 25th, we expect to visit Wayne County. And there study tobacco and cotton culture, also to note the construction of sweet potato storage houses. Sweet potatoes can be made a paying crop here in Alamance. A cordial invitation has been received from the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce.

On Wednesday we expect to visit the Experiment Station at Willard. Many things of interest are at this place. Watermelons!—They write me that they will fill us up down there.

Thursday we expect to go to Wrightsville beach at Wilmington. It has been suggested that the farmers should not fail to take a bath. Have you had a wave of water smack you in the face, boys, its great.

On Friday we are planning to come thru the lowlands to the Sandhills of Moore County. A letter from Aberdeen says they will show us what a peach orchard looks like. From there we will return to good old Alamance.

Dr. B. W. Kilgore from Raleigh says he can beat any man on the trip at the old-fashioned country dance. He didn't see Mr. Ulrich Lamb dancing at Statesville, did he?

We want four good fiddlers. Where are they? Come on, boys, let's go July 24th.

W. KERR SCOTT, County Agent.

The stomach regulates the condition of the blood and is the fountain head of health or disease. Get your stomach right by taking Tanlac. Sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

What is it that men freely give away which they not only could, but should use themselves? Answer: Advice.

FABULOUS SUMS FOR IMPORTED FOOD

North Carol Not Living at Home—Only Three Counties Self-Feeding.

University News Letter.

In fifty years the people of North Carolina have been able to accumulate 150 million dollars in bank-account savings in banks of all sorts, state and national.

In a single year—the year 1920—we saw 230 million dollars out of the state in cold cash for bread and butter, hog and hominy, hay and forage—that we could have produced at home.

The bills for imported food and feed supplies range from five thousand dollars in Northampton to more than nine million dollars each in Guilford, Forsyth, and Mecklenburg.

Only three counties are self-feeding—Camden, Alleghany, and Currituck. If these three counties had roads, schools, and banks; if facilities adequate to their needs, and swift transportation to the market, they would quickly be the wealthiest farm counties in this or any other state.

They are now on the safe side of the dead-line, and they will be wise to hold on to this advantage as they move in modern contact with the outside business world.

In not one of the ninety-seven deficit counties of the state do the bank capital, surpluses, and undivided profits accumulated in fifty years equal the bill for imported farm and panty supplies in a single year.

And let us say again that these food and feed deficits are minimum figures (1) because they cover only standard, staple farm and garden products, not extras, dainties and luxuries of diet, (2) because the values used in the figuring are farm values and not retail prices at the stores, else the deficit in each county would have been at least twice as large in 1920. Also that the method of figuring for each county follows the method used in reckoning the deficit for the state-at-large.

An Important Matter

The home-production of food and feed is an important detail of economy, because it is directly related to the critical matter of wealth-retention; and wealth-retention is far more important than wealth-production—at least to the producers. The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar is the main thing, the farmers consider. And at this it is a main matter for all the people of the state and the nation, because the farmers will not forever go on living "at a poor dying rate." And if they quit, and they are quitting in large numbers in every state every year, America will someday be asking, what shall we eat, and where shall we be clothed, and how shall we command the wherewithal to pay for existence necessities?

Now, the retention of farm wealth is a complicated problem. Many factors are involved in it, but for southern farmers at present the most important factor is the production of cotton and tobacco—abroad-and-meat basis. If they cannot or will not learn this lesson, it is hardly worth while for them to learn any other.

For instance, in 1919, our cotton and tobacco crops earned loose in the state 320 million dollars in cash, which was 36 million dollars more than the state's bill for imported food and feed supplies.

But these ninety million dollars shrank at once to forty millions when our fertilizer bills were paid. The cotton and tobacco money left in North Carolina—supposing that the cash-crop farmers and it—was just \$16 per farm family, or around \$3.00 per farm inhabitant—and this in the prosperous year 1919. It is safe to say, that it was a great deal less in 1921 or nothing at all; and when the cotton and tobacco balances are nothing at all or worse, then local merchants and country bankers are in dire distress along with the farmers.

The Lesson of History.

For a half century we have tried to get rich raising cotton and tobacco and buying farm supplies with cotton and tobacco money, and we have tried it long enough to know that it cannot be done—that as a matter of fact it has not

been done by any county of the state. We lead the south in the per-acre production of cotton and tobacco values and we stand ahead of thirty-eight states in the per-acre production of grass crop values, all crops counted. But in the per-worker production of crop wealth thirty-one states make a better showing and only seven states are poorer in the per capita accumulation of wealth in farm properties—farm lands and buildings, livestock, farm implements, and the like.

Near the top in farm-wealth production and near the bottom in farm-wealth retention—that's history in North Carolina.

When a farm people are worth less than \$684 per capita after two hundred and fifty years of history, it is high time they were doing some first-class thinking. And it's high time merchants and bankers were helping them to think the problem clear through to the end and to think straight.

No city can safely live into itself alone. In sheer self-defense it must take generous thought of the countryside that supports it. That city is richest whose trade territory is richest.

Growth of Trade Greater Under Democratic Tariff.

A comparison of exports and imports under the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law and the Underwood-Simmons Tariff act made by Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.), in reply to the flamboyant boasting of Senator J. E. Watson of Indiana in behalf of the Dingley Tariff act, completely refuted the statement of the Indiana Senator that our foreign-trade and commerce would be little affected by the high protective tariff laws. Senator Harrison's figures tell their own story and make their own argument.

"On yesterday the distinguished Senator from Indiana (Mr. Watson) talked about exports, and, replying to Democratic arguments that high tariff duties would injure the Nation's foreign trade, he said the history of the operation of protective tariff laws showed that they had little effect on the normal flow of commerce. He quoted official figures to demonstrate that under the Dingley Tariff Act, described as carrying the highest rates ever enacted in this country, exports had increased \$600,000,000 during a period of some 8 or 10 years.

"I do not know just how long the Dingley law was in operation; but it was passed, as I recall, in 1897, and I think was in operation about 12 years. Exports, said the Senator in lauding the Republican principle of protection under the tariff law, increased \$600,000,000 and imports \$800,000,000. In other words, the imports were \$200,000,000 more than the exports under the operation of this great Dingley protective tariff law. What are the facts about the operations of the Underwood law?"

"Here are the exports; here are the imports: Under the Payne-Aldrich law in 1910 the imports were \$1,547,000,000, the exports were \$1,744,000,000."

"In 1911 the imports were \$1,527,000,000; the exports were \$2,033,000,000."

"Let us go down the line in 1913, the year the Underwood tariff law went into effect. The imports were \$1,765,000,000; the exports were \$2,465,000,000."

"What were they in 1915? Imports, \$1,648,000,000; exports, \$2,768,000,000. You will see our balance of trade constantly growing larger."

"In 1916 under the Underwood-Simmons law, the imports were \$2,175,000,000; the exports were \$1,333,000,000."

"There was an increase from 1916 to 1916 of practically \$3,000,000,000 in exports, working under the Underwood-Simmons tariff law; and yet on yesterday this spellbinder, the close friend of the President, the orator of the Republican Party, the mouthpiece of the leadership over there to revive drooping spirits, said that under the Dingley law the exports had increased \$600,000,000 in 10 to 12 years, and we had back to you the fact that under the Underwood-Simmons tariff law the exports had increased over \$3,000,000,000 up to 1916,

ROUNDING UP CO-OP. TOBACCO MARKETING

Extensive Drive in S. C. Next Week—38 Warehouse Centers Addressed Last Week.

Correspondence.

With only a few days left in which to sign up this year's crop with the marketing association, tobacco growers of South Carolina are rapidly joining the great Tri-State Cooperative.

The meeting of association warehousemen from 38 marketing points of the South Carolina belt last week will be followed next week by the most extensive drive which has reached tobacco growers of the Palmetto State.

Coming all the way from Kentucky, leaders of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association will tell the same message of successful cooperation which resulted recently in bringing thousands of new contracts from Eastern Carolina growers to Raleigh headquarters of the association.

The three Vice Presidents of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, J. Y. Joyner of North Carolina, Joseph M. Hurt of Virginia and Bright Williamson of South Carolina, officials of Extension Divisions from several states, veteran leaders of the greatest Cooperative in America representing various types of tobacco will take part in this mammoth drive.

"We are ready!" said T. C. Watkins, Jr., Director of Warehouses when asked whether the 38 warehouses of the association would be prepared to receive the tobacco of South Carolina growers in the near future.

At the directors' meeting in Raleigh this week the 22 tobacco farmers on the board will complete all details of their plan for receiving the crop of South Carolina in the near future.

From recent announcements of the leaf and Warehouse Departments the Association will not only give its members unexcelled service in warehousing and grading but according to Oliver J. Sands, Executive Manager of the Association, millions of dollars have been assured the Association to meet the first payments to South Carolina growers upon delivery of their tobacco.

During the past week Mr. Sands addressed the bankers of South Carolina at their annual meeting, while T. C. Watkins, Director of Warehouses and C. B. Cheatham, Assistant General Manager of the Leaf Department, addressed the warehousemen in charge of the 38 warehousing centers of the Association in the South Carolina belt, and Judge Robert Bingham of the Burley Tobacco Growers has taken the field in the successful campaign for a sign-up of the Dark Tobacco in Kentucky.

Iowa Primaries Worst Repudiation of Harding.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 19th.—The most emphatic repudiation of the reactionary Harding administration and the reactionary Do-Nothing Republican Congress so far administered in a Republican primary was in the recent Iowa contest where Col. Smith W. Brookhart, radically progressive, won the nomination for United States Senator against a large field by a vote of more than two to one against the united efforts of Republican national leaders aided and abetted by John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Candidates were brought into the field by the administration forces with the hope of dividing the progressive and radical vote so as to prevent Col. Brookhart from receiving the required 35 per cent to insure his nomination, but this well known trick failed utterly and the successful candidate had about 41 per cent of the votes cast.

The overwhelming repudiation of the Harding administration in Iowa, as Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, points out, is shown by the fact that Col. Brookhart in his campaign advocated definite policies to which the administra-

tion is strongly opposed, while the votes for Beveridge in Indiana and Pinchot in Pennsylvania were largely votes of protest, rather than specific opposition to any set of policies.

Col. Brookhart advocated the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Act, which President Harding says is the greatest piece of railroad legislation ever passed. Col. Brookhart endorsed the efforts of the Agricultural Bloc, which President Harding has criticized and opposed. He not only favored a dirt farmer on the Federal Reserve Board but favored control of that board by the producers.

Other planks in his platform were cooperative buying and selling, closer union of farm and city laborers and the government ownership of railroads. There has been no more intense reaction against the Harding brand of reactionism and the entrenchment and dominance of special privilege over both the legislative and executive branches of the Government in the agricultural sections or elsewhere than this, which has driven the farmers of Iowa to the extreme of radicalism in some respects.

Col. Brookhart's victory also was another repudiation of Newberyism and Daughertyism, for in his campaign he denounced Newberyism and insisted that the perpetrators of war frauds should be punished.

Practically all that is good in Col. Brookhart's platform is already a part of the established policy of the Democratic party, while all that is radically dangerous is sure to meet with the opposition of the sanely progressive element in both parties.

Democrats here point out that the redemption of the agricultural sections now depends upon the sane progressivism of the Democratic party, avoiding the extremes of intense reactionism and intense radicalism.

"Major Stedman Stands Well in Washington."

Ashboro Courier.

Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, the only Confederate veteran in Congress from North Carolina, not only has the love and confidence of his people in his district, but he stands high among the senators the congressmen and all the officials in Washington. Major Stedman, as everyone knows, is gallant, sympathetic, courageous and does not fail in the performance of duty. His record in Congress is unsurpassed by any one and is above reproach. Major Stedman, no doubt, will remain in Congress as long as he desires to do so.

Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, who has been nominated by the Republicans of her district, has begun her campaign. At Guilford College, knowing the stand the Friends have always taken on peace, put a large peace plank in her platform. In some towns where she has gone to speak on subjects pertaining to the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution and women's club activities she has been unable to get away from her political aspirations. But the people in Major Stedman's district can not forget his willingness and desire to serve them and will probably vote up for him a larger majority in November than he has ever had. Major Stedman is a real patriot and a friend of the old flag. The Courier honors him for what he has done and congratulates the people of his district that they have been so splendidly represented in Congress. His friends in Washington say that they always know where to find him and that he is always on the right side. What more could be said of this splendid Confederate veteran?

Lost Out.

Darke: Mable gave me the mitten last night.
Greene: Then you're a little ahead.
Darke: No; I forgot my hat.
—Wayside Tales.

If a broom doesn't sweep clean when it's new, you might as well get rid of it at once.

Italy has not a single coal mine in all her territory.

Tidewater Carolina.

By Joseph Hyde Pratt,

The reclamation of swamps and overflowed lands in North Carolina has proven to be most successful in every respect and must be considered one of the big accomplishments of the state.

Of the two and one half million acres of original swamp lands in eastern North Carolina, approximately 600,000 acres have been reclaimed. These reclaimed black lands are the most productive soil in the state. They are now an asset to the state, because they are highly productive and greatly increased in value. Where formerly these lands were on the tax books at an assessed valuation of \$25 to \$50 an acre they are now valued at \$50 to \$150 an acre. These black soil lands are favorably located to railway, highway, and waterway transportation facilities, and when settled and brought into the highest state of cultivation they will make eastern North Carolina the greatest agricultural region of the whole country. Two crops a year can be grown on most of the area, and as this fact becomes known, these lands will be in great demand.

New drainage districts are continually being surveyed and established, and more and more acres of these black soils are being made ready for cultivation. There is another million acres that should be reclaimed.

In the reclamation of the overflowed lands of the piedmont region of the state, 60,000 acres or more have been made productive and are adding each year their quota to the state's production of farm products. Their reclamation has also eliminated chills and fever, and malaria in those districts.

North Carolina has a very satisfactory drainage law that will enable any community to reclaim their swamp and overflowed land.

Is your appetite jaded? Is your digestion poor? If so, Tanlac is what you need. Sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

Two women are members of the Kansas City board of aldermen.

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

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