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## Injunction Against Strikers Heard Today

New York Herald Praises Gov. Morrison's Reply to the President's Note About the Strike—Deaf Mutes Hold Convention—Farmers' Convention in Raleigh Next Week.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, July 25.—Thursday, 27th, is the date set for the hearing of the injunction against railway strikers, before U. S. District Judge Connor, at Raleigh.

It promises to be most interesting and important, in that the railroad craftsmen will ask for an interpretation of the injunction issued by him a week ago. Shop craftsmen have been in conference here with James F. McMahon of Raleigh, chairman of the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor, a practical machinist, who has been working at the Seaboard shops in Raleigh for years, and who recently secured license to practice law and opened law offices here.

It is understood that the request for an "interpretation" may carry a request for the modification of the order, as there are phases of it which the labor leaders do not think it easy to live up to. Mr. McMahon, after conferring with Felix Cannon, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Ed Hogan and R. S. Manney, heads of their crafts with headquarters at Hamlet, declared that he and his associates above everything desired to live up to the law; but they wish to know what that law is.

There are five points about it. The shop men always have felt that they have the sanction of the national government in peacefully persuading strikebreakers from their displacement of strikers. The conferees here do not so much desire a ruling on any one element of the complaint against them as they do a general understanding as to how it will be applied. They are answering the complaints and in setting up that reply they wish to make as intelligent response as possible.

Mr. Cannon is police commissioner of Hamlet. He has a job which lays on him the duty of preserving the peace. He would be greatly hurt if any lawlessness could be ascribed to him. He is from Governor Morrison's home county and sent a stinging telegram to His Excellency a few days ago on the announcement of the executive purpose to send troops to trouble the strike. But Mr. Cannon's shots are not all so hot. He is very anxious as one of the men enjoined, to show Judge Connor that the enjoined seeks to do nothing not permitted by the laws, which Mr. Cannon himself is sworn as a public officer to uphold.

Morrison in the Limelight.

Governor Morrison, who had become an outstanding figure by his attitude in the strike of railway shopmen in Raleigh and North Carolina, took on additional effulgence when his two telegrams to the President, in answer to the latter's note to all the governors, was printed throughout the country.

Some of our North Carolina papers have been unfavorably criticizing Governor Morrison, but he has plenty of backing, and here is an extract from The New York Herald, given as a sample of what much high authority is thinking about Morrison.

The New York Herald Endorses Tar Heel Governor.

The New York Herald editorial says: "Newspaper headlines seem not to give exactly the right slant to the reply of the Governor of North Carolina to President Harding's call upon state executives for co-operation in preserving the

country fuel supply. Governor Morrison clearly does not approve direct government interference in labor disputes. He is frank in expressing his reasons for his attitude, and he positively declines to urge coal miners to return to work.

"On the other hand, nothing could be more satisfactory, as the coal strike situation stands today, than Governor Morrison's utterance of what he conceives his duty to be in the premises, and his declaration of what he will do in the performance of that duty. He will not interfere with the strike, but he will not let the strike interfere with the law. He will not urge miners to go to work, but if they do go to work he will see that they are free to work."

"If the Governor of North Carolina means what he says, and certainly a man who speaks like that is entitled to have his sincerity taken at face value until there is actual proof that it is of false value, and if the Governor of North Carolina lives up to his words when put to the test, his utterances are sound, exemplary and American."

"If the Governor of North Carolina fulfills that ideal of executive responsibility, faithful guardianship of the law and vigilant protection of life and property, any mine owner in his State that wants to operate can operate, if he can get the men to work, and any miner can work if he wants to work, and there is a job for him. This is all that is needed in the average state to get out the required coal."

"If the Governor of Illinois had held the admirable views of the Governor of North Carolina, or holding them, had lived up to them, and if he had compelled every officer of the law under the sovereign jurisdiction and authority of Illinois to live up to those same views, there need have been no unspeakable Herrin butchery. There need have been no closing down of other Illinois mines under the fear of violence and crime. There need have been no acute coal shortage. On the contrary, there would be today, with men secure in their legal and sacred right to work, an outflow of Illinois coal far in excess of what there is."

"And if every Governor of every coal state will live up to the American doctrine of law enforcement as enunciated by the Governor of North Carolina in his message to the President of the United States, no government, Federal or State, ever will be forced to operate the coal mines. The mine owners will operate them."

"The men that want to work but dare not work when their lives are at stake will dig the coal."

Better Conditions for Mutes.

One of the most unique and interesting State conventions held in Raleigh recently was that of the North Carolina Deaf Association, which adjourned Saturday after four days session in the hall of the House in the Capitol building, followed by a picnic at Pullen Park here. The Governor was among those who addressed the convention, and Mr. Tilghman interpreted the speech of His Excellency as he proceeded with such faithfulness and aptness that those not familiar with the language of the deaf could understand that he repeated, without hearing the Governor repeat the words. Some of us tried it with fine effect.

The mutes adjourned to meet in Asheville next year. They elected officers and passed resolutions, the most interesting of which was a request to the General Assembly to make an appropriation of public moneys for the purpose of aiding students who may wish to complete their training at the national college, Gallaudet, in Washington. It pointed out, the deaf folks telling it on their fingers, that Florida appropriates \$150 for each pupil and North Carolina mutes insist that North Carolina can do better. Governor Morrison, in speaking to them at the opening of the association, pledged himself to aid in getting the proper treatment of these silent citizens.

J. M. Robertson of Raleigh was chosen president by acclamation and Mrs. B. C. Fortune of Durham, was made vice-president. She is the wife of an Episcopal rector, who is the sign-language preacher to the members of the Rev. S. S. Bost

parish. The vice-presidency was a warm contest, Mrs. Fortune defeating M. H. Johnson of Burgaw, J. M. Vestal of Burlington was re-elected secretary by acclamation. Rev. R. C. Fortune defeated in a close contest Carl Pope of Weldon, for treasurer. C. C. Vestal of Raleigh was made financial secretary in a spirited contest, defeating J. N. Carroll of Turkey, Sampson county.

The deaf association, with more than 100 delegates, spent four days in convention. They came in and went out with no reportorial quarrels, no protests that they had been mistreated, misquoted, made the butt of jokes or the cause of any journalistic funnisms. The newspaper fellows tumbled mightily to them.

Convention of Farmers and Farm Women.

Farmers and farm women of North Carolina will gather together in Raleigh the first three days of August and discuss jointly and in separate session, methods used to fight the boll weevil, cooperative marketing and what it will mean to the farmer household conveniences and labor-saving devices to eliminate the drudgery of farm life and many other problems of vital interest to both. Brief greetings from Dr. W. C. Riddick, president of the State College, Major W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, U. B. Blacklock, president of the Farmers' convention, and Mrs. R. K. Davenport, president of the Farm Women's convention, will precede the address of Governor Cameron Morrison, the main feature of the opening session Tuesday morning, August 1.

A Resort State.

Bion H. Butler.

The business of caring for vacationists and resort visitors will one day be a big one in North Carolina, for as wealth increases in the United States more people are able to go away from home for a longer or shorter period of recreation.

North Carolina will have a large amount of this business, for the state has three strong attractions. In the west are the most interesting mountains of eastern United States. On the coast are the sounds and the ocean. In the interior is that unique section known as the Sandhills. In all three sections organized work is on foot to expand the tourist and excursion traffic, each section working a different line, but each bringing into the state or into different parts of the state in the course of the year thousands of people. Pinehurst during the season just ended was called on for accommodation for 20,000 visitors. It was more than could be provided for. In spite of the expenditure of a million dollars in new buildings in Moore county during the year the growth of patronage continues far ahead of the ability to care for the people.

North Carolina has three strong features, the mountains, the coast, and the Sandhills, and in each different section the growth of the resort business will be far greater in a few years than it is now, but it needs to be cultivated through the help of much greater facilities for reaching the resort sections and more accommodations for the people when they come. Necessity keeps increasing these facilities, and the communities are moving forward as fast as means are to be had, but the prospects for North Carolina as a resort state are far beyond anything we have attained yet.

In the Sandhills we expect before long to have roofs to shelter a population of forty thousand people any time. The plan in the Sandhills is to make the immediate region the foremost winter resort in the South, and there is no reason to doubt its accomplishment. I have no figures for the mountains and the sea, but I believe the resort business of Moore county brings the county more money annually than the farm crops do, and these include cotton, tobacco, peaches and other crops. Not more than a half dozen separate crops bring as much money to North Carolina as the resort visitors do.

In every community there are people who have been wonderfully restored to health by taking Tanlac. Try it. Sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

## What Makes for Prosperous Farmers in North Carolina.

By C. B. Williams.

There can hardly be a shadow of doubt but what the first and most important factor in the development of the farm home, the rural church, and in the betterment of schools and health in the country, is that of making farming pay better. To do this, it is obviously necessary to increase our acreage production in the State at a minimum cost and at the same time secure at least reasonably fair returns from the crops produced. Poor homes, inadequate church and school facilities are more prevalent than we should like to see them in North Carolina, because of the fact that so many of our farms are producing such poor yields and net returns for the efforts put into their operations.

During the past few years in our visits to different sections of the State, we have been struck very much with the marked correlation between the productivity of the soil and the character of the farm homes and their surroundings; schools and churches; with the healthfulness of the families; and with the educational qualifications of the people. In close proximity to such areas, it is not uncommon to find other areas sparsely settled with the people living in humble homes without beautification and with their children not permitted to enjoy social, religious and educational advantages as do the communities established on more productive lands. The underlying conditions largely causing these differences is not hard to find. My observations are, that to a large extent they are fundamentally connected with differences in the productivity of the soils of these different communities. Does not this then, unmistakably point to the fact that the greatest and most fundamental necessity of North Carolina farming is that of securing and applying information that will aid in the economic building up of the productivity of soils of the State? No community, State or Nation, dependent upon its agriculture, can prosper when its soils are not productive.

North Carolina farming, in a general way, therefore, cannot be profitable unless good yields are secured and at economic costs per unit. No amount of temporizing along other lines in a broad way can bring prosperity to the masses of our people on the farm. Year in and year out, where farmers do not get good yields of their crops, it is not possible to secure large returns for labor and expenses put into their production, it matters not how favorable prices may ordinarily be.

It is evident, therefore, from the foregoing that North Carolina farmers must have economic production and in order to secure this they must have more productive soils so that larger acre yields may be secured. For the average farmer, one of the most economical means to aid in building up soil fertility is by the adoption of suitable crop rotations on every farm in which legumes enter, and to utilize the legumes after growth in such a way so that they will aid in building up the organic matter and nitrogen supplies of the soil. On the general farm, it will have to be seen to that a portion at least of the legumes after growth go back into the soil direct. No one can, or has ever been able to remove them from the land, and have their growth on the field benefit that field in a permanent way. It cannot be done.

Again, after the crops have been produced, steps must be taken by farmers to see that the very best returns are secured for them.

In Palmyra, Syria, there is a flying physician who locates and visits his patients among the wandering Bedouin tribes by means of an airplane.

A dance hall with a floor to accommodate 1600 dancers is to be built in London.

"La Marseillaise," the French national air, was composed in Strasbourg.

## Lenroot Accuses G. O. P. Senators of Voting Without Knowledge.

Washington Correspondence.

While the duty on underwear and cotton was under discussion in the Senate on July 18th, Senator Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), said: "While the Senator from Utah, in perfect good faith and innocently, stated that the imports for the eleven months ending with May of this year were over \$3,000,000—and I supposed that was a fact, as he did—I find upon a subsequent examination of the committee report that the imports are only \$84,000, and that the present rate of 30 per cent is practically prohibitive. Yet the Senate just voted for a 50 per cent rate."

"It is not for me to make any comment upon the action of Senators, but I do make this statement: I doubt if 10 per cent of the Senators who have just voted upon this increase, upon this side or upon the other side, had any knowledge or information or apparent care as to how they were voting."

"Mr. President, we are engaged in an important work here, and I am glad to say that during the past week or two the debate has really been confined to the bill. It does seem to me that it is the duty of Senators to form some independent judgment upon these rates. They are blindly following or blindly opposing the committee. The committee might make a 500 per cent increase and Senators would come in and vote in the affirmative with the committee."

"Is it any wonder that this bill is being criticised the country over, when Republican Senators take the attitude with reference to it which they have taken, when Republican Senators do not take the pains to try to inform themselves as to the correctness of the rate?"

"I am not impugning the motives of any Senator; I am not criticizing; I am merely stating the facts which they will all admit. Senators justify themselves by saying that the committee has examined into these questions, and that they are following the committee. I suppose that is their right and that it is their privilege; but I do say that if we want to make a tariff bill which will command the confidence of the country, and which Republicans can defend, Republican Senators ought to exercise some responsibility with reference to their individual votes."

Senator Lenroot, continuing, refers to the demand for lower rates and the break in the Republican ranks when the cotton schedule of the tariff was under discussion, and calls attention to the threat that in case the demands of the committee for high rates were resisted the agricultural schedule would suffer. This disclosure clearly the sinister purpose behind all the pretended concessions to the farming interest, and establishes beyond doubt the contention of opponents of the measure that the Republican majority is utterly insincere in its professions of concern for the agricultural States; a fact which Senator Lenroot appears fully to appreciate.

Rocky Road for Tariff

Bill in Conference.

Washington Cor.

Party leaders generally agree that the Tariff bill cannot be passed before September 1, and cannot be passed by that time if it encounters persistent opposition from Republican progressives and the deserting members of the Old Guard. The bill will then have to go to conference, and, as the Senate rates, in many instances, are much higher than the House rates, it may be assumed that the House conferees will make an effort to restore the House rates on many articles, which will mean still further delay.

But there is another obstacle to the adoption of the bill with the Senate rates if the usual procedure is had. The Senate conferees, according to an established rule will be composed of the three ranking majority members of the Finance Committee and the two ranking minority members. The

ranking Republican members of the committee are McCumber (V. Dak.), Smoot (Utah), and LaFollette (Wis.). The ranking Democratic members are Simmons (N. C.) and Williams (Miss.). Senator LaFollette is against the extortionate Senate rates and also against the extortionate rates in the bill as it came from the House, so that it may be assumed he will vote with the two Democratic members in restoring most of the House rates, which were increased by the Senate. So that it will be seen that the profiteering tariff bill, which President Harding has repeatedly urged shall be passed against the better judgment of many members of his own party in the Senate and House, still has a rocky road to travel.

If the Senate fails to pass the Tariff bill by the first week in September, it is generally agreed that it will not get through before October 1, in which event it would not get into the hands of the President until after election. This would suit a large number of Republicans who dread the task of trying to explain to their constituents why they voted to make the high cost of living still higher and to kill what little foreign trade has survived during the three years the Republicans have had control of both branches of Congress.

Wanted: At Washington Today.

Boston Transcript (Rep.), July 14, 1922.

Leadership is our greatest present need, and it is there that the Party System has played us false. To manipulate its vast and intricate machinery there arose a great demand for expert mechanics, and these have evolved in rich profusion. But in a crisis like the present mechanics will not serve our purpose. The real need is a Man, who by the example of his own courage, vigor, certainty and steadfastness will draw out the highest qualities of the people; whose resolute sense of duty will brush opportunism aside; whose sympathy and truthfulness will stir the heart and hold fast the conscience of the nation. Leadership of this sort we have lacked.—From Oliver's "Credal by Battle."

Leadership of this sort we lack today. The party in power has failed as yet to raise up such a leadership. On that account and to that extent it is guilty of betraying the people who put it in power by an overwhelming majority less than two years ago. The spirit of the people is sound and true. It "can do much but it cannot do everything." One of the things it cannot do is to take the place of a Man—the Man that is wanted at Washington today.

For the first time in the history of the United States there are now more people working in factories than on the farms.

## A TALK WITH A GRAHAM MAN.

Mr. J. N. H. Clendenin, Retired Farmer, of S. Main St., Tells His Experience.

There is nothing like a talk with one of our own citizens for giving hope and encouragement to the anxious sufferer from the dread kidney disease. We, therefore, give here an interview with a Graham man:

"Some years ago I was bothered a great deal by weak kidneys," says Mr. Clendenin. "I had little control over the kidney secretions and had to get up a lot of nights. My back was so sore and lame, I could hardly straighten. In the morning I was so lame I could hardly get out of bed. I read so much about Doan's Kidney Pills that I got a supply at the Graham Drug Co. and began taking them. A few doses relieved the pain in my back and one box cured me. I can now go to bed, sleep well and my back is strong."

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

## Panicky Republicans Would Like to Postpone Tariff Bill.

Correspondence.

Washington, July 24. Republican Senators and leaders are seriously considering the postponement of the Tariff bill until the short session of Congress in December. The barrage laid down against this profiteering measure by the leading Republican papers of the country, the growing defection in their own ranks, and the results of Republican primaries everywhere have caused a genuine panic among the profiteering protectionists. Some of the more discerning ones are actually advising revision of the rates downward, and are willing to take all the time necessary to do it, instead of criticizing the Democrats as heretofore for alleged attempts to delay a vote on the bill. They foresee only party defeat on the passage of the bill with its exorbitant rates and therefore would be glad to see it go over until after election; that is, they would be glad if it were not for the fact that they would then have to take up the Soldiers' Bonus bill, of which they are as much afraid as they are of the Tariff bill.

At this writing no safe prediction can be made as to just what the panicky Republicans will do with the Tariff bill, because the only leadership on the Republican side is that displayed by Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), who is now fighting some of the high rates, and generally giving an imitation of the late Senator Dilliver in the Payne-Aldrich tariff fight.

One fact, however, they all recognize: That the leaderless Republican party is now in the worst jam it has ever been in. So far as the Republicans in the Senate are concerned the only Moses in that body bears the Christian name of George, and is the antithesis of a leader.

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