

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLVIII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922

NO. 26

## DEMOCRATIC PROSPERITY

Was "The Mess" G. O. P. Inherited.

Washington Correspondence.

The chief feature of Republican propaganda is a plea in confession and avoidance. Many Republicans now admit that they have not kept their pre-election promises, but offer the mendacious and hypocritical excuse that the Democratic administration left such a "mess" on their hands that they have been unable to do more.

This pretense, made for the purpose of enabling Republican leaders and the Republican press to dodge the issue of broken promises to the people, is thoroughly exposed by Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. After referring to the mendacious campaign conducted by these same Republican "best minds" in 1920, "in reckless disregard of truth and morals, which they are now seeking to repeat," Chairman Hull says:

"Under the rules of testimony in any court of justice the authors of every species of criminal deception in 1920 are not this year entitled to be believed upon any political subject. But let us see what kind of a 'mess' the recent Democratic administration did leave to its Republican successor."

Chairman Hull then points out how the Republican Congress of 1919-1920, bitterly partisan and vindictive, did obstruct, delay and defeat the great reconstruction programme of the Democratic administration for the early settlement of all post-war problems, and to this extent created a mess which the present Republican administration inherited.

Chairman Hull then gives in detail a picture of Democratic prosperity which the Democratic party bequeathed to the Republicans, which they, the Republicans, now refer to as a "mess." He says:

"Let us see further just what sort of a 'mess' the Democratic administration did leave to its successor. The country was enjoying unparalleled prosperity during 1919 and 1920 under Democratic rule. Every laborer was employed on full time at the highest wages ever received in time of peace. Farmers in every section were never more rich and prosperous. They had accumulated near thirty billions of wealth and savings under the eight years of Democratic control, during which, sound and reciprocal foreign market conditions, enabling the farmers readily to sell every ounce of their surplus products at top prices, were maintained. The manufacturing and mining and other great industries had increased their volume of production more than 30 per cent, and their annual income more than fifteen billions of dollars. Their increased property values and profits amounted to tens and tens of billions of dollars. The ablest bankers, business men and economists were predicting an uninterupted period of unprecedented prosperity. Our internal commerce, aggregating eighty-five billions of dollars in 1920 had far more than doubled, while our foreign commerce, aggregating thirteen billion five hundred millions of dollars in 1920, had more than trebled. Every smoke stack was smoking and every factory humming. America had become the world's banker and the world's storehouse of foodstuffs, manufactures and raw materials. A great merchant marine had been built up. The nation had achieved a most glorious war record under Democratic leadership. America had leadership, sound policies and programmes, both domestic and foreign, during the Democratic administration, which was the envy of the world."

"All these great outstanding facts will always mark the wonderful heights to which America climbed in her financial, commercial, economic, military and social achievements from 1913 to 1920. These big facts, which speak for themselves, and which the most ignorant citizen clearly remembers, are lasting and indestructible evidences of the so-called 'mess' which the present Republican administration inherited from its Democratic predecessors."

## Senator Overman Shows Increased Expenses Under Harding.

Washington Correspondence.

Three years after the war it is costing over a half billion dollars more—or \$536,000,000 more, to be exact—for the legitimate expenses of the government under President Harding than it cost three years before the war for the legitimate expenses of the government under President Wilson.

This fact is set forth in minute detail by Senator Lee Overman (Dem., N. C.) in a public statement. Senator Overman is the ranking minority member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and his purpose in issuing the statement is to refute the distorted and untruthful statement sent out by Republican propagandists of alleged great savings and economies of the Harding administration. These statements are willfully mendacious and are designed not to inform the public, but to deceive it, to fool it, to try to make a monkey of the average citizen who has not the time or inclination to study or analyze government finances.

What Senator Overman means by the legitimate expenses of the government, is the expenditures after eliminating all expenditures resulting from the war. In order to be perfectly fair to the Harding administration, Senator Overman deducts two billion six hundred odd millions from the total appropriations for 1923, as follows: The Emergency Fleet Corporation, \$100,000,000; Veterans' Bureau, \$418,000,000; U. S. Housing Corporation, \$1,000,000; Alien Property Custodian, \$370,000; Internal Revenue and Public Debt Service, \$43,000,000; Bonus to employees, \$38,000,000; Public Debt funds, \$1,260,000,000; Federal Reserve Bank franchise tax and Debt retirement, \$30,000,000. This leaves \$1,329,423,000 for legitimate expenses of the government for 1923, as against \$793,064,000 for 1915 under the Wilson administration, a difference of \$536,000,000 in favor of Wilson administration economy.

Senator Warren (Rep., Wyo.), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has stated that the total appropriations for 1923 are \$319,000,000 less than for 1922, but the Republican Chairman did not add that a greater part of it was on account of decreasing the army and navy and by charging the appropriation for good roads to the Postal appropriations, which are not included in the list of appropriations, but which are paid out of postal revenue. Senator Overman's statement, however, gives the explanation which Senator Warren's statement lacks.

If Democratic spokesmen followed the same method of deceiving the people used by Republicans, they could assert with literal truth that the appropriations for 1915 under the Wilson administration were \$1,107,309,696.83, and the appropriations under the Harding administration for 1923 were \$3,747,035,382.64, thus showing that the Harding administration has increased the cost of government \$2,639,725,685.81.

The bare truth, however, is when these figures are explained that the Harding administration has increased the legitimate expenses of running the government, after deducting expenditures made necessary by the war, \$536,000,000, while the Republican party spokesmen and the Republican press are trying to make it appear that he is economizing and reducing expenses.

## Every Department Shows Increase.

Senator Overman (Dem., N. C.), in his public statement, showing that the Harding administration has appropriated \$536,000,000 more in 1923 than the Wilson administration appropriated in 1915 for the running expenses of the government, after deducting all war expenses, and making a comparison of three years before the war with three years after the war, the following detail is given, showing the increased expenditures in each department, while claim is being made that the administration is economizing and saving money:

Executive Department and other independent offices—Wilson, 1915, \$9,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$23,000,000; increase, \$14,000,000.

State Department—Wilson, 1915, \$6,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$10,000,000; increase, \$4,000,000.

Treasury Department—Wilson, 1915, \$50,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$199,000,000; increase, \$149,000,000.

War Department—Wilson, 1915, \$181,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$332,000,000; increase, \$151,000,000.

Navy Department—Wilson, 1915, \$211,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$297,000,000; increase, \$86,000,000.

Interior Department—Wilson, 1915, \$211,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$225,000,000; increase, \$14,000,000.

Agricultural Department—Wilson, 1915, \$29,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$39,000,000; increase, \$10,000,000.

Department of Commerce—Wilson, 1915, \$11,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$18,000,000; increase, \$7,000,000.

Department of Labor—Wilson, 1915, \$3,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$6,000,000; increase, \$3,000,000.

Department of Justice—Wilson, 1915, \$10,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$17,000,000; increase, \$7,000,000.

District of Columbia—Wilson, 1915, \$13,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$24,000,000; increase, \$11,000,000.

## Pres. Harding's Threats Subject to Change Without Notice.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Republican legislative programme as near as one can guess, which is the only means of knowing what the Republicans propose to do, for they never really have a definite programme about anything, is to send the Tariff bill to conference by Sept. 1, and then to adjourn about Oct. 1. The interval between these two dates is to be devoted to a consideration of the Bonus bill.

It is generally understood and accepted that President Harding will veto the Bonus bill in its present form, or any bonus bill that does not provide for a sales tax, so that the big taxpayers will escape payments and that the tax will fall upon the general public made up of small taxpayers.

With the responsibility on the President for vetoing the bill, it is thought that a number of Republican Senators can be brought to permit the passage of the bill even though they are opposed to it. In this way they expect to fool the soldier by voting for the bonus knowing that it will never become a law.

Just what Congress intends to do about the Ship Subsidy bill, which President Harding insists shall be passed before adjournment, is not definitely known. The general impression is that Congress will not attempt to pass the bill before adjournment, although President Harding has threatened to reconvene Congress if it fails to do so. There is no terror, however, in Mr. Harding's threats, because like railroad time-tables they are subject to change without notice.

In the meantime, it is assumed that the members of the House are finding out the views of their constituents with respect to the Ship Subsidy bill. If they really learn the truth, it may be safely predicted that there will be no Ship Subsidy bill before adjournment.

Abundant fossil flora found in rock beds in North Dakota shows that what is now a treeless plain was once covered with splendid forests of hardwoods, interspersed with conifers. Numerous and thick beds of lignite make it clear that in this region there were great swamps at one time. Fig trees and a fan palm with leaves six feet across indicate that the climate was as warm or warmer than that now prevailing on the South Atlantic slope of the United States.

Many times Tanlac has done what was thought to be impossible. It's worth your trial. Sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

Choosing picnic weather is simple. Pick the day you want, then postpone it until the next day.

## Autoists More Careful at Railway Crossings.

Washington Correspondence.

That drivers of automobiles are becoming more careful is borne out by a recent check made in Kentucky by the Safety Department of the Southern Railway System.

At three different crossings on the Dixie Highway, observations were made during the month of July with the following practices noticed:

Number of vehicles passing over crossings 967.

Number stopped before crossing tracks 221.

Number where driver looked in one direction 354.

Number where driver looked in both directions 555.

Number where driver crossed without taking any precautions 58.

Number crossed at speed exceeding twenty miles per hour 28.

This check discloses that one driver out of four actually stopped to make sure that no trains were approaching before crossing the tracks, 57 percent looked in both directions and 37 percent looked in one direction before crossing tracks, while only 6 percent failed to consider care at crossings and crossed without taking any precaution whatsoever.

"It takes very little of one's time to make sure that no trains are approaching before crossing railroad tracks," says a statement issued by the Southern, "and it is hoped that you, Mr. Autoist, will ever bear in mind the warning that is displayed throughout the country, 'Cross Crossings Cautiously, and never be listed as crossing tracks without taking due thought of the danger. It is by far wiser to be careful than to ignore any of the many precautions necessary.'"

## Negro Farmers' Congress, Greensboro, Aug. 8 and 9.

Negro Farmers will gather in large numbers at A. & T. College, Greensboro, to hear experts on Co-operative Marketing and other farm subjects, at the Negro Farmers' Congress, August 8th and 9th.

Co-operative Marketing, fall and winter legumes, the family cow, productivity of the soil, rural economies and other agricultural subjects will be discussed by men who are authorities along these lines. Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Director of the North Carolina States Relation Service, who has toured California and other states, will make the principle address on Co-operative Marketing. He is an authority on the subject. This is the greatest movement ever started among farmers. A farmer who is not a member of either of the Associations must have not had the proper information, such farmers should by all means attend the Greensboro meeting. Dr. C. S. Brown will deliver an address during the meeting. Mr. F. R. Yoder of the A. & E. College, will speak on Rural Improvement. Mr. A. C. Kimery of the State Department will speak on the Value of the Dairy Cow. Prof. C. R. Hudson, on How to Make the Soil More Productive. There will be a Budding Demonstration at the Van Landley Nursery. Big barbecue dinner the second day. Don't miss President Inboden's address, Tuesday morning August 8th. Two great Jays. Come and bring your friends. There will be no expense when you reach A. & T. College, board and lodging are free.

J. D. WRAY, Sect. of the Congress.

A new way of checking fire in mines is by means of fine rock dust placed in boxes and suspended across the roof of the tunnel. Explosion shocks cause the boxes to break away from their support and the finely divided dust that falls into the passage preventing the flames from spreading.

A ship 600 miles off the coast of Washington recently picked up a number of grasshoppers more than three inches long. Hundreds fell on the deck and the sea was dotted with them. It is presumed that they came from an island in the Pacific Ocean.

## HOME ECONOMICS.

Washington, D. C., August 3.

An announcement of unusual significance to both farm and city women was made today by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to the effect that steps will be taken shortly to "strengthen the scientific work of the Department as it may be related to home economics." A similar statement from Secretary Wallace is being made today by Assistant Secretary Pugsley, who is speaking before the American Home Economics Association at Corvallis, Oregon.

"Ultimately I have in view making the home economics work an independent bureau," said Secretary Wallace, "ranking with the other bureaus of the department, and placing at the head of it a woman of executive ability, through scientific training, and a broad and sympathetic understanding of what is needed to make such a bureau most helpful to the women of the country."

Work for women has grown steadily in the Department of Agriculture. In 1915, what has been called the Office of Home Economics was created as a part of the extension service. In this home economics work a great deal of attention has been given to studies of foods and how best to use them, labor-saving devices for the home, studies of dressmaking and materials, etc. While work of this sort is planned primarily for the help of women on the farms, much of it is equally helpful to women in the cities, and especially to those in moderate circumstances who must exercise economy and get the greatest value for the money spent.

The woman chief of the proposed new bureau will rank with the chiefs of the other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, attend the weekly conferences in the Secretary's office and thus bring the women's viewpoint into the general work of the department.

## Work of Department to be Strengthened and Made Independent Bureau.

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## Of Interest to the Sewing Circle.

Washington Correspondence.

There is probably not a member of the circle who does not have occasion to use gingham. Gingham frocks and aprons constitute one of the necessities of the American home. American women will read with special interest the following from Senator Simmons (Dem., N. C.), which shows up simply one of the many points of attack the Republican tariff makes upon the American housewife. In a speech recently, Senator Simmons said:

"I have taken the duty on gingham. That is an average, I believe, of 48 per cent. The initial duty would be 30 per cent. Under this section the duty added would be 12 per cent. That is 42 per cent. Then add the dye duty, and you have 5 per cent more. That would raise it above the maximum. It could not go higher than 45 per cent; but the compensatory duty on account of the Egyptian cotton is not embraced in that limitation, and the compensatory duty according to the calculation that I have here, made by the expert, would amount to 4 per cent if there was Egyptian cotton used in the cloth, which, added to the 45 per cent, would make 49 per cent, as against 20 per cent under the present law."

As cotton cloth can be made more cheaply in American than in any other country in the world, and there can therefore be no reason for the tariff except to enable American manufacturers to tax the American home, the special hardship and iniquity of this tariff on gingham becomes glaringly apparent. The above, however, covers only a single item. The tariff on cotton is intended to increase the price on all kinds and grades of this universally used product. In anticipation of the passage of this measure prices have already been advanced.

## Think of It! In a few years the fame of Tanlac has gone round the world. The reason is merit alone. Sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

## PICNIC AUG. 12 AT ELON.

Basketball, Tennis, Races, Boating, Swimming, etc., in Afternoon.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Elon College, August 1.—The Greensboro Council, N. C. T., has accepted the invitation of the college and community to picnic here on the 12th.

It is understood that not only members of the Greensboro Council, but those in the territory ministered to by the council who are not members of the council but who are eligible, because they are traveling men, will be invited to participate in the festivities of the day. The wives and children of the Knights of the Grip in this territory will also be present for the occasion.

The following program has been proposed for the college auditorium, beginning at 11:00 a. m.: Organ Voluntary.

Address of Welcome by W. A. Harper.

Response by C. C. Taylor.

Vocal Solo by Mrs. E. C. Caldwell.

Day of Hope—E. C. Caldwell.

Rescission.

Following the program in the college chapel there will be a basket picnic at one o'clock on the college campus, where special tables and prepared booths will be provided to furnish refreshments. Each of the picnickers is invited to bring along a basket.

Following the lunch there will be boating and swimming at Lambeth's pond for those who are interested in such diversion. There will also be opportunity for tennis, various races, and other games to be participated in by others on the college athletic grounds.

At three o'clock the Elon Y. C. C. team will play baseball with the Swepsonville team of the bi-county league—a double-header to be staged for this day.

The following committees have been appointed:

On Entertainment for Ladies: Mrs. W. A. Harper, chairman, Mrs. H. H. Kimrey, Mrs. W. P. Lawrence, Mrs. F. B. Corboy, Miss Josephine Mainor, and Mrs. H. D. Lambeth.

On Entertainment for Men: Mr. H. H. Kimrey, chairman, W. R. Hinton, H. D. Lambeth, C. L. Umsted, E. B. Huffines.

On Recreation: F. B. Corboy, chairman, J. B. Newman, W. J. Apple.

On Tables and Booths: C. H. Atkins, chairman, Mack Clendenin, J. J. Lambeth, C. D. Johnston, D. W. Brown.

Leonardo da Vinci, aside from being a great artist, was a military engineer and wrote articles on aeronautics.

Of the 36,691 convictions for crimes committed in New York State during 1921, the state troopers brought about 11,830.

There may be no connection, but the increase in rubber heels and divorce suits are about the same.

## IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Graham Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching back.

Brings you hours of misery at leisure or at work.

If women only knew the cause—that

Backache pains often come from weak kidneys.

'Twould save much needless woe. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys. Ask your neighbor!

Read what a Graham citizen says: Mrs. R. C. Phillips, Guthrie St., says: "I suffered a great deal from kidney trouble for several years. I was very nervous at times, felt weak and my sight seemed blurred. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was soon feeling better. I have gained steadily since taking this remedy."

Over ten years later Mrs. Phillips said: "Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal and I can say they have done me a world of good in relieving the pains in my back and regulating my kidneys. I would not be without a box of this remedy on hand."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Our Water Powers.

By Joseph Hyde Platt,

Statistics recently made public by the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey and the U. S. Geological Survey show the amount of developed and undeveloped water power in the various states. Ranked in order of magnitude of developed water powers, North Carolina stands fifth with 360,000 horsepower. The first five states rank as follows:

New York 1,291,857 h. p.  
California 1,149,099 h. p.  
Washington 454,356 h. p.  
Maine 449,614 h. p.  
North Carolina 360,000 h. p.

In potential or undeveloped water power North Carolina is exceeded only by New York of all states east of the Mississippi river. It is estimated that there is at least 1,500,000 horsepower in North Carolina streams which can be developed for future use as industrial needs in the State arise. Much of this amount of undeveloped power is not economically developable under present conditions, but even now there are vast quantities of potential hydro-electric power going to waste which might profitably be used to increase the industrial output of North Carolina.

The state at present has an average daily output of hydro-electric energy of well over 2,000,000 kilowatt hours. In this respect it is exceeded by no state east of the Mississippi except New York, which contains the Niagara Falls power. In output of individual power companies, also, North Carolina ranks well to the front, the output of the Southern Power Company reaching about 790,000,000 kilowatt hours, an output exceeded by only eleven companies in the entire United States and Canada. The peak load of this country for one day is estimated at about 218,300 kilowatts, which is equivalent to 293,000 horsepower.

In Oklahoma all the Indians are getting autos. Now watch the Red Skins bite the dust.

More than half the states have a county named in honor of Washington.

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

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