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NATIONAL JUNIOR CHAUTAUQUA

Organization Projected Especially for Training of the Youth—Gives Children Something to Do and Think About—At School Opening the Time to Start.

With popular interest in all phases of child training at its height because of the opening of the schools throughout the nation this week, the Chautauqua Managers' Association of America and Canada has just announced, through its appointed committee, Dr. Paul M. Pearson of Swarthmore, Pa., Mr. A. C. Coit of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Loring White-side of New Haven, Conn.; a notable plan for a National Junior Chautauqua Organization.

Junior Chautauqua work has grown to such an extent that the various Chautauqua managers, who, as a part of their Chautauqua service during the past decade have been bringing supervised play and elementary training in social service and civic government to the children of "Main Street," have secured the services of an Advisory Committee of four of the best known authorities in the country on young peoples development, to coordinate the work into a national unit and map out a comprehensive plan for a period of years. This Advisory Committee consists of

Dr. Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, Washington, D. C.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director Bureau Child Hygiene, Department of Health, New York City.

Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Professor of Recreation, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

O. H. Benson, Director Junior Achievement Bureau, Eastern States League, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

The Junior Chautauqua enrollment now numbers 1,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen. Its activities are conducted in connection with the regular Chautauqua program now held in 9,000 towns in every State in the United States, and reaching 10,000,000 people annually.

The Junior Chautauqua activities are especially planned for the children of the smaller towns and cities. The week's Junior program includes games, stories, and pageantry under the direction of a trained leader. It is a "recreational oasis" in the child life of the town. The Junior citizens are organized into a miniature municipality and elect their Mayor, Town Clerk, and Law Making Commissioners. During the week the activities of "Junior Town" are directed in a parliamentary manner by the duly elected officials. As a part of their "Junior community" work the small citizens carry out in each town some kind of community service. Swimming pool funds are started, hospital beds endowed, poor children helped. But the training in service is the main objective.

The Directors of the children's work in the various Chautauqua systems of the country, met recently in Chicago and organized the National Association of Junior Chautauqua Directors. Miss Ida M. Loseth of the Ellison-White Chautauquas of Portland, Oregon, was chosen President, and Miss Mary L. Flynn, of the Swarthmore Chautauquas, Swarthmore, Pa., was elected Secretary. At this meeting it was decided to use on Chautauqua circuits, the prize pageant, "Conquests of Peace." The author of the winning pageant is Miss Mabel Wain, a Senior in Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Dr. Paul M. Pearson, Chairman of the Managers' Committee on the National Junior Chautauqua, and also President of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, voices the importance which the Chautauqua managers attach to this educational and recreational work with the children of the smaller communities by saying: "Chautauqua managers consider no phase of their work more important than the work with the children. This new plan for a National Junior Chautauqua Organization is a permanent in-

vestment in the town, which will make all the work more enduring and which, if properly directed and handled, bids fair to take its place as one of the potent present-day factors in the proper direction of the physical, mental, and social activities of our young people."

Already one of the most widely used songs in schools, playgrounds and community centers, is the "Town Song" written especially for Junior Chautauqua. Its refrain runs:

I am proud of My Town,
Is My Town proud of me?
and this is the heart of the message which the National Director of Junior Chautauqua, who is to be appointed for 1923, will carry to the Chautauqua towns. No longer are statesmen to be merely "born"; here is a definite attempt to "make" them.

Schools and Democracy.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

What should be said of a world-leading democracy wherein 10 per cent of the adult population can not read the laws which they are presumed to know?

What should be said of a democracy which sends an army to preach democracy wherein there was drafted out of the first 2,000,000 men a total of 200,000 who could not read their orders or understand them when delivered, or read the letters sent them from home?

What should be said of a democracy which calls upon its citizens to consider the wisdom of forming a league of nations, of passing judgment upon a code which will insure the freedom of the seas, or of sacrificing the daily stint of wheat and meat for the benefit of the Rumanians or the Jugo-Slavs, when 18 per cent of the coming citizens of that democracy do not go to school?

What should be said of a democracy in which one of its sovereign States expends a grand total of \$6 per year per child for sustaining its public school system?

What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?

What should be said of a democracy which expends in a year twice as much for chewing gum as for schoolbooks, more for automobiles than for all primary and secondary education, and in which the average teacher's salary is less than that of the average day laborer?

What should be said of a democracy which permits tens of thousands of its native-born children to be taught American history in a foreign language—the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in German and other tongues?

What should be said of a democracy which permits men and women to work in masses where they seldom or never hear a word of English spoken?

"Yet, this is all true of the United States of America."

Southwest Alamance.

Cor. of the Gleaner.

Mrs. J. P. Robertson died Saturday night near Oakdale at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dolph Kimrey, death resulting from the infirmities of old age. The remains were taken to Richland cemetery for burial. She was an industrious and respected old lady and lived to a ripe old age.

The meeting at Pleasant Union Holiness church closed on the first with few conversions.

Homor Louis Foster of Oakdale and Cody Martin of Liberty left on the 4th for Wake Forest College to enter for the coming year.

The weather is extremely warm for fall work.

The State Highway is now getting well under way, but the people are very much disappointed in not having it nearer Friendship and Oakdale schools, both progressive schools in progressive communities and much in need of good roads.

How seldom do we have anything to say that is worth saying.

FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

Grass Mixtures Suitable for the Piedmont and Mountain Sections of North Carolina.

By C. B. Williams, Chief, Division of Agronomy.

In order to produce and maintain work and other live-stock most profitably on North Carolina farms, more grasses and clovers for pasturage and hay will have to be produced than have been grown heretofore. Our people have not generally learned the importance and value of pasturage in the production of hogs, cattle, poultry and work stock. Many seem to think that grasses and clovers, suitable for pasturage purposes will not grow in most portions of the State. In most cases this is a mistake, if proper precautions are observed, and the prevalence and influence of this idea has frequently made live-stock raising unproductive. Generally, in order to produce pork, beef, milk and butter, eggs and poultry cheapest, the grower must provide good pasturage throughout a greater portion of the year. If ample pasturage is provided the animals the cost for supplementary feeds, certainly during the spring and summer months, may be greatly reduced. Except near the larger cities, in the case of milk cows (and even here it is advisable and in most cases necessary), can the farmer produce and market his produce at a profit without pasturage, and even in this case the margin of profit will usually be small, unless he has some succulent feed to take the place of the pasture. In this circular, only those grasses and clovers suitable for pasturage purposes will be discussed.

Pasture Mixtures.

In pasture mixtures it is desired that the combinations embrace grasses that begin growth early in the spring and grow throughout the summer and early fall. The mixtures should also, as nearly as possible, be made up of grasses that attain their maximum development in succession throughout the greater part of the year, so that, although the nature of the pasturage may be gradually changing somewhat as the season advances, abundant grazing will always be provided during a normal season, if the number of animals per acre is not too large. Timothy, orchard, redtop, Bermuda, tall meadow oat, and the rye grasses are the chief grasses, and alfalfa, white, red, mammoth (sapping), alsike and Japan clover are the main clovers used for making pastures. Alfalfa, where it can be grown successfully, is one of the very best plants to grow. It will provide an abundance of rich, succulent food for the stock during a larger part of the year, if it is properly managed. It should be stated however, that this legume has not up to the present succeeded very well in most sections of the State. Bermuda grass is well suited for making permanent pastures in the Piedmont section, especially for those lands that have washed or are quite rocky and could not profitably be brought under cultivation for general crops. It should not, however, be put on land that is to be used only temporarily for pasturage purposes. The following mixtures for the Piedmont and Mountain sections of North Carolina are recommended:

In Lower Piedmont—For Uplands.

No. 1.	Redtop	10 lbs.
	Orchard grass	12 "
	Red clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 2.	Redtop	10 lbs.
	Orchard grass	10 "
	Japan clover	7 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 3.	Orchard grass	10 lbs.
	Bermuda grass (root cuttings)	— "
	White clover	4 "
	Japan clover (rough)	12 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "

The Bermuda roots should be cut into about 4-inch lengths in the early fall or before growth begins in the spring, and be dropped

about 12 inches apart in about 2-foot furrows. Cover well by harrowing, by plowing, or with the foot of a hoe. Bermuda makes its growth in the hot summer and is killed by the first frosts.

For Upper Piedmont and Mountains—For Uplands.

No. 1.	Redtop	10 lbs.
	Orchard grass	12 "
	Red clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 2.	Redtop	9 lbs.
	Orchard grass	8 "
	Italian grass	6 "
	Red clover	4 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 3.	Timothy	9 lbs.
	Redtop	10 "
	Sapling clover	8 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 4.	Redtop	8 lbs.
	Orchard grass	10 "
	Kentucky blue grass	4 "
	Red clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 5.	Orchard grass	8 lbs.
	Tall oat grass	8 "
	Kentucky blue grass	4 "
	Red clover	5 "
	Japan clover	5 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 6.	Timothy	9 lbs.
	Meadow fescue	4 "
	Redtop	9 "
	Mammoth clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "

The mixtures given above containing blue grass are suitable for the climate and soils generally of localities situated 1,000 to 2,500 feet above sea level. For sheep pastures on foot hills and on mountain slopes it will be well to add 4 to 6 pounds of sheep fescue to Nos. 4 and 5 before seeding for this purpose.

For Creek Bottoms and Other Lowlands in Piedmont and Mountains.

No. 1.	Timothy	10 lbs.
	Redtop	12 "
	Alsike clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 2.	Redtop	12 lbs.
	Meadow fescue	10 "
	Alsike clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 3.	Timothy	7 lbs.
	Redtop	10 "
	Alsike clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "
No. 4.	Timothy	6 lbs.
	Redtop	8 "
	Meadow fescue	8 "
	Alsike clover	5 "
	White clover	3 "
	Seeding per acre	30 "

How Much Cottonseed Meal for Cows and Hogs.

The Progressive Farmer.

We doubt if it is ever advisable to feed a dairy cow more than four pounds of cottonseed meal a day, if the feeding is to be continued for any considerable period. A cow giving 34 pounds of milk a day and on green pasture will probably use as much as 5 pounds of cottonseed meal a day to advantage and without injury, but we think it better to stop at 4 pounds of meal and make up the balance of the ration with some other rich protein feed like peanut meal, linseed meal, gluten feed, etc., if more protein is required. In fact, now that cottonseed meal is rather high priced, we think four pounds a day should be the maximum fed to any cow.

Probably one pound a day is as much cottonseed meal as should ever be fed to a hog. When the quantity is not limited to a pound a day, we would still make up more than one-fourth of the ration with cottonseed meal. One of cottonseed meal to three parts of corn by weight is often used.

CAROLINAS EXPOSITION

Organization of Forces for Details of Exposition to Open Sept. 25th.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 4.—The Made-in-Carolinas Exposition which is to be held here September 25th to October 7th is rapidly assuming the proportions of a complete whole. The Board of Directors has recently busied itself with perfecting the personnel of the organization which will care for the actual details of the undertaking.

Wade H. Williams has been named General Manager and with the cooperation of Executive Secretary J. C. Patton will from this time forward be actively in charge of the Exposition's preliminaries. A steering committee, consisting of President John L. Dabbs, Executive Secretary Patton, Messrs. J. B. Eiford and David Owens, has been selected by the Board to settle all matters of policy which may arise, to handle all small emergencies such as are inevitable on the eve of so large an undertaking and in general to act with the full authority of the Board from now until the final curtain falls on the Exposition on October 7th.

Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick is organizing a reception committee which when complete will number one hundred or more and will have charge of the entertainment of the Carolinas Exposition Company's special guests and of the visitors who will attend from the surrounding territory on "special town" days. Col. Kirkpatrick announces that the personnel of this committee has already been completed to such a degree that he is assured of the active support of the very people he would select, were he given a free hand, unobstructed by previous engagements of an interfering kind.

Within the last few days a number of prospective exhibitors have given personal inspection to their space in the building and framed preliminary plans for the erection of their respective booths and the placing of their exhibits. Among these have been A. B. Carter of Gastonia, J. B. Pettibone of Pinehurst, N. C., representing Sweet Valley Products Company, John M. Brown of Winston-Salem, representing Nissen Wagon Company, Mrs. H. C. Duke of Greenville, S. C., and Earl Sherrill of Statesville Flour Mills, Statesville, N. C.

The building itself is approaching readiness with a degree of rapidity that is most gratifying to the Board of Directors. The first ply of the roof is on and the floorings of both stories are receiving their finishing touches.

General Manager Williams is authority for the statement that the second Made-in-Carolinas Exposition is certain to open its doors under bright auspices and will be ready on September 25th to welcome a host of visitors who will be given opportunity to learn more of the great Carolina-Products-For-Carolina people movement.

If it wasn't for the payroll, business would be a happy pastime.

IT'S A MISTAKE

Made By Many Graham Residents.

Many people in a misguided effort to get rid of kidney backache, rely on plasters, liniments and other make-shifts. The right treatment is kidney treatment and a remarkably recommended kidney medicine is Doan's Kidney Pills. Graham is no exception.

The proof is at your very door. The following is an experience typical of the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Graham. Ask your neighbor. Mrs. Bettie L. Pickard, W. Elm St., says, "About two years ago I was troubled with a dull nagging pain in the small of my back. I was very nervous and dizzy and black specks blurred my sight. The kidney secretions passed irregularly, too. When Doan's kidney pills were recommended to me, I got a box from Graham Drug Co., and they cured the backaches and rid me of the dizziness. I can't praise Doan's highly enough. Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Pickard had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y."

Wage Changes in Other Countries.

Charlotte Observer.

In view of the recent disputes of National character with regard to wage reductions, it is interesting to note the trend of wages in other countries. In the publications of the International Labor Office some information of value on this subject can be found. Taking, as an example, our greatest competitor, England, we find that the skilled workers in 11 different industries have had their wages reduced an average of 25 per cent during the period from June, 1921, to June, 1922. This average reduction included, among others, a reduction of wages in the coal mining industry of 20 per cent, in the railway service of 16 per cent for engineer, in the cotton mills of 33-1-3 per cent, and in the woolen mills of 40 per cent. An even greater reduction of wages is found in those of common labor or non-skilled workers. An average of the reductions for five different industries shows a decrease of a little more than 30 per cent. The greatest decrease was in laborers in the shipbuilding industry, where wages dropped 36 per cent during the year, while the least decrease was for laborers in the engineering industry, 22 per cent.

In Australia, after a conference between the coal operators and the Council of the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia, it was announced that the coal mine owners had requested a reduction in wages of 33-1-3 per cent, the discontinuance of the practice of supplying coal free at less than market prices, and a system of two shifts of eight hours each. The conference adjourned to allow the miners' representatives to confer with officials of the Union. At Wellington, New Zealand, the Arbitration Court issued an order on May 1, making a reduction in the wages of miners in coal mines of about 13 per cent. The order reduces the wages of minimum time rate men from 16 to 14 shillings per day, with corresponding reductions in the rates of pieceworkers.

Put 10 to 25 Breeding Ewes on Your Farm.

R. W. Scott, in The Progressive Farmer.

We have been growing sheep in a small way for 40 years or more, and no animal has paid us better for the amount of money invested. They will do the same for others if given a chance.

The size of the flock will depend upon conditions, but from 10 to 25 breeding ewes make a nice flock.

Sheep are naturally adapted to the South, the mild winter and long growing seasons being favorable. Sheep are easily grown, not any more so subject to disease than any other animals. But you can't succeed by placing them off on the creek or in a pine thicket and leaving them to care for themselves, subject to attack by dogs. They require feed and good pastures, but no more so than do poultry, hogs, cows, or any other livestock.

Sheep will improve the pasture they run on by keeping down weeds and evenly distributing the manure over the field. So much value is placed upon sheep manure that seedmen are advertising it in their catalogs and selling in packages. I suppose, to farmers throughout the country.

The sheep is a producer of the best meat and at the same time is growing wool that can be made into the best of blankets and goods for family use. No other animal does this. Think of what it would mean to each farmer and the South as a whole if we could keep here the money that goes to the West and North to pay for blankets and woolen goods that we can grow here—and at the same time add fertility to our soils!

Sheep will pay on many farms where beef cattle will not. They come to maturity quickly, and the lambs are in demand at high prices. There will always be a demand for good lambs and mutton. There is on almost every farm, land that is not producing anything, that could be made to grow sheep.

Petroleum Notes.

From American Petroleum Institute.

Independent oil interests control 66 per cent of the petroleum refining capacity of the United States and Mexico.

Out of a total daily production of 1,500,000 barrels of crude petroleum, independent interests are producing about 1,200,000 barrels.

To obtain one barrel of gasoline, the oil industry has to produce nearly four barrels of crude petroleum and by products.

The crude petroleum of the United States and Mexico is produced primarily to meet the demand for gasoline. In 1921 the domestic production of crude was 469,893,000 barrels and 125,000,000 barrels were imported from Mexico.

Contrary to a widespread belief, gasoline is not the principal product of crude petroleum. It forms about 25 per cent of a barrel of crude, but fuel oil forms nearly 50 per cent and sells for less than the cost of the crude.

There are 479 oil refining plants in the United States. Of these, 38, representing about 37 per cent of the country's refining capacity, belong to the so-called Standard Oil group. The remaining 441, with a refining capacity of 63 per cent of the total, are controlled by independent interests.

NOTICE.

All persons, firms, or corporations, holding claims against the Enterprise Company, a corporation, with its principal place of business at Mebane, North Carolina, will take notice that the undersigned has been duly appointed, is qualifying and acting as receiver of said Company, and that persons, firms or corporations, holding claims against said Company will file said claims, duly itemized and verified, with the undersigned receiver, on or before the first day of December, 1922, or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery of said claims.

All persons indebted to said Company will please settle at once.

W. O. WARREN.

Receiver of Enterprise Company, 31aug4t Mebane, N. C.

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

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