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Raleigh Letter.

(BY MAXWELL GORMAN.)

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7, 1922.—Now that the campaign is over popular interest turns to the approaching session of the new General Assembly, which begins two months hence. Workmen will start next week on the job of putting the two legislative halls in order for the use of the Legislature. Both wings of the second floor of the capitol building have been used to advantage for State purposes since the last meeting of the Legislature. The Highway Commission has often utilized the House to accommodate the crowds that attended the letting out of road contracts and other purposes; the State conventions of various organizations find temporary foothold there, also, each year; the Supreme Court put through the applicants for sheep skins to practice law at the same place, and there are scores of occasions where the hall is used for legitimate purposes, and because of the hall as well as the house shortage in Raleigh, the availability of the capitol has been a blessing indeed.

The State Department of Revenue which has been forced to utilize the Senate chamber until permanent quarters are provided by the State will move this week into the Gilmer Building, Fayetteville Street, third floor, in order to make room for the State senators to disport themselves the coming winter. Part of the space to be occupied was used by the Democratic State Committee as headquarters for the last three months, the work of the committee being finished this week.

Governor Morrison and all the State officials who have been out on the hustings specifying the past several weeks have returned to home base again, and the Governor will now be giving considerable thought and time to his forthcoming message to the General Assembly. Two years ago he almost paralyzed some of the standpatters by his forward movements advocated in his message (now largely accomplished), and may do so again.

Co-Operatives Enter More Suits Against Growers.

Twenty-six additional suits against tobacco growers in thirteen counties have just been entered in one day in Wake Superior Court here by the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, asking for liquidated damages for alleged violation of contracts.

The suits filed bring the total started in Wake Superior Court to the number of sixty-five scattered against defendants throughout the State. First effort on the part of defendants outside of Wake county to secure a change of venue was made when C. E. and M. T. Winstead of Person county filed a motion with Wake county clerk of court for a change of venue from Wake to Person county. The motion was denied, and the defendants appealed to the Superior Court and Judge Lyon will determine the matter at the next term.

State University Wins Inheritance Tax Suit.

Attorney General Manning has been informed that the Kentucky Court of Appeals has allowed the inheritance tax exemption in that State to determine whether or not the University of North Carolina would be required to pay an inheritance tax on approximately a million and a half dollars bequeathed to it by the late Mrs. Robert Bingham in 1917 for the establishment of Kenan professorships at the University.

Under the terms of Mrs. Bingham's will, the University of North Carolina was allowed \$75,000 annually for twenty-one years, with the stipulation that at the end of twenty-one years it should be given a fund which would annu-

nally provide an income of \$75,000. This was in memorial for her father, Captain W. R. Kenan, and her two uncles, Col. Thos. C. Kenan and Capt. Jas. Kenan, all of whom were graduates of the University of North Carolina. The fund so provided is for salaries of professors to be known as Kenan professors.

The Kentucky tax department held that the bequest to the inheritance tax because, since it was not an institution of Kentucky it could not claim exemption under the Kentucky law. The lower court in Kentucky held with the tax department and it was estimated that the University should pay a tax on \$1,500,000, amounting to about \$200,000. The Court of Appeals has overturned that decision and the bequest comes to the University tax free.

These Need no Bonus.

Manager Boulineau of the Raleigh sub-district office of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau is authority for the statement that there are now more than five hundred men, with monthly subsistence allowance ranging from \$0 to \$150 a month, in training in vocations under the jurisdiction of the Raleigh sub-district office, which covers the territory of eastern North Carolina. Training ranges from engineering, medicine and law to the simplest mechanical trades—according to the fitness of the subject, which includes inclination and will as well as education and general learning. Two hundred are registered at the North Carolina State College of Engineering and Agriculture. A number of ex-service negro men are taking similar courses at the A. & T. College for Negroes at Greensboro. Besides these, some one hundred and fifty disabled former soldiers are in placement training, that is, they are employed in shops and factories, no college training being necessary to fit them, some of whom have had practical experience before injured. Colleges in North Carolina where disabled ex-service men are matriculated under the auspices of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau include the State University, Trinity at Durham, Wake Forest College, King's Business College at Raleigh and Charlotte, and business colleges located at Durham and Wilmington. It is a great work that is being done. These men will be able to get along without the bonus, which Congress has so far refused the ex-service men, and The Union Herald takes real pleasure in publishing these facts.

Vets on Armistice Day.

Every veteran of the World War living in Wake county will be invited to the barbecue to be staged by the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion Armistice Day. Plans for the day's celebration were tentatively outlined at a meeting of the auxiliary recently. Efforts will be made to make the invitation personal to every veteran, but for those whose names are not available, the auxiliary requests that they communicate with its officers as early as possible.

Fruit Fit to Show the World.

North Carolina is becoming noted for its fine fruit. The exhibits at the State Fair here for the past several years have served to help advertise it.

To show the fruit growers of America who is being done in North Carolina in fruit growing and to give some of the advantages for this kind of farming in North Carolina, C. D. Mattews, chief of the Division of Horticulture of the N. C. Experiment Station, and J. H. Jeter, editor of the Extension Service, will be sent with an exhibit of North Carolina fruits and nuts to the Mid-western Horticultural Exposition to be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, during the week of November 13 to 18. Mr. Matthews has already selected some choice specimens which have been sent on for storage until the opening of the exposition.

The exposition attracts thousands of fruit growers from all over the central part of the United States. In addition, the American Pomological Society will meet at the same time and will draw a great number of other expert

horticulturists from Canada, Mexico, and each State of the Union. It will be remembered that several years ago North Carolina was represented at this gathering and won most of the first prizes offered. Under a new ruling, this State cannot compete for the cups and medals offered, but it can show the class of fruit grown and thereby attract the attention of fruit growers from other sections to help build up the latent possibilities of this industry in North Carolina.

JERSEY BREEDERS

MEETING ON NOV. 3RD

Enthusiastic Jersey Breeders Welcome Sophie's Abdul to Alamance.

No greater or more enthusiastic Jersey meeting was ever held in Alamance county than the one held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Scott of Haw River last Friday. Eighty-one Jersey enthusiasts, including straight-out farmers, preachers, doctors, bankers, visiting county agents, and professors of five different schools, were present.

The actual growing of high-class pastures was shown on the farm. R. W. Scott explained just what was necessary to have just such a pasture as they were then standing on. Mr. A. C. Kinney gave a splendid outline of the possibilities in Alamance and Orange counties. Mr. O. D. Ham of the Alamance creamery offered valuable suggestions for the making of good cream. Edward Kerr spoke of the necessity of making register-of-merit records with cows. He it was who milked and fed the cow that has the record of the South for butterfat production.

Prof. Lee Cooper offered to do the test work for local dairymen as a part of his community work with the school. This solves partly the financial problems connected with R. M. York, Mr. Will White of Mebane made a very inspiring address. Many problems were discussed relative to the welfare of the Jersey cow.

The biggest attraction of the day was the young bull just come into the community—Sophie's Abdul, a son of Pops 99th of Hood Farm, and a grandson of Sophie 19th, the world's champion long distance butterfat producer of all breeds. Mrs. Alice Baer, related to the Scotts and Kerrs of Alamance county, gave this animal to the N. C. State College, she having purchased it from Hood Farm at \$1,000. Learning that the College was not in need of a herd sire at this time, negotiations resulted in this bull coming to Hawfields. Jersey breeders are agree that this is the best bred sire that has ever come to Alamance. No bull was ever welcomed into our county by as large a body of people as was Sophie's Abdul.

W. KERR SCOTT,
County Agent.

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.

TO RECLAIM LAND

Holland Plans to Drain Part of the Zuyder Zee.

Project, if Carried Out, Will Add an Enormous Amount of Territory to Little Country.

The wonderful little country of Holland is maintained as a safe place for human habitation by means of huge pumping stations and miles upon miles of dykes. Were it not for the dykes, the result of years upon years of building, the sea would sweep over the land. If you should take a ride in a motorboat around the coast, and peep over the dyke, you would discover the roofs of farm buildings just level with your eyes.

At the seaside resorts the only hill in the place is the hill you must climb in order to get to the water's edge. The hill was built by human hands in the age-old fight against the incessant and tireless assaults of the ocean. Until about 50 years ago the Dutch depended entirely upon windmills to pump the water to the canals which carry off the surplus water, so that the farm lands may not be submerged. Then steam pumps came into general use, and the quaint but cumbersome windmills were pulled down. During the war, it looked for a while as though the Hollanders would have to rebuild their windmills on account of the acute coal shortage.

However, looking upon the other side of the picture, the Dutch enjoy advantages not possessed by other countries. By means of dykes and pumps they may enlarge their domains at will. Today cattle are grazing over wide areas, where 80 years ago fish were swimming.

A much larger scheme still is now on foot which will add to Holland a whole large country consisting of farming land as rich as the richest portion of many of our states. The whole of the southern part of the Zuyder Zee is to be reclaimed, after being 700 years under the water.

For the redemption of this particular area is in the nature of a counter-offensive by the Dutch. On St. Elizabeth's day in 1223 their hereditary enemy, the North sea, made a big and successful push. Advancing in a huge tidal wave, it swept over 150 square miles of low-lying farmlands, and formed what has since been the southern part of the Zuyder Zee. Many villages vanished beneath the water and 70,000 people lost their lives.

The plan now is to recover all this land, and besides the economic gain, rationally minded people look forward to finding rich treasures there, ancient hoards engulfed with their owners on that wild night when the North sea raced over the land.

Some, however, foretell disastrous results from tampering with nature's dispensations. The Zuyder Zee, they say, forms a great drainage basin for the whole of northern Holland; if it is suppressed the water that would have flowed off there in time of flood may cause inundations. The question is a serious one, for in Holland even great rivers flow to the sea only by artificial aid.

Cliff Timber for Violins.

Valuable violins are being manufactured from wood taken from the ruins of cliff dwellers near Aztec, N. M. While excavating recently Carl Morris, research investigator for the Smithsonian Institution, found a number of perfectly preserved timbers which are believed to have been used in constructing the homes of the cliff dwellers.

The dwellings were estimated to be over a thousand years old, and, due to the dry, hot climate that prevails in the vicinity of the ruins, the wood has become so well seasoned that high class violins are being made from it which have a tone, it is said, equal to that of an instrument that has been in use for a number of years.

The instruments are all of fine quality and are bringing high prices.—Kansas City Journal.

Incriminating Publicity.

"All right, sense," said the newspaper photographer, "just clasp hands with Mr. Graboob here and I'll take your picture."

"Young man, Mr. Graboob and I understand each other. I'd prefer to be photographed shaking hands with some impudicent citizen. There's no use giving my political enemies another opportunity to make the false accusation that I'm too friendly with the moneyed interests."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Scrub stock on waste land is a poor investment, but purebred animals on good pastures are still paying good returns.

Pasture, fencing and livestock come in the order named. It's poor business to start backwards.

TEMPLE IS WORLD WONDER

Gigantic Memorial to the Memory of Buddha Recognized as Masterpiece of Ingenuity.

What is claimed to be the eighth wonder of the world is the great Buddhist temple of Barabodhes, in Java. This gigantic building, which makes even the Pyramids of Egypt "look small," was built centuries and centuries before the coming of Christ.

The builders first made an enormous, artificial, flat-topped hill, 150 feet high, and on this they erected their temple, a building measuring 2,000 feet in circumference and six stories high. There are miles and miles of galleries and hundreds of rooms, and the walls are carved—every inch of them—with marvelous pictures that tell the story of the birth and life of Buddha in his various incarnations.

It is the picture bible of the Buddhists, the most beautiful thing of its kind ever created by human hands.

But the strange thing about this enormous building is that it was lost for a period of more than 600 years. And not only lost, but so utterly forgotten that its very name was not so much as mentioned.

How this extraordinary thing came to pass is told by Dorothy Dix in her travel book entitled "My Joy-Ride Round the World."

When the Mohammedans conquered Java they imposed their religion upon the islanders and destroyed the Buddhist temples. All that is, save this one, which was covered over with earth by the conquerors.

In that hot, moist climate the jungle in an incredibly short time closed in about the temple, and no years elapsed on the memory of it faded from the minds of men.

Then, about a century ago, the fortune of war made Java a British possession, and Sir Stamford Raffles was in charge of the administration of the island.

Through some old papers that came into his possession he got on the track of the lost temple and started to work clearing the jungle and removing the earth from above it. When the structure was finally unearthed it was found to be almost as perfect as when it was built.

It had been hermetically preserved to come to light as the eighth wonder of the world.

He Knew the Country.

An American negro from Mississippi, known simply as "Thomas," is the proprietor of the chief outdoor pleasure resort for foreigners at Constantinople. Before the Russian revolution Thomas owned a string of restaurants and theaters in Moscow, where he lived luxuriously. He has had, in all, three Russian wives, white women. He is now a refugee on the Bosphorus, the Bolsheviks having robbed him of everything, including his American passport. He was very anxious to get another passport, not with the idea of returning to America, but because "it would help him in his business." But the American consulate refused him the paper, on the ground that it had no record of his citizenship. One day I said: "Thomas, why don't you send to the United States and get a certified copy of your birth certificate from your-old home?" Thomas leaned over the chair on which I was sitting in his theater garden and whispered in my ear with the true negro candor: "Say, mister Dunn, you know jes' as well as Ah does dat my niggers down in Mississippi ain't never got no birth certificates."—Robert Dunn in the New York World.

The Regular Attend.

A young school teacher on the North side belongs to a bridge club. At the beginning of this season one of the members made the remark that she was the only one who had not missed several nights at the club the year before. Several congratulated her on being so regular.

The worst cat of the crowd spoke up, "If you had a regular beard, like I have, you just couldn't be present every time."

There was silence for a minute, then the little teacher scratched back. "My beard did raise a row about my unwillingness to miss club meetings," she retorted, "until I told him I was afraid to miss, for after the way you all talk about the others when they aren't here, I knew you'd talk about me if I wasn't here."—Indianapolis News.

Go Get Him!

Hunters employed by the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture have a motto, "If you are sent after an animal bring him in, regardless of how you have to get him." The story comes from Arizona of an old female wolf that had lost a foot in a trap, so that she had grown "trap wise" and wary and refused to take poisoned bait. The government hunter took his bed and laid it by a water hole where several wolves came to drink nearly every night. During the night he shot the wolf within ten feet of his bed.

Old New England Courting Stick.

Because the laws relating to wooing were so strict in old New England, a peculiar device called the courting stick came into use. This was a sort of speaking tube—a stick six feet or so long, about an inch in diameter, hollow, and with an enlargement at each end for speaking into and hearing from. A picture illustrating the method of its use represents the father seated at the fireplace, the mother busy spinning, the daughter seated on a bench by the mother knitting, while the young man caller is sitting across the room with elder mug and pitcher beside him. He is in the act of raising the courting stick to his mouth, the other end of which is lying in the lap of the young woman. The courting stick insured at least a minimum of privacy for the lovers' talk.

Lapis Lazuli.

Lapis Lazuli, or, as it is sometimes called, azure stone, is a mineral of beautiful ultramarine or azure color, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina with a little sulphuric acid, soda and lime. It is found in primitive limestone and granite in Siberia, China, Tibet, Chile, etc. It is generally found massive, and is translucent at the edges, with uneven, finely granular fractures, but sometimes appears crystallized in rhombic dodecahedrons, its primitive form. It was called by the Greeks and Romans sapphire, and was highly esteemed by them as an ornamental and mosaic work, and the valuable pigment called ultramarine is made from it. The finest specimens of lapis lazuli are brought from Bokhara.

Origin of Nursery Rhymes.

Where did the old nursery rhymes come from? That touching little story about "Old Mother Hubbard," in whose cupboard there was "no meat for her dog," was written by a Miss Sarah Martin who, born in 1708, lies buried at Loughton, in Essex, England. How many who know the lines "There was a little girl, and she had a little curl," are aware that Macaulay wrote it? Good old Dr. Isaac Watts was responsible for "How do the little busy bees," "Mary had a little lamb" was the chief work of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, an American, and "Twinkle, twinkle little star" came from the pen of Jane Taylor, who, with her sister Ann, worked hard in the interests of sound nursery morality.

Puttin' One Over on 'Em.

A country man and his wife, who had just come to the city, went into a restaurant. They sat down at the nearest table and had been waiting for quite a while, when the manager came over and said, "Pardon me, but this is a self-serving cafeteria. You'll have to serve yourself." Her husband, muttering to himself, arose and served the table, and when the meal was almost finished, he whispered to his wife, "Mary, I'll tell you what let's do. Let's slip out without washing the dishes."—Atlanta Constitution.

Ingenious Gun-Sight.

It was Sir Howard Grubb, the Irish telescope-maker, who invented a most ingenious form of telescopic sight for use with a rifle. Neither fore nor back sight is employed with this contrivance, but the shooter, in taking aim, looks through a small lens which, by an optical device, throws an image of a bright little cross in front of the gun and in line with the barrel. The image serves as a foreground, and by simply holding the center of the cross upon the object aimed at, the marksman takes his aim.

The Audubon Society.

The Audubon society is an organization formed for the protection of birds. It bears the name of the well-known American naturalist and bird lover, John James Audubon (1780-1831). The society has done much to prevent the hunting of birds for their plumage and for sport, and to create a sentiment against the wearing of birds and feathers on millinery. It is largely due to the efforts of Audubon societies that large tracts of ground have been set aside as bird reservations.

Age Not a Matter of Years.

Age counts for much less than it did a generation ago. People do not submit so readily to the growing-old process. They are realizing more and more that youth is not a physical affair at all. The new psychology, which is quietly, but deeply, affecting human thought in many directions, is teaching men that healthy labor, cheerful thinking, and useful interests in life go a long way towards preserving fitness and freshness of body and mind.

Greece Produces Much Olive Oil.

In recent years Greece has become one of the most important olive oil producers in the world. Its production in 1921 was one-sixth that of all countries (final estimates placed the total world production of olive oil at 1,190,000 metric tons), about one-third that of Spain and Italy combined, and a little more than 35,000 metric tons larger than that of Tunis, Portugal and France put together.

Last Call for Sowing

Winter Cover Crops.

W. F. Pate, Soil Agronomist, N. C. Experiment Station.

There is still some time left in which fall and winter cover crops can be sown this year. Oats and rye sown between now and the 15 of November should germinate and make sufficient growth between then and spring to make it a profitable undertaking.

If sown on land that would otherwise be left bare, they will prevent the top soil from being washed away by the winter and spring rains; will stop the excessive leaching away of the available plant food that is already in the soil and transform it into a condition available for next year's crops when turned back into the soil; they will furnish active humus or organic matter to help feed the following crops and hold water for the future crops' needs. If it is so desired, these crops may also be grazed during the winter and early spring with profit to the farmer and little or no damage to the crop.

Fertilize These Cover Crops.

All farmers know the value of fertilizers for the profitable production of money crops. In order for the cover crops sown to make a larger growth, it is recommended that from 200 to 300 pounds of a fertilizer be used analyzing about 8 percent phosphoric acid, 2 to 4 percent ammonia and around 2 percent potash.

As the weight of these cover is increased, the amount of grazing furnished will be greater; the water-holding capacity of the soil will be enlarged; the active humus of the soil will be larger; and a profitable increase in the yield of the following crops may be expected.

A Tarheel farmer failed five times with clover until the county agent bet him the lime that he could succeed by using it. Two hundred men recently visited this clover demonstration.

Seed corn selection in the field pays from \$30 to \$50 per day by increasing acre yields next year, as proven by nine years of experiments in North Carolina.

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