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Memorial to North Carolina Soldiers at Vicksburg

Legislature Will be Asked for Appropriation—Inscription Approved—Retail Merchants Want Special Legislation.

ELECTION FIGURES MAKE INTERESTING STUDY.

(BY MAXWELL GORMAN.)

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 21, 1922.

The following communication sent to us by Chairman Wm. T. Rigby, of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, should appeal to all patriotic North Carolinians, and we trust that every member of the new Legislature soon to meet in Raleigh will give the subject his favorable thought and vote. Chairman Rigby's brief letter follows:

"The Park Commission invites your best efforts on behalf of an appropriation by the General Assembly for a memorial monument on North Carolina circle in the Vicksburg National Military Park and in honor of the devotion, patriotism and faithful service of North Carolina soldiers in the Vicksburg campaign and defense. Your active interest in the proposed appropriation will be appreciated."

(Memorial monument inscription approved by the War Department.)

NORTH CAROLINA—Johnston's Army, French's Division, McNair's Brigade, 29th Infantry, Col. Coleman.—Breckinridge's Division, Stovall's Brigade, 60th Infantry, Col. Wash. M. Hardy, Lieut.-Col. James M. Ray.

Should Be Defeated Again.

The biennial announcement has made its appearance again that another effort will be made through the North Carolina Retail Merchants' Association to coax the new Legislature into enacting some bad legislation. Included in the program is the extension of the garnishee law so as to provide a short-cut to collect money owing by an individual customer to a merchant if it takes the last skillet out of the poor man's kitchen—and the poor woman's, also, be it understood. The Legislature of a number of years past have promptly and decisively refused to pass laws of this character asked for by the State Merchants' Association, and will do so again.

It is refreshing to know that many merchants of the better class do not approve of this demand for legislation of the character named.

Some of the merchants who are clamoring for this kind of legislation should first try and see themselves as others see them. As the "law" now stands and goes, any merchant can (as many do) "fail" in business and after going through certain legal formalities, "settle" with all creditors at anywhere from 10 per cent to seldom over 50 per cent, and his indebtedness is full, "discharged" and none of his creditors can trouble him about any of that indebtedness again. Often it is not long before the merchant "opens up" again at a new stand—and the creditors who a short time before lost anywhere from 50 to 90 per cent (including wholesalers and jobbers) of the amounts the merchant owed them, may as well whistle a long farewell to their lost cash, while the "re-Opened" merchant waxes fat in prosperity.

Yet this same class of merchants have the cheek to think they can bamboozle an intelligent and fair-minded body of lawmakers into making a law that would strip a private individual of the last shirt on his back (to say nothing of the old lady's nether garment) if they get sick or if misfortune temporarily sets them back a while, if

they owe the grocer or dry goods merchant at the time, and can't settle.

Talk about repealing the \$300 exemption, it would not cause a greater revulsion among the "common people" of modest means than would legislation of the character of the State Retail Merchants' Association continues to demand year after year—and as regularly is refused, and most properly refused.

No political party on earth, however great its majority, and no matter how many thousands of voters refused to vote at the last election, could survive a monstrous act like that. AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED AND PERSONIFIED IN NORTH CAROLINA, WOULD BE THE LAST PARTY TO ATTEMPT SUCH A MONSTROSITY.

Election Results a Study.

The State election figures, which have just become available in practically "official" terms, reveal some striking and interesting comparisons, when contrasted with the last prior State election in 1920. When Governor Morrison and the other present State officers were chosen.

The figures show that the head of the State ticket this year, Corporation Commissioner Lee, "received a majority of 85,058" over his competitor, Mr. Hoover. That is the "largest majority" since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He certainly sounds "big," indeed.

But when certain comparisons are made it dwindles almost to the proportions of Senator Zeb Vance's catfish. Two years ago the Republican head of the State ticket polled 231,175 votes, which shows that Mr. Parker, Republican, polled 5,560 more votes than Mr. Lee, Democrat, rolled up in the election on the 7th of this month, 1922.

Two years ago Governor Morrison polled 308,151 votes, which were just 82,536 more votes than Commissioner Lee polled this year. Loss of votes to the Democratic ticket of exactly that many votes. BUT (and it is a "but" that emphasis must be laid upon) the head of the Republican ticket this year, Mr. Hoover for corporation commissioner, polled only 140,557 votes, while in 1920 the Republican polled 231,175. Loss of votes to the Republican ticket of 90,518 votes. So the Republicans lost 4,860 more votes than the Democrats.

One hundred and seventy-three thousand (173,054) people who voted in 1920 did not cast a ballot the unprecedented falling off of nearly one-third of the State's electorate, taking the vote of 1920 as a at the recent election, which shows basis. The total number of people entitled to vote this year is of course much greater.

The Clean-Up in the Legislature.

But this biggest "killing" the Democrats made was in the fights over State senators (especially) and members of the House (generally). The new redistricting of Senate seats went into effect for the first time this year, and the Democrats cleaned up 47 of the 50 seats in the 33 senatorial districts. The Republican mortality is clearly shown in the statement that in the last Senate the minority had 11 senators—the percentage of mortality being so severe that we refrain from hurting the feelings of "the enemy" any further by mentioning it.

Over in the south wing of the Capitol building there are only 10 members left out of the 29 in the last House. It is a sad story for the Republicans. And the worst of it is, the explanations offered to the do not "explain."

If 90,000 voters were disgusted with the Harding administration, what was the matter with the 82,000 Democratic voters who stayed away from the polls?

The nearest thing to a full explanation so far is contained in the following comment made by Col. Alston Watts, the best posted politician in the State, which he gave out as part of a statement yesterday. He says:

"The election is a great victory for the Democratic party and a magnificent endorsement of Governor Morrison's administration and the splendid program of State up-

building and progress which has been inaugurated under his leadership. Never in the State's history have so many Republicans openly and proudly voted the Democratic ticket as have in this election. This was notably true in the west, where Republicans are in great numbers. They were pleased with roads and schools, as were their Democratic neighbors, and nearly a score of counties heretofore Republican are now found in the Democratic column.

"In Mr. J. D. Norwood the party never had a wiser, more devoted, energetic or effective chairman.

"The Democrats elected all 10 Congressmen with majorities ranging from 7,000 to 12,000. They gained two senators, eight senators and 19 representatives in the Legislature, with about an equal number of clerks, sheriffs, registers of deeds, county treasurers, boards of county commissioners, and other county officers, as representatives. Counties have gone Democratic for the first time in 20 years, and one—Henderson—for the first time since the Republican party was organized. That party has only one solicitor, three senators, and ten representatives in the Legislature. Only four counties—Mitchell, Surry, Wilkes and Yadon—will be represented in both branches of the next Legislature by Republicans.

Argument this Week and State Stay Soon Get this Tax Money.

In the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington this week the final argument is being made in the appeal of five of the larger railroads from the Circuit Court of Appeals in North Carolina in their course of resisting the collection of certain ad valorem taxes levied by the State for the year 1921.

The ruling of the court will settle litigation of more than a year's standing and mean either the payment into the treasuries of the counties, municipalities and school districts of some millions of dollars of revenue or the loss of that money.

Since October, 1911, the matter has been in the courts, starting with the railroad trying to secure an injunction forbidding the collection of the 1921 ad valorem tax, the franchise tax, and the income tax. The federal court, a special tribunal sitting here, heard argument for more than a week in January, 1922, and rendered a decision adverse to the roads on March 18, 1922, at Raleigh, as to the ad valorem and franchise tax, the income tax matter being side-tracked for awhile. While the appeal of the roads was waiting to be heard by the Supreme Court of the United States, a stay of collection was granted by the three-judge court, consisting of Judge James E. Boyd and Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., ruling in favor of the stay. Judge H. G. Connor against it. The effect has been that while the railroads lost in the ruling against an injunction, they have not yet paid their 1921 taxes, nothing to the State and no part of the ad valorem tax to the counties except the amount not in dispute.

Second Payment for Eastern N. C. Tobacco Growers.

Special Correspondence.

With a second payment to members completed in the South Carolina belt and arrangements being made for a second payment in Eastern North Carolina early in December on all tobacco delivered before December 1st, the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association is expecting to largely increase its membership in these belts before the season is over. Without any special effort on the part of the Association new contracts are reaching Raleigh daily from men "who wanted to see" and are again "horribly disgusted with the auction system."

Insistent demands for legal action against contract violators continue to reach Raleigh headquarters, especially from local units of the Association. In response to this demand the legal department last week filed 54 more suits against members in 21 counties of North Carolina involving damages of more than \$50,000. Some of the first suits filed have been settled

out of court, while other men are making settlements without waiting to be haled into court.

Arrangements have been made to have warehousemen receive money for damages and forward it to Raleigh where the legal department will decide whether to accept or reject such settlements. Each case is being considered on its merits, and while the attorneys are accepting a number of such proffered settlements, they state that in other cases they are rejecting offers to settle where the interests of the association show that a law suit would be better policy.

North Carolina as Seen by a Yankee.

Asheville Citizen.

James Arthur Seavey, of Asheville, is a newcomer to North Carolina, and one who came with no prepossessions of any nature to influence him towards partiality in estimating the strength and significance of the state's educational and industrial renaissance which moves him to admiration. In the New York Times of October 22, Mr. Seavey writes the record of a state once far down the list of commonwealths in wealth and agencies of welfare, now pushing the foremost in the Union for primary in the things that make life more livable. He says:

"That which has hit North Carolina is not even a forty-seventh cousin of the old Western boom. It is possible that the native capitalists of industry would object to its being called a boom at all. It is, rather, a financial, industrial, and commercial regeneration—the phoenix of the New South risen from the ashes of the Old.

"The development mania which has swept over the state has expanded itself so sanely that it might be called the dementia of commercial common sense. It bears all the earmarks of permanent success, because it lacks all the elements of bubble enthusiasm."

There was a time, says Mr. Seavey, when there was intense rivalry between Eastern and Western North Carolina, but now all this is changed.

There is still rivalry between the sections, but a rivalry based upon the hope that one section may out-achieve in greater good for a greater state. The whole commonwealth has come to realize that parts cannot be greater than the whole; that, in the long run, what is good for Raleigh is good for Asheville, and what works to the disadvantage of Charlotte bodes no good to Salisbury. Hence the slogan of yesterday, today, and tomorrow in North Carolina rings like a clarion from the mountains to the sea:

Tarheels for Tarheels, one and inseparable; Tarheels without end!

With this and more to the same effect as a preface, Mr. Seavey puts down the North Carolina statistical record, which he says reads like a fairy tale. In two decades the state has risen from twenty-seventh to fifteenth in the value of manufactured products and has today more cotton mills than any other state. It ranks fifth in the value of agricultural crops. It is now spending on its common schools \$16,000,000 a year, besides the millions for colleges. It is building good roads, five miles a day, with an expenditure of \$25,000,000 a year. It has water power and its abundance of native-born white labor are attracting the attention of capitalists who see New England's factory supremacy slipping away from her.

Mr. Seavey and the New York Times have presented North Carolina with thousands of dollars in advertising, but even yet there will be those, if only a few, who will shake their heads and proclaim their regrets that the state ever developed this ambition for progress. These are they who would ask that the corn be shelled, but, fortunately for North Carolina, they are a tribe rapidly approaching extinction.

Wedding presents in Hungary are said to be given only to poor couples to help them to get their homes together.

The man who follows the crowd seldom has the crowd following him.

ALAMANCE AT THE STATE FAIR.

Hawfields Community Influencing State's Agriculture.

F. H. Jeter, in News & Observer.

How one little community is exerting a wonderful influence on the agriculture of North Carolina was strikingly demonstrated by the exhibits made by the little Hawfields community in Alamance county at the State Fair this fall. This community, it will be remembered, is the home of Bob Scott, one of the best farmers in the State and a member of the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Scott is a pioneer livestock grower, confining his activities mostly to dairy farming. Around his home community of Hayfields has now grown the larger and more ambitious community of Alexander Wilson, named from a school conducted three years ago and which some of the famous men of the state and nation have attended. About five school districts have consolidated and are putting up a \$40,000 high school which will give the country children of this section a complete high school education.

It will be remembered that Alamance county sent in an exhibit that won second place in the contest for the best county exhibit at the State Fair. This exhibit was in charge of W. Kerr Scott, county agent for the Extension service, a graduate of the State College, and son of Farmer Bob Scott. Miss Edna Reinhardt, home demonstration agent, assisted in preparing the exhibit. The Hawfield community as a whole took part in making this display a success. The exhibit made by the Alexander Wilson Community won first place in community exhibits, and took a prize of \$300. This exhibit was in charge of Prof. W. L. Cooper, Jr., teacher of agriculture at the high school, and Miss Florence Gray, home economics teacher. Both of these leaders are employed for their whole time by the community.

Aside from these large contributions to the fair, the community sent many other blue ribbon displays. Mrs. R. W. Scott won a number of first places for some of the canned goods which she had prepared at home. Miss Elizabeth Hansel won a blue ribbon for the best Muff Orpington hens displayed by a member of the poultry club, and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Dixon won many ribbons for individual displays in addition to giving much time to the community and county exhibits.

Out in the livestock pens, a fine exhibit of Jersey cattle was sent in from Alamance county in charge of Edward Kerr, of the Hawfields Community. All of the animals shown came from this community. The exhibit of Duroc-Jersey hogs put on by the Curle's Neck Stock Farm of Richmond, Virginia, was in charge of Merle Stuart of Hawfields, a young man who received his training in agriculture at the local high school. The exhibit of Angus Cattle from the Harris Farms was shown by E. C. Turner, Jr., of the Hawfields neighborhood.

In the home industries exhibits, Mrs. C. R. Hudson, of Raleigh, a daughter of R. W. Scott, made 17 entries and won 14 first places, 17 red ribbons, three white ribbons, and had only three blanks. Mrs. L. M. Smith, of Raleigh, also a daughter of Mr. Scott, made 18 entries and won 10 blue ribbons, two red ribbons, three white, and one fourth place, with only two blanks.

These winnings would not be so significant were it not for the fact that they all came from one community, except the County exhibit. They show the influence of this community on the farm life of the State and how it is rendering assistance in making the State's biggest agricultural show a greater success. It points out the value of having sound community leaders who are teaching and showing by example how a community can be self-sufficient in providing food and feedstuffs and in living a happy and prosperous life.

In fact, it would not be making a far-fetched statement to say that most of the good things being done by this progressive group of folks had their beginning in the quiet, unassuming leadership given them

by Farmer Bob Scott. Only last Friday evening, Mr. Scott had gathered at his home about 100 of the leading farmers of Alamance and Orange counties for a banquet of Jersey cattle growers. His Jersey herd is well known over the State and the success that he has had in dairy farming has been greatly stimulating to others who want to take up this line of farming. Cotton and tobacco farmers who make some money and spend it all on debts for food and feedstuffs would do well to take a tip from Mr. Scott's farm where grain, hay and cattle furnish the main income. Probably Mr. Scott will never amass great wealth, probably he doesn't wish to, but he has done this—he has built wisely and well a strong self-supporting community that is giving its children the benefits of good fundamental education, a happy and contented home life by teaching them the things about which they will be vitally concerned. As his influence has extended from his own farm into the Hawfields Community, likewise the influence of this community is now extending out over the State and the State is the gainer by his having been a Tarheel farmer.

Election Victory Deserved. Says Boston Paper.

In explaining the Democratic victory of November 7 and highly approving it, the Republican Boston Transcript editorially says, among other things:

"The best part about the wigging which the people have given at the polls in many parts of the country to the party in power is that the wigging was well deserved."

"The party in power has neglected its opportunity, paltered in the face of grave and pressing problems, played fast and loose with the veterans of the Great War, goose-stepped before organized bands of noisy minorities, honeyfugled the pacifists, enacted a tariff bill that, as we have repeatedly said, is a disgrace to the Republican party and a menace to the Nation, insulted the intelligence and inflamed the passion of the electorate in many parts of the country by appointing to office that are indefensible on any score—for example, E. Mont Reily as governor of Porto Rico and a whole tribe of political windlers south of the Mason-Dixon line. Instead of leadership in the lower house of Congress the Republicans have set up an oligarchy consisting of Mondell of Wyoming, Madden of Illinois, Kelley of Michigan, and Anthony of Kansas—the worst of the lot. Instead of resisting the impudent and insolent manner in which this oligarchy has invaded the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive, the Executive has in too many instances saluted before the invaders. In the place of 'one man government' at the executive end of the Avenue, the party in power has given the country a taste of misgovernment both ends by a congressional oligarchy as unfit to administer as it was to legislate."

Cotton Co's Request. 40 Make Final Deliveries For Second Advance.

Raleigh, Nov. 21.—Instructions to make final deliveries of cotton were sent this week to members of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, in order that arrangements may be made for the second advance of \$25 a bale which the board of directors have set for December 15.

The board of directors has instructed the officers of the Association to take legal action against members of the Association who have willfully violated their contracts, and it is announced that this will be done as soon as the data has been collected. It is not believed by the officers of the Association that there has been any considerable number of willful violators of contracts.

Cotton continues to be delivered at almost the same daily average as in October, and this constant stream of cotton coming into the Association has been a remarkable achievement on the part of the co-operatives. The members of the Association have done their part

by giving their loyal support to those charged with the sale of cotton, officers declare.

The cotton co-operatives have been greatly handicapped during the rush season because of lack of adequate quarters in which to work. The headquarters staff moved last week into its permanent quarters here, and is now busily engaged in clearing up the mass of work in connection with the handling of many thousands of bales of cotton. The rush season for deliveries is expected to continue until well through December, officers state.

Federation of Labor Contradicts G. O. P. on Unemployment.

Washington Correspondence.

Reports of a shortage of labor emanating from Republican sources and evidently designed to create the impression that industrial prosperity has returned, are denied by representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Officials of the Federation have just conducted a survey of the country and upon this found their statement that far from a shortage there is a great surplus of workers of all crafts and classes.

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, there comes the same story of men looking for work," says the Federation's official statement.

This Republican claim of a scarcity of workers has been coupled with an announcement in Republican organs that the Harding administration is about to consider the amendment of the immigration laws to permit a larger influx of European laborers to meet the alleged demand of American industries.

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