THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLVIII — GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY. JANUARY 4, 1923 — NO. 48

New Lawmakers Gathering in Raleigh

Only 15 Republicans—3 Senators, 12 Representatives.

Last State Fair Largely in Debt and Legislature May Take Action.

(BY MAXWELL GORMAN.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 2, 1923.—Members of the new Legislature have been arriving in Raleigh for several days and at this writing there is a "quorum" ready to begin work in the two branches, with Lieutenant Governor Cooper presiding in the Senate and with Speaker Dawson handling the reins in the House.

With only three Republican senators and a dozen Republican members of the House, not much interest attaches to the formality of a show at "organization" of the minority in the General Assembly, Haymore and Cowles are the two outstanding figures among the Republicans, but the Republican representation (smallest on record) is so insignificant that its opposition or advocacy of any particular line of legislation will cut scarcely any figure in the enactment of legislation this year.

Senator Varser of Robeson and Representative Doughton, who figured so successfully in the last Legislature as chairmen of the Finance committees of the two branches, are at the head of the same committee again, the most important of all, although announcement of all the committee chairmanships are not made formally, as yet.

The session promises to be the most important and interesting one of many years, and the work which will be unfolded as the session advances will verify the prediction. There is not so much of a rush for "jobs" as in former years, and one reason for this is that few people can come to Raleigh and live respectably (not to say comfortably) on the small pay allowed by law—the old pay, but with the cost of living in this city increased anywhere from fifty to seventy-five per cent over that of a few years ago. Still, there are not a few who (perhaps from force of habit) cling to old places they have held for years, and some new applicants who want to try it out on "starvation wages". Those who land the "jobs" will have a fat chance to "reduce" their avoirdupois while here. That much can be said, anyway.

Opposition is Weak.

Governor Morrison finds the legislative arm friendly to the executive branch of the State government from the start, which is an important condition. For it requires co-operation and hearty co-operation at that between the two to insure smooth and safe legislative operation of the machinery of government.

One does not hear so much of the so-called "Bailey program" of legislation at this time. The ridicule which his recent "Message to the Legislature" invited and provoked plus the "omnipresent ego" of Josiah William, which always stands out in red letter glitter in all of Bailey's effusions, have had a dampening effect, especially since the Governor pulled his letter to him appealing for the appointment of Col. Watts, who has since encountered Bailey's crude attempt at political dentistry, because Bailey found that Watts was not warming up very rapidly to support Josiah William for the run for governor next time.

There is one danger which the new Legislature will have to guard against—cock-sureness. Because of its lopsided political complexion there is always danger of a legislative body overdoing itself where there are tremendous majorities. There are several members who are loaded with "little bills" which if allowed to pass would endanger the repetition of even an 80,000 majority. But there are also a number of safe men on guard, it is comforting to note, and when the curtain is rung down March 5th it is hoped and believed that the record will show that this, the most overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature of all, was true to the best interests of the State and its people—ALL the people.

Govetnor Morrison spent New Year's day in Lumberton, the first visit there since he became Governor, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McLean, at whose home Governor Morrison and daughter, with their nosts, held an informal reception Monday afternoon.

May Take Over The State Fair.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's "Ohio Idea" manager named Walbrro, who so ruthlessly kicked out many of the Jule Carr and Joe Pogue accessories that went far to foot the bill of conducting a State Fair for many years, fell short by $25,000 in making ends meet last October. Since then that group of the Fair committee has tried to issue $60,000 in bonds (with mortgage on the Fair grounds) to pay the deficit and spend $355,000 more in discharging other obligations. But they have met with such opposition that there is now a plan making to have the State "take over" the Fair and its property and future conduct. Mrs. Vanderbilt's rich name doesn's mean anything to paying the bills of the Fair, which mistaken, plus some unpopular attitudes assumed by the "Ohio Idea" manager's "mismanagement" of North Carolina affairs, partly was responsible for.

If the resu finally reached will insure a different "management" next Fair, it would be possible yet to restore the third week in October each year, as a week of reunion and rejoicing of thousands of North Carolinians all over the State. The management of the last fair is credited with the statement that "those who do not like that sort of a Fair can abstain from attending." But people who live in North Carolina know that all the people who come to Raleigh to attend and enjoy a State Fair are not all alike—and it is a safe bet that unless the word goes down the line in time, that the next Fair shall NOT be entirely like the last one, the deficit will be greater, and not more than half the usual number of people coming here for years and years will attend.

And that is something. While it is necessary to make the State Fair self-sustaining, it is also important to provide a week of enjoyment in which ALL classes of North Carolina folks can enjoyably participate. The Fair can retain all of its newly acquired "respectability" and at the same time provide features that the "common people" like to see and enjoy and spend money on.

Governor May Ask Legislature.

In this connection Mr. W. N. Jones, a member of the executive committee of the N. C. Agricultural Society, and who has actively figured in the conduct of the State Fair for many years, said: "The society through its proper officers has proposed to the State to turn over this property, worth between two hundred and three hundred thousand dollars, subject to the bonded indebtedness and the unsecured indebtedness, to use for a permanent exhibition of our State development, agriculturally, industrially and in manufacturing, a Fair to be operated there one week in each year, the whole control to be under officers appointed by the State, and the grounds to be used verv largely as an adjunct in the development of the State by our State College. I have seen in the papers that Governor Morrison says that this proposition has his approval and will recommend the same to the Legislature.

Four years ago only two cows in the Experiment Station herd at Willard produced as much as 300 pounds of butter fat in one year. They did this once only. Now the entire herd has averaged over 300 pounds for the past two years.

DEMONSTRATION AGENTS HELP WOMEN SAVE MONEY ON CLOTHING.

Alamance Women Are Saved $1275 on 425 Hats.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2.—A very popular phase of demonstration work for women and girls in 1922 was the clothing schools held in the rural communities and at the county seats by the home agents. From early spring to Christmas these have been going on along with the gardening, poultry, and food work, states Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of this work for the Agriculture Extension Service.

The Alamance home agent reports "In March the court room was converted into a work shop and the women came from all over the county to learn to make hats for themselves and to watch others make them. This was followed by a two day school in fifteen communities when 425 wearable home-made hats were made. If these hats were valued at five dollars each and two dollars was allowed for expense of material, the women of the county would have made a total saving of $1275.00."

From the Franklin agent comes this story. "At one meeting a woman brought an old straw hat that was utterly hopeless. When I told her that it seemed impossible to do anything with it, she said, 'Wed, that means for me to stay at home all summer, for I can't buy a new one.'

"I said let's put the crown over a bucket, give the entire hat two coats of polish and see how it looks." After it was wired and reshaped the result was unbelievable and the woman was delighted. A small bunch of pansies and some cleaned and pressed ribbon tastily arranged completed the transformation at a cost of seventy-five cents.

Mrs. McKimmon says that selecting suitable designs and patterns for dresses, and making dress forms for convenience in fitting were some of the other demonstrations that frequently kept the agent with interested women for all day meetings. After one such meeting a little boy in Moore county thanked the agent for teaching his women folks how to make a dress form as formerly he had to serve as the unwilling model when mother wished to fit a dress to send to sister who was away at school.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FLOOD THE UNIVERSITY.

In Two Years 437 Increase at University.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Chapel Hill, Jan. 3.—The flood of students from the high schools of North Carolina is threatening to swamp the University and the colleges of the State.

At the University there are 239 more students than a year ago and 437 more than two years ago. The most conservative estimates place the total attendance two years hence at 2,500. The chances are that it will be greater than that.

E. C. Brooks, State superintendent of public instruction, now the executive committee of the Trustees, the other day said the number of graduates from North Carolina high schools next June was expected to be 5,000. More than half of these are ambitious to go on from high school to college, and the higher institutions are hard put to it to find room for them.

Three new dormitories for men are the chief features of the two-year building program which the University Trustees are asking the legislature to provide for. They are needed to take care of the students that are sure to come in within the next two years. If they are not built, there will either be unhealthy crowding or applicants will have to be turned away.

Another item on the program is a women's building. This was proposed to the 1921 legislature, but the decision was to postpone it.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

LEADS IN HOME OWNERSHIP

According to Population, Canada is at the Head of All Nations in That Respect.

Canada has a larger percentage of home owners in its population than any other nation, according to recently compiled figures of the census department.

London, Ontario, leads among Canadian cities with 80 per cent of its inhabitants owning their own homes. Hamilton and Calgary have 66 per cent home owners, Toronto 55 per cent, Halifax 51 per cent, Vancouver 45 per cent, Edmonton 45 per cent, Winnipeg 44 per cent, Ottawa 40 per cent, Montreal 5 per cent.

Montreal, the largest city in Canada, pulls down the general average to 35 per cent for the ten cities. Taking into consideration the country districts, it is believed by the census experts that nearly 70 per cent of the people of Canada own their own homes. Canada is a land of farmers, where the tenant farmer is almost unknown.

In the cities covered by the census there is a number of residences from 9,000 to 13,000. Of 72 cities in the United States with a population of 100,000 or more, only two, Des Moines, Iowa, and Rapids, it is declared, have a 50 per cent population of home owners. Des Moines tops the list with 51.1 per cent while Grand Rapids has only a trifle over fifty. Recent government statistics in the United States show that 55 per cent of the people of the United States own their own homes and 54.4 per cent live in rented quarters.

GOT VERIFICATION FROM DAD

Small Boy Satisfied That Malachy Was Right About the Steering Gear of Bulldogs.

An eminent college professor is the father of a small boy who is very observant and inquisitive, and is the employer of a man who has much Irish wit and humor.

One day Alfred, the small boy, was playing with a cat in the stable while Malachy cleaned the harness.

"Say, Malachy," the child asked, "why do cats always land on their feet?"

"They steer themselves wid their tail."

"Well, how do rabbits steer themselves? They haven't long tails, only a stub."

"Wid their ears; that's phwat they have their long ears for."

"How does a bulldog steer himself? He doesn't have long ears or a long tail."

"Wid his bark."

At this the boy looked doubtful. Presently he ran to his father's study, and in a few minutes came back to the stable.

"Malachy!"

"Yis?"

"That's true what you told me about bulldogs. I asked papa, and he read something to mother out of a book about 'barks that steer against the wind.'"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Unexpected Candor.

My most embarrassing moment occurred one day last winter. I was attending a church bazaar with a friend of whom I was very fond. All went well until we came to the pillow booth, where I made my horrible break. Quite confidentially I told her: "Now, some of those pillows aren't so bad looking, and some of them are really quite good looking, but did you ever in your life see one in as poor taste as that?"

My friend looked at me queerly for a moment and then said: "I'll admit it is in poor taste, but, then, you see, I made it myself."—Ladies Home Journal.

Effect of War Against Disease.

The effect of successful war against disease and death is to make life better worth living. There is no doubt that whole cities and even countries have been at a low physical level of vitality. Settlers in malarial districts of the United States are pertinent examples. For them life was a sad affair. Low death and sickness rates signify a more exuberant vitality, and more general enjoyment of life. The possibilities in a nation which really enjoys life are limitless.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Double Cylinder Air Motor.

An air motor, on the order of those used in pneumatic tools, but of such extreme compactness that it is no bigger than a safety-match box, weighs only three ounces, and yet develops over half a horsepower, was an outstanding feature of a recent model exposition at Dublin, Ireland. The motor, illustrated and described in Popular Mechanics Magazine, is double-acting, with two opposed cylinders of three-quarter-inch bore and stroke, and runs on compressed air at 100 to 300 pounds' pressure.

SEEN THROUGH ENGLISH EYES

Traveler Declares American Women Splendidly Domesticated and Versatile to a High Degree.

An entertaining way for the American woman to see herself as she is seen is to follow the comments made by the Manchester Guardian's correspondent in America, Muriel Harris:

In her home the American woman is domestic almost in the German sense. There is no handing over the kitchen entirely to the cook, for instance. There is no hard-and-fast line which leaves this to the maid and that to the mistress. Domestic crises are more frequent even than in England, but when they occur it is no special tragedy, because the mistress of the house is practically always able to fill in the gap without shaking the foundations of the household. American women can nearly all of them cook and sew and do anything in the house from making the furniture to seeing that the electric fuses are in order. [illegible] more domestic than we [illegible] the Europe[illegible] The latter [illegible] the girls fall [illegible] the [illegible] day, and there [illegible] brilliant [illegible] unexpected failures. On the other hand, it is odd to see her scrubbing her own floors—a very nice white scrub, by the way—and attending to everything in the house, and still the same [illegible] in the [illegible] luxury-loving mistress woman that in Europe she is commonly regarded as being.

PEAT BOGS TO BE UTILIZED

Commercial Value of Immense Deposits in Northwest Germany Has Not Hitherto Been Realized.

The more or less successful installations in northwest Germany for the utilization of the immense peat bogs that exist there has led to the suggestion in England that the huge bog of Allen in Ireland may next become a great center of industry. The German undertaking has contemplated the bringing of a large part of the bogs under cultivation, together with the conversion of the peat into fuel, to be employed in the development of electrical energy for agricultural purposes, as well as for supplying light and power to a number of towns situated within a radius of fifty miles. A network of canals is, it is reported, in process of formation to drain the ground, and the peat dredged out is to be utilized in the way just described. It is estimated that the gas produced from the peat will furnish work to the amount of 600 horsepower hours for each ton, and a large quantity of ammonia will be recovered for use as fertilizer.—Washington Star.

Steel Has Great Cutting Power.

"High-speed steel" for cutting tools has been well known for years, and an improved form of this material has been introduced in Sheffield, England. It is reported that this steel has four times the cutting power of any other in use. The composition is, it appears, still a secret, but it is said to be the first "high-speed steel" that can be hardened in cold water without danger. It can also be hardened with oil or in a cold blast.

Tools made of it wear out much less rapidly and require much less grinding than those of the older kinds of steel. They will also go on working at high temperature longer. But the makers themselves say that this steel does not by any means mark the final development of "high-speed steel."—Washington Star.

Imperfection at a Premium.

[illegible] so long [illegible] that brick "seconds" and imperfections were sought in foundations and low grade work wherever they could be found. They were the undesirable, distorted part of each consignment and the manufacturers were glad to dispose of them. But finally a builder with an eye for the artistic noticed their colors, which ran from the natural red to old browns and blues. He experimented and found they had a decorative appearance even when laid in mortar, which caught by a rough roof of off-colored slate, carried a distinct atmosphere of antiquity. As a result, strange, queerly attractive houses are appearing all through the country and brick "seconds" are quoted far above their perfect mates.—Wall Street Journal.

Bottled Fresh Air for City.

With summer all minds turn toward vacations, and seek new scenes and cooler airs than the city affords. A German savant is said to have found the means of procuring pure mountain air inclosed in earthen tubes for home folks. An English savant is said to have discovered the means of conveying sea breezes to city homes. All this is very nice, but to complete these inventions a third savant would have to find the means of offering in the domicile the joys of open air!

LOSE 36 PC. OF CORN

Only 64 Bushels of Every 100 Possible Are Realized.

One Out of Every Three Acres Planted Does Not Produce Grain, Agricultural Experts Say—Various Causes Given.

Washington.—Of every 100 bushels of corn that farmers set out to grow, only 64 bushels are realized, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture over a period of 13 years. The difference between the potential crop and the quantity harvested is due to weather conditions, defective seed, plant diseases and insect and animal pests. For every bushel of corn harvested, somewhat over one-half bushel fails to reach maturity.

Allowance for the elements that prevented the setting of the crop, the average loss for the 13-year period would have been about 4,374,000,000 bushels, instead of the 2,805,000,000 bushels actually harvested, provided the same acreage had been planted.

The department points out, however, that if these elements did not exist and each grower were certain of 100 per cent results, the corn acreage probably would have been greatly reduced, so that the total output might not have been a larger crop than that actually harvested. It would mean simply that the farmer could get from two acres the crop he now harvests from three.

The largest potential corn crop was one of about 5,000,000,000 bushels in 1917, although the actual harvest of 3,065,000,000 bushels in that year was exceeded in the three years 1912, 1920 and 1921, the largest harvested crop being 3,209,000,000 bushels in 1920.

A large crop of corn is due to a relatively low prevention of production by the many causes by which it is limited, but of course production is also related to acreage, the department records show.

During the 13 years the lowest degree of prevention was 23.5 per cent of a potential crop in 1920, and the highest was 44.5 per cent in 1913. Within the period covered, from about one-fourth to nearly one-half of a potential production has failed to be realized. The average is a little more than one-third.

BELT CLASP STOPS BULLET

Saves Father's Life and Lears to Reconciliation of Family Long Estranged.

Louisville.—A family row at the home of Thomas L. Howe, Jr., twenty-four years old, 320 West Lee street, ended when Howe fired two shots from a revolver at his father, Thomas L. Howe, Sr., forty-nine.

The father collapsed, and it was supposed that he had been seriously wounded until the police arrived and found that one bullet had lodged in the wall and the elder Howe's belt buckle stopped the other.

The shock of his narrow escape was the only ill effect the father suffered, and the turn of events resulted in the apparent reconciliation of the family

CITIZENS AND DIDN'T KNOW IT

Michigan Man Makes Application for Alien's License and Discovers He Is Naturalized.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—An application for an alien's hunting permit revealed to Michael Schmidt of Augusta that he had been a citizen for four years.

What he believed were his first papers were discovered by the county clerk to be naturalization papers. The papers were issued to Schmidt during the war, his service in the army entitling him to immediate naturalization without the customary lapse of time.

He Had Help.

An alumna of Radcliff was helping in the recent drive to raise money for the Radcliff endowment fund by selling soap, says the Indianapolis News. She employed two small boys to take the soap to the houses of some of her friends. Little Johnnie, with the boxes under each arm, marched up to one door and knocked.

"Why are you selling the soap," inquired the lady of the house.

"To raise $3,000,000 for Radcliff."

"Three million dollars! And are you trying to raise it all by yourself?"

"No," came the quick response, "there's another little boy helping me."

Hard-Fisted Fielder.

An outfielder of the Los Angeles team in a recent game with San Francisco collided with the fence in making a wonderful catch and was knocked unconscious, and when he was carried to the clubhouse the ball was in his hand in a viselike grip. Most managers would be satisfied if their players would clutch the ball like that when they are conscious.

Now Possible to Have Year 'Round Garden.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30.—"The home garden should be an all year garden, not a few rows of lettuce and radishes in the spring and a collard patch in the fall, but an area from which some luscious health-giving vegetable is served fresh every day in the year", says F. E. McCall, home garden specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service.

At this time of the year every garden could have from six to a dozen varieties of frost hardy vegetables, he reports. Parsnips and salsify can remain in the ground all winter as freezing is not injurious to them. With some covering at least a half dozen of the leaf vegetables may be grown through the winter. By the use of hot beds and cold frames, many other varieties may be grown. The vegetables in the spring garden may be increased to at least twenty-five and the summer and fall gardens will add still others to this list.

Mr. McCall states that there are over eighty different kinds of vegetables all of which are worthy of a place in the home garden. However, he says that he seldom finds more than ten sorts of vegetables in the average garden, and often the best varieties of these are not selected.

Some vegetables will develop to eating stage in three weeks, while others require over two hundred days. Some are best grown in spring and fall, while others require the hot season for best development. To secure the best for the season the all year garden must be planned in advance and since this is the time to make the plans, the Division of Horticulture will be glad to render assistance to those who want information about gardens.

Feeding fish meal to pigs will not transmit a fishy flavor to the meat, finds Earl Hostetler of the North Carolina Experiment Station.

It cost $4.07 to raise a pig to the weaning age of ten weeks old, according to tests made at the Edgecombe Branch Station farm by Earl Hostetler.

666 quickly relieves Colds and LaGrippe, Constipation, Biliousness and Headaches.

Truck For Hire.

Let us do your hauling of every kind, moving, etc. Have a new truck. Terms reasonable.

BRADSHAW & FULLER,
Phone 650 Graham, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LOVICK H. KERNODLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Associated with John J. Henderson.
Office over National Bank of Alamance

THOMAS D. COOPER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
BURLINGTON, N. C,
Associated with W. S. Coulter,
Nos. 7 and 8 First National Bank Bldg.

S. C. SPOON, Jr., M. D.
Graham, N. C.
Office over Ferrell Drug Co.
Hours: 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., and by appointment.
Phone 97

GRAHAM HARDEN, M. D.
Burlington, N. C.
Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m.
and by appointment
Office Over Acme Drug Co.
Telephones: Office 446—Residence 264

JOHN J. HENDERSON
Attorney-at-Law
GRAHAM, N. C.
Office over National Bank of Alamance

J. S. COOK,
Attorney-at-Law
GRAHAM, - - - - N. C
Office Patterson Building
Second Floor.

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.
DENTIST
Graham, - - - - North Carolina
OFFICE IN PARIS BUILDING