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Gov. Morrison and Corp.

Comm'r Maxwell Clash

Governor and Commissioner Disagree as to State's Deficit.

Investigating Public Printing--Raleigh Solicitor After Bootleggers.

(BY MAXWELL GORMAN.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 6th.—Interest in the Legislature this week, on the part of both the public and the legislators, is largely directed to the work of the committee in charge of the investigation into the financial condition of the State, as recommended by the Governor in his thrilling and dramatic address at a joint session of the two branches of the General Assembly last Friday.

Mr. Maxwell now states that he did not mean to assert or insinuate that a dollar of North Carolina money had been misappropriated or wrongfully spent, but that, in calling attention to what he claims to be danger in appropriating too large sums to meet the condition of the State's fiscal ability to successfully shoulder through heavy appropriations, demanded by the Educational Department, for example, and other calculations being pressed upon the Legislature, he deemed it wise to make the statement public which appeared in the newspapers last Friday.

In a later statement Mr. Maxwell says:

"The way to protect the State's credit, and the only way, is to keep it sound. The State cannot keep \$90,000,000 of indebtedness afloat and consistently fail to earn its living expenses. I have disclosed nothing that a competent bond attorney or expert accountant could not learn in a few minutes of investigation of the published reports of the State Treasurer. If we can't set up sinking funds, or retire serial bonds from revenue when due, we must at least earn our living expenses. And the fiscal policy of this General Assembly must be fixed with a knowledge of these facts.

"While eating the bread of the State, I am trying to earn it, and without questioning motives of other gentlemen, Governor Morrison has a great deal more of reputation and responsibility at stake in readjusting the financial policy of the State to a sound basis than I have. The good old Scotch Presbyterian, Ben Lacy, was right when he called attention to a net deficit of \$1,853,894 in operating expenses in one full rounded year of revenue income, and the mistake of the Governor and the Budget Commission was in not accepting at full value his faithful warning that economy must be practiced to meet that situation. Instead of doing that, they invented special methods of their own to convert that deficit into a two-and-one-half-million-dollar surplus, and then recommended appropriations for the next two years covering the full amount of that fallacious surplus in addition to two more full years of estimated income—the old frog-in-the-well story applied to State financing, with State credit getting deeper in the well. And they can't get it out by denouncing me, or by ignoring the facts and sound advice presented by our own good old Scotch Presbyterian State Treasurer.

"Ridiculous," Says Governor
Governor Morrison said he had read the latest statement from Mr. Maxwell, and he described

the Corporation Commissioner's position as "ridiculous." "I think Mr. Maxwell had better attend to his own business and cease trying to run the whole State," he stated. The Governor reasserted his faith in the figures used by the Budget Commission, upon which he based his statement in regard to an ultimate surplus in revenue over expenses for the last fiscal year, when taxes levied but uncollected are paid into the Treasury.

"It is ridiculous," the Governor said in part in discussing Mr. Maxwell's statement. "No railroad taxes have been collected for either of the two years of my administration, yet Mr. Maxwell refuses to credit any of that and says that it ought not to be credited. The committee appointed to investigate this matter will find the truth.

"Mr. Maxwell had better attend to his own official duties. If he will attend to looking out for the freight rates of North Carolina and his other official duties as well as B. R. Lacy attend to his official duties, and as well as Major Baxter Durham, the Auditor duly elected by the people, attends to his, I think we will get along better."

Public Printing Inquiry

J. C. B. Ehringhaus and L. T. Hartsell are here for the first testimony Monday in the printing controversy between the Commissioner of Labor and Printing and Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

Mr. Ehringhaus, former solicitor of the First District, and Mr. Hartsell, State senator in the 1921 Assembly, will conduct the examinations for the legislative commission, and attorneys for the private interests in the controversy will be onlookers. By holding the inquiry down to "bare-bone facts" the committee hopes to get through with the controversy this week.

New Solicitor Gets Bootleggers

One of the outstanding promises of William F. Evans, when he entered the primary for the nomination for solicitor of this (seventh) judicial district, was that pledging his best efforts to "get" the whisky traffic brigade of Raleigh and Wake county, and Saturday he launched his first drive in that direction. With the active co-operation of Judge Cranmer, a few sleuths and the sheriff and deputy sheriffs, he made the biggest and most important haul on record here, and a number went to jail to await trial in default of bonds ranging from \$500 to \$3,000 each.

Now, if it is possible to secure petit jurors uninfluenced by the liquor element, Solicitor Evans will secure convictions and sentences that will raise the hair of the worst law-defying element of bootleggers and distillers that have infested this city and county for years, and he has just started the work. All good citizens will wish him success in his efforts.

A welcome guest in your home, bringing good reports of the progress of your friends and your community—the home town paper.

Worms won't injure your cabbage this summer if you know how to control them. Write the Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, for C135, "Dusting of Cabbage and Collards to Control Worms."

Over Billion New Wealth for North State in 1922.

The following interesting information is from the News Letter:

First and fundamentally, the volume of brand new wealth created in North Carolina in 1922 amounted all told to nearly one and one-third billion dollars, at farm and factory prices, as follows: Manufactured products, \$832,000,000; crops, livestock, and livestock products, \$410,000,000; woodlot and forest products, \$70,200,000; mines and quarries, \$27,500,000; fish and oysters, \$2,000,000. The total is more than three times that of 1915—1317 million against 402 million dollars. In a single year we created more than a third as much wealth as we have accumulated on our tax books in 250 years. It averaged nearly \$500 per inhabitant in 1922, counting men, women and children of both races, or \$2,600 per family. No other state in the South begins to approach North Carolina in her per capita production of new wealth, and in the total annual output only seven states of the Union stand above her.

Second. Despite the drop in market prices, the total farm wealth produced in the state in 1922 is more than twice the total of 1910—\$410,000,000 against \$175,000,000. We produced 75,000 bales of cotton more than in 1921, and climbed to the fourth place in the cotton-belt South. The average advance of cotton and tobacco prices throughout the season gave to the farmers, the merchants, and bankers of the state 67 million dollars in cash more than the year before. As a result, North Carolina is paying back the eight million dollar agricultural loan of the War Finance Corporation faster than any other state in the Union.

Third. Our mills and factories have been running on full time almost without exception. Factory prices are less, but the volume of manufactured goods is greatly increased and the volume of wages is scarcely lessened. New mills are being built all over the state. The new spindles to be set going in North Carolina in 1923 number 550,000, which is more than two-thirds of the new spindles of the entire South. The demand for labor in our factory and building trades and in highway construction has been steady throughout the year just closed, and at no time has unemployment been a serious problem in North Carolina, as in the great industrial area north and east and in the boll-weevil states south.

Fourth. These are the fundamental facts that explain our four hundred eighteen millions of bank resources, our one hundred sixteen millions of bank account savings, our investment of an additional twenty-seven millions in motor cars in 1922, our ability to own one hundred forty-six million dollars' worth of automobiles and trucks, and to buy seventy-five million gallons of gasoline in twelve months. They explain the greatly increased activity of our building and loan associations, and the erection of residences, warehouses, factories, hotels, and office buildings everywhere. They also explain our ability to pay one hundred twenty-two million dollars into the federal treasury in 1922 as taxes on profits, incomes, and inheritances, and only seven states paid more. These are large figures, and they have given the state a large place in the mind of the tradespeople and credit institutions the country over. The traveling men talk them far and wide, and the bankers of America do not hesitate to take our public bonds at a premium.

Fifth. But even more significant is the deep and abiding impression these facts have made upon North Carolina herself. Not natural resources but men make a state. The abounding natural resources and possibilities of North Carolina were all here in Governor Drummond's day; but only within the last forty years has the state begun to cash them in—mainly within the last four years. The best evidence that a state be-

lieves in herself lies in her willingness to invest in public education, public health, and public highways as indispensable foundations of commonwealth progress and prosperity. In public health work we rank among the twelve foremost states of the Union, and we have moved forward in this field faster than any other American state. In public highway building we are surpassed by Pennsylvania alone. During the last eighteen months we have built 1377 miles of hard-surfaced roads, and have spent for this purpose nineteen million dollars in round numbers. In public school support we have moved up from six million to twenty million dollars in ten years. In twenty years we have moved up from one to twenty million dollars in public school maintenance money.

At last North Carolina is establishing her state institutions of charities and corrections, liberal learning and technical training, on a basis of adequacy. Which is to say, North Carolina is at last minded to base her future on the intelligence, the skill, and the character of her people. It is these alone that can make a state great. The steadfast belief of North Carolina in herself is far more important than the applause of listening multitudes in other states. It makes history faster.

North Carolina Pays More Federal Tax Than Any Southern State.

The University News Letter.

One hundred twenty-two million four hundred thirteen thousand dollars is the total collected in North Carolina in 1921-22 by the Internal Revenue Bureau, mainly as taxes on profits, incomes, capital stock and inheritances.

Only seven states of the Union paid more federal taxes, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio and California. Since 1919, we have moved ahead of New Jersey and Missouri, and our rank is now eighth instead of tenth.

Fifth in crop-producing power, and eighth in federal tax-paying power—that's the record of North Carolina in 1922.

As for the South, our rank is first. The table is as follows for the year ending June 30, 1922:

1. North Carolina	\$122,413,000
2. Texas	52,348,000
3. Virginia	46,596,000
4. Kentucky	33,122,000
5. Louisiana	22,754,000
6. Tennessee	21,795,000
7. Georgia	20,989,000
8. Oklahoma	18,402,000
9. Florida	14,320,000
10. Alabama	11,464,000
11. South Carolina	11,447,000
12. Arkansas	6,979,000
13. Mississippi	4,640,000

Texas and Virginia are our nearest competitors in the South in federal tax totals paid in 1922, but North Carolina paid more than both of them together—twenty-three million dollars more.

We paid more than the rest of the South Atlantic states combined—Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—twenty-nine million dollars more.

We paid more than the five Gulf states all put together, Texas included—seventeen million dollars more.

We paid enough taxes to the federal government in one year to keep our state government going for ten years.

And the people who are paying the bulk of these tremendous federal taxes are the people who are bearing the burden of state taxes. They pay more state taxes to the state at present than all the rest of us put together; and, as Governor Morrison says, they are doing it without a kick or a whine anywhere.

Fine Progress in Butterfat Production in Alamance.

The dairy schools held over the county lately were attended by 268 farmers. This was an unusual showing considering the condition of the roads and the amount of sickness in the southern section of our county. Mr. Kimrey and Mr. Arey, dairy specialists

HAVE A GARDEN.

Mrs. McKimmon Tells Why, Where and How to Have it.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 6.—"With the advent of the warm sunny days and the colorful seed catalogues the impulse to get out with 'green things agrowing' is irresistible," says Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of Home Demonstration work for the Agricultural Extension Service.

She states that the woman who is beginning to put on flesh will not need the daily dozen or instructions in getting thin to music if she will learn to operate a Planet Jr. plow and run it up and down the rows of radishes and peas to her own singing.

"It is that little garden behind the house," she says, "that enables the woman to get away from indoor worries and brings her close to the poet who said:

'A garden is a lovable thing,
God wot,
Rose plot, fringed pool, fern grove,
The veriest school of peace
And yet the fool there is who says
That God is not;
Not God in gardens when the eve
is cool,
Nay but I have a sign
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.'

"The very practical gardener in the country would have us move our planting place from time to time, using a few rows in the corn field or the cotton patch that the man may cultivate when he is attending to the big crops. This is fine if he is to do all the work, but if the planting and cultivating is to be done by the woman, do let her garden be so near the home that only a step or two will take her to it and a casual glance from the window will let her see the old familiar plants calling to her. Rotate the garden crop but if a woman is to have it, don't rotate the garden spot.

"Down in Anson county the women in the home demonstration clubs have what they call a plant exchange. At the meetings members will tell just what plants they have in abundance and at the proper time plants and seeds are swapped. This means also instructions by the good gardener to the novice and reports of results later. The home agent in her car at times distributes from neighbor to neighbor as she goes along the road and memory gardens spring up everywhere. One woman will show you Mrs. Smith's lettuce in the hotbed, and Mrs. Jones' roses climbing over the porch, and another will tell you of the strawberry bed which she has named for the next door neighbor."

The home agent in Polk county recently reported to Mrs. McKimmon: "We had a garden campaign in this county and one hundred families were represented, pledging themselves to plant six or more vegetables and exhibit them at the community fairs. Many vegetables were planted that people had thought would not thrive in the mountains."

Mrs. McKimmon says that demonstrations given later by this agent in how to prepare and serve these vegetables was a great incentive to keep up the garden work.

Give the old hen a little attention and she will repay you who were with us last week and 12 months ago, state that there is a marked difference between the interest shown now and at that time. The creamery is planning for about a 100% increase in the next three months. All cream routes report an increase in cream collected this week as compared to the week previous.

After auditing the books of the creamery and studying the conditions over the county for a week Mr. Arey stated before the Board of Directors that the creamery was in much better shape than any creamery of the same age organized previous to this time. Mr. Kimrey, also of the Extension Service, predicted that in about three years time the creamery would be making over 200,000 lbs. of butter per year.

W. Kerr Scott, Co. Agt.

OVERCOAT "ONE BEST BET"

Surely No Other Lifeless Thing Can Be Said to Serve Man More Faithfully.

When the mercury placidly commences its methodical, if jerky, downward trip toward its winter landing and it is resultant that man of moderate means must prowl into the old cedar chest or the anti-moth hanging bag for that veteran of many storms—the ancient overcoat.

He is a thing of many memories and much abuse, this old overcoat. He has served as faithfully and long, and his only reward, aside from a lingering love and esteem, is a summer vacation spent in the attic, where it is probably not less than 100 degrees during the entire period.

But he drags himself out of his cache with a somewhat bedraggled sort of smile and promises to do the best he can for another term, if we will only send him to the shop for a bit of polishing.

"You certainly haven't the crust to send me out on the streets looking like this!" we can imagine him exclaiming, "I'm a perfect sight!"

Good old Bessie—the one garment, perhaps, that is never thrown away!

When he becomes too dissolute and disreputable even for us, we pass him on to the Salvation army, or some good distributing agency, and his service continues. His pride is not consulted in such transfer, poor old thing. Like the crack fire horse of yore, who now pulls a garbage wagon or something, Bessie may have to patronize "flop houses" instead of fancy cafes.

But he does it. He sticks to his master, whoever it may be, until the bitter end.

And what, by the way, really is the end of an overcoat?—Omaha World Herald.

WHERE ALL SPEED IS SAME

Fact in Nature That Would Seem to Suggest Common Source and Fountain Head.

That in the radiance we have an indication of a new and mysterious world of energy, we find what seems an impressive testimony in the law of velocity governing these in common with other recently discovered phenomena. "One definite thing we do know," says Professor Soddy, writing of the ether, "namely, the velocity at which influences are transmitted. It is 185,000 miles per second, the speed of light. So far as we yet know, all influences that are transmitted by the ether travel at this one definite velocity. Not only light, but also the electro-magnetic radiations employed in wireless telegraphy, the magnetic storms, as they are termed, which reach us from the sun, and also as we believe the X-rays, travel through the ether at this one definite speed." That speed is in all these cases the same is suggestive of a common source and fountain head, and one is emboldened in the supposition that behind and within the material system with which we are familiar is a subtle and infinitely marvelous world from which the universe we know is fed and sustained, and which uses the light—swift undulations of the ether—as the carrying agent of its varied influences.

A Magic Loan Office.

The village of Churt, on the Hampshire border, near Surrey, England, where Mr. Lloyd George has recently built his new home, is the scene of a quaint legend. The name of the village means a rough common overrun with gorse, broom, and bracken, and on the common are three curious conical sandhills called "The Devil's Jumps." The legend ran that if one of the inhabitants knocked on a great stone on one of these hills and asked for the loan of any utensil, he would be sure to find the thing he asked for waiting for him on reaching home. But it was a necessary condition of the loan that he must return whatever he had borrowed. One day a neglectful inhabitant borrowed a large kettle and did not return it, whereupon the supernatural loan office ceased to function. In Frensham church, two miles away from Churt, the "identical" copper kettle is exhibited.

Woman Candidate Wrote 50 Novels.

One of the most interesting of the woman candidates in the recent British parliamentary elections was Annie S. Swan, who stood for one of the Glasgow divisions. Mrs. Burnett Smith, which is the real name of this popular novelist, is the daughter of a farmer. She began writing for the papers at an early age. Since the opening of her career she has produced more than fifty novels, in addition to innumerable short stories and articles.—Exchange.

Exercise for Parrots.

The birds must exercise their bills and wood fiber seems to be essential to their digestive economy. Logs and blocks of soft or partially decayed hardwood should be accessible to all confined parrots.

NO NEED TO GO WEST. GO TO COLLEGE.

More Money in Farming If College Bred.

Stating that college trained farmers make higher profits than the less fortunate ones, President W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural College recently made a plea for higher education in the rural districts. His plea, supported by facts, is as follows:

"An investigation of the income of 554 farmers in one county in Missouri, made by the Missouri College of Agriculture, showed that the educated farmers' income was 71.4% larger than that of the untrained farmer. A survey of 635 farmers in seven counties of Kansas, made by the Kansas State Agricultural College, showed that the trained farmer has a greater income by nearly \$1,000 a year than those of farmers with common school education.

"The United States Department of Agriculture reports a survey of three representative areas in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. It is shown that tenant farmers with a college education received an average labor income of \$463 more a year than a man with a high school education and \$979 more a year than the men with only a common school education.

"Cornell University reports that men having more than a high school education received \$225 more a year than farmers with a high school education and \$529 a year more than farmers with a common school education. They also report that 5% of the farmers with a district school education had labor incomes of more than \$1,000, and that 20% of the farmers with a high school education had labor incomes of more than \$1,000. Thirty per cent of the farmers with more than high school education had labor incomes of more than \$1,000. A high school education is worth as much to the farmer as \$6,000 worth of 5% bonds. A college education is worth twice as much."

In the world's audience hall, the simple blade of grass sits on the same carpet with the sunbeams and the stars of midnight.—Targore.

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

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