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## Closing Days of Congress—Dark Outlook for Ship Subsidy.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 27.—In the closing days of the Sixty-seventh Congress a very unusual spectacle was staged as a result of the elections last November when the Republican administration tried to force through the Ship Subsidy bill, which had been repudiated by the voters, relying for its passage upon the vote of "lame ducks" who had been likewise repudiated by the voters, and some of them for the very reason that they were for the Ship Subsidy.

Ordinarily a filibuster against legislation is indefensible, but at least two cases can be cited where a filibuster can be successfully defended, and these two cases were cited by the veteran statesman and legislator, Senator John Sharp Williams: First, the case of the anti-lynching bill, which, as he said, "would have deprived the states of their very life, which is the police power; Second, the case of the Ship Subsidy bill, in which "an accidental and incidental temporary majority in a legislative body tries to forestall the future and defeat the will of the majority of the people as expressed at an election and as will be expressed by a majority of their recently elected representatives."

As Senator Williams sees it, Ship Subsidy bill would be to overthrow the expressed will of the majority of the people, which as he says, "is treason to the spirit of democracy."

The situation in the Senate at this writing is this: The Democrats and the Western Republican progressives are opposed to the bill; in addition a number of the reactionary Republican Senators do not wish to see the bill come to a vote, because they do not want to vote for it, but will be compelled to do so through fear of losing administrative favor and their patronage. Such majority as the President might be able to command is therefore a majority composed of "lame ducks" who have been repudiated by their constituents, and reactionaries held together by what Grover Cleveland called "the cohesive power of public plunder."

Without making any predictions, it would seem at this writing as if the opponents of Ship Subsidy have out-generated the advocates of the bill. It has been several times displaced from the calendar, and there is still legislation which Republicans deem it necessary to pass which will be defeated if the Ship Subsidy is kept before the Senate. Those who have filibustered so far have demonstrated that they can hold out. Among the regular Republicans it seems to be a case of every man to save himself. With powerful enemies on one hand and insincere friends on the other, the fate of Ship Subsidy at this moment is as dark as the unopened chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb.

## CHEMICALS AND COTTON GOODS ADVANCE

Investigations made by the Fair Tariff League, a protectionist organization, shows that the profiteers are taking full advantage of the excessive rates which the Fordney-McCumber law imposes on all sorts of commodities. A comparative list of 75 chemicals, compiled ten weeks after the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber bill, showed that all but one had undergone increases in price equaling or approximating the amount of tariff placed on them.

Cotton sheeting and muslin of well known and widely used brands had advanced in price in the same way. The sheeting was 22½ per cent higher than it was before the Fordney bill passed;

## SLANDER SUIT PREDICTED

Senator Caraway Predicts Slander Suit Against President—Bureau of Engraving Appointees.

(Washington Correspondence)

No speech delivered in the U. S. Senate in recent years has created such a genuine sensation as that made last week by Senator Caraway of Arkansas on the Bureau of Engraving dismissal scandal. It will be recalled that last March 28 officials of this Bureau, aged men and women who by faithful service had risen from humble positions to be chiefs of divisions, were summarily dismissed by an executive order signed by President Harding under circumstances which placed them under suspicion of having committed serious offenses against the government. Investigation proved them innocent of any wrong doing. The President has refused to restore them to the positions they occupied, but has restored them to civil service status, which only means they can get a job if they can find one, except Mr. Wilmeth, the Chief of the Bureau. Several have been given jobs at much less pay than they formerly received.

President Harding was recently quoted as saying that he had no regrets for what he had done, and that the affair was a closed incident.

Concerning the removal of Mr. Wilmeth, chief of the Bureau, and the appointment of a man named L. A. Hill, Senator Caraway said: "Mr. Wilmeth was removed, a man of high character, a Christian gentleman, and in his place was put a Mr. Hill, a man whose wife was then suing him for divorce. Among the other unmentionable charges against Mr. Hill, which have never been denied so far as I know and have subsequently been sustained by proof, was that he has a daughter who is about grown, and he had the brutality to beat her in the face with his fist because she protested against the life he was living and the indignities he was heaping upon her mother."

Senator Caraway read from a requisition made by Hill for an automobile to be supplied by the government. It called for "One four-door, six-passenger sedan; equipped with cord tires, motorometer and bar cap,"—and listen—"smoking set, lady's vanity case."

"I pause to ask," continued Senator Caraway, "who the lady is who was to use the vanity case? Hill was separated from his wife; she was not using the car with him. He had beaten up his daughter as though she were a slave, and she would not ride with him; and yet he wanted his automobile equipped with a lady's vanity case."

Discussing the removal of Mr. Ashworth, custodian of dies, rolls and plates, who had been 30 years in the employ of the government, and who had received a letter of commendation from the Treasury on the very day he was removed, Senator Caraway said:

"In his (Ashworth's) place was put a man named McCauley. McCauley's wife was then suing him for divorce on statutory grounds, naming about half a dozen ladies—well, other folks—as correspondents. Among the exhibits in this case Mrs. McCauley filed with her complaint was a letter that McCauley had written to a 15-year-old girl here in the District, asking her to meet him on Pennsylvania Avenue at 4 o'clock, and that he would give her the money and direct her to a doctor. We all know why she was to go to a doctor. That is the man who was put in the place of Mr. Ashworth for the good of the service."

Of another appointee in place of one of the discharged men, Senator Caraway said:

"As to Mr. Perry, the man who comes from Brooklyn, \* \* \* his

the muslin was 12½ per cent higher, and men's sleeve linings had increased about one-half.

The rise in the cost of raw cotton represented about one-fifth of these advances, the remainder being due to the tariff.

wife had a divorce from him, I am informed. \* \* \* Mr. Perry also had some other qualifications. He had been dismissed from the service because he was a bookmaker and had solicited gambling bets from other employees."

Referring to President Harding's interview in which it was said the President had no regrets for what he had done, Senator Caraway said:

"The President said in his interview which I have just read that he has no regret; that is, he is glad he struck down these people's reputations; glad he made them walk the streets and beg for a place to earn an honest living; glad that he made these women with 30 years of faithful service creep back like whipped slaves and take any place that he would give them at half their previous salary. He is glad he drove Dr. Beach into his grave with a broken heart. He is glad the feelings of injustice are rankling within all these other men, because he thinks they can not reach him."

Senator Caraway then made this startling declaration:

"The immunity against malicious slander does not clothe the Executive. Wisely or otherwise, the Constitution clothes us with the right to express opinions in debate in the Senate and in the House and not be required to answer elsewhere, but such immunity does not run with the President of these United States; and I feel certain, Mr. President, that what never happened before in the history of this country is going to happen now—that one of these discharged employes is going to sue the President of these United States for willful, malicious defamation of character, and the President, like any other citizen, is going to the bar of justice in the city of Washington and answer that charge. That is their last resort. They hoped that the President would have regard for their rights, and restore their reputation he so ruthlessly destroyed; but he says now: 'I will not do it, and I am not sorry for what I did.'"

There is no question that the Bureau of Engraving dismissal scandal has shocked the moral sensibilities of the nation, and has brought about a situation which never before existed in the United States.

## HOGS HAVE CASH VALUE FOR TENANT FARMER

Hertford, N. C., Feb. 27.—Milton Dail, a tenant farmer in Perquimans county, is feeding 69 head of hogs in a demonstration put on by County Agent L. W. Anderson. According to the records being kept by Mr. Dail, these hogs ate during the first 28 days of January 4,253 pounds of feed worth \$86.88 at market prices. "Looks reckless, doesn't it?" asks W. W. Shay, swine specialist for the State College and State Department of Agriculture in reporting this demonstration. But he answers his question by adding that the hogs gained 1,970 pounds during the 28 days. At 10 cents per pound this gain is worth \$197, giving a clear profit on the venture and above feeding costs, of \$110.72. This is with the provision that the hogs sell for 10 cents per pound during the latter part of March, and they usually do that, according to records kept by Mr. Shay.

Mr. Shay states that by the latter part of March these hogs will be worth well over \$1,000, and this gives an excellent weapon with which to argue with the fertilizer or supply man. Cash in March is usually scarce on the average tenant farm in North Carolina but Mr. Dail seems to have found how to have it.

Mr. Shay says: "Somehow we can't get away from the belief that cash for fertilizer is even better than credit, no matter how easily obtained. A great many farmers have not yet recovered from the effects of the ease with which they got credit during 1919.

"What we especially like about hogs is the fact that with proper management one has two crops per year. March sales help out on fertilizer, and sales during the latter part of August not only

## REPRESENTATIVE PARKER EXPLAINS BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the Greensboro paper I have seen it suggested that there is some criticism of at least two bills that I have introduced that affect Alamance county.

One of these is the so-called Carnival Bill. This bill was sent me by the Ministerial Association of Alamance county with the request that I introduce it. It was drawn by a Burlington attorney and was very well drawn. It prohibits carnivals, unless they should exhibit in connection with an Agricultural Fair and then before the fair, there had to be application made to the county commissioners and approval obtained of the county commissioners before they could exhibit at the fair. Notice of my having introduced this bill was published not only in the state papers, but I wrote the papers in Alamance about it. I did not rush this bill through, but let it go to committees, both in the House and the Senate, and not one single person wrote me and suggested any change or objection to the bill in any way.

The other bill is about the Courthouse. At the urgent solicitation of a resident of Burlington I wrote a provision into the bill permitting the county commissioners either to remodel and rebuild the present Courthouse or to build an entirely new Courthouse on either the site of the present Courthouse or on another site within one block of the Courthouse Square in Graham. This party urged this because of the noise at the present Courthouse site. This will be a question to be determined by the county commissioners and the people can be heard in regard to it. Personally, I earnestly favor the remodeling and rebuilding of the present Courthouse, but, in addition to the gentleman who wrote me and who is a citizen of Burlington, quite a number of others talked to me along this line and I thought they were entitled to have a hearing before the commissioners. The bonds to be issued need not be in the entire amount authorized. This is also a question with the commissioners. The bonds are to be issued in serial bonds, and really, that plan amounts to practically the plan in the bill introduced by Dr. Lawrence, as they are paid off annually and I think this plan will enable us to have the use of the new Courthouse a little sooner. The Courthouse Bill is really very little different from the bill of Dr. Lawrence, except in the provision that it permits the building of a new Courthouse if the county commissioners see fit and the provision in regard to the bond issue.

There seems to be a great misunderstanding about the All-time County Chairman Bill and his powers. He has no powers in regard to the location of roads. He is a purchasing agent, a county auditor and an officer to see that all property is placed upon the tax books. It is true he has general supervision of county finances, but this bill must be read in connection with the general law and particularly in connection with the county highway bill passed by Representative Lawrence two years ago. He is subject to the county commissioners in most that he does and they meet just as frequently as they deem necessary and they have entire charge of locating roads and of directing what roads shall be repaired and rebuilt, but this all-time County Chairman will have the general oversight of the building, rebuilding and repairing. When the people understand it, they will approve of this bill as it is exactly what they approved of when I spoke about it during the campaign.

bring the highest price of the year but money comes as handy at that time as at any other.

"Oh, yes! Some of the land that was formerly in cotton will have to be devoted to raising corn. There should be at least 100 bushels for each brood sow kept, and 125 bushels is safer, as she may raise more than 12 pigs, two litters of six each."

This letter is not intended by way of a defense because I have simply carried out my campaign pledges, but it is by way of explanation.

I believe the best state-wide measure that has come up is the exemption of foreign stocks from taxation. If it is done, I think it will result in the lowering of taxes in Alamance county within less than two years, as it will enable the state to give us the six months' school term provided in the State Constitution. It will, in my opinion, equalize the tax burdens in the various counties which now range from 45c on the one hundred dollars in Forsyth to \$1.81 on the same one hundred dollars' worth of property in Caswell county. Of course, this great difference is wrong and this bill offers the only relief.

Because I think the people of Alamance will be interested in these matters, I am sending copy of this letter to the editors of the papers that circulate in the county.

Very truly yours,  
E. S. Parker, Jr.

P. S.—I will likely write no further letters during the Legislature, but when I reach home I shall ask you to publish letters which I shall write explaining the new Revenue and Machinery Act and the new School Law. There are a great many changes in these, and changes that I believe the people of Alamance will endorse.

## LEARNING FROM CAROLINA

(Asheville Citizen)

Many states have their eyes on North Carolina, and some of them are rubbing their optical organs. They behold a commonwealth a few decades ago plodding along in the mud, with antiquated school and health systems, with industry undeveloped, but now breaking into the front rank of states in all the activities that make for social and economic improvement.

South Carolinians are frankly impressed by what the Old North State is doing, so much so that the Editor of the Columbia State is in Raleigh writing for his paper two or three columns a day under the title, Learning From North Carolina. In Wednesday's issue Mr. Ball tells his readers how North Carolina is co-ordinating highway, school, and public health work by means of the traveling hospital.

This hospital is a truck equipped with couches, medicines, and instruments; a staff of doctors and nurses accompanies it. The county health nurse sends in reports of the cases needing attention, with recommendations as to the ability of the family to pay for medical attention; the treatment is free when conditions warrant. Here is The State's picture of how the plan works:

"One motoring through North Carolina next summer may come upon, by the roadside in the woods, a hospital with white-capped nurses, internes, and all the other attendants and accoutrements. It may be a brick building of one story covering as much ground as the McMaster School in Columbia. In it will be 25 or 30 children, patients. Attached will be a kitchen in which the usual hospital foods are prepared—and there will be a laboratory, operating tables and perhaps rolling chairs. A fortnight later the traveler returning may see no signs of hospital; only an empty school house cleaned and polished. The hospital has moved on, with healing for the next neighborhood.

The heavy hospital trucks would never reach a schoolhouse on the top of the hill over a red clay road. No little red brick school house could accommodate a hospital with 25 or 30 beds."

The State adds that, if this schoolhouse hospital is in one of the undeveloped counties of the coast or mountains, Forsyth and other rich counties gladly and liberally contribute to its support. This lesson of all units of government working together for the common good is one that The State is seeking to teach South Carolina through its series of articles on North Carolina. This the

## HIGH RANK OF ALAMANCE TEACHERS

County Superintendent Terrell tells the following about Alamance teachers and schools:

When we consider the large amount of money that is being paid to the rural teachers of Alamance county—about \$82,000 in round numbers—it is gratifying to know that we have, on the whole, a splendid corps of teachers; not as well trained as they should be, many of them, but away above the state average. We have been keeping above the state average for several years in both the city and the rural schools, although the state has been making remarkable progress along this line in the past few years. In the school year 1919-20, taking the state as a whole, only 36 per cent of the teachers held standard state certificates, or, as we are accustomed to saying, first grade certificates, while the same year 65½ per cent of the white teachers in the rural schools of Alamance held standard state certificates, and the per cent in the city schools was much higher. This year over 90 per cent of the white teachers in the rural schools hold standard state certificates—9½ per cent hold provisional state certificates, leaving only ½ of 1 per cent of second grade teachers; just two second grade teachers in the entire county, and only one of these receiving pay from the public school fund. Only 14½ per cent of our colored teachers hold second grade certificates.

Taking the average for the state for 1921-22, we find that only 74 per cent of the teachers held state certificates.

Now what is the significance of the various classes of certificates and what have these certificates to do with the salary schedule? This is a question which a good many of the folks are asking.

It is true, of course, that there are teachers with limited experience and training who are superior teachers to some who have had excellent training and experience. This is not the rule, however. We naturally expect that the teacher who has the best education, training and experience will be the best teacher. The state salary schedule recognizes this fact.

The lowest standard state certificate is the Elementary class B. Before one is entitled to receive this certificate one must show by record or examination the equivalent of a four year high school education, and in addition must spend at least six weeks in professional study at a summer school or take special training in a college. The salary for one holding this class of certificate begins at \$65.00 and reaches \$85.00, with four years of experience, provided special study has been kept up in the meantime. The kind of certificates range from the Elementary B to high school, grammar grade, and primary certificate of class A—the highest certificate which any teacher may hold.

There is a slight increase in salary for the different grades of certificates, depending on the requirements. The highest class certificate permits one without experience to draw \$100 per month. There is an increase for each year of experience until the maximum of \$133.33 per month is reached after four years of experience. In order to receive the highest class of certificate one must be graduated from a standard A grade college, and have special training in educational methods and problems. It may be seen from the above statement of facts that the increase in the amount spent for teachers' salaries is not simply increasing the pay of the individual teachers, but is levying better service for the boys and girls of the county.

Real happiness is cheap enough, yet how dearly we pay for its counterfeit.—Ballou.

wisdom and vision of Tar Heels is every day being commended by disinterested observers from other states who come among us to learn the secret of our advancement.

## Sewing Machines Cost \$33,000,000 More.

Read in connection with the Singer Sewing Machine Company's recent declaration of a stock dividend of \$30,000,000, the facts regarding the exorbitant rates of duty on sewing machines and parts thereof fixed by the Fordney-McCumber profiteers' law assume more than ordinary interest.

The Fordney-McCumber law took sewing machines and parts from the free list and "protected" them so that every American woman who uses one will have to pay heavily for the privilege. Machines under \$75 in value are subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, and those in excess of that value are dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem.

American sewing machines are sold in all parts of the world, including the Oriental countries. Even England can not compete with the American makers. More than 25 per cent of the production of \$43,649,919 in 1919 was exported. Although sewing machines were on the free list that year the imports were only \$225,541.

The new Republican tariff permits the sewing machine trust to add \$11,000,000 to their domestic factory prices. This means an increase of \$33,000,000, by the time their output gets into the hands of consumers. And the biggest manufacturer of the group declares a dividend of \$30,000,000!

## Big Decrease in Postal Savings.

Further decreases in the deposits of postal savings banks are shown in the latest report of the Post Office Department. There was a decline of \$970,000 during the month of January. The rise and fall of these deposits is generally taken as a barometer of general business. The latest figures would indicate that "normalcy" has not yet returned to the postal savings banks.

"Exchanged two carloads of cotton seed for guano and received about \$4.50 per tone more than the farmers were offered locally," reports County Agent Johnston of Washington county.

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