

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## JUDGE KERR CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED KITCHIN

Over a Million from the State for Schools—Next Teachers' Assembly March 12, 1924.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, June 5.—The one absorbing topic among politicians and near-politicians in Raleigh this week relates closely to the choice of a successor to Congressman Claude Kitchin of the Second District, who passed away a few days ago—leaving a vacancy in the political life of North Carolina that will not be readily filled, although there is more than enough aspirants for the material "seat" he occupied in the House.

Personally disinterested citizens, who refuse to grind any individual's axe, hope the State and the Second District will be able to secure a successor at the primary soon to be called who will be a sincere man with a strong personality. We have had to put up, ever and anon, with fourth-rate politicians and cross-roads "lawyers" who grow into prominence overnight when a death in our official family of public servants occurs.

Judge Kerr is one of the ablest probabilities mentioned, and his friends represent him to be entirely agreeable. In fact, they are pushing him as an active candidate already.

But every county in the district has one or more candidates. Without counting several expected newcomers later on, there may be mentioned the following aspirants:

State Senator W. L. Long of Halifax; W. H. S. Burgwyn, and Garland E. Midyette of Northampton; in Edgecombe there are R. G. Allsbrook and L. V. Bassett; in Bertie there is Hillary Matthews; in Greene there is L. V. Murrill; in Lenoir there is J. M. House; in Wilson there are A. W. Finch and Dr. E. G. Moore, and in Warren there is Judge John H. Kerr.

Claude Kitchin filled the position ably for eleven successive terms. There is no immediate necessity for haste in the matter, since Congress will not likely be called into session until the first Monday in December or six months hence.

### Have a Care.

It is generally understood that the Democratic Executive Committee will meet within the next two weeks and designate a time for a primary to select a candidate. A second primary will probably be necessary in view of the large number of candidates who are expected to take the field. The primary will probably be held some time in August, and the election in November.

No uncertainty attaches to the candidacy of Judge Kerr. He is quoted by close friends as being an active candidate for the place, and it is claimed that he has been assured of a wide support in several counties.

One thing is certain: The time has come when the office-seeker of inferior attainments who has done the party no actual good, and who pushes his way into primaries (because any fool or underserving "claimant" can do that for a small fee, nowadays) must be turned down and consigned to more appropriate activities—or the Democratic party is going to butt into some disagreeable and dangerous obstacles in the general primaries and elections.

### Equalizing Fund for Schools

Wilkes county, with an allotment of \$75,647.41, leads the 66 counties that draw from the State school equalizing fund of \$1,162,929.42, it is announced by the State Board of Education, and Chowan county is at the foot of the list with \$2,694.56. The average amount received by the 66 counties is \$18,000.

Distribution of the fund was determined by fixing the average

amount of money necessary for salaries of all teachers in the counties for six months and deducting therefrom the amount of the gross taxes levied in the county for that purpose. The difference between the gross tax and the gross salary of teachers is the amount received by each county. The equalizing fund for the year appropriated by the General Assembly was \$1,250,000. The total distribution among the 66 counties, including \$30,000 for helping pay the transportation costs of children in consolidated districts, leaves \$87,070.58 in the hands of the State Board for assisting counties engaged in raising the standard of their teaching forces.

A letter was sent out to the county superintendents with their allocation of funds, and in explanation of the distribution.

### Dr. Dye's Fine Address.

Raleigh High School, with its 71 members of the graduating class, pulled off the most successful commencement before 2,500 people in the city auditorium. Two-thirds of the "grads" were girls and the class was described as the brightest ever turned out of Raleigh "High."

The most enjoyable feature to the audience generally was the fine address of Dr. Dye, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., with "A Man" as his subject. Newspapermen who have attended innumerable commencements and listened to untold addresses, unitedly declared Dr. Dye's was the finest, most fluently delivered and entertaining speech (not MSS) ever heard at a like occasion in Raleigh—and that is saying something.

### Nasty "Domestic" Troubles.

Fining C. W. and Arthur Stonebanks \$100 each for beating R. L. Dresser two weeks ago, out of which grew nasty and sensational charges against Mrs. Stonebanks as co-respondent in the Dresser divorce suit, the court got that part of the affair off its hands. Dresser has been made to pay temporary alimony of \$100 a month, but lightning change of lawyers leaves the court on its head as to what will be done in the \$25,000 action against one of the Stonebanks brothers and his wife, the suit being started by Mrs. Dresser. With the criminal case settled, the litigants may proceed.

Teachers' Assembly to Meet in Winston-Salem.

Thanksgiving for teachers' assembly time passed out when the executive committee of the assembly ratified a referendum on the time for both district and general meetings and Winston-Salem gets the general convention next spring.

Collision of turkey and football, to say nothing of the inconvenience of gathering so many teachers at a holiday season reserved for home, moved to a change of dates. Under the presidency of Miss Elizabeth Kelly, the assembly has been taken in sections to the teachers. The district meetings will be held in the fall and the assembly proper March 12, 13 and 14, unless these dates fall too near the national association of superintendents. This will be determined following the national association's meeting in California this summer.

The committee had invitations for the district meetings from Asheville, Wilmington, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Greenville, and Washington. After considerable discussion it was decided to leave the selection of the places for these districts up to the officers of the association in order that they may look into the matter of hotel facilities in the various cities in the six districts. The time for these meetings will be decided after conferences with the teachers and school people in the various districts. An effort will be made to hold these meetings at a time when it will be most convenient to the teachers of these districts.

Spelling contests will be held in the different districts next fall, and the four best spellers from each district will go to the general meeting to compete for the championship honors. There will be two boys and two girls from each district.

The report of the special committee on districting the State and on working out a tentative program for the local units was accepted. Under this program the teachers in the local units will make studies of school laws and school finances under a general subject of "dividends on our

educational investment." The committee suggests that at least three meetings of the teachers during the year be devoted to these studies. Outlines of the studies will be furnished by the special committee, in cooperation with Dr. H. C. Hunter, of the Wake Forest faculty, and of the State committee on reading circle work. The executive committee suggests that arrangements be made whereby the teachers will get reading circle credit for these studies. Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has endorsed the plan, and the incoming State Superintendent, A. T. Allen, who was the guest of the committee on Saturday, is also very much interested in the plans for these studies.

The committee was continued to work out the details of these programs and see if some arrangement could not be perfected whereby the State department of education could not help in the collection of the results of the studies and have them published in some kind of permanent form.

The report of the magazine committee was accepted and the committee continued to draw up the proper amendments to the constitution, so that the subscription price of the magazine would be included in the membership fee, so that every member of the association would get the magazine. This committee had held a conference with the publishers of North Carolina Education, but in view of the fact that the association had not authorized the assumption of financial obligation, no change in the present status of the arrangement with this publication was agreed on. The executive committee approved the decision of the special committee to postpone consideration of the publishing of a magazine until next year.

The committee re-elected Secretary Jule B. Warren for another year at the same salary and traveling expenses, and approved the appointment of Miss Edith F. Gilbert as secretary of the placement bureau during the three summer months. Miss Gilbert is a Wake county teacher and has already taken over her work with the placement bureau, which is daily growing heavier.

President Kelly asked the heads of the different divisions of the association to begin thinking about the programs for the district meetings. She announced her intention of calling another meeting of the committee some time in July to complete the plans for these district meetings.

## Republican Gives Reasons Why Harding Can't Be Re-elected.

One of the indications that President Harding's renomination is deprecated by Republican newspapers as well as by many Republican politicians is furnished by the New York Tribune, which published on its editorial page a few days ago a letter from a reader who gave half a dozen reasons why some one else should be chosen in 1924. This letter was more than 900 words in length and occupied a prominent position under a two-column heading. The writer of it was Wilson D. Youmans, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. Youmans said that he was "amazed" at a recent statement that President Harding would be renominated, and then offered on his own account "a few good reasons why it would be impossible to reelect Warren G. Harding." He said the suffering and extortion of thousands of people due to the shortage of coal in New York and New England last winter were chargeable to President Harding because he "was not equal to the situation" or "was not big enough." He also blamed President Harding for alienating former service men from the Republican party and referred to his advocacy of American representation in the International Court of Justice as "a smoke screen" designed to divert attention from his failures in administering domestic affairs.

The Tribune's willingness to give so much prominence and currency to these criticisms of President Harding coupled with a suggestion that he be discarded in favor of Leonard Wood or Calvin Coolidge as the Republican candidate in 1924 is regarded as having significance.

Uruguay permits women to become barristers, but not magistrates, jurors, or judges.

## TOBACCO GROWERS FIGHT FOR ASSOCIATION.

Declare Landlord Members Obligated to Deliver Total Crop—Win More Suits.

### ALAMANCE MEMBERS PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Hundreds of members of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, backing up the decision of their directors, have declared that the tobacco of tenants on the farms of landlords who are members of their association shall not compete on the auction market with tobacco placed in the farmers' pool.

Officials of the local units of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association in Alamance county met on June 2, at Burlington, and adopted the following resolution:

We, farmers of Alamance county, members of the Tobacco Growers' Association (Cooperative), being assembled at Burlington, Alamance county, for our regular monthly meeting, do wish to go on record as supporting our association to the very fullest in its efforts to enforce each and every term of the contract signed by our members. We have in mind at this time, especially, that part of the contract which holds each landlord member for all the tobacco produced on his land.

Further, we wish to thank our Directors and officials for so frankly stating their position in this matter, and for all the other many great things they have accomplished for us.

And we feel that the Association has acted wisely in not borrowing money to make additional payments up to this time and we realize that if our tobacco is sold in an orderly manner we will have to wait a reasonable time for a full settlement.

Copy to be sent to our Association's Secretary at Raleigh, North Carolina.

(Signed) S. L. Dixon, County Chairman.

The organized growers of Caswell county on the same day at their county meeting in Yanceyville registered their protest against the practice of landlords who are members of the marketing association allowing tobacco which is under contract to the association to be marketed by non-member growers. The Wake county growers likewise declared their complete independence from the auction system on June 4, at

their monthly county meeting in Raleigh. Indications are that the great majority of North Carolina farmers will back this policy of their association like the growers of Virginia where the courts have required its members to pay liquidated damages on tobacco which was raised by non-members.

A sweeping victory was won by the tobacco association in Virginia last week when three cases came up for trial before Judge W. R. Barksdale at Halifax Court House. The Virginia Jury put a stop to the habit which some members have of hiding behind the skirts of their wives when a member who raised tobacco on land belonging to his wife who was a non-member, was required to pay liquidated damages for three-fourths of the tobacco that he raised as his wife's tenant, at the rate of 5 cents per pound with court cost and attorneys' fees. In the opinion of the association attorneys this will put an effective stop to many who endeavor to evade the obligations of their contract by growing or selling tobacco in the name of their wives.

Two other defendants whose cases came up this week in the Halifax court agreed to all the terms of the suit brought against them rather than try their cases. This week's cases of the tobacco cooperative were added to a long list of legal victories for the association in Virginia where 29 suits filed in that state have now been settled with defendants upon terms of the association. In Halifax county alone, thirteen out of thirteen suits have resulted favorably for the cooperative. In Pittsylvania county the association has already won eight out of nine of its suits and in North Carolina a large number of its suits brought against contract breakers have been settled on the association's terms.

Where the county agent is employed there gradually comes over the county a mental change as found by County Agent J. R. Sams of Polk county who sees his cooperators now growing summer legumes, grasses, permanent pastures and livestock in place of old crops of cotton and corn.

2,278 farmers in North Carolina have signed the pledge to "Live at Home" this year. What a difference would be found in the prosperity of this State if every farmer would do the same, say extension workers of the State College and State Department of Agriculture.

## Coal Profiteers Unchecked, Continue Extortion.

Exports of anthracite coal during the ten months ended April 30 were only 21,934 tons less than the shipments abroad in the same relative period of 1921-22. The price of the anthracite exported in 1922-23 averaged only about 16 cents a ton more than that exported in 1921-22. The exports of anthracite in the ten months from last July to last April totaled 2,869,307 tons, valued at \$31,527,677.

While this anthracite was going out of the country at a price of less than \$11 a ton, the American people were being informed by officials of the Government that a shortage of this sort of coal is due again next winter and that it will be as dear as it was in 1922-23. Just how the price to foreign buyers can be made as low as \$10.98 cents a ton while the American consumer is compelled to pay from \$16 to \$26 is not explained by the Department of Commerce, which supplies the statistics of exports.

The profiteers in coal, like the profiteers in sugar, and clothing, and food, and building materials have nothing to fear from the Republican administrations. They are preparing to continue next fall and winter the extortion which the people experienced during the cold weather from last October to last April.

Former Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep. N. J.), who did nothing to prevent the spoliation of the public last year when he was in the Senate, is now telling the people of New Jersey what they had already learned by the bitterest kind of experience during the past winter. He charges in effect that a combination in restraint of trade exists to force consumers to pay unconscionable prices for the anthracite they need or else endure hardship and suffering.

"Eight companies produce three-fourths of the output (of anthracite) and these same companies control 90 per cent of the underground reserves," says Mr. Frelinghuysen, now that he has been ousted from the Senate and wants to return.

"With the eight companies are affiliated eight railroads serving the anthracite fields," he continues. "The interests controlling the companies and the railroads secure three profits, one on mining, another on wholesaling, and a third on transportation. The freight rates charged by the railroads carrying coal are exorbitant and should be reduced to a fair level."

All this was true while Mr. Frelinghuysen was in the Senate last fall and winter when the people of New York and New England were suffering for want of fuel unless they were able to pay \$20 and \$25 a ton for it. Mr. Frelinghuysen was not conspicuous as the champion of the consumer then, although Senator Walsh, (Dem. Mass.) was doing his best—and without success—to get the Republican administration to take some action to protect consumers. The Republican Congress passed what, among others, purported to be "an act to prevent profiteering in coal." There never was even the slightest attempt to enforce this law and the people not only were gouged in price but instead of coal received for their money slate and rocks that Col. George W. Goethals called "fire-proof fuel."

G. O. P. Gems.

Ohio State Journal (Rep.)

We don't know for sure just what issues our great president is going to emphasize on his swing across the continent but our own plan for the coming campaign of education and accounting of our stewardship is to act as if the Fordney-McCumber law weren't there at all, hecklers or no hecklers.

Well, we see the forward-looking farm credits law, from which we expect such excellent results in next year's campaign of education, etc., is now in full operation and it is very gratifying to know that the tollworn and sorely beset farmer can borrow money at 6 per cent just as easily as he could before.

## How to Bud A Fruit Tree.

June is the Month for Budding—How to do it Yourself; to Get Kind of Fruit You Want, and to Save Money.

Raleigh, N. C. June 5. If you want new fruit trees of a desirable variety, these may be secured by taking buds from the desired variety and inserting them on seedling stocks or on new wood of old trees. June is the month that this is generally done because the bark slips easily. R. F. Payne, extension horticulturist for the State College and Department of Agriculture, tells about the process as follows:

"Stone fruits: such as peaches, cherries, and plums are always budded. Other fruits as apples, quince, and pears may be grafted but are usually budded because it is a cheaper, quicker, easier, and simpler process.

"Shield budding is the type most used. The bud should be placed on a stock about the size of a lead pencil. This usually means one year old wood with the peach and two year wood with the apple.

"A cut should be made on the stock about 3-8 inch around the tree and another one about 1 1/2 inches long above, vertical to and dividing this horizontal cut so it will look like and inverted T.

"The buds should then be taken from present seasons growth where the leaves have been removed but part of the petiole left to be used as a handle. A cut should be made about 1/4 inch above the bud so that it will be about half way thru the stick when it reaches the lower end of the bud, there the bark should be cut square across. Then taking hold by the petiole remove it from the stick and insert on the tree to be budded under the flaps until the lower end comes in contact with the lower part of the inverted T. Press down the edges and bind with raffia or any other good string.

"After the union is made this string should be cut to prevent binding. The top can be cut off next spring after the bud starts."

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