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REPUBLICAN SPLIT ON WORLD COURT POLICY.

Democratic Chairman Hull's Terse Reply to Republican Leaders.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 12.—The most interesting, and, in the opinion of some, the most important political development of the year is the war that is being waged by John T. Adams, Chairman, Republican National Committee; Senator George H. Moses, Chairman, Republican Senatorial Committee, and William R. Wood, Chairman, Republican Congressional Committee, against the World Court policy of President Harding and Secretary Hughes. Chairman Adams particularly has openly defied the President and Secretary Hughes in public statements and in publicity issued from Republican National Headquarters. He carried the war against the administration's policy to such a bitter extent that Secretary Hughes was obliged to recall a statement by the Republican National Committee accusing the allied governments of "crookedness" and of trying to "job" and "bilk" the United States in the matter of payments for the American Army on the Rhine.

Smarting under the criticism of Cordell Hull, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, for injecting cheap partisan politics into our foreign relations, Chairman Adams attempted to shift the issue he has raised, which is splitting his party from coast to coast, by calling upon Chairman Hull to state the attitude of the Democratic National Committee with reference to the foreign policy of the Democratic party. Chairman Hull's reply has been so generally commended by Democratic leaders and the leading Democratic papers as to be deemed worthy of general circulation for the information and guidance of patriotic Democrats and patriotic Republicans everywhere. Chairman Hull said:

"Chairman John J. Adams of the Republican National Committee cannot dodge or evade the issue he has raised within his own party through his open opposition to the foreign policy of President Harding and Secretary Hughes by interrogating me on the attitude of the Democratic National Committee concerning the foreign policy of the Democratic party. Unlike Chairman Adams I do not recognize the authority of anyone to write party platforms except the National Party Convention.

"Dominant Republican National leaders, played politics with our foreign affairs during 1919 and 1920, and the irreconcilables have endeavored to do so since that time, while most Democrats and a vast number of patriotic Republicans, on the other hand, have earnestly tried to keep our foreign policies free from vicious partisan politics. I shall pursue this non-partisan course, and shall not cooperate with any Republican leader in injecting cheap politics into foreign questions, nor shall I accede to Chairman Adams' proposal that I proceed to define a platform for Democrats. The 1924 Democratic platform will, no doubt, reflect the impartial non-partisan views of Democrats, and intelligent Republicans as well, by proposing a practical application of the doctrine of international cooperation, embracing all the fundamentals and essentials of the foreign policies of the recent Democratic administration, to conditions as they may then exist.

"Chairman Adams has been so denunciatory of one-man government that it is rather surprising to see him in the role of dictator not only to his party but to the incumbent Republican administration. It is equally surprising that he should wish to add to his present troubles by seeking a controversy with me. If his questions came from President Harding or Secretary Hughes, whose functions under the Constitution make them responsible for the administration's foreign policy, the questions would be worthy of serious discussion, but I have no assurance that statements now made by Chairman Adams will not be recalled by Secretary Hughes.

"In the meantime, I shall refuse to be diverted by any wiggling and

wabbling on his part, or any attempt by him to distract attention from the failures of the Harding administration or the blunders of the Republican National Committee, but shall continue to discuss all outstanding issues, including the high cost of living; inequality of taxation in favor of the very rich; tariff extortion and profiteering; coal extortion and profiteering; appointments to office of men accused of offenses against the law or convicted of crimes; high transportation cost; Newberryism and Daughertyism; repudiation and violation of the Civil Service law; wholesale waste proposed by Lasker-Harding Ship Subsidy; agricultural depression and bankruptcy as a result of Republican policy and failure to give relief, and a general display of ignorance and incompetence by the Republican National administration."

Sugar Company Profits Increase Nine Times Over 1922.

Average profits of \$2.23 of 100 pounds—a total of \$144,950—were garnered by the American Beet Sugar Company on 65,000 sacks of sugar sold between April 1 and May 16, during the "peak" of the high prices which consumers have been paying for the last three months. This was just nine times as much as the profit the company made on each 100 pounds of sugar sold during the same period of 1922—before the Republican tariff of \$1.7648 a hundredweight was imposed.

The American Beet Sugar Company is one of the concerns for which the last Republican Congress increased the tariff on sugar. Another of these concerns is the Utah-Idaho Company, of whose stock Senator Smoot, (Utah) ranking Republican member of the Finance Committee, owns 440 shares and for which his brother is general sales manager. It was Senator Smoot who undertook to induce Cuban planters to reduce their output of sugar in 1921 in order to create a shortage and boost prices. When the Cuban producers refused to adopt this scheme, Senator Smoot attempted to get a tariff of \$1.84 a hundredweight against Cuban sugar.

It was urged in behalf of the tax of 2 cents a pound on the people's sugar that the beet growers and the manufacturers of the West were in financial straits and needed "protection" against foreign competition. It is true that the producers of beets were then and have since been insolvent if not in poverty, but the sugar factories have been prosperous all along. Their profits since the "gouge" began last February have perhaps exceeded all previous records. The American Beet Sugar Company, the Utah-Idaho Company, and the Great Western Sugar Company produce two-thirds of the best sugar in America, according to the Federal Trade Commission, which also asserts that these corporations are controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, generally known as the Sugar Trust.

The Utah-Idaho Company—in which Senator Smoot has been a stockholder for many years—was indicted under the Lever act in 1920 on a charge of profiteering. The company made no report of its net income in 1920, but in 1919, when the tariff on Cuban raw sugar was \$1 a hundredweight, it was \$978,290, according to Moody's Analysis of Investments for 1922. In 1921, when the special Republican tariff of \$1.50 a hundredweight on Cuban raw sugar was operative, the Utah-Idaho Company had net income of \$1,417,840. It is expected that its profits will be very much larger in 1923 under the influence of a higher profiteers' tariff and the exorbitant prices which have prevailed since last winter.

Since President Harding refused to reduce the duty on Cuban sugar and Attorney General Daugherty attempted to enjoin the New York Sugar and Coffee Exchange and certain individuals—with no prospect of a final decision by the courts for many months hence—the Sugar Barons have again started to increase prices apparently with impunity.

Typewriters which are painted white all over are said to improve the users' output whilst causing least eye strain.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS PAID TO COOPERATIVES

New Contracts Pour in—Likely to Receive Majority S. C. Weed— Crop Shortage of Millions of Pounds Due to Weather and Labor Conditions.

More than half a million dollars were paid out this week to members of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association from their warehouses in the Dark Belt of Virginia on tobacco delivered since February 17. This payment will be followed by further cash distributions to members of the cooperative association in three states as soon as sufficient sales of tobacco by the Leaf Department of the association warrant third payments to the members in North Carolina and Virginia, and a fourth payment in South Carolina. The receipt of 51 contracts in one day this week from new members in South Carolina marks the increasing sign-up of tobacco with the cooperative association in the southern end of the belt. The South Carolina growers now appear certain to follow the example of Virginia growers in 1922 in marketing a majority of their tobacco through the cooperative association during the coming season.

That there will be a crop shortage of bright tobacco in Virginia of at least 30 per cent, or well over 30,000,000 pounds, as compared to last year, now seems inevitable. Similar losses have been suffered by the farmers of the Old Belt of North Carolina, and it is generally agreed that the bright tobacco crop of the Old Belt will be 50,000,000 pounds less than in 1922, even with the most favorable conditions hereafter.

More than 800 crop reports from local units of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association have now reached Raleigh headquarters. According to reports from the county secretaries of the tobacco cooperative in 22 out of 28 tobacco growing counties in Virginia there was a prospective shortage of at least 21 per cent in the bright tobacco production of that State up to June 1. It is estimated that since that time the continued dry weather and the loss of plants have increased the shortage of the next crop in Virginia alone at the rate of 1 per cent a day, up to June 11.

The prospects for eastern North Carolina, though far more favorable than in the Old Belt, have been impaired by the lack of rain and the unprecedented migration of negro labor. South Carolina reports the most favorable crop conditions for many years at this season, but there as in the Eastern Belt, the loss of negro labor is seriously handicapping the tobacco farmers.

New Wheat Disease Appears.

Raleigh, N. C., June 5.—A wheat disease new to North Carolina and to the United States has recently appeared in some fields near Lincoln, according to findings of Dr. F. A. Wolf, Plant Pathologist of the North Carolina Experiment Station. Specimens of the disease were sent in to Dr. Wolf by Garren Morrison, County Agent of Lincoln county, and because the disease was new to this State, Dr. Wolf sent them to Washington where the disease was found to be the dreaded "Take All." "Take All" was first discovered in the United States in 1920 at a few places in New York State. Later it was found in Washington and Oregon and these affected fields in North Carolina is the third finding of the trouble in this country. Other specimens have just been received from county agent E. W. Graeber of Iredell county.

So serious is the disease that Dr. A. G. Robinson of the United States Department of Agriculture was sent to Lincoln county to make a study of the trouble. Accompanied by G. W. Fant, extension plant disease worker, Garren Morrison, county agent, and a number of farmers, a trip was made over the infested district where they found, in the most heavily infested areas, that about one-fourth of the wheat crop was destroyed. Dr. Wolf states that the disease was easy to locate. The affected plants were dwarfed varying in height from 6 to 10 inches while the healthy plants were about four feet in height. Many of the infested plants were

dying or had already perished at the time of the trip. The lower joints, including the leaf sheathes, were dark or entirely blackened and enveloped by a layer of delicate brown threads. These threads are formed by the casual fungus and in them are imbedded the black fruit bodies of the fungus. The roots were blackened and more or less decayed.

Mr. Fant was unable to locate the source of infection. The farmers were of the opinion that the disease had been on their places last year and since the seed had been grown on the local farms for several years it seems that the disease was not brought in with the seed. Dr. Wolf states that it will live for sometime in infested soil and on the stubble or straw. "Take All" is one of the most serious diseases of wheat known to science and, as its name indicates, takes nearly all the wheat that it attacks. It has been watched for several years in foreign countries to prevent its coming into this country. It was found first in Australia and later in France, England, Italy, Germany and Japan. It may have come to this country in grass seed as it lives on those grass plants similar to wheat.

The farmers in Lincoln county are very much concerned over the trouble and Dr. Wolf would like for every farmer finding a disease of this kind in his wheat fields to send him a specimen. It is important that the extent of the trouble be known so that proper control measures may be worked out. Specimens should be sent to Dr. F. A. Wolf, Plant Pathologist, College Station, Raleigh.

Lime Pays With Vetch

Durham, N. C., June 12.—A notable demonstration of the value of lime with vetch has just been reported by E. C. Blair, extension agronomist of the State Department of Agriculture, as found on the farm of W. H. Chandler of Durham county. Mr. Blair states that it is now becoming well known that lime is nearly always necessary in the growing of alfalfa and red clover but has not been fully appreciated for use with other legumes. This demonstration proves that lime pays well with some of the others.

In the fall of 1921, Mr. Chandler applied ground lime stone at the rate of 2400 pounds per acre to half of one of his fields. He left the other half unlimed. Soybeans were planted on this field in the spring of 1922 followed by rye and vetch last fall. Today, reports Mr. Blair, there is a very thick, rank growth of vetch on the limed land. The vetch has grown so well that it has practically choked out the rye. The stems of the vetch are about three feet long where the soybeans were cut for hay last fall and about four feet long where the soybeans were turned under. Although the stems are matted together and bedded down this difference is easily seen by the many visitors to the field. And then—on the unlimed portion of the field there is no vetch.

Mr. Blair states that vetch contains about five times as much nitrogen per ton as rye, so Mr. Chandler is not worrying about the rye having been choked out. He figures that the legume has gathered from the air at least as much nitrogen per acre as a 400 pound application of nitrate of soda would supply. Potash and phosphoric acid are relatively cheap fertilizers and with the nitrogen added by the vetch and the organic matter that is supplied together with some purchased potash and phosphoric acid, Mr. Chandler expects to make a record of corn on the limed land this year. He seems to have some doubts about his corn on the unlimed land.

Did you know that bees may be developed into a profitable side line on the average North Carolina farm. C. L. Sams, Extension bee-keeper for the State College and Department of Agriculture, will tell you about it if you will write him.

In Belgium the trade union restrictions on apprenticeship bar women from the hair-dressing and printing trades.

"THE PIEDMONT LIMITED" NAME GIVEN NEW TRAIN.

Dr. Rondthaler Wins \$200 Prize— About 63,000 Suggestions.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—"The Piedmont Limited" is the name selected for Nos. 33 and 34, the new trains between New Orleans and New York, inaugurated by the Southern Railway System in connection with the Pennsylvania, the West Point Route, and the Louisville and Nashville, on April 29.

Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, president of Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C., wins the \$200 prize offered by the interested lines for the most appropriate name for this new service, having been the first to suggest this name. Since the offer of this prize was announced, 21,106 letters have been received by Passenger Traffic Manager W. H. Taylor, of the Southern, containing approximately 63,000 suggestions, coming from every state of the Union, a surprisingly large number having been received from the Pacific Coast and from New England.

"The Piedmont Limited" is considered a most appropriate name for Nos. 33 and 34, as between Montgomery and Washington they traverse the country along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge widely known as the Piedmont section. Thirty years ago this line was advertised and widely known as the Piedmont Air Line. Since its inauguration, "The Piedmont Limited" has made an excellent on-time record and has proved very popular, its schedule being: Lv New Orleans 5 p. m., Mobile 9:20 p. m., Atlanta 8 a. m., Charlotte 4 p. m., at Baltimore 4:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:55 a. m., New York 9:15 a. m.; Lv New York 3:35 p. m., Washington 9:35 p. m., at Atlanta 4:05 p. m., New Orleans 7:20 a. m.

Republican National Committee Has Turned on Harding.

In analyzing the attack of the Republican National Committee upon the allied governments couched in the language of Billingsgate, one reason for the break was pointed out by Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who said:

"While the country will share Secretary Hughes' perturbation and indignation over this grave blunder of the Republican National Committee, there are two outstanding facts which show that the committee is not alone to blame for this policy of political inter-meddling in foreign relations and the possible results therefrom:

"First, the attack of the Republican National Committee upon President Harding's World Court policy and its offensive references to foreign governments is exactly in line with the policy inaugurated by the Republican party in 1919-20, when the same 'poison gas' methods were mendaciously directed at the foreign policy of the Democratic administration. These were the reprehensible methods upon which the party relied to elect Mr. Harding in 1920 and to which he and other Republican leaders gave acquiescence and approval.

"Second, by acquiescing and accepting these poison gas methods, the Republican party under the Harding administration has degenerated and split up into feuds and factions until it is now impossible for the Republican National administration to accomplish anything decisive in international affairs or even in domestic affairs. This administration finds itself the object of retributive justice, with the poison gas attacks it originated and directed now turned against itself by its own national political organization.

"Now that the administration has had the infamy and humiliation of the poison gas policy inaugurated by the Republican leaders and directed against a Democratic administration brought home and turned against itself, it ought to prove a warning to the party in power that the honor, the dignity and the material interest of the United States, as well as its peaceful relations with foreign governments, should never be endangered by political expediency or the hatreds and malice of partisan politics."

What Mrs. Vanderbilt Proposes for 1923 Fair.

Raleigh, N. C., June 11.—Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt is back from the Orient with many new ideas about making the next State Fair bigger and better than ever before. She is now at her home at Biltmore, and will give largely of her time during the summer to working out these ideas in tangible form.

Like other North Carolinians, Mrs. Vanderbilt is proud of the State, and she wants to make the State Fair representative of a great State. Of course, she expects to have agricultural exhibits in keeping with the splendid work that is being done in farming, but she wants to do more. She wants all the various industries of the State represented also.

For instance, there are the furniture factories at High Point that are second to none in the South and that rank with the best in other sections of the world. She wants to have this industry adequately represented at the fair.

Then there is the textile industry. Here North Carolina also leads the South. Some of the best exhibits at the last State Fair were those shown by cotton mills. She wants to have more of these exhibits this year.

Mrs. Vanderbilt doesn't expect to stop with exhibits of agricultural and industrial progress. She wants to show what the schools and newspapers are doing, for she believes that intelligence must be the basis for all substantial progress in any line of endeavor.

Wholesome entertainment is one of Mrs. Vanderbilt's hobbies. She is arranging to have many interesting features in the way of first class amusement at the State Fair this year. Careful study is being given to this important feature of the fair.

Federal Fuel Administrator Sees No Relief Next Winter.

Consumers of coal, whether anthracite or bituminous, need expect no decrease in prices from the extortionate level at which they were held last fall and winter, according to Federal Fuel Administrator F. R. Wadleigh, an appointee of President Harding. The position of Fuel Administrator was created with the object of removing some of the difficulties of supply cost experienced by consumers last winter.

Mr. Wadleigh entertains no hope that the U. S. Coal Commission, established last autumn to investigate the production, transportation and cost of coal and recommend legislation to regulate output and prices, will be able to accomplish anything to make fuel more plentiful or cheaper. It will be futile for users of coal to wait for any action by the Commission, Mr. Wadleigh believes.

"While constructive recommendations, based on an immense collection of data, will undoubtedly be made in the report of the Commission," says Mr. Wadleigh, "it is pointed out that no legislative action can be taken until Congress meets in December."

If Mr. Wadleigh's gloomy forecast is fulfilled by events, the consumer of coal may begin to accommodate himself as best he can to the task of paying from \$16 to \$26 a ton for anthracite—if he can get it—next winter as he did last, and be glad that he receives coal instead of rocks and slate as was the experience of hundreds of buyers in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

This official announcement from the President's own appointee makes it clear that the incompetence of the Harding administration and its failure to take any action to protect the public during the coal strike last year will compel the people of the northern sections of the country to endure shortage of fuel, extortionate prices, and painful hardships for the second time within two years.

Cultivate the garden after every rain. Plant vegetables for succession.

Whittier on the Home Paper.

The Division of Publications of the North Carolina Extension Service believes that the home papers of this State are rendering a real service to their readers by giving them news about other farmers and facts about the world in which farmers are always interested. With all that has been written about country newspapers, though, it seems curious that it was only recently attention was called to the fact that one of the most loved American poets years ago paid a tribute to the country weekly which, for color and vividness, perhaps has not been excelled by any of the modern writers.

It is not known just who is entitled to credit for bringing the poem to light; it is several weeks now since it first began appearing in the exchanges and the Editor of the State College and Department of Agriculture is indebted to the Editor of Cornell University for bringing it to his attention. The poem is part of Whittier's longer poem "Snowbound" and is as follows:

At last the floundering carrier bore
The village paper to our door.
Lo! broadening outward as we read
To warmer zones 'th' horizon spread,
In panoramic length unrolled
We saw the marvels that it told,
Welcome to us its week-old news,
Its corner for the rustic Muse,
Its monthly gauge of snow and rain,
Its record mingling in a breath
The wedding bell and dirge of death;
Jest, anecdote, and love-lorn tale;
The latest culprit sent to jail;
Its hue and cry of stolen and lost,
Its vendue sales and goods at cost,
And 'trafficking calling loud for gain,
We felt the stir of hall and street,
The pulse of life that round us beat;
The chill embargo of the snow
Was melted in the genial glow;
Wide swung again our ice-locked
door,
And all the world was ours once
more.

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