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## PRESIDENT HARDING AND NATIONAL CHM'N ADAMS REACH BREAKING POINT.

Harding and Hughes Contend for World Court; But Adams Says Nay.

### COMMITTEE ORGAN DEALS IN EPITHETS.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 18.—The open warfare between John T. Adams, Chairman Republican National Committee, on one side, and President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes on the other, is to go on, and the recent conference between the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and the President is likely to be the last between them, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, whose information seems to be complete in all details.

President Harding shows signs of intending to fight for his World Court plan, and Chairman Adams shows no intention of resigning. The Record states that there are no relations now between the White House and the Republican National Committee, not even a direct telephone. This is the most amazing situation that has ever developed in national politics, with the national party organization against the foreign policy of the President and Secretary of State. Already the leaders of the party are divided, and the split is rapidly spreading to the rank and file.

Republican Committee Paper Calls Critics of Adams "Curs."

Following his interview with President Harding, Chairman Adams renewed the war in the official organ of the Republican National Committee, the National Republican, edited by George B. Lockwood, secretary of the committee. An editorial therein says:

"Throw a stone at a collection of curs, even in the dark, and you can tell when the missile has hit the mark by the outburst of yowls."

"Because the publicity bureau of the Republican National Committee criticized the Allied Commission for collecting money due the United States, both legally and morally, for the upkeep of the American army on the Rhine, pocketing the cash and refusing to reimburse the United States even on a long-time payments plan for eighteen months, the pro-European and un-American press of the country burst forth in a chorus of vulgar epithets and coarse abuse."

The first person to protest against the statement referred to was Secretary of State Hughes, who compelled the recall of the offensive publicity.

Now let us see who were the others stigmatized as "curs" who let out an "outburst of yowls." In another editorial the National Republican named some of them: The New York Times, Philadelphia Public Ledger, New York World and the Indianapolis News. But there were others who emitted equally loud "yowls" concerning this publicity, the New York Tribune, among the leading Republican papers of the nation; the Brooklyn Eagle, the Philadelphia Record, the New York Evening Post, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Louisville Courier-Journal, Pittsburgh Post, Baltimore Sun, and many other leading newspapers. These, then, are the "curs" as classified by the official organ of the Republican National Committee; these represented what the Republican Committee organ calls the "pro-European and un-American press."

The sole defender of Chairman Adams among the leading Republican papers of the country is the New York Herald, which is unalterably opposed to the President's World Court proposal. No other great Republican paper

has lifted its voice in behalf of the Chairman.

### New Evidence of Harding's Weakness.

From statements issued by Chairman Adams it is evident that he would have the public believe that he and President Harding have agreed to disagree; that he will continue to oppose the World Court plan in his official capacity and that the President will continue to advocate it. If this is true it would indicate that the President feels too weak to make a test of strength between himself and the Chairman in an effort to oust Mr. Adams from the chairmanship, and that the irreconcilable supporting Chairman Adams are probably strong enough to defeat the foreign policy of President Harding and Secretary Hughes and humiliate them in the eyes of the country, thus taking the longest step toward defeating the renomination of President Harding next summer. If on the other hand the heretofore friendly intercourse between the President and Chairman Adams is to continue it reveals President Harding's weakness to an extent never before imagined by his severest critic.

### Evidences of Harding-Adams Final Break.

One strong confirmation of the reported final break between President Harding and Chairman Adams over the World Court proposal is the persistent report that Adams is to be displaced, or, if he is to remain, to be a mere figure-head, while the activities of the National Committee are to be directed by Charles D. Hilles, of New York, with the possible aid of Albert D. Lasker of Shipping Board notoriety, and Will Hays of Hollywood.

Mr. Hilles, it will be recalled, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, carried the States of Utah and Vermont for Mr. Taft, and Mr. Hays was the director if not the author of the "poison gas" campaign of 1920.

Another evidence of the break between the President and the chairman of his party organization is to be found in the fact that the President will leave within a few days of this writing on his trip to Alaska, while Mr. Adams is devoting his attention to conferences with Republican leaders in various parts of the country, indicating that the chairman is not to be a member of the presidential party.

While it is understandable that President Harding might tamely submit to the revolt of Chairman Adams, it is not likely that Secretary Hughes will be so submissive. He has already shown his strength by compelling Chairman Adams to recall one committee statement, and if the chairman gets too gay in the absence of the President and continues his war upon the World Court policy, which by most people is credited to Secretary Hughes, it is among the probabilities that the Secretary of State may again put the extinguisher upon the chairman.

### Deep River Coal Field.

#### Natural Resources.

Development of the Deep River Coal Field in line with the reasonable probabilities held out by the first comprehensive and detailed report of its extent and content would add to the State's power of self-sustenance several important assets.

First, it would secure for industrial use something like 1,000,000 tons of coal per annum, out of a total of commercial coal now estimated at 67,000,000 tons as a minimum.

Second, it would add appreciably to the sum of hydro-electric power in a district already busy with the production of "white coal."

Third, it would furnish cheaply an excellent quality of coke for use as a domestic fuel by the people of the State generally.

Fourth, it would be capable of producing by-products that in themselves might provide valuable industries now unknown in the State.

All these things are self-evident possibilities growing out of the long delayed analysis of this ancient field, which for years was practically the only source of North Carolina's coal supply, but was left by a strange negligence to languish through generations.

## TOBACCO FARMERS GAIN \$36,000,000.

Over 240,000 Tobacco Coops. Organized to Market More Than Half This Crop.

The first year of cooperative marketing has resulted in an increased payment of \$36,000,000 to tobacco growers of Virginia and North Carolina alone.

According to the recent report of the Federal Reserve Board, there was a 45 per cent increase in the average price per hundred pounds for bright tobacco in Virginia where the growers received \$42,000,000 for their crop this past season as compared with \$19,000,000 in 1921-22. Final returns for the North Carolina growers were approximately \$76,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000 over the preceding year, according to the Federal Reserve Board's statement.

In spite of a decrease of over 84,000,000 pounds in the exports of United States tobacco to foreign countries, reported by the Department of Commerce, and in spite of increased production in Virginia and North Carolina, the first season in which tobacco growers of this section have organized for marketing their crop has resulted in raising the price of their product at practically all points in the tobacco areas.

With 240,000 farmers now marketing over 500,000,000 pounds of tobacco through their cooperative associations, the planters of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Tennessee have also experienced the benefit of a steady rise in prices. From present indications organized tobacco farmers of America will market more than a half of the total crop of the United States during the season of 1923.

The benefits of cooperative marketing to the farmers of South Carolina were described by the Commissioner of Agriculture for that state in his annual report as follows: "While the 1922 crop of tobacco was practically as large as that of 1921 and the quality was no better, the price was nearly 100 per cent higher, the result of cooperation."

### Care of Pastures in Summer.

Raleigh, N. C. June 19.—"The pasture of tame grasses, usually its owner's delight in the spring month, is likely to become a severe disappointment during the summer, unless carefully handled," says E. C. Blair, Extension Agronomist for the State College and Department of Agriculture. Mr. Blair states that orchard grass, redtop, alsike clover, white clover, and others in that class are natives of a climate much colder than ours. In Eastern North Carolina these grasses will thrive in the spring and fall, and at these times will carry a large amount of livestock. But in the summer growth is retarded, and in hot dry weather ceases altogether.

In suggesting how these grasses should be handled during the summer Mr. Blair says, "If grazed too heavily at this time of the year the pasture will be permanently damaged, or killed outright. A pasture less than one year old is most apt to suffer most in this way, since its root system is not fully developed."

"Of great importance in preserving any pasture is to give it alternate periods of grazing and rest. This is doubly true if there is a small pasture for a number of livestock. In such cases a fence should be built across the pasture dividing it in halves. Each half should have two weeks of complete rest while the animals graze the other half. If the weather is top dry, or the number of animals large, they should be allowed in the pasture for only a short while each day."

"Another practice worth following is to clip the pasture as often as necessary to keep weeds from going to seed. This will tend to make fewer weeds each year; instead of more as is the case when they are neglected."

"The expense of starting a tame grass pasture can be justified only by the fact that it should last for five years or more. Many a pasture has had a promising start, only to be lost by improper care during its first summer."

## PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN

For Protection Against Typhoid Fever And Diphtheria—Days, Stations, and Hours.

The county of Alamance is cooperating with the State Board of Health to put on a public health campaign for protection against typhoid fever and diphtheria which will begin July 9th and last for four weeks. The expense of this campaign is borne jointly by the State Board of Health in the county so that there will be no cost to the individual getting the benefit of the treatment. The fact that there have been two campaigns previously in this county assures the success of this one. One campaign against typhoid fever was carried on six years ago and another one three years ago, something like 4000 people having been vaccinated during each campaign. As a result of these campaigns there is hardly ever a case of typhoid fever reported in the county. But if we expect to keep up this fine record and not have typhoid in the county, everybody who has not recently been vaccinated for typhoid should be vaccinated during this campaign. In addition to vaccination against typhoid, preventive treatment will also be given against diphtheria without any additional cost to the county. There has been so many cases of diphtheria in the county this past winter and spring and so many deaths that surely the people will take advantage of this opportunity to take treatment against diphtheria.

Alamance county is very fortunate in having Dr. Chas. Mangum, head of the Medical Department of the University of N. C., to do this work. Dr. Mangum will be in the county one week before the opening of the campaign to get the work thoroughly organized. The itinerary for this campaign, stations, dates and hours are as follows:

Monday, July 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th:

8:00 a. m. to 12:00, Graham Courthouse.  
1:00 p. m., Traversa.  
2:15 p. m., Sidney.  
3:30 p. m., Oneida.  
4:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m., Midway Store.

Tuesday, July 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st:

8:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m., Haw River (3 mills).  
1:00 p. m. to 2:00 p. m., Trollinwood.  
2:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m., Mebane.  
Wednesday, July 11th, 18th, 25th and Aug. 1st:

8:00 a. m. to 9:30 a. m., Swepsonville.  
10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m., Saxapahaw.  
2:00 p. m. to 3:30 p. m., Sutphin Mill.  
4:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m., Holmes' Store.

Thursday, July 12th, 19th, 26th and Aug. 2nd:

8:00 a. m., Glencoe.  
9:00 a. m., Carolina.  
10:00 a. m., Hopedale.  
11:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m., Pleasant Grove High School.  
1:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m., Aldridge's Store.

Friday, July 13th, 20th, 27th and Aug. 3rd:

8:00 a. m. to 9:00 a. m., Elon.  
10:00 a. m., Alamance.  
11:00 a. m., Bellemont.  
12:30 p. m. to 1:30 p. m., Friendship.  
2:00 p. m. to 3:00 p. m., Oakdale.  
4:00 p. m. to 6:00 p. m., Snow Camp (Sylvan H. S.)

Saturday, July 14th, 21st, 28th and Aug. 4th:

8:00 a. m. to 12:00, Mills.  
1:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m., Burlington Chamber of Commerce.

According to a survey of the Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information, expansion of electric light and power industry of the Middle West during the present year is expected to exceed greatly that of any other section of the United States. Total estimated expenditures for the whole United States in extensions and additions are \$602,143,000 while of this sum \$206,180,000 will be spent in the Middle West.

## BILL BOOSTER SAYS

"HO! STOP! DON'T SEND THAT DOLLAR AWAY! IT'S BEEN WORKING FAITHFUL EVERY DAY, PAYING BILLS, BUYING CLOTHES FOR THE KIDS, FEEDING THE FAMILY, PAYING THE RENT, BUYING GAS FOR THE CAR, PAYING OUR TEACHERS! WE CAN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT THAT OLD FAITHFUL DOLLAR! DON'T SEND IT AWAY!"



## TO INVESTIGATE DEEP RIVER AS WATER POWER UNIT.

Engineering Party Sent Out From University to Make Survey.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 19, 1923.

The party sent out under the direction of the hydraulic engineer of the Survey to make an investigation of Deep River as an industrial water power unit has taken the field following the commencement at the University.

In charge of the field party is Oscar E. Martin of East Bend, senior in the Engineering School of the University. Assisting him are G. A. Ausband of High Point, sophomore in engineering, W. E. Cox of Goldsboro, a graduate of State College, and N. Andrew of Graham, of Elon College.

The purpose of the investigation is to consider Deep River as a unit to be developed into a self-sustaining and coordinating power area unique in industrial North Carolina. Headwaters are to be studied in connection with establishment of storage reservoirs and undeveloped sites which would be of benefit to the power needs of the river as a whole. The investigation will include consideration of plans for erection of transmission lines between existing plants now maintaining separate power systems and a central steam plant as a means of economically supplementing the water power when necessary. The investigation will also include means of economic removal of the silt which now lessens the water power, and its commercial utilization.

The investigation and survey, decided upon months ago, is of special interest at this time on account of the recent report upon the Deep River Coal Field, adjacent to the existing industrial development along this river.

## In 1922 the State Had 1227 Forest Fires—Alamance County None.

The report on forest fires in North Carolina for the year 1922, in most counties based chiefly on information from voluntary correspondents, has recently been made public by the Geological and Economic Survey. The nature of the replies sent in precludes the possibility of any great accuracy, but the results are at least conservative. They show a total for the State of 1,227 fires which burned 190,737 acres and caused a damage of \$642,442.80.

Reports from Alamance county show that in 1922 this county had no forest fires during the year. If these reports were true the county was indeed fortunate, but it is very probable that the voluntary correspondents did not notice any fires although a number of them may have occurred.

America has always preferred to take her great men from the soil. Rarely has she bestowed her choice on those nourished where city pavements separate them from the mother of us all.—Calvin Coolidge.

## To Begin Forestry Experiments.

Raleigh, N. C., June 19.—"Cooperation of all forces working for the care of North Carolina forests was secured at a recent conference in Raleigh. The offer of Dr. B. W. Kilgore to permit the use of the woodlands on the Branch Experiment Station farms as areas for forest demonstrations was accepted by Director E. H. Brothingham of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station. Work of this branch of the U. S. Forest Service will now be extended to the different sections of North Carolina in which these farms are located as soon as funds are available. State Forester J. S. Holmes promises fire protection to areas where experiments are to be made and to those areas where we plan to start intensive management of farm forests and the cooperative marketing of their products," says H. M. Curran, Extension Farm Forester of the State College and Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Curran states that Mr. Holmes' office is spending \$25,000 of State and Federal funds for fire protection. Michigan spends \$400,000. North Carolina cut 11 billion feet of lumber in 1922, while Michigan cut only 4 of a billion. The forest areas of the two States are about equal, but the value of the timber crops, the time to produce them and the ease of protection are all in favor of North Carolina. "With proper care and protection, our forests will annually bring 100 million dollars worth of new wealth to the State," says Mr. Curran.

"The work of State Forester Holmes, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station and of the Agriculture Extension Service, all merit the approval of every timber land owner in North Carolina. Their advice and assistance is to be had for the asking and they should be liberally supported with State and Federal funds."

"We spend on our forests less than \$2.00 for each square mile of timber land. A farmer can expect but a poor crop if he spends less than his taxes to obtain a harvest and in addition allows his own and his neighbor's stock in his field many times between seeding and maturity. This is what happens to our woodlands. Fire in a woodland is like a stock in a field of growing grain. The trees are damaged and the yield reduced. A definite expenditure annually for fire protection and the intelligent thinning and cutting of mature timber will increase many fold the returns from forest and woodland," says Mr. Curran.

## Future Timber Supply in Farmers' Woodlots.

For its future supply of timber the South must look to the farmers' woodlots, says R. O. Turner, general agricultural agent of the Southern Railway System, calling attention to the problem and the opportunity which "our vanishing forests" present to the Southern farmer.

The farmer's woodlot can be made to yield a steady cash income as well as to furnish the lumber needed for the farm, says Mr. Turner, in urging careful management of woodlands which are on soil too rough or infertile for tillage but which can be made to pay a profitable dividend by cutting out the mature timber and protecting the young growth from injury by fire and other causes.

What can be done to make the woodlot pay is shown by the fact that in 1921 the farm woodlots of Maryland, where advanced forestry methods have been adopted, showed an average income of \$2.75 per acre and each tract was cut over in such a manner that a new crop will follow the old.

As the South's largest consumers of wood as well as the owners of a large part of its present timber supply, farmers have a vital interest in forest preservation on their own farms and can make their wooded lands pay an income as well as to keep down their lumber bill, Mr. Turner concludes.

Name the farm, place a sign over the gate, use printed stationery and develop a reputation for your produce says extension workers of the State College and Department of Agriculture.

## Alamance Farmers' Trip

Postponed to July 16th.

Due to conference of all County Agents at Monroe, N. C., during week of July 9th, we were forced to change date of trip to July 16th. We will leave Burlington at 9:30 a. m., July 16th, and return Saturday of the same week.

Mr. F. R. Farnham, Dairy Specialist, of Boone, N. C., says: "I consider Puluski, Wythe, Smith, and Washington counties of Virginia the best farming section in the South, and if you can plan to come through those counties I feel sure your farmers will be well pleased."

J. E. Delph, County Agent, Wytheville, Va., says: "Through these counties you will find the cream of Southwest Virginia's livestock, and also a beautiful Blue Grass country traversed by an excellent State road from Roanoke to Abington."

John B. Steele, County Agent, Boone, N. C., says: "Receive your letter and was glad to know that you were thinking of journeying this way while 'the cool breezes blow,' and the snow birds are building their nests. Will do what I can to make it pleasant for your folks."

Read that last sentence again, boys. Don't it sound good?

You are entitled to a few days off for wholesome fun, recreation, and education. Plan to join us. This trip will beat them all.

Truly,  
W. KERR SCOTT, Co. Agent.

For the purpose of expediting car movement throughout the nation, American railways will expend \$676,000,000 for new rolling stock. Of this sum \$415,000,000 will be expended for new freight cars and \$197,000,000 for new locomotives. The greater percentage of this vast sum will go to labor.

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