

ELON CHAUTAUQUA AND SCHOOL OF METHODS.

A Specialist in Children's Work to Teach—Other Expert Teachers and Lecturers.

Miss Emma G. Lemen, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be the instructor of the class for leaders of children at the School of Methods for church and Sunday School workers which opens at Elon College July 30th and continues through August 5th. Miss Lemen is the Superintendent of the Children's Division of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association. For seven years she held a similar position with the Indiana Association, and she has had extensive experience and training in summer school work. Qualified by nature and prepared by thorough training and wide experience, Miss Lemen is a splendid teacher whom many will hear at Elon.

Rev. E. B. Flory, who will teach the class in Sunday School Organization and Administration, is pastor of the First Christian Church of Norfolk. A graduate of Defiance College and of Yale University, and a successful pastor, he comes to the Chautauqua with a real message to Sunday School leaders.

Mr. Hermon Eldredge of Erie, Pa., is Field Secretary of Young People's Work of the Christian Church and travels throughout the country. He has been active in Sunday School work for many years, and has also been a successful Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Erie, Pa., and in the camps during the war. His class will be one studying "Youth and the Church."

Rev. W. W. Staley, for more than forty years pastor of the Suffolk Christian Church will lead the class for pastors, and Dr. J. O. Atkinson of Elon College teach a course in "The Message of Stewardship."

Mrs. M. T. Morrill of Defiance, Ohio, has charge of the mission study, introducing the new mission study books of the year. Rev. J. F. Morgan, formerly of Norfolk, now of Winchester, Va., teaches the Christian Endeavor course and Rev. J. H. Lightbourne of Holland, a course in Bible study. Dr. W. A. Harper, President of Elon College, has a class in the study of social service work in the church.

Besides the regular class work which will be taken up each day, there will be a number of lectures by leading men, including "God and Education" by Rev. Thos. Opie of Burlington, N. C.; "The Great Game of Pretend" by Rev. W. D. Parry of Raleigh; "The Law of the Road" by Hermon Eldredge of Erie, Pa.; "Virginia's Gift to Religious Freedom" by Rev. I. W. Johnson, D.D., of Suffolk, Va.; "We are Debtors" by Rev. John G. Truitt; "Making the Most of Life," Rev. Thos. Beaman of Goldsboro, head of the Sunday School work of the Free Will Baptist church of North Carolina, and three on "Evangelism" by Rev. Roy Helfenstein of Dover, Delaware. Rev. C. H. Rowland, D.D., of Franklin, Va., has charge of the devotional services.

Recreation and music will add to the pleasure of the week. The School of Methods is planned for all church workers interested and an especial effort is being made to secure a good attendance of young people. Christian churches throughout Virginia and North Carolina will send representatives.

Genuine interest is being taken by those who enlisted in the "Live at Home" program of the State College and Department reports County Agent Chandler of Currituck county. He states that each of his volunteers will merit a Certificate of Honor.

This is the month for short courses and club encampments. Your boy or girl will never forget the delightful outing furnished by these encampments. Ask some of those who went last year, suggests extension workers.

Just as a boy is drawn to wrong by the presentation of wrong, so he is drawn to good by presentation of good.

KENTUCKY LEADER WARNS N. C. COOPS.

Desperate Tactics Against Farmers—Most Who Now Sue Association Delivered Tobacco Outside.

Judge Robert Bingham, native North Carolinian, millionaire owner of the Louisville Courier-Journal and founder of the successful association of Kentucky Burley Tobacco Growers, which received nearly two hundred million pounds of tobacco last season, commenting on the opposition to cooperative marketing of tobacco, in some sections of North Carolina, stated last week that "The auction crowd are pursuing tactics of desperation."

Judge Bingham, after reading a recent issue of the Wilson, N. C., "Tobacco Farmer," telegraphed the following message to Raleigh headquarters of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association:

"Examination of issue of Tobacco Farmer, June 6, convinces me auction crowd are pursuing tactics of desperation and I cannot believe the sound, intelligent men who compose great majority of tobacco growers in Carolinas and Virginia can be misled by baseless and apparently frenzied statements published in that paper, emanating as they do from the same group who have so long exploited the helpless individual grower and who now realize that the tri-state cooperative, by combining 90,000 individually helpless people, has given them a combined strength which will protect them from exploitation and enable them to obtain a fair price for the product which their energy and labor have brought forth."

The majority of the farmers who have been persuaded to sue their own association in Eastern North Carolina for recovery of their contracts are found to have sold tobacco from their 1922 crop on the outside, instead of delivering it to their own association.

Although less than two out of every thousand members of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association were involved in the effort to a few Eastern Carolina farmers to again avoid deliveries, their action has brought indignation and protest from the loyal members of their own counties and from association members in three states, according to reports from many of the county and local organizations reaching Raleigh headquarters this week.

Clipping Red Clover.

When red clover is sown on small grain in the spring, it usually makes but little growth before the grain is harvested. The grain of course has a better developed root system than the young clover, putting the clover to a disadvantage in getting sufficient moisture. The shade further retards the clover's growth. "But when the grain harvest removes this shade," says E. C. Blair, extension Agronomist for the State College and Department of Agriculture, the soil moisture is left to the clover—and to the weeds. The weeds are likely to become stronger competitors than was the grain if some precautions are not taken."

Mr. Blair suggests that to prevent this, run the mower over the field as often as necessary but do not wait until the last of August. By this time the weeds are waist high and have gone to seed. "Watch the weeds, and whenever they begin to overtop the clover, or to bloom, cut them," is Mr. Blair's suggestion. This will keep many clover plants from dying, and many weed seeds from sprouting next year. A cleaner crop of hay will be assured next year by raking up the weeds and the grain stubble. This will make a fairly good roughage. The clipping will not hurt the clover, for the taller stems would later be winter killed if left alone.

On rich land or land that has been well limed the clover often grows so vigorously as to keep the weeds in subjection, and makes a good crop of hay the first year. But under ordinary conditions tests have shown that the clipping is time and labor well spent.

Acreage cut of timber in this country a year is about 10,000,000.

The Fountain of Youth for Soils.

"Ponce de Leon wasted a part of his life in riotous living and a part in seeking the Fountain of Youth. His dreams never came true. The farmers of this state have been doing the same thing in their farming operations, in hunting for some magic substance or short cut to keep up and increase the producing capacity of their soils. Drainage hasn't done it, good seed prolongs the agony, deep plowing is not a panacea, crop rotations extend the end, plant food, in the form of fertilizers, delays the inevitable. All of these prescriptions are good, even necessary, provided there is constantly added to the soil a new supply of decaying organic matter—and this is the Fountain of Youth for our soils. Without it the face is lost, and with it the limits of crop production are unbounded," says Agronomist W. F. Pate of the North Carolina Experiment Station.

"Blessed with plenty of sunshine, and even distributed on rainfall, a long growing season, a great variety of crops and soils, it is possible for our farmers to constantly sow crops and turn them back into the soil for larger crop yields in the future.

"On account of their nature to make use of the nitrogen in the air it is best to sow legume crops. By their use more nitrogen will be added to our soils and, of course, our fertilizer bill will be lowered," he continues.

Mr. Pate states that it is now too late in the season to have much success with legumes, but that cowpeas, velvet beans and soybeans may still be planted for soil improvement. Especialy should all small grain be followed with these legumes. When they are sown in the corn at last working the land will improve in fertility. If the hay is needed for cattle, the manure will again help greatly on the farm.

Promoting Education.

Charlotte Observer.

The State Government at Raleigh has apportioned the sum of \$1,163,939.52 among various counties in the state in the nature of an equalization fund, the purpose being to bring the more backward counties forward. There yet remains a fund of over \$50,000 which is to have distribution later. The incident gives token of educational advancement in rural North Carolina, the progress in system being further indicated in one item of \$20,000 for transportation of pupils to and from the school houses in motor busses. The consolidated school and the transportation service is giving the children of the rural districts about the same advantages as are enjoyed by children in the towns. Politics play no part in the distribution of this money. It is noted that some of the largest Republican counties in the state have been given the larger apportionment, as, for instance, the county of Wilkes, which draws over \$75,000. All counties, regardless of politics, share alike in the blessings of a home Democratic Government.

Four Tons Hauled Mile For Nickel by Southern.

Five cents for handling one ton of freight four miles, or four tons one mile, was the average received by the Southern Railway System during 1922.

Figures which have just been compiled, covering the operations of the Southern for the year, show that 51,327,645 tons were handled an average distance of 176.52 miles.

The average amount received by the Southern for hauling a ton of freight this distance was \$2.24, making the receipts from carrying one ton of freight one mile 1.26 cents—equivalent to carrying one ton four miles, or four tons one mile for a nickel.

These figures cover the receipts from every class of freight from sand to silk shirts and for all distances, from local hauls of a few miles to transcontinental shipments and exports and imports.

Holland exports \$55,000,000 worth of dairy products a year.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

YOUNG FELLOW, THIS TOWN ISN'T TOO SMALL FOR YOU! IF YOU CAN'T SUCCEED HERE, HOW DO YOU EXPECT TO IN CHICAGO OR NEW YORK, WHERE COMPETITION IS FIERCE AND EXPENSES HEAVY? THERE'S OPPORTUNITY IN YOUR OWN HOME TOWN, SON! THINK IT OVER!



Textile Department North Carolina State College.

During the past year the Textile Department of the State College, which is the Textile School of North Carolina, has had a larger registration than in any previous year, and a larger graduating class.

To keep pace with the development of the textile industry in the State and in the South \$70,000 has been appropriated for an addition to the present Textile Building and \$35,000 for additional equipment. This will place the Textile School of North Carolina in the front rank and make it one of the best equipped schools in the country for instruction in cotton manufacturing.

Graduates of this school are filling responsible positions in the mill and allied industries, such as second hands, overseers, secretaries, treasurers, machinery salesman, dye salesman, etc.

During the past year several donations have been made to the Textile School, the most important being two complete hand-dyeing systems, one by Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, for the carding and spinning room, and one by the Bahson Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for the weave room. The Whitin Machine Works also donated an eight head comb of the latest type.

The Garden in July.

F. E. McCall, garden specialist for the State College and Department of Agriculture, wonders what has become of that garden begun so auspiciously early in the spring. The hot weather causes many to neglect it, especially those town folks who might find it easy to buy vegetables from the corner grocery. But for the man who is sticking to the job and determined to have a supply of health giving, cost cutting vegetables all through the year, Mr. McCall states that good culture in July is more important than ever. Good culture means more palatable vegetables because during hot weather many kinds will become bitter. If the vegetables are forced to quick growth however, this will be overcome.

Some of the things which need attention in the garden during this mid-summer month, Mr. McCall gives as follows:

"Transplant tomatoes for the early fall garden. The Stone, Greater Baltimore and Norton are good for this purpose and are quite free from blight.

"Bush lima beans, the Seiva bean, Henderson's bush and Fordhook bush are some good bean varieties to plant. The stringless Green Pod is the best of the bush snap beans.

"Seedlings of the Cos lettuce may be made now and again late in July. Turnips may also be sown for the early fall garden."

It is said that two-thirds of the entire coffee supply of the world is shipped out of the port of Santos, Brazil.

MANY THOUSANDS LOSS IN BUREAU OF ENGRAVING

Four Times Greater Under New Regime Than All Before.

It is estimated that the Federal Government lost \$142,432 a day in losses of negotiable securities during the first 427 days the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington has been in charge of the Republican politicians President Harding substituted for the honest, faithful and efficient officials and employees he ruthlessly dismissed from their positions on March 31, 1922.

Operatives of the Secret Service have been at work for several weeks trying to locate \$194,000 in negotiable bonds which have mysteriously disappeared from the Bureau, but their efforts have been without result. The Government's detectives were conducting their quest for \$101,600 in farm loan bonds missed from the surface division of the Bureau some two months ago when the second lot of \$93,000 vanished without any clue. In addition to the actual loss of this aggregate of \$200,000 of negotiable securities, the Government has been compelled to pay \$6,000 for waxed paper which has been found useless.

These losses are four times greater in amount than all that ever have occurred in the history of the Bureau, now more than two generations old.

At the time President Harding dismissed the twenty-eight officials and employees of the Bureau he declared that their removal was "for the good of the service" and left the impression that they were suspected of wrongdoing. When they and members of Congress pressed for an investigation, the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice conducted inquiries which completely exonerated the victims of Republican politics, but he refused to reinstate them in their former positions.

It was announced that the Republican politicians to whom the printing of the Government's currency and securities have been entrusted would inaugurate "efficiency" in the Bureau. The facts now show that their regime has been the most incompetent and costly ever tolerated by any administration. But they remain on the job because Republican political leaders have converted the Bureau into a part of the Republican national "machine."

One official of the new "efficiency" regime, promoted on the recommendation of Congressman Nick Longworth of Ohio, has been suspended.

The Farm Program

Gastonia Gazette.

Two thousand two hundred North Carolina farmers have signed a pledge to adhere strictly to certain fundamental things in successful farming in 1923.

Ten provisions are enumerated and these ten provisions make a mighty fine schedule for almost any farmer anywhere to follow. They are:

1. Raise enough corn and hay to carry me through 1924.
2. Raise enough meat to supply my family this year.
3. Have a twelve-months-in-the-year garden.
4. Provide milk and butter for family the whole year.
5. Keep an average of thirty hens on the farm.
6. Improve orchard by setting out trees and berries.
7. Plant legumes and other soil-enriching crops.
8. Enroll at least one child in club work.
9. Add some home conveniences.
10. Beautify the homestead.

This is a good program. It was drawn up by a man who knows farming and who thinks. There is probably no community in the south where the same program if carried out would not prove profitable. If the 2,200 North Carolina farmers who have signed the agreement will live up to it they will be far ahead of their less far-sighted neighbors in a few years.

China has more than 1,000,000 lepers.

TESTING STRESS ON PLANES

"Accelerometer" Registers Information of Value to Builder, as Well as Showing Pilot's Ability.

Not long ago the national advisory committee for aeronautics undertook to obtain information about the stresses that are produced in maneuvering an airplane. At the beginning of a series of experiments it was observed that, when the plane was flying a straight and level course, a spring balance with a one-pound weight attached to it would register just one pound. If the craft was put into a turn or made to rise, the apparent weight of the one-pound object increased to two or three pounds, while on a downward dip the spring balance would indicate less than one pound or even zero. Based upon the conclusions of these tests, an instrument, which has been called an "accelerometer," was designed to detect and record the variation and relative magnitude of the forces that tend to set up stresses in an airplane structure when in flight. In doing this, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, it also gives an unbiased record of the relative ability of pilots in handling their machines in the air, and in making a satisfactory landing.

King Tut's Discoveries.

Mr. Howard Carter, the American archaeological expert, who recently uncovered for the late Lord Carnarvon the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen in the Valley of the Kings, is no amateur, but a graduate of the school of experience. In 1903 he was inspector general of the antiquities of upper Egypt and was entrusted by Mr. Theodore Davies, a wealthy patron of archaeology, with the direction of some excavations that disclosed the tomb of Thutmose III. In the same year the tomb of Queen Hatshepsut was cleared out by him on a Davies' endowment. Under a Davies' commission, Mr. Carter discovered the last resting place of Queen TI, mother of King Akhnaton, predecessor of Tut-Ankh-Amen. He gave up his government post in 1904 to prosecute his recent search.

Schools in Philippines.

The Philippine islands have a total of 8,174 schools, public and private, with an approximate enrollment of 1,160,000, according to the bureau of education and the superintendent of private schools. It is estimated that the Philippines have a population of 2,500,000 children of school age.

Public schools alone number 7,641 and attendance reached a total of 1,094,472 during the last year, while private schools number 532 and have an enrollment of 64,835.

Eighty-five per cent of the private schools in the Philippines are religious institutions, and only 15 per cent secular. Seventy-seven per cent of the religious private schools are Catholic, while the remaining 8 per cent are Protestant.

The public school system, in which English is taught, includes 24,878 teachers, 341 of whom are Americans.

The Real Divorce Reason.

One of these solemn statistical researches into the divorce question has been completed back East, and the researchers have announced with proper impressiveness the result of their inquiry. They announce eight principal reasons for the prevailing instability of marriage. One reason is: "Failure of contracting parties to regard properly the solemn bonds of matrimony."

The other seven reasons don't matter. All divorce researches so far have been, in a sense, failures. That is, none of them has yet discovered that 35 per cent of all divorces result from refusal of the party of the second part to appreciate properly the humorous anecdotes told by the party of the first part.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Martin Luther's Wedding Ring.

The London library is adding to its Luther exhibition a ring which appears to be Martin Luther's wedding ring. The ring forms an entire cross, on which, a figure of the Savior, over whose head a large ruby cross is set, serving as a nimbus. Above on a label are the letters "I N R I," and emblems of the crucifixion are continued round the ring. On the inside is engraved the inscription, "D. Martin Luther, Catharina Borge, 13 Jun 1525," the date of Luther's marriage.

Moral Struggles Revealed.

You cannot hide the marks of your moral struggles. You wear them in the wrinkles of your face. Every thought has a combination of wrinkles all its own. Wrinkles are habits of the skin. As surely as you think thoughts, just so inevitably will their wrinkles show in your face. If you habitually conquer obstacles, there will be no mistaking the fact in your forehead; but if you often yield to forces about you, rest assured that whoever looks into your face can read the fact.

Trends in Agriculture.

The new bulletin of Agricultural Graphics for North Carolina and the United States, 1866 to 1922, by Miss Henrietta R. Smedes of the department of Rural Social-Economics at the State University, of which advance notice was given some time ago, will be coming from the press at an early date. It will be sent promptly on issue to all who have already asked for it, therefore requests already forwarded should not be duplicated. Others who desire copies should apply at once, as the edition is small.

It is the design of this bulletin to give adequate graphic treatment to some important phases of our agricultural situation, and to the extent that this effort is successful, it should be not only of special value just now, in a time of agricultural and industrial changes and adjustments, but also of enduring value as a historical record.

Agricultural Graphics is based on government statistics, which it presents in readily intelligible form. It consists of (1) a brief narrative of interpretation, (2) tables in detail, and (3) graphs for each crop and each class of farm animals included.

It will go free of charge to all North Carolinians who want it and ask for it. Application should be made to C. D. Snell, Director of the University Extension Division, Chapel Hill, N. C.

A Canadian mill is said to have succeeded in making a high grade of blotting paper from wood pulp. Herebefore rag pulp has been used almost exclusively in the manufacture of blotting paper.

A fool is always willing to take a chance whether he knows what to do with it or not.

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