

BRICK CHURCH MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

Great Day at Historic Brick Church
—Addresses by Judge Wm. P. Bynum, Dr. Clarence Clapp, Dr. W. T. Whitsett, &c.

Sunday, July 15th, the annual Memorial and Historical Celebration was held at old Brick Church on historic grounds, dating from 1745; the scene of many noted local celebrations. The first organized church at this place was in 1770 under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Futher, who was preached in here and at Frieden's Church, and at many other places during the stirring days of the Revolutionary War. In 1835 the first Reformed Classis was organized on these grounds. It was first called Der Klappe Kirche or the Clapp Church, from a family name of the early settlers. The large Brick Church building was erected in 1814 first, and then entirely rebuilt in the year 1841. Famous early ministers were Revs. Samuel Suther, Wm. Bithahn, Andrew Loretz, J. R. Reily, Jas. Rauck, John Ebaugh, John Rudy, John H. Crawford, and G. Wm. Welker who was in charge from 1841 to 1893, a period of fifty-two years.

This is the section first settled by Albrights, Courtners, Mays, Swings, (Scheencks) Greensons, Ingolds, Ingles, Hoffmans, Fousts, (Fausts) Linebergers, Weitzells, (Whitesells, Reightsells) Sharps, (Sherbs) and Seaffers.

The first settlers came from Berks county, Penn., in 1745 to 1748 and were descended from settlers from Hesse, Germany, who came to America at the close of the Thirty Years War in Europe seeking religious liberty. They played well their part in the War of the Revolution, and were valiant in the Battle of Alamance only four miles from this church on May 10, 1771. Also at Guilford Court House on March 15, 1781. They co-operated closely with the efforts of Dr. David Caldwell who was the leader of the Scotch-Irish forces rallied from Alamance and Buffalo Churches only six miles away to the west. Others of their numbers came from Frieden's Church six miles to the north where another church had been established by the German settlers under the name of Frieden's Church.

Judge Wm. P. Bynum made a magnificent address on the subject of Our Early German Settlers. It was replete with important history, and was delivered in the speaker's best style without manuscript, save for some few important notes.

Dr. Clarence Clapp gave the history of the Klappe, Klapp, or Clapp family from earliest times to the present. He drew freely from notes left by his father, the late Dr. Jacob O. Clapp, a graduate of Amherst College, and long a noted preacher and teacher in this State.

Dr. W. T. Whitsett showed the importance of the early days, and the strategic part played by Brick Church and Frieden's Church, and traced their struggles with the problems of church government, civic development, and patriotic demands from the State. He showed how for one hundred years these were the two most important points in eastern Guilford, say from the year 1770 down to 1870.

Carl J. Clapp was chairman, and Mrs. Eugenia Simmons, secretary. The grounds were crowded with visitors from all over Guilford and Alamance counties; and the church was crowded to its capacity. Music was specially furnished by Mess. C. A. and G. G. Clapp of Greensboro as leaders.

The Brick Church Memorial and Historical Association scored a great success, and showed the great importance of the work being done to rescue our past history from forgetfulness. It is safe to say that the Association's work will grow in importance and interest from year to year. The large number of interested visitors from various points was a notable feature of the great gathering. They learned much of the history of this spot covering

FARMERS' AND FARM WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

Many Phases of Farm Life to be Considered by Experts in Their Lines
—Dates July 31 to Aug. 2.

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., July 17.—The annual farmers and farm women's convention to be held at the State College on July 31, August 1 and 2 will be one of the most largely attended gatherings in the twenty-one years of its history, says J. M. Gray, who is general secretary of the organization this year. Mr. Gray, cooperating with the officials of the College and Department, with Dr. J. Y. Joyner of the Tobacco Association, and with Mrs. Lacey McArthur, President of the Women's Section, has arranged a program that will be both instructive and entertaining.

The first day will be largely devoted to the opening exercises with talks by the officials of the organization. Some interesting addresses will also be made by visitors. C. I. Lewis, Editor of the American Fruit Grower, will be one of the leading visiting speakers on that day. Dr. R. Y. Winters will hold the annual meeting of the North Carolina Seed Breeders' Association on Tuesday afternoon.

Wednesday, Aug. 1, is Farmers' Business Day. Hon. Asbury F. Lever, formerly of the Federal Farm Loan Board, will speak on this day. The entire program of the joint session will be devoted to financial problems, marketing and other business affairs of the Tarheel farmer. Invitations have been extended to a number of prominent men to be present on this day and indications are that many will accept.

Thursday, Aug. 2, is Boll Weevil Day. George A. Maloney of the Delta Laboratory of Tallulah, La., will be a speaker on this day. Practical farmers and scientists who have heard Mr. Maloney say that he presents the matter of weevil control in a clearer way than any other speaker in the South. Mr. Maloney has been associated with Dr. B. R. Coad at the Government Boll Weevil Department Station for a number of years.

Much time will be given over to problems affecting the rural women of North Carolina. The sessions and reports of the Home Bureau Federation will be of especial interest in that they will give reports from the various counties of the State as to just what the women are doing along all lines. Home furnishing, helping out with the farm income, beautifying the home grounds, how to feed the family and other items will be discussed by some of the best known farm women in the State.

Time will also be given for amusement and recreational features. The night programs will be set aside for this purpose.

Mr. Gray states that no progressive farmer in North Carolina can afford to miss this convention and that plans should be made now to attend. The dates are July 31, August 1 and 2. The College furnishes rooms in the dormitories free of charge and meals will be provided at 50 cents each. Guests will have to bring their own linen and toilet articles as these are not furnished by the College. Farmers and their wives who plan to attend but would first rather have more detailed information about the meeting should write to Mr. J. M. Gray, Secretary, College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

This comes from a Union county farmer. "I formerly used my muscle and made 12 bales of cotton on 23 acres of land. Now I use brain and muscle and make 12 bales on 12 acres and am getting the value of 12 bales from my cows. My milk checks are now \$200 per month." County Agent T. J. W. Broom says that the boll weevil isn't disturbing this man.

more than one hundred and fifty years of the stirring days of old. Such occasions do great good, and those in charge of same deserve our hearty thanks for their labors.

HIGH-PRICED COAL AGAIN NEXT WINTER.

No Chance for Action on Coal Commission Report in Time to Avert Distress Coming Winter.

There is no prospect that the report and recommendations of the U. S. Coal Commission will result in a larger or cheaper supply of anthracite next winter for the people of the Northern and Northeastern States where there was an acute shortage and much serious suffering during the cold season of 1922-23. Congress is not in session, is not likely to be specially convened by President Harding to enact the program suggested by the Commission, and can not in the ordinary course legislate for the relief of consumers before next spring. This means that the price and distribution of coal will be left next winter, as it was last winter, to the will of the profiteers.

While the President and Congress are withholding action on the Commission's recommendations, F. R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Distributor, continues to issue pessimistic statements, which, regardless of his motives and wishes, are leading the people in the East and Northeast to fear that they will again suffer at the hands of profiteers in anthracite. Mr. Wadleigh declares that notwithstanding any remedy the Coal Commission proposes there is likely to be no more anthracite and no smaller prices for that fuel than there were last year.

These lugubrious statements of President Harding's Fuel Distributor will, it is feared, be used by the extortioners to justify their gouging of the public at a time when Congress is not in session to legislate against their practices. Notwithstanding Mr. Wadleigh's statements to the contrary, there appears to have been no very considerable underproduction of anthracite in the year from June 30, 1922, to July 1, 1923. The output of the mines in the first six months of 1923 was 51,300,000 tons, or about 3,300,000 tons less than during the whole calendar year of 1922. It is estimated that the production for the year ended July 1, 1923, was about 70,000,000 tons. This would be about 19,000,000 tons below the output for the calendar year 1921.

Production since January 1, this year, has proceeded at the rate of 1,975,000 tons a week. If this average is maintained for the remainder of the year, the output for 1923 will be about 100,000,000 tons, exceeding by 10,500,000 tons the total for 1921. As the operators and dealers have it in their power to control the supply as well as the price, in default of any interference from Congress, many are saying that Mr. Wadleigh may be correct in his prediction of another season of scarcity and "skinning."

Shadows of Shasta.

A land that man has newly trod,
A land that only God has known,
Through all the soundless cycles
flown,
Yet perfect blossoms bless the sod,
And perfect birds illumine the trees
And perfect unheard harmonies
Pour out eternally of God.

A thousand miles of mighty wood
Where thunder-storms stride
fire-shod;
A thousand flowers every rod,
A stately tree on every rood;
Ten thousand leaves on every tree,

And each a miracle to me;
And yet there be men who question God!

—Joaquin Miller.

Eight-hundred and sixty-one head of hogs were inoculated by farmers in Halifax county in one week at the suggestion of Farm Agent C. E. Littlejohn. Indications are that hog cholera is now under better control than ever before in the history of the State.

In Serbia it is the custom to build the partition walls of houses quite thick, and set stoves in the walls half way through, so that they do duty in warming two rooms.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

OWDY, FOLKS! MY NAME'S BILL BOOSTER AND I'VE COME HERE TO LIVE BECAUSE I LIKE THE LOOKS OF THE TOWN AND THE PEOPLE I SEE ON THE STREETS! I'M FOR THIS TOWN STRONG AND I'M BOOSTING IT HEAVY! MAYBE I CAN DO SOME GOOD! YOUR EDITOR SAYS, "GO TO IT, BILL!"



The President and the Wheat Farmer.

The following is an extract from an Associated Press report of President Harding's visit to a wheat field in Kansas near Hutchinson:

Before going into the field the President had a long talk with Mr. O'Neil, a practical wheat farmer of years' experience in the Kansas district, who summed up the farmers' troubles. The explanation was invited by the Chief Executive when he inquired whether the wheat growers of the Kansas belt were making money.

"We won't make anything this year," Mr. O'Neil said. Senator Capper added: "They didn't make any last year either." "What's the matter?" the President asked.

"Well," Mr. O'Neil continued in response, "I'll give you the figures as near as we can make them out.

"The land investment costs \$5 a year in interest on each acre. Plowing costs \$1.50 an acre a year; harrowing, 25 cents; drilling, 33 cents; cutting, \$2.50; threshing, \$2.25; hauling, 72 cents, and seed, 85 cents an acre."

The total cost for the yield an acre was added by the President and shown to be \$13.40.

Then Mr. O'Neil said taxes had not been counted with the other factors and should be taken into account at \$1.80 an acre, bringing the total cost to \$15.20.

"What is your return?" the President inquired.

"We get 85 cents a bushel now," the farmer replied, adding that eighteen bushels was a high estimate for the acre yield this summer.

The net result was tabulated to show that against a cost \$15.20 the farmer received \$15.30, or a profit of 10 cents an acre.

"And," Mr. O'Neil concluded, "the 10 cents won't feed us."

Heavy Losses of Wheat Farmers.

Pressure from creditors is compelling farmers of Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, and in certain districts of the Middle West to sell their wheat at prices ranging from 70 to 90 cents a bushel, although this figure is well below the cost of production. As the farmer's dollar is worth only 60 cents, compared with 1913, the loss to the producer of wheat is even larger than it appears to be at first glance.

Recent reports of the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce reveal no decline in the prices of commodities the farmers have to buy—sugar, groceries, clothing, furniture, paints, hardware, implements, equipment, etc. On the contrary, these necessities are growing costlier and in the case of many—notably all the articles comprehended in the phrase "building materials"—have risen two and three times higher than agricultural products.

An Arkansas man canvassed his home town the other day for funds with which to push a suit for divorce for his wife.

COL. ROBERT L. HOLT.

Prest. Harper Pays Deserved Tribute to This Prince of Men and Loyal and Helpful Friend of Elon.

Elon College, July 16.—I do not know when I have been more shocked in my life than when I heard of the death of Col. Robert L. Holt. In his sudden taking away in the prime of manhood and usefulness this county has sustained an irreparable loss.

Col. Holt was the highest type of business man, clean, courageous, and forward looking. His employees respected and loved him, and those who knew him best valued him most highly.

Elon College in his death has lost a benevolent benefactor and a sympathetic friend. Years ago his liberality to Elon began, and he was never sought for assistance but that ready response was forthcoming. In this present crisis it was he who headed the Alamance county committee as general chairman and who made the first subscription to the Alamance Building Fund. On that stormy night on the 19th of January following our disaster here when a group of interested friends met in the city hall to express their sorrow and sympathy it was he who rose to his feet and in simple language declared he was sorry for Elon, and that he was sorry \$5,000 worth. From that day to this he has not spared himself to help this college in its crisis.

When the Board of Trustees met to appoint a building committee they had no choice in their judgment but to ask Col. Holt to serve on this committee. He accepted the appointment with great readiness and has attended every meeting of the building committee to which he has been summoned. His rare business insight and excellent judgment have been worth many thousands of dollars to the college in the contracts for the new building program.

Elon College has suffered in his death a deep and abiding heart-wound, and personally the writer has lost one of his most valued and sympathetic friends. It will be a long day in Alamance before another arises to take the place of this splendid Christian gentleman who has in the providence of God fallen in life's battle at the point where it seemed that his splendid life was most useful to his fellow-citizens and the cause of righteousness in our county.

W. A. HARPER.

Wife—Let me read you this article on milk.
Hubby—You may, if it's condensed.

Annapolis Elects Democratic Mayor, Ousting Republican.

One more concrete illustration that the entire country is turning to the Democratic party for a 1924 victory.

Annapolis, Maryland, until recently under Republican rule, is now in charge of a Democratic Mayor and a city council composed of eight Democrats and two Republicans. This is the outcome of the municipal election of July 9. Mayor Smith, Democrat, defeated his Republican opponent, who was seeking re-election, by a plurality of 68, the largest received by any candidate for the mayoralty of Annapolis in many years. The only Republicans chosen to any office at this election were two negroes. They represent a colored ward in the city council.

Annapolis is the capital of Maryland and the fourth largest city in the State. The city is situated in Anne Arundel county, which normally returns Republican majorities in presidential and congressional elections. In the Senatorial election of last fall, William Cabell Bruce, Democrat, carried the congressional district of which Annapolis and Anne Arundel county are a part, by 261.

The biggest gatherings of farmers in Piedmont North Carolina will be held at the Branch Station Farm near Statesville on July 19. County Agent R. W. Graeber and Superintendent F. T. Meacham are in charge of the picnic.

County agents employed by the State College and Department of Agriculture are holding their summer conferences during July. Group meetings are being held at Monroe, Beaufort and Newlands.

A FRIEND OF MINE

When you are happy, friend of mine,
And all your skies are blue,
Tell me your luck, your fortune fine,
And let me laugh with you.
And let me the hopes that spur you on,
The deeds you mean to do,
The bold you've struck, the fame you've won.
And let me be jolly—with you!

When you are sad and heart-a-cold,
And all your skies are dark,
Tell me the dreams that mocked your hold,
The shaft that missed the mark.
Am I not yours for weal or woe?
How else can friends prove true?
Tell me what breaks and brings you low,
And let me stand with you!

So when the night falls tremulous,
When the last lamp burns low,
And one of us or both of us
The long lone road must go,
Look with your dear old eyes in mine,
Give me a handshake true!
Whatever fate our souls await,
Let me be there with you!

—Andrew Chapman, in Kansas City Star.

HAVE PURE DRINKING WATER

Bacteria Can Be Destroyed by Adding Tasteless Tincture, Says Major Hitchens, Medical Corps.

During your vacation this year don't feel that you have to get typhoid fever because you may have to drink from a polluted stream. It is not stylish any more. The Army Medical school at Washington has perfected a rapid and easy way of purifying drinking water while you wait. Here's how:

Hold your quart thermos bottle in one hand and fill it with water. Add one drop—two will do no damage—of tincture of iodine, the ordinary 7 per cent kind that you buy at the corner drug store. Shake the water up a bit, and that's all. In twenty or thirty minutes all the harmful bacteria that are likely to be there will be killed, says Major A. P. Hitchens, of the medical corps. The amount of iodine added is too slight even to be tasted.

Bacteriologists used to think that all the bacteria in water had to be killed before it would be fit to drink. It has, however, been found that it is seldom that any harmful bacteria will be present that cannot be rather easily destroyed. The greatest danger in drinking water of unknown purity is from diseases of the typhoid fever and cholera group, that are caused by non-spore-forming organisms and can be easily killed as compared to many entirely harmless bacteria. It is for this reason that the simple iodine treatment is so effective.—By Science Service.

LIKED IT BOILED DOWN



Wife—Let me read you this article on milk.
Hubby—You may, if it's condensed.

Honor Among Thieves.

The old-timers in Wyoming tell a story of two young horse thieves who fell out and decided to settle the matter with their forty-fives, Frederick R. Bechtolt writes in Adventure Magazine. They went into the hills together and made their own rules for the duel. They were to stand back to back and at a given word start walking away from each other. When each man had gone 20 paces he was to turn. If his opponent had not faced about he was to wait. Then, when they confronted each other, they were to begin firing. If you study for a moment over the opportunities for cheating and consider the temptation you will realize the caliber of the contestants, for when their companions found them both were dead, one with four bullets and the other with five in his body.

Chintzes Long Celebrated.

The chintzes of the Coromandel coast were celebrated in the time of Marco Polo, in the Thirteenth century. They are mentioned also by Barbosa, a Portuguese, who visited India soon after the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama. Chintz, the name of a cotton cloth gaily printed with designs of flowers, etc., in five or six different colors, was originally applied to a stained or painted cloth made in India. It was a favorite in the time of Queen Anne, long before cotton prints became cheap. The name being highly respectable, has since been applied to goods lacking the graceful and artistic character of the genuine article.

Home Seed Potatoes Are Best.

Seed Irish potatoes secured from growers in the mountains of western North Carolina demonstrated their superiority over those from Canadian and Maine sources in a test recently concluded by County Agent G. W. Falls of Pasquotank county. Mr. Falls put out a demonstration with M. B. Sample of this county early in the spring in an effort to find out whether the N. C. grown seed would do as well as the Northern grown seed.

Mr. Sample reported that the yield on the three plots was practically the same, being at the rate of 209 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre. The seed from Western Carolina, however, produced the earlier plants and yielded a few more No. 2 stock than the others. The Canadian stock showed a tendency to be later but were well fruited. Since earliness is an important matter in getting best prices for new potatoes, it would seem from Mr. Sample's results that the home grown seed had an advantage over the Northern grown.

According to Director B. W. Kilgore of the Extension Service this test is in line with similar results secured by the specialists of the College and Department of Agriculture. There is now no need for North Carolina farmers to buy their seed stock from Maine or any other Northern point because, now that seed inspection work has been put on in the mountains and tests show that healthy seed from this source is better than imported seed, eastern farmers may look to the western growers for their seed to the mutual advantage of both.

Wool pools in which the material was graded and sold cooperatively increased the farmers' share of the dollar in North Carolina last year.

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