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ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE'S DEFEAT IN MINNESOTA.

Something Expected to Happen in All Agricultural States in 1924.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, July 23.—An analysis of the overwhelming defeat of Gov. Preus, the Republican national administration candidate, in the Minnesota Senatorial special election shows that two of the outstanding causes were the failure of the Harding administration to enact any sound economic legislation for the relief of agriculture, and, secondly, the enactment of the infamous Fordney-McCumber Profiteers' Tariff, which has enormously increased the prices of everything the farmer is compelled to buy, while agricultural products, especially wheat and livestock, have continued to decline in price.

The destruction of his foreign markets through the Republican policy of isolation and the failure of the Harding administration to restore them, left the farmer without an outlet for his surplus products, which necessarily had the effect of lowering prices in the domestic market. In order to placate the farmer and to win his support and the support of the Republican farm bloc in the House and the Senate for the infamous Fordney-McCumber Tariff bill in the interest of the big manufacturing and special privilege classes, the administration offered the bribe of a high tariff on agricultural commodities with the promise that it would restore the agricultural industry to prosperity.

Under the Emergency Tariff act of May 1921, which put a tariff of 35 cents a bushel on wheat, and the Fordney-McCumber permanent tariff of September, 1922, which put a tariff of 30 cents a bushel on wheat, the price of wheat has steadily declined from \$1.68 a bushel in May, 1921, to less than one dollar a bushel. In the meantime the price of manufactured products under the protection given them in the Fordney bill has enormously increased. The drastic deflation policy of the Republican administration also contributed in bringing the farmer nearer to ruin. To add to his burden, taxation in states, counties and municipalities under Republican rule has enormously increased, and there has been no appreciable reduction of internal Federal taxes to any but the multi-millionaire and profiteering classes.

Meanwhile the farmers and the people generally have seen the special interests make extortionate profits through the Fordney-McCumber tariff act which costs the people \$4,000,000,000 a year, \$3,500,000,000 of which goes into the pockets of the special interest and only \$500,000,000 into the treasury in taxes.

These are the main reasons for the revolt of the farmers in the western states against the Harding administration, and what is true of conditions in Minnesota is true of conditions in every agricultural section of the country.

The Minnesota Senatorial election, with a majority of approximately 85,000 against the Republican administration candidate is taken here as a true forecast of what will happen in all the agricultural states in 1924.

Kansas Wheat Crop to Average 80 Cents a Bushel.

Reports from Kansas give the information that this year's crop of wheat in that State is worth an average of 80 cents a bushel on the basis of contemporary prices in Chicago. It is declared by persons familiar with conditions in Kansas that the farmers there have not realized the cost of producing the wheat they have just finished harvesting.

What is true of Kansas, it is declared, is equally true of most of the Western and Middle Western States in which wheat is one of the principal agricultural products. The farmer's investment in land and equipment and his work and worry as the head of a considerable business have given him a return that hardly is the equivalent of fair wages.

MANY NEW ENGLAND FARMS ARE FOR SALE.

Protective Tariff Has Not Helped Farmer—Distress of New England Farmers as Great as in West.

Washington Correspondence.

Distress among the farmers of New England, which is much nearer to its market than Western States are to theirs, is reported to be as widespread and serious as it is among the agricultural populations in the trans-Mississippi region. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an independent newspaper of Republican prepossessions, publishes a review of conditions in New England and shows that while the farmers are selling their products for bare cost or less all that they buy is growing dearer.

"There are more farms for sale in New England than there have been for years," the Republican's report states, and adds that "there are practically no buyers."

The scarcity and rising cost of labor are enumerated among the factors which are impoverishing the farmers of New England, the Republican says, but these are not the only adverse influences. Deeper than the labor shortage lies the cumulative discouragement of low prices for farm products while the cost of everything the farmer buys is climbing higher, the Republican says, and continues:

"This lament is by no means concentrated in the veteran corn belt and grazing country. It rises as loud from the New England countryside as anywhere else. It is the first and last topic of conversation at any farmers' gathering." The report then goes on to say that many farmers in New England are so poor that they can't afford to pay annual dues of from \$2 to \$5 for membership in farm bureaus.

"In Connecticut, the State Board of Agriculture reports 148 farms for sale, 50 more than have ever been reported before," says the Republican's story.

Dr. C. D. Woods, director of information of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, is quoted as stating that there are more than 100 farms listed for sale in the Bay State. It is much easier to buy a good farm today than it has been for years, Dr. Woods told the Republican. The Republican then gives Dr. Wood's explanation of the agricultural depression as follows:

"He sees the cause of the selling [of farms] as deep-seated discouragement, with the condition that faces the farmer who has to sell his products at approximately pre-war prices and has to pay double pre-war prices for his machinery, his clothing, household needs, and practically all purchases."

Glenn Sevey, editor of New England Homestead, is somewhat consoled by the fact (according to the Republican) that the situation in New England is not so bad as it is in the Middle West and the Far West.

"Mr. Sevey declares conditions in the Midwest are worse. On a trip to Michigan he found hundreds of farms going to decay in idleness."

For many years Senators and Congressmen from New England and other Eastern States have made Republican tariffs almost to their own liking. Payne, Aldrich, and Dingley recall Republican statesmen from the East. The present Fordney-McCumber Act, although it bears the names of a Congressman from the Middle West and a Senator from the trans-Missouri section, was practically dictated by Eastern and New England interests, including the Wool Trust, the Cotton Textile Trust, the Silk Trust, the Steel Trust, the Glass Trust, and the Clothing Trust. Except for Democratic Senators and Representatives no voice speaking for that part of the country was raised in Congress in behalf of the farmers of New England.

Senator Lodge spoke for the Shoe Trust which wanted cheap hides, but he said nothing for cheap

woolens, or cheap implements, or cheap iron or steel.

The farmers of New England, like their fellows in all other sections of the United States, are receiving a painful demonstration that a Republican "protective" tariff is utterly worthless to them and can only profit special interests already rich and powerful. The Fordney-McCumber tariff is perhaps more vicious in its principles and more burdensome in its effect than any of its predecessors, because it has added to the farmers' cost of living not less than \$300,000,000 a year, economic experts of the Farm Bureau Federation have found, at a time when the foreign market for American agricultural products was stagnant and the farms of the country were covered by debts incurred in the panic of 1921-22.

There are two ways in which the farmers can make ends meet, according to authorities in economics. One way is to sell their products for higher prices—a recipe that can not be made successful under present conditions. The other way is to cut their expenses by reducing their taxes. This is feasible. Repeal of the Fordney-McCumber tariff—which takes from consumers as a whole a toll of \$4,000,000,000 a year—and a decrease in the income taxes would be equivalent to a corresponding addition to the farmer's receipts from crops.

Anthracite \$1 a Ton Higher Than Last November.

Domestic grades of anthracite coal are now selling at retail in Washington, the seat of the Federal Government, for about \$1 a ton more than the average prices which the U. S. Coal Commission reported were being quoted last November, after the beginning of cold weather and within three months after the settlement of the miners' strike. This means that in the midst of the warmest weather of the year, and on the heels of an investigation by a Federal commission, hard coal is costing consumers more than it cost them last autumn when stocks of fuel were still depleted and when as yet no inquiry had been undertaken.

Production of anthracite since January 1, 1923, has been proceeding at a rate higher than that of 1921, when there was no miners' strike, and promises to be 100,000,000 tons for the calendar year 1923. Notwithstanding this output and the fact that anthracite is being sold for export at prices below \$11 a ton, it is now \$1 a ton dearer in the national capital, 200 miles from the mines, than it was in the cold weather of last fall.

Federal Fuel Distributor F. R. Wadleigh has twice issued statements in which he predicted that anthracite would be no cheaper or more plentiful in 1923 than it was in 1922. It is difficult to determine whether the present exorbitant prices are an intentional or an accidental fulfillment of Mr. Wadleigh's prediction.

Farmers Get Less, Consumers Pay More for Farm Products.

Reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor for the month from May 15 to June 15 were in the tenor of all those for the last year—the cost of living in the cities is rising. According to the digest of the Bureau's latest report published by the New York Herald, a Republican newspaper, "the cost of living is gradually increasing in some localities, while in others it is hardly perceptible."

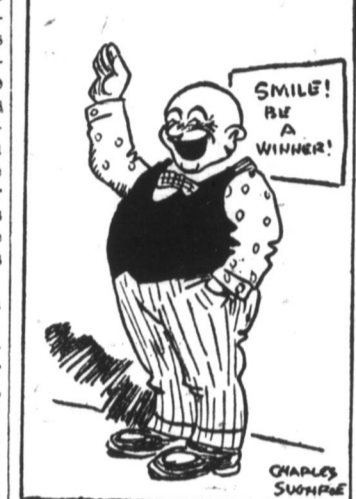
In Washington, the seat of the national Government and official residence of President Harding, the increase for the month was 3 per cent. In eighteen of the twenty-three cities covered by the report there was a rise of from about one-half of 1 per cent to 3 per cent.

While the residents of the cities and towns were paying more for their food and clothing the prices paid to producers of grain, milk, eggs, meats, and vegetables were lower than they were in the same month of last year—a fact shown by the Department of Agriculture.

It is not what you get out of life, but what you give, that makes you happy.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

WHEN EVER THE KNOCKERS GET MY GOAT, I JUST THINK BACK TO OLD MAN NOAH AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THE KNOCKERS WHO MADE FUN OF HIS ARK, AND THEN I FEEL BETTER!



MRS. VANDERBILT TOURS IN INTEREST OF STATE FAIR.

Speaking at Number of Places—Results Gratifying—Tells About Greatness of North Carolina—Urges Cooperation of County and Community Fairs.

Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, President of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, has just completed a tour of Eastern North Carolina in the interest of the State Fair. She went on the warpath for the purpose of urging closer cooperation between the county and community fairs and the State Fair. She met with a gratifying response from the large crowds that heard her the past week.

She spoke at Monroe, Wilmington, New Bern, Kinston, Goldsboro and Wilson, and visited several other points in the State. She made the trip in approved stump speaking style, traveling by automobile so that she could make better time.

Her poke bonnet hat caught the fancy of her audiences, and many a Tar Heel farmer is ready to wager that she is going to make the Fair this year the big success that she has in mind. Certainly she will if those who heard her speak can aid her in realizing her ambition, it is declared, for these farmers found that she is a real womanly woman without frills or furbelows.

Mrs. Vanderbilt in her addresses explained that the proper function of a State Fair or any fair for that matter is not the amusement of pleasure seekers but the development along proper lines of education in agriculture, industry and general knowledge.

She ventured to say that there is no other State on the Atlantic seaboard that can present so much in the way of natural resources as North Carolina and she ventured further to predict that a State Fair on a State-wide basis and financially organized would do more for North Carolina in five years than a million dollars spent in any other way. Even as it is last year's fair brought favorable comments from as far north as New Hampshire and as far west as Wisconsin.

The logical conclusion of the program of the Agricultural Society, she said, is to build up an institution that will belong to the State and that will adequately represent the State.

Revenue stamps to the value of \$25,000 were required to stamp a \$50,000,000 mortgage recently given by an Illinois telephone company to secure a bond issue, and which it was necessary to have recorded in 90 counties throughout the state.

Hawaii is a country of rain-bows. Scarcely 25 hours pass without one or more of the celestial arches appearing above Honolulu.

The amount of radium known to be existing in the world is 200 grammes.

ELON COLLEGE Its Gigantic Building Program and What it Means.

BY STON M. LYNAM.

The death of Col. R. L. Holt has been a serious loss to Elon College. Col. Holt had proved himself a loyal and devoted friend. It was Col. Holt who began the movement to have the county erect the fine new administration building on the Elon College Campus which bears the name of the county, whose devoted citizenship has given it.

Col. Holt began the movement by a gift of five thousand dollars. It was the second time in the past four years that Col. Holt had done that, and it was a fine example to translate his sympathy into such concrete terms. He felt for the college on the morning of January 18th as his administration building lay a smouldering mass of ruins, and so much of the equipment of the college had been destroyed; he felt for the college a deep sympathy, and he translated that sympathy into five thousand concrete terms of sympathy. The people of Alamance county responded nobly to this example, and it is by their loyalty that the Alamance Hall will occupy the center of the quadrangle at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Elon appreciates this building, not so much because of its actual cash cost or the fine addition which it will make to the plant of the college, but Elon appreciates this building more because it comes to the college from the hearts of its neighbors. It stands as a token of their love and loyalty. There is no greater test of greatness for an individual or an institution than the esteem in which his or its neighbors hold it, and this fine edifice is the proof of the respect and love which the people of the county of Alamance feel for the college in the midst of them. The building is the gift of men and women who have grown up along with the college, of men and women who know its failures and its achievements, and in whose hearts the college has found a place for itself. These are the things which make Alamance Hall mean so much to Elon College, and these after all, are the assets which count for most in the final reckoning.

The Alamance Hall will house the class rooms, the administrative offices, the literary society halls, and the modern arranged and well equipped domestic science department at whose head will be one of the daughters of Alamance county. Miss Delores Morrow of Burlington will head the work of this department, and she is well qualified for giving training to young women in the fine art of home making. She thoroughly understands Home Economics, and is giving her summer to a further study of her subject at Columbia University. She will be at Elon in the fall to begin her work. Elon is her Alma Mater, and she will bring to her work, not only efficiency, but love for the college which she serves. Miss Morrow is admirably fitted for her work, and Elon is fortunate in finding among the people of Alamance county a young woman for the position.

Besides the Alamance Hall the building program includes six other buildings. Four of which are to be erected along with the administration building. The four buildings will form a quadrangle at the center of which will stand Alamance Hall. On the southern corners of the quadrangle will be placed the science hall and the Whitley Memorial building. The science hall will be devoted to the departments of science, and will house the branches of chemistry, physics, geology, and biology. It has been planned after a careful study of the best science buildings all over the country, and the professors of the different sciences at Elon have aided in arranging the floor plans of the building after a careful study of their subject and its needs. All these needs will be met in the new science building and it will give Elon one of the best arranged buildings of the kind in the South. Science is being stressed at the present time in the college curriculum, and the new building will give Elon a

leading place in the work certainly in North Carolina.

The Whitley Memorial building is the gift of J. M. Darden of Suffolk, Va., and will be the auditorium building of the college. It will have a seating capacity of one thousand, and will also house the excellent music department of the college on which much stress is laid. The Whitley Memorial building will cost fifty thousand dollars as will each of the corner buildings forming the quadrangle. The Whitley Memorial building will be one of the most beautiful auditorium buildings standing on any college campus in the South, and it will be equipped to care for the needs of Elon College for a number of years to come.

On the northern corners of the quadrangle will be erected the Carlton building, which will be the library, and the Religious Activities building. These two buildings will add greatly to the efficiency of the work of the College and to the beauty of the plant.

The Carlton building will house the library of the college, and will have a capacity of one hundred thousand volumes. It will also be equipped with the most modern library facilities, and with reading rooms adequate to care for the needs of the college. The Carlton building is the gift of P. J. Carlton of Richmond, Va. Mr. Carlton is Secretary-Treasurer of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and has previously to the fire given largely to the college. On January 1st he gave twenty-five thousand dollars to the endowment fund, and since the fire has added fifty thousand dollars for the erection of the Carlton building. Mr. Carlton has given more to the college than possibly any other living man. He, like Col. Holt, could translate his sympathy into tangible terms.

The Religious Activities building will be a unique building. There is not a similar building now standing on the campus of any college in America. The building plans originated with the religious education department of Elon College, and were drawn under the supervision of that department. The plans for the proposed building have been submitted to the leading authorities on religious education all over the United States, and have met with the approval of experts everywhere. This will put Elon in the lead in the field of religious education.

The other two buildings included in the program are dormitories, and will be erected as the student body increases and demands them.

Besides this gigantic building program Elon proposes to add to its endowment the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. When the Board of Trustees met and outlined this tremendous program on January 24th, many openly doubted the possibility of achieving it. Yet within six months after its birth the plan is far toward completion.

Credit for this phenomenal success is due largely to the untiring efforts of President W. A. Harper, who stands at the head of this small, but valiant institution. He has given himself unreservedly to the accomplishment of the program outlined, and he is succeeding admirably with his task. With such loyal supporters as the people of Alamance county, and others throughout the length and breadth of this country, who love the cause of Christian Education, he cannot but achieve a great success.

Elon College was founded thirty-three years ago, and has been steadily growing by continued sacrifice of the people who stand behind it. While it is the college of the Christian Church, and is largely supported by that brotherhood, it is a religious democracy. Not once in all the thirty-three years of its history has it discriminated along denominational lines. During the past year there were seven denominations represented in the faculty of the college, and ten were represented in the student body, and yet all these worked together harmoniously in the religious activities organization of the college. No one was made to feel that he or she was not a definite part of the religious life of the college. It is

a proud boast of the college that it has taken young people from other denominations, trained them for Christian service, and returned them to their own fitted for Christian leadership in their church of whatever faith.

Elon College is living in the resplendent dawn of a larger day of service. It is coming into its own, and great as it may have been during the past thirty-three years, and large though its service has been, it is destined in the years to come to wield a far larger influence, and to render far larger service to the church which it serves, to the county in whose borders it stands, and which has shown its loyalty in so fine a way, to the state and to the nation.

The pain in the hearts of the students and faculty of the college as they viewed the catastrophe has given place to tears of gladness. Where there were sighs there are now smiles, and the whole of the men and women who suffered with Elon feel that there is a greater day awaiting the college which they love. Out of her ashes she has arisen, and she will continue to arise.

Church music is expected to be greatly enriched as a result of the discovery by a Berlin professor of a key to the abbreviations made by the musicians of the periods preceding the use of modern musical notes.

A movement has been started for the erection of a monument in honor of Dick Langford, hunter and trapper, who was the first to discover the great Gogebic iron ore deposit in upper Michigan.

In Great Britain the age at which parties may legally bind themselves in marriage is 14 in the case of boys and 12 in that of girls.

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