

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## SENATOR HI JOHNSON SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

### Takes a Tilt at Pres. Harding and Intimates He Will be Candidate for Nomination.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, July 31.—Whatever different interpretations may be put upon the various utterances in the speech of Senator Hiram Johnson at New York, July 25, there is not likely to be any disagreement over the view that it was an anti-administration speech from start to finish. His most significant political utterances may be summarized as follows:

He took direct issue with President Harding on the executive's World Court proposal, which was to have been expected.

He indicts the Harding administration on its national policies as strongly as he does on its international policy, when he says: "I preach with the same emphasis abhorrence in our public life, in our national and international policies of duplicity, cowardice, pretense and hypocrisy."

He accuses Secretaries Hughes and Hoover of having recanted their views on the League of Nations and says they would not otherwise be in the Cabinet. He strongly intimates that he knows more about foreign affairs than Secretary Hughes.

He directly accused the Harding administration of responsibility for the popular discontent when he said: "Of course there's discontent. It arises not from dissatisfaction with popular government, but with the lack of it. When his (the Common Citizen's) problems, which means not only his happiness, but the happiness and very life of his loved ones, are shunned by those in power . . . in no uncertain fashion he voices his discontent and distrust."

He warns against the continuance of Harding reactionism, (which President Harding's re-nomination and election would insure), and suggests the alternatives in this significant sentence: "I suggest to my conservative brethren that recent events indicate they must choose whether progressive things shall be done in a conservative way or in a radical way. You may have to take progressivism (Johnson) or radicalism will take you."

He freely criticizes both England and France—the political significance of which is obvious, and makes a grand gesture to the women voters.

Throughout the speech there is an evident attempt to impart a Roosevelt flavor which is not very successful.

It was not expected that Senator Johnson would make any direct announcement of his candidacy and actually cast his hat into the ring, but the speech as a whole indicates that when and if a favorable opportunity presents, the hat will be cast.

From now on, according to political observers here, it may be expected that the anti-Harding faction will redouble their efforts to force the President out of the race, or failing in this to perfect their plans to accomplish his defeat for re-nomination.

The Harding followers, on the other hand, point out that the alleged chief cause of discontent and disgust with the administration is the Fordney-McCumber tariff, and that Senator Johnson voted for all the high rates of that bill. There are other causes, such as Newberryism and Laskerism, but they recall that Senator Johnson "missed" his train and was absent when the Newberry vote was taken, and further that Lasker was one of his principal supporters at the last Republican convention.

They seem to regard Senator Johnson as much of a reactionary as President Harding, so far as his acts go, and a progressive only when he is making a political stump speech.

However accurate these opinions, it is more or less evident that the fight for the Republican Presidential nomination between President Harding and Senator Johnson is on, with the President more in the mood to continue as a candidate than ever before.

## HISTORY TOBACCO COOP MARKETING REPEATS ITSELF.

### Carolina-Virginia Farmers Increase Success Yearly Like Canadians.

The Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association has sold all but 28 million pounds of the 163 million pounds of tobacco delivered by its members last season, according to the recent announcement of Richard R. Patterson, Leaf Manager for the cooperative association.

Several million pounds were sold by the association during July and prospects for further sales of the association's re-dried tobacco are excellent according to Manager Patterson.

Deliveries to the cooperative warehouses in South Carolina are increasing daily, as the organized growers continue to receive cash advances which are far in advance of those paid last year and are more than the prices paid for many grades on the South Carolina auction markets in 1921.

Cooperative marketing of tobacco by Canadian growers has been highly successful according to a letter received this week by M. O. Wilson, Secretary of the organization of the Carolina-Virginia growers from John Maghill, President of the Canadian Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Company of Ontario, Canada. President Maghill writes: "The prices received by the growers of flue tobacco in the year 1920 through the company were from 22c. to 38c. per pound; 1921, from 25c. to 43c. per pound, and 1922, from 27c. to 51c. per pound. The prices quoted are for the tobacco received from the farmers on the inbound weight.

Prices for 1920 and 1921 equal prices paid to the outside grower and the 1922 prices are from 3c to 9c per pound more than was offered by the buyers for the same tobacco."

The Kentucky Burley Growers according to the latest reports averaged 9c per pound more in their first year of organization than they had received for their 1920 crop when unorganized. In 1922, despite an increase of nearly 100,000,000 pounds in the yield, their crop was sold at about 9c more than the 1921 crop.

History repeats itself in cooperative marketing and the increased advances paid by the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association as it begins its second year of marketing has given its members renewed confidence in the complete success of their plan.

A list of prices posted in all association warehouses throughout the South Carolina Belt, with comparisons of the 1922-23 advances is as follows:

	1922.	1923.
Wrappers.		
A-2	\$22.75	\$32.50
A-3	17.50	25.00
Smoking Lugs.		
E-1	\$ 6.50	\$ 9.00
E-2	5.50	8.00
E-3	4.20	6.00
E-4	2.45	4.00
E-5	1.75	3.00
E-6	1.05	2.00
E-7	.35	1.00
Primings.		
F-1	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
F-2	4.55	6.50
F-3	4.20	6.00
F-4	2.45	4.00
F-5	1.75	3.00
F-6	1.05	2.00
F-7	.35	1.00

## Have an Early Fall Garden.

Despite the fact that the dry weather practically ruined the home gardens in some sections of the State, there is still the opportunity to have crops coming along for the fall garden, says F. E. McCall, garden specialist for the State College and Department of Agriculture. He says, "One can yet plant beans, beets, Cos lettuce, corn, and carrots. Tomato plants, cabbage and celery plants can be set out, and seeds for early winter cabbage, cauliflower and such crops may now be planted. A start now will mean an abundance of early fall vegetables."

It was Frances Elizabeth Willard who had for one of her motives:

## Farmers Are "Rainbow Chasers." Says Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington Correspondence.

With the farmers of the country in revolt against Republican reactionism, the officials of the administration and other Old Guard spokesmen are now trying to blame the farmer for the present distressful condition of agriculture. According to an interview with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in the Washington publication, the Spotlight, (formerly the Searchlight), the leaders of the farmers are called "mushy" and the farmers themselves are ridiculed as "rainbow chasers." We quote from the interview:

"If farmer leaders would stop shouting about the farmer's sacred duty to feed and clothe the world, farmers would be better off." The Secretary indicated that this sort of talk was pretty soft, girly-girly stuff.

"They ought to have more of the iron that labor leaders have in their make up," he said.

"Farmers, generally speaking, are in pretty desperate straits; is there anything they can do, collectively, which will help them out?" I suggested.

"You know them and their leaders, as well as I do," the Secretary replied; "they won't pull together; they go off chasing rainbows and get side-tracked too easily."

"No, the problem is only for the individual farmer to solve by studying the situation; increasing his per acre production and decreasing his unit of cost; hiring less help, and doing everything and raising everything that he can by his own efforts and that of his family," he said.

"You know the problem is really solving itself," he continued.

"How? Mr. Secretary," I asked.

"Whereupon, Secretary Wallace explained as follows: "The marginal farmer, that is, the farmer who is on the narrow fringe of solvency, either through disadvantageous location, climatically, or with reference to markets, or the farmer with poor soil, or the inefficient farmer—farmers like these are being crowded out and are going into the cities."

"This means that labor wages are going to come down, due to keener competition, and in this way a proper ratio between the earning capacity of the farmer and the industrial worker will be brought about."

"There you have the solution of the agricultural problem from the highest administration authority. When enough farmers have been driven from their farms to the cities by failure to make a living, then farm production will decrease to the point where the surviving farmers will get a higher price for their products and labor will get lower wages by reason of the increased supply of labor provided by the impoverished farmers."

What will the farmers think of this solution by the Cabinet officer in charge of their interests, and how does it harmonize with the promises of agricultural prosperity made to the farmers in the campaign of 1920 and repeated in 1922?

## Some "Donts" For Wool.

Raleigh, N. C., July 30.—"Don't cut up the clothes line and tie the wool fleeces with it; don't use old baling wire; carpet rags, corn fodder and hickory whips for the same purpose. Plenty of such junk and ragged bags of all kinds came into the North Carolina wool pools held in several counties this year. Buyers are wise and make their prices to fit the goods offered," says G. P. Williams, Sheep Field Agent for the Agricultural Extension Service. Mr. Williams has been spending the past several weeks in assisting county agents to hold their cooperative wool pools. He has graded and helped to sell the wool for the best market prices but found difficulty in getting the best classification for the wool on account of the poor condition in which some of it was offered.

Londoners may soon be able to go to the Swiss Alps and back in the same day by a suggested new line of passenger aeroplanes.

## BILL BOOSTER SAYS

"SMILE, DEAR YE, SMILE! A SMILE DOESN'T COST ANYTHING, IT MAKES YOU FEEL BETTER AND IT'S GOOD FOR BUSINESS! THE ONLY BUSINESS MAN WHO DOESN'T MAKE A HIT WITH HIS PATRONS BY SMILING IS THE UNDERTAKER!"



## Retail Price of Food Rises While Farm Products Decline.

Thirteen articles of food—all of them but two produced by American farmers—increased in price at retail in the month from May 15 to June 15, although practically all agricultural products, including livestock, were declining in value at the farm, according to the official figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. These articles and the rate of increase in price for each were as follows: Potatoes 19 per cent; round steak, 5 per cent; sirloin steak, leg of lamb, and onions, each 4 per cent; chuck roast and bananas, each 3 per cent; rib roast and cheese, each 2 per cent; ham and fresh eggs, each 1 per cent, and vegetable lards and substitutes and tea, each about one-half of 1 per cent.

By way of comment on this rise in the cost of living to consumers it is interesting to reproduce a paragraph from the Department of Agriculture's publication, "Weather, Crops and Markets," (page 27) for July 14:

"The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers decreased 5.1 per cent from May 15 to June 15," says this authoritative bulletin. "In the past 10 years prices decreased in like proportion 1.0 per cent. On June 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 16.3 per cent lower than a year ago, 4.1 per cent lower than two years ago, and 28.2 per cent lower than the average for the past 10 years."

It is the old familiar story. The producer is getting less, the consumer is paying more.

## The Poultry Needs of North Carolina.

Speaking to a recent gathering of bankers at the State College, Dr. B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry work of the College and experiment station, called attention to some of the vital needs of the poultry industry in this State. Dr. Kaupp pointed out that the State is producing only \$18,079,000 worth of poultry products each year and this is not enough for the needs of North Carolina. No eggs and poultry should be imported into the State when conditions are so favorable to producing these products at home and the bankers could help in encouraging the movement for more and better poultry.

Large hatcheries for supplying day-old chicks could be established successfully in North Carolina, stated Dr. Kaupp, and money now sent out of the State could be used for buying eggs from the farmers for use in these hatcheries and day old chicks turned out for the use of both rural and urban dwellers.

He said further, "We need county poultry associations for standardizing the farm flocks, for standardizing and grading eggs and for shipping in earlots the surplus poultry from the farms. The bankers occupy a strategic position in this state-wide poultry development scheme and can help if they only would."

## ALAMANCE NEGRO FARMERS MAKE 350-MILE TOUR

### Negro Farmers of Alamance County Make an Agricultural Tour of 350 Miles Through Twelve Counties, Under the Leadership of Local Agent, J. W. Jeffries.

A three hundred and fifty mile agricultural tour by J. W. Jeffries, Local Agent of Alamance county, with a party of negro farmers under his supervision, is reported to be very helpful. They toured twelve counties, namely: Alamance, Orange, Caswell, Person, Granville, Dupham, Wake, Chatham, Lee, Moore, Montgomery and Randolph. They made some very important observations, particularly at the State Test Farm in Granville county, the Central Experiment Station and State Farm at Raleigh and Mr. Leonard Tuft's farm at Pinehurst.

At the State Test Farm near Oxford in Granville county, among the many interesting things pointed out to them by the Manager, Mr. E. G. Moss, was the effect of Dolomite lime on "sand-drown" and the effect of a liberal use of potash in producing a good quality of tobacco.

At Central Experiment Station in Raleigh and State Farm they received valuable information about the use of legumes for soil improvement, the formula to use in fertilizing corn, cotton and soybeans, the meaning of a good pasture, "not barbed wire around a pine thicket," as Local Agent Jeffries puts it, "but a good grass mixture sown on a field and fenced in." On these pastures were found grazing some of the finest Jersey cows in the South. The dairy barn and dairy were typical examples of cleanliness and modern dairy work.

They were also impressed with the modern poultry plant, the fine breeds of poultry, swine and many other features of the work that were informing and inspiring.

From Raleigh they went to Pinehurst, at which point Mr. R. L. Taylor, a negro school teacher, and his friends with the assistance of Mr. Leonard Tuft had prepared for their reception sumptuous barbecue and plenty of red meat watermelon. After partaking of the hospitality of these kind friends they were shown by Mr. Leonard Tuft himself over their fine farm at Pinehurst.

They were greatly impressed with Mr. Tuft's fine herd of Berkshire hogs which is possibly the finest in the south, but they were probably more impressed with the fact that it is more profitable to pasture hogs on rape, chufas, corn and soy beans and keep them in sanitary houses, than to feed on hard corn, red dog, shipstuf, and other mixtures in a pine pole or rail pen or lot in a patch of woods or pine thickets. This one lesson was worth the whole trip if they will make use of it.

They were also captivated with Mr. Tuft's fine herd of Ayrshire cattle, his modern dairy, and the cleanliness with which it was handled. It made them a little more appreciative for milk. But possibly the most striking thing was the great peach orchards in Moore county. The farmers say they now understand that if it is profitable to prune, spray, fertilize and cultivate the thousands of acres in Moore county set to peaches, it is profitable and wise to do the same thing with a home orchard. This is another valuable lesson, if they will take it home and put it into practice.

This trip will not only help the farmers who enjoyed the three hundred and fifty miles outing, but will be an inspiration and an incentive to those in their various communities to watch with interest the introduction of this knowledge into their farming industry, and the results they obtain.

J. W. D. WRAY, Farm Makers' Club Agent.

Soft bodied hogs sell for \$1 less and oily hogs for \$2 less than hard hogs, finds W. W. Shay. With the tremendous possibilities for corn production in North Carolina no farmer should be compelled to sell soft hogs.

## MEN WANTED

### Scout Master Thompson Tells What Scouting is; Its Aims and What it Stands for.

"God give us men A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands. Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office can not buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor; Men who will not lie."

The question has been asked, "Why become a Boy Scout?" While the above poem seems to satisfactorily answer the question, yet I desire to say a few words to the parents of the boys of Graham: Since men are "Wanted," boys are wanted that the wanted men may be found. Boys are wanted, for they will be the men of the next generation.

If it is a question with you, "Why should my boy become a scout?" let me tell you some of the purposes of Scouting:

It is learning by doing. It provides a boy with happy and healthy outlet for his superabundant energies.

It supplies worth while activities for his out-of-school hours. It gives him something he likes to do and something worth doing.

It offers incentive for progress and makes achievement desirable in the boys own eyes.

It is positive, constructive, all doing no "don'ting."

It makes use of universal, elemental boy instincts, gang loyalty, hero worship, pride of physical prowess, love of adventure and the great outdoors.

The method of scouting is not abstract book pedagogy.

It is sound, vital, practical. The spirit of scouting is the spirit of fair play, cheerfulness, good comradeship, loyalty. Above all, it is the spirit of service. "To be helpful to all people at all times" is the oath the scout takes, and let no one think it is an easy pledge to keep, for such helpfulness means not only the will to serve, to forget yourself, if need be, in another's need; it means, also, the trained mind, quick and clear in action, the trained body ready to respond at the instant challenge of the commanding brain.

The Good Turn is not only an act—it is an attitude of mind. Like nobility, it obliges. Dedicated to this Good Turn, the scout can not be blind or deaf to the needs of others. He has to be on the watch for opportunities for service.

The spirit of scouting is an intangible thing, but it is not less significant or pervasive, because it can not be taught as one teaches knot-tying or a semaphore code. Under the right sort of training it goes deep into the soil of the boy's heart, vitalizing his life, making it fruitful beyond any power of reckoning.

The spirit of scouting is communicable. It is caught by one boy and then another, until by and by the whole mass is leavened.

The late Theodore Roosevelt said, "If you are going to do something permanent for the average man, you have got to begin before he is a man. The chance of success lies in working with the boy."

We have an interesting Conclave in Graham. We do not have any secrets from the boy's parents.

Will you let us help your boy?

The Scout Oath:

Before he becomes a Scout a boy must promise: On my honor I will do my best—To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law; To help other people at all times; To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

Jas. E. Russell, Dean, Teacher's College, Columbia University, says: "The Boy Scout movement is the most significant educational contribution of our time."

CHAS. C. THOMPSON, Scout Master, Graham Troop No. 1.

The great steamship Leviathan can carry passengers enough to fill a good-sized country town, nearly 5,000 in all. But this number is nothing to her actual carrying capacity, for during the war as a transport, she once carried 13,548 crew and soldiers—easily the world's record in ocean travel.

## Negro Farmers Convention Aug. 9 and 10.

The State Negro Farmers convention will be held at the A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., on Thursday and Friday, August 9th and 10th. A very interesting program has been arranged, with some very prominent men and women of the Agricultural field scheduled to speak. Such men as Dr. C. C. Taylor, Dr. Clarence Poe, and Prof. C. K. Hudson are on program to speak to the men, while Mrs. T. W. Bickett, Mrs. Jane McKimmon, Mrs. B. T. Washington and others will speak to the farm women. I am especially asking the negro farmers of Alamance county to attend this meeting and carry with them their wives. The information you will receive at this meeting will be well worth while and no doubt will mean much to you in your future farming. Free board and lodging will be furnished to all who attend and pay one dollar as registration fee. A big barbecue dinner will be served on Friday. So, let's take two days off, meet our friends at the convention and at the same time get some pleasure and recreation out of the trip. If you decide to attend this meeting, please notify me by August 4th, so I can have reservations made for your lodging.

J. W. JEFFRIES, Local Agent, Mebane, N. C.

Because his daughter is a member of the Huttuf Poultry Club in New Hanover, one father decided that he would put in pure bred poultry and build a modern house for handling them, says Miss Florence Jeffries, Home agent in that country.

A common superstition at one time was that magnetic mountains caused ships to fall to pieces by drawing from them their iron nails.

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**JOHN J. HENDERSON**  
Attorney-at-Law  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
Office over National Bank of Alamance

**J. S. COOK,**  
Attorney-at-Law  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
Office: Over Patterson Building  
Second Floor.

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North Carolina  
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